



## Population Study of Mhase Village: A Geographical Survey

**Dr. Shinde Sanjay Mahadeo**

Gandhi College, Kada,  
Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed

### Abstract :

The present paper deals with population study of Mhase village. It focuses on various population working population etc. It shows very diverse working composition.

### Introduction :

A study of the structure and characteristics of population is an important aspect of study of population. The study of the structure is a characteristics of population which is also known as the study of the composition of population. It covers aspect of population studies, which embraces the following basis, personal, social and economic characteristics or attributes of population age, sex, race, nationality, religion language, marital status household and family composition, literacy and educational attainment, employment status, occupation income etc. These all characteristics help to study population study for a small village to world level.

### Key Words :

Sex ratio, literacy, working population.

### Objectives :

The present paper has certain specific objectives. These are as follow.

1. To study population growth of Mhase village.
2. To study population composition of Mhase village.

### Date base and Methodology :-

The present paper is based on the census handbook 2011 and socio economic abstracts. Books and Journal also referred for the study. Quantitative and analytical methodology is used for present work.

### Study Area :

The village Mhase is located on 18°43'10" North latitude and 74°28'45" east latitude, at the altitude of 544m from sea level. The village is located in Shrigonda taluka. The village has an area of 8.70 sq. km. In the north of Mhase lies Math, Rayagavhan and Pimpri Kolandar, to the east lies Yelapane. The southern boundary is marked by Wadgaon Sindhodi village and in the west the boundary is formed by village Shirur taluka of Pune district. The average annual rainfall is 250mm. The soil character of the village clearly indicates the dominance of medium deep black soil. The natural vegetation of the area is dominated by typical monsoon type of forest, some parts have short thorny bushes. The main species found in the village include Nimb, Chinch, Mango, Babhul, Wad, Bor and Jambhul. The village has population of 2347 persons according to 2011 census. The village has a sex ratio of 922 female per 1000 male population. The overall literacy percentage is about 67.25 percentage.

CORRELATION AQUATIC INSECT BIODIVERSITY AND WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SELECTD WATERBODIES MAHARASHITRA INDIA

Abdar R. N. and Nimbalkar R. K.<sup>1</sup>

Department of Zoology, Smt. Shanabai Kantilal Gandhi Art's, Amolak Science, and Panalal Hiralal Commerce, College Kada Tal, Ashti Dist., Beed (M. S.)

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, R. B. Attal Arts, Science and Commerce College, Georai, Dist. Beed (M. S.)

rknimbalkar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The water, a universal solvent occupies the first place in the priority list of the life on our planet, the earth. About seventy one percent of water surfaces covered with water. The water spread area in India is about 4.5 million hectors. The major habitats in fresh water include the lotic bodies (Rivers and streams), lentic bodies (Ponds and lakes) ground water zones and of ecotonal water bodies where aquatic habitats meet. (Palmer et al. 1997) Manmade lakes and reservoirs are becoming very important water resources throughout the world because of the primary concern of man were thought to be for meeting his basic food requirements. The fresh water aquatic insects inhabit reservoir, streams, and lakes reservoirs. The insects are the most diversified group and plays major role in lentic as well as lotic food chain of fishes. Biodiversity of insects and physicochemical water quality parameters have close correlation, other animals such as birds insects are also being the indicators of water quality human interference water pollution of the water bodies.

The present investigation was done during June 2017 to May 2018. The four sampling sites were selected for the sampling water of physico chemical parameters from water bodies showed correlations among different factors such as Temperature, Transparency, pH, Dissolved oxygen (DO), Free Carbon dioxide, Hardness, with aquatic insects. The aquatic insects nets of various sizes for collecting aquatic insects. Total 2276 aquatic insects were collected during the study time belongs to 5 orders and 14 families.

**Keywords:** Water quality parameters correlation Aquatic Insect, Diversity, Selected Fresh Water Bodies Maharashtra India.

INTRODUCTION

The considerable limnological investigations are carried out on manmade impoundment. In India workers like Sharma Rekha (1990), Pandey et.al.(1993), Sexena M.M. (1982) Shreenivasan (1974) Krishnamurti (1965) have done some hydro biological work a shallow water bodies in south India. A few like David et. al (1969) have worked on the large brackish water lakes and reservoir. Shreenivasan (1962-1974) reported a detailed account on the productivity of tropical waters of Tamilnadu. In recent studies on hydrobiology of the fresh water lentic habitats about its physico-Chemical characteristics and their productivity is well studied by Trivedy P.K. Goel (1988) Patil et. al (2002) Lendhe et al ( 2004 ) Ramakrishna (2002). Sakhare V.B et.al (2003), Chavan and Mohekar (2000) etc.

Insect surpasses all other both in number of their ecological distribution. They undergo an adaptive radiation for aerial, aquatic, terrestrial, and parasitic environment with every considerable ecological niche. Man and Insects have been at war for the same food and same place to live. They attack man and his domestic animals by causing disease, they destroy his property and his crop hence they are very great importance to human. Insects are dominating animals in the world .they occur all over the globe from Antarctica to the tropics ,in air, in water even in deep sea, on land even in deserts, in caves and on the mountains. In terms of mega biodiversity India is ranked 9<sup>th</sup> position in world (Mittermeier & Mittermeier, 1997). Aquatic insects show a multitude of cleaver refinements. Almost all the more important orders of insects are represented in the wet elements. Only a few species spend their lives uninterruptedly in water. Some live out of water only as pupae. But major pass through their developmental stages in water and adult respire in air .The water quality is also dependent on the bioindication presence and absence of insects in the water bodies. For assessing water quality some insects in the water bodies either it is polluted or non-polluted. The structure of aquatic insect's community is related with many factors i.e. quality of waters, turbidity of waters, sedimentation of water, availability of oxygen, organic matters (Ward D., Holmes N. and Jose P 1995) also surrounding environmental conditions because it affects the insects life. Water samples were collected at monthly intervals from sampling stations in black plastic cans of 2 liters Capacity for analyzing the physicochemical parameters of water.The present investigation was done during June 2017 to May 2018. The four sampling sites were selected for the sampling of water with aquatic insect nets of various sizes. Total 748/697 aquatic insects were collected during the study time belongs to 6 orders and 15 families.

## TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACTS TO CONTROL *FUSARIUM SOLANI* OF BRINJAL WILT DISEASE

Anarse P. S. ; Prof. Sayyad I.G.

Dept of Botany, Gandhi College, Kada, Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed  
pandurangnanarse43@gmail.com; 9420786923

### Abstract

Brinjal consist different pathogenic diseases which affects to the plants growth and yield to a best of genetic potential . Wilt is an important disease of brinjal crop causing significant reduction in yield. In present study , the pathogenic fungus was isolated from infected plant parts and identified based on morphological and cultural characters as *Fusarium Solani* .The in vitro efficacy of different plant extracts viz, *Azardicha indica*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus* were tested to control brinjal wilt pathogen. Different concentrations 5, 10, 15 and 20% of plant extracts was used in the study . All the plant extracts showed significant reduction in the growth of pathogen. Among the different extracts 20% of *Azardiachta indica* was found most effective followed by *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus*.

### Introduction :

The egg plant is native of India . Brinjal is grown as an important vegetable crop in all over world. It is grown in India over an area of 0.4 million hectares with an annual production of 7.8 million tonnes [1]. Among the different diseases that attack brinjal crop , wilt has become a major disease causing significant reduction in yield. The wilt of brinjal is characterized by yellowing of foliage drooping of apical shoot to ultimate death of whole plant. The pathogen is a soil inhabiting fungus and forms in the senescing tissues of the diseased plant and may survive in the soil for many years . There are amny methods which are presently being used to control various plant pathogens including wilt pathogen such as physical , chemical, biological, cultural etc. Effective and efficient management of crop disease is generally achieved by the use of synthetic pesticides[2] . due to increased awareness about the risks involved in use of pesticides , much attention is being focused on the alternative methods of pathogen control . The spiraling up cost chemical fungicides particularly in those countries where pesticide are imported . pollution to soil , water, air by the accumulation of obnoxious chemicals residues due to continuous use of fungicides and development of resistance races to these chemicals are

## TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACTS TO CONTROL *FUSARIUM SOLANI* OF BRINJAL WILT DISEASE

Anarse P. S. ; Prof. Sayyad I.G.

Dept of Botany, Gandhi College, Kada, Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed  
panduranganarse43@gmail.com; 9420786923

### Abstract :

Brinjal consist different pathogenic diseases which affects to the plants growth and yield to a best of genetic potential . Wilt is an important disease of brinjal crop causing significant reduction in yield. In present study , the pathogenic fungus was isolated from infected plant parts and identified based on morphological and cultural characters as *Fusarium Solani* .The in vitro efficacy of different plant extracts viz, *Azardicha indica*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus* were tested to control brinjal wilt pathogen. Different concentrations 5, 10, 15 and 20% of plant extracts was used in the study . All the plant extracts showed significant reduction in the growth of pathogen. Among the different extracts 20% of *Azardiachta indica* was found most effective followed by *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus*.

### Introduction :

The egg plant is native of India . Brinjal is grown as an important vegetable crop in all over world. It is grown in India over an area of 0.4 million hectares with an annual production of 7.8 million tonnes [1]. Among the different diseases that attack brinjal crop , wilt has become a major disease causing significant reduction in yield. The wilt of brinjal is characterized by yellowing of foliage drooping of apical shoot to ultimate death of whole plant. The pathogen is a soil inhabiting fungus and forms in the senescing tissues of the diseased plant and may survive in the soil for many years . There are amny methods which are presently being used to control various plant pathogens including wilt pathogen such as physical , chemical, biological, cultural etc. Effective and efficient management of crop disease is generally achieved by the use of synthetic pesticides[2] . due to increased awareness about the risks involved in use of pesticides , much attention is being focused on the alternative methods of pathogen control . The spiraling up cost chemical fungicides particularly in those countries where pesticide are imported . pollution to soil , water, air by the accumulation of obnoxious chemicals residues due to continuous use of fungicides and development of resistance races to these chemicals are

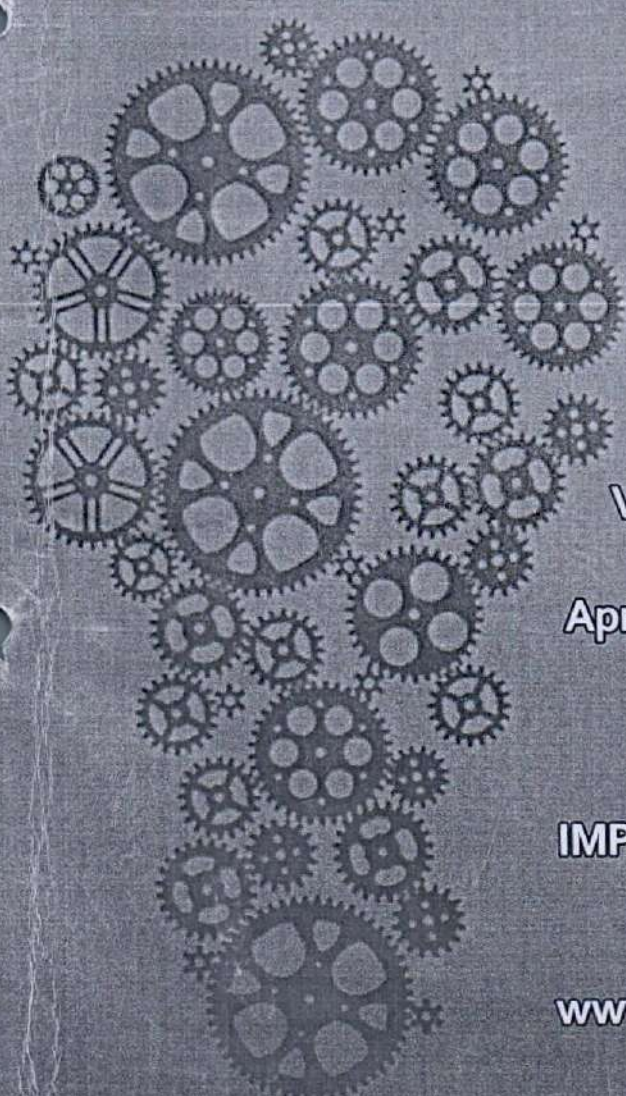


151  
19-20

Peer Reviewed Referred  
and UGC Listed Journal  
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730  
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

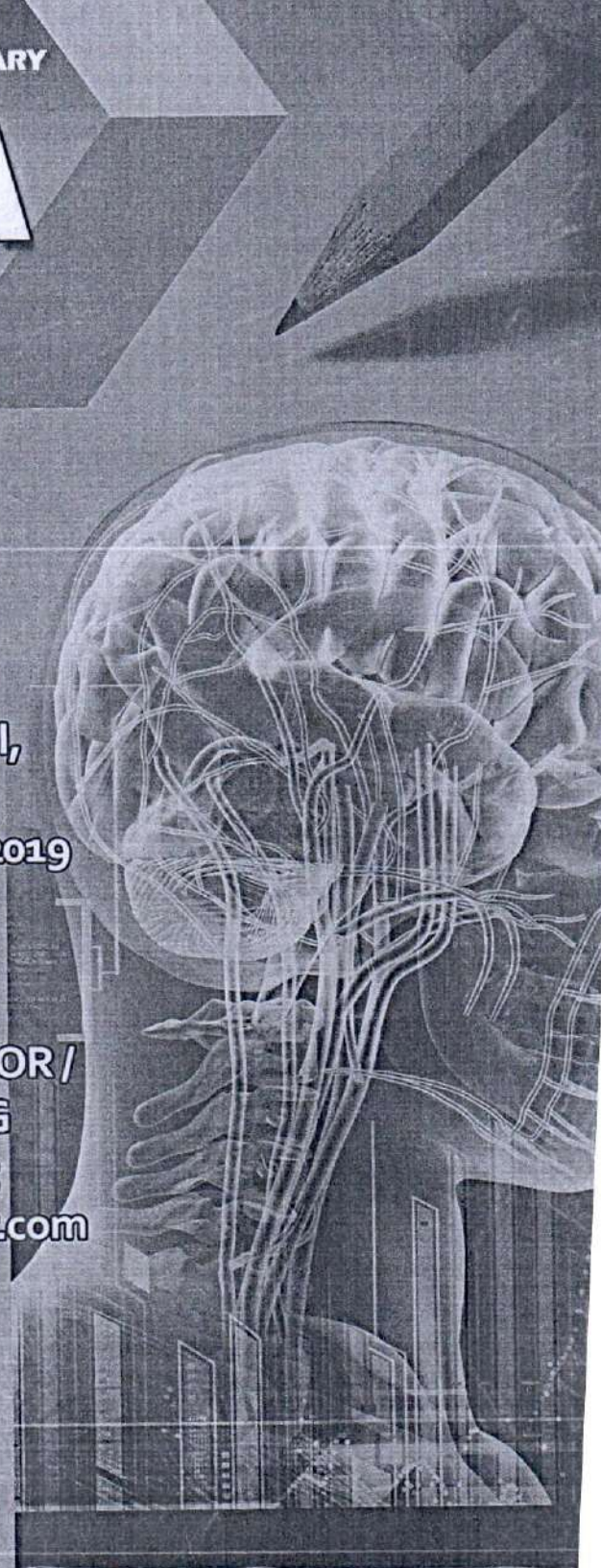
# AJANTA



Volume-VIII,  
Issue-II  
April - June - 2019  
English  
Part - I

IMPACT FACTOR /  
INDEXING  
2018 - 5-5  
[www.sjifactor.com](http://www.sjifactor.com)

**Ajanta  
Prakashan**



## 13. An Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy

**Dr. Markande Madan Rambhau**

(HOD) Department of Commerce, Gandhi college Kada, Tal:- Ashti, Dist :- Beed.

### Abstract

This research paper highlights about **IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY**, GST also known as the Goods and Services Tax is defined as the giant indirect tax structure designed to support and enhances the economic growth of a country. However, the idea of GST in India was mooted by Vajpayee government in 2000 and the constitutional amendment for the same was passed by the Loksabha on 6th May 2015 but is yet to be ratified by the Rajyasabha. More than 150 countries have implemented GST so far. However, there is a huge hue and cry against its implementation. It would be interesting to understand why this proposed GST regime may hamper the growth and development of the country.

**Keywords:** Goods and service tax; Indian economy

### Introduction

The **GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST)** is a vast concept that simplifies the giant tax structure by supporting and enhancing the economic growth of a country. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level [1]. The Goods and Services Tax Bill or **GOODS AND SERVICE TAX Bill**, also referred to as **The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014**, initiates a Value added Tax to be implemented on a national level in India. GST will be an indirect tax at all the stages of production to bring about uniformity in the system. On bringing GST into practice, there would be amalgamation of Central and State taxes into a single tax payment. It would also enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as international market. At the consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden, which is currently estimated at 25-30%.

Under this system, the consumer pays the final tax but an efficient input tax credit system ensures that there is no cascading of taxes- tax on tax paid on inputs that go into manufacture of goods [2]. In order to avoid the payment of multiple taxes such as excise duty and service tax at

152

2019-20

**ISSN 0976-0377**

RNI. MAHMUL02805/2010/33461

International Registered & Recognized  
Research Journal Related To Higher Education for all Subjects

# **INTERLINK RESEARCH ANALYSIS**

**UGC Approved, Refereed & Peer Reviewed Research Journal**

Year -VIII, Issue - XIX, Vol.- I

**Impact Factor 5.85  
(GRIFI)**

Jan. 2019 To June 2019

**JANVIKAS MAHAVIDYALAYA, BANSAROLA AND  
DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHAWADA UNIVERSITY,  
AURANGABAD**

Sponsored

**NATIONAL LEVEL CONFERENCE**

ON

**“POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA”**



**Editor in Chief**

**Dr. Babasaheb M. Gore**



## भारतातील ग्रामीण विकास आणि राजकिय दृष्टिकोणाचा राजकिय अभ्यास

डॉ. तुकाराम दत्तात्रय गोंदकर

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,

एस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा

ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

24

Research Paper - Political Science

### प्रस्तावणा:

भारत हा अधिकांश ग्रामीण भाग असणारा देश आहे. येथिल दोन तृतीयांश पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते. म्हणजेच प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण मतदारावर सरकार ठरत असते. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना सोयी सुविधा पुरवण्यासाठी सर्व राजकिय पक्षाकडुण निवडणूकीत अश्वासने देण्यात येत असतात. ग्रामीण विकासाच्या दृष्टिने अनुकूल असा जाहिरनामा राजकिय पक्ष तयार करत असतात. ग्रामीण मतदारांना आपल्याकडे आकर्षित करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक सरकारकडुण प्रयत्न केले जातात. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना कृषी योजना, सिंचन योजना, शैक्षणिक योजना, आर्थिक योजना, निवास व्यवस्था, रस्ते, पाणी पुरवठा, आरोग्य सुविधा उपलब्ध करुण देण्यासाठी अनेक योजना निर्माण करण्यात येतात. या सर्व योजना राबविण्यासाठी भारतात पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातुन नियोजन करण्यात येत असते. प्रत्येक सरकार कडुण ते कोणत्याही पक्षाचे असो ग्रामीण विकासास प्राधान्य दिले जाते. पंचवार्षिक योजना द्वारे अधिक अधिक निधी उपलब्ध करुण देवुन ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. या दृष्टिकोणातुन भारतात सरकार आणि पंचवार्षिक योजना द्वारे देण्यात आलेले ग्रामीण विकासास प्राधान्य प्रस्तुत करण्याच्या उद्देशाने हा शोध निबंधाद्वारे प्रयत्न करण्यात आला.

### शोध निबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे :

1. भारतातील ग्रामीण विकासाचा आढावा घेणे.
2. भारतातील ग्रामीण विकासाबाबतचा राजकिय दृष्टिकोण अभ्यासने.
3. पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातुन देण्यात आलेल्या ग्रामीण विकासाच्या प्राधान्य क्रमाचा परामर्श घेणे.

भारतात स्वातंत्र्य प्रप्तीनंतर ग्रामीण विकासास प्राधान्य देण्याचे धोरण ठरविण्यात आले. या दृष्टिकोणातुन आज प्रयत्न भारतात सत्ता रुढ झालेल्या सर्वच सरकारांनी ग्रामीण विकासावर भर



156



## RECENT ADVANCES ON RELIABLE METHODS FOR SOLVING TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM AND FUZZY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

KIRTIWANT P. GHADLE<sup>1\*</sup> AND DHANASHRI A. MUNOT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, 431004 (MS), India.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Mathematics, SAJVPM'S Gandhi College, Kada, 414001 (MS), India.

### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author DAM designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author KPG managed the analyses of the study. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Received: 07 May 2019

Accepted: 20 July 2019

Published: 27 July 2019

Systematic Review Article

### ABSTRACT

The transportation problem is the most important and successful application of linear programming studied in the area of operations research. In the past few decades, new approaches have been developed to improve the components of the existing platform. This paper presents recent advances on reliable methods for solving transportation problem and fuzzy transportation problem through a survey table in which our comments as a remark has been included. An attempt has been made to provide a variety of methods to solve the transportation problem within a limited structure; through which ideas could be developed for designing new algorithms. It provides a better platform for further research work in the area of transportation problem.

**Keywords:** Operations research; linear programming; transportation problem; fuzzy transportation problem; fuzzy assignment problem.

### 1 Introduction

Archimedes, Euclid, Aryabhata, Newton, Fermat, Pythagoras, etc. none of these mathematicians have postulated theory on a specific day; indeed it's a result of continuous work for years together. Transportation Problem (TP) is also not an exception to that. Its roots are as old as science and society. Though the origins of transportation problem extend to even 17<sup>th</sup> century, when French Mathematician Monge formalized transportation issue in 1781, it was in 1941 when F. L. Hitchcock [1] emphasized on 'Distribution of product from several sources to numerous localities,' which the real start, took place.

\*Corresponding author: Email: ghadle.maths@bamu.ac.in;



156

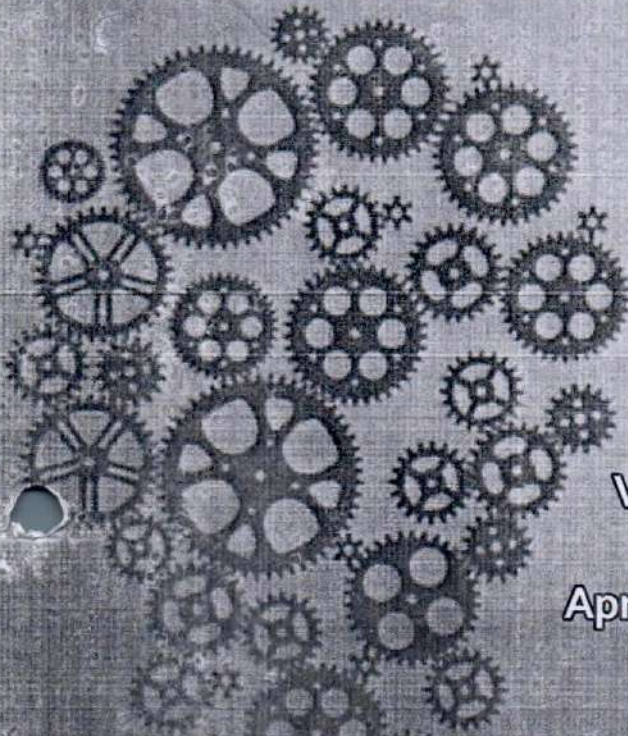
18-19

19-20

Peer Reviewed Referred  
and UGC Listed Journal  
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730  
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

# AJANTA



Volume-VIII,  
Issue-II  
April - June - 2019  
English  
Part - I

IMPACT FACTOR /  
INDEXING  
2018 - 5.5  
[www.sjifactor.com](http://www.sjifactor.com)

**Ajanta  
Prakashan**



19-20

## 10. Goods and Services Tax in India

**Dr. Magar S. R.**

Dept of Public Administration, Smt. S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

### Introduction

The indirect taxes was started by Vishwanath Pratap Singh in 1985, he was finance minister in the Rajiv Gandhi government. It is introduced in the name of Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). At the time of Narasimha Rao government, the finance minister Manmohan Singh started early discussion on a Value Added Tax (VAT) at the state level.<sup>1</sup> after that at the time of Atal Bihari Vajpayee government, the economic advisory panel was proposed a sinagal common "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" initiate in the country. In that economic advisory panel three RBI former governor, these are G. Patel, Bimal Jalan and C. Rangarajan. Vajpayee government set up a committee headed by the finance minister of West Bengal Asim Dasgupta to design a GST model. At the time of Manmohan Singh Government the finance minister P. Chidambaran in February 2006 continued work on the same and proposed a GST rollout by 1 April 2010. However in 2011 CPI out of power in West Bengal, Asim Dasgupta resigned as a head of the GST committee. Dasgupta admitted in an interview that 80% of the task had been done. After the 2014 Lok Sabha election GST Bill approved by the Standing Committee for reintroduction. The Modi Government finance minister Arun Jaitley introduced the GST Bill in Lok Sabha.<sup>2</sup> 21 member selected committee was formed to look into the proposed GST laws, after GST council approved the central Good and Services Tax Bill 2017(GST Bill), the integrated Goods and Service Tax Bill 2017(IGST Bill), the Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Bill 2017 (UTGST Bill) and the Goods and Service Tax (Compensation to the State) Bill 2017. These bill were passed by the LOk SABha on 29 March 2017, the Rajya Sabha passed these Bill on 6 April 2017 and were then enacted as Acts on 12 April 2017. There after state legislatures of different state have passed respective state Goods and Services Tax was launched all over India with effect from 1 July 2017. The Jammu and Kashmir state legislature passed its GST act on 7 July 2017 thereby ensuring that the entire nation is brought under a unified indirect taxation system there was to be no GST on the state and purchase of securities.<sup>3</sup>

### GST Council

GST council is a governing body of GST having 33 members. It is under the chair person of union finance minister, GST council is an apex member committee to modify, reconcile or to

153

Impact Factor 6.261

ISSN- 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOW ASSOCIATION'S

## RESEARCH JOURNEY

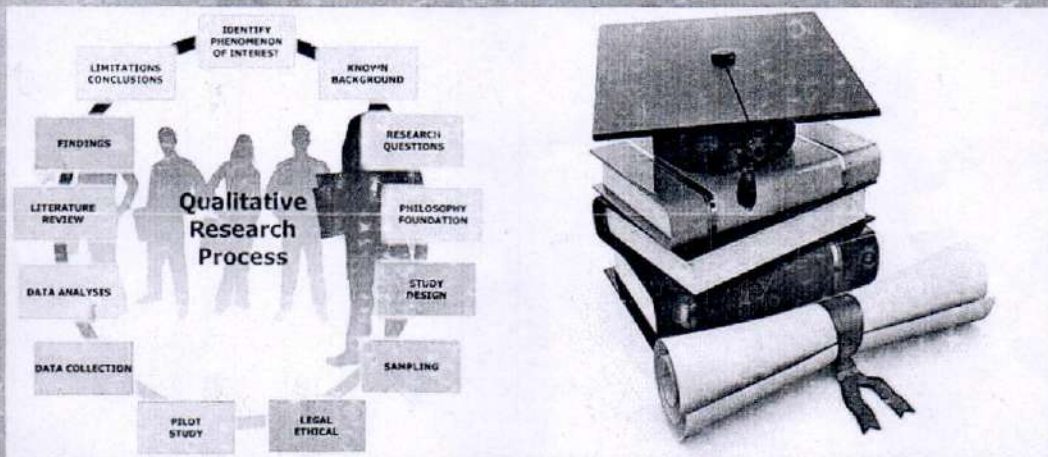
UGC Approved Multidisciplinary international E-research journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

# Research need of the Hour संशोधन काळाची गरज

10 June 2019

Special Issue-93



Chief Editor

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar

Assist. Prof. (Marathi)

MGV'S Arts & Commerce college,

Yeola, Dist. Nashik (M.s.) India

Executive Editor of This Issue

Dr. Ulgade Laxman Kashinath

Asst. Prof. and Head, (PG Teacher)

Dept. of Public Administration

Shri Havagiswami College, Udgir, Dist. Latur

Co-Editor

Mr. Madhav Kashinath Ulgade

153

## Disaster Management and its Impact in India.

**Dr. Magar S. R.**  
Dept. of Public Administration, S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

### Introduction:

Every year disaster comes in all part of the world. Natural and Human disaster are causing tremendous loss of life and property as well as public and private infrastructure. Disasters are comes due to changing climatic conditions, environmental degradation and increasing urbanization. India is a highly vulnerable to natural disasters, almost 85% of area is vulnerable to one or multiple hazards of the 28 states and 7 union territories, 22 are disaster prone<sup>1</sup>. Wind storms, earthquakes, flood, landslides and droughts are the major disasters. These disasters are affecting almost every part of the country, due to this 2 per cent of the GDP on an average losing every year.

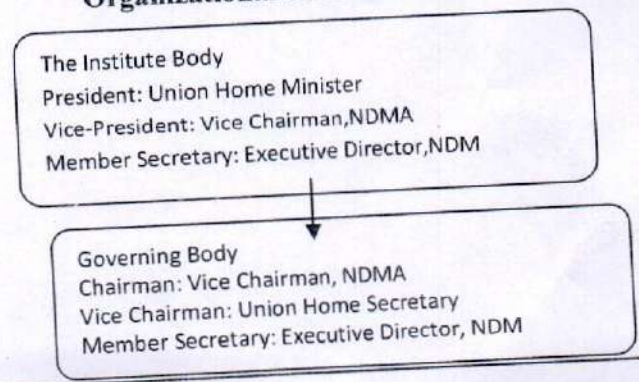
The disaster management is requiring to relief from disaster, India has been actively pursuing a paradigm shift in disaster management from a relief centric approach in the past to the present holistic ones. Holistic management of disasters requires analytical data on hazards risk and vulnerabilities of different natural and manmade disasters at all levels. Data on disaster occurrence impact on people and its cost to countries are primary input to analyze the temporal and geographical trends in disaster impact. Disasters are real evidence to understand where the combinations of hazard occurrence, physical exposure and vulnerable conditions are accumulated in space and time; they also provide the basic for assessment process to prioritize mitigation measures.

### Institutional Framework:

At the national level Ministry of Home Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for all matters concerning disaster management. The central Relief Commissioner in the Ministry of Home Affairs is the Nodal Officer to coordinate relief operation for Natural Disasters. The Ministries, Departments, Organizations concerned with the primary and secondary function relating to the management of disasters include Indian Metrological Department, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development, Department of Communication, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Petroleum, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Power, Department of Civil Supplies, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Surface Transport, Ministry of Social Justice, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Department of Food<sup>2</sup>.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Act 2005 has been entrusted with the responsibility for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster management. As per the Disaster Management rules 2006 the institute consist of 42 members including secretaries of various nodal ministers, Department of Government of India and State Government head of national level scientific research and technical organizations etc. The institute has a governing body of 15 members chaired by Vice-Chairman of national disaster management authority and Home Secretary as Vice-Chairman. The executive director runs the day to day administration of the Institute<sup>3</sup>.

### Organizational Structure



157

19-20

MAH/MUL/03051/2012  
ISSN-2319 9318

Special Issue August 2019

# विद्यावाती®

Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal



डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद  
आणि  
भारतीय शिक्षण प्रसारक संस्थेचे

## खोलेश्वर महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई

यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने इतिहास विषया अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र



157

२२२

## मराठवाडा प्रदेशाचा प्रवाहित होणारा इतिहास

(इ.स.पूर्व ते इ.स.२०१९)

संपादक  
डॉ.मुकंद अ.देवर्षी

## मराठवाडयाच्या विकासात राजकीय नेतृत्वाचे योगदान - एक ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ - मा.ना.गोपीनाथ मुंडे

प्रा.डॉ. राधाकृष्ण ल. जोशी  
इतिहास विभाग, गांधी महाविद्यालय,  
कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड

\*\*\*\*\*

गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांच्या मागे केवळ जनसंघच नाही तर त्या परिवारांच्या परिघापलीकडे जाऊन त्यांनी अनेक माणसे आणि गट आपल्याशी घट्ट जोडून ठेवले आहेत. मुख्य म्हणे इतर मागास वर्गीय समाज त्याच्या सोबत उभा आहे. इतर मागास वर्गीयांची जनगणना ही जातीच्या आधाराने व्हावी ही मागणी मुंडेनी संघाचा विरोध असताना लाऊन धरली. आणि ती प्रत्यक्षात आली. त्यामुळे खाजगी क्षेत्रात ओ.बी.सी.च्या आरक्षणासाठी गोपीनाथ मुंडे आणि छगन भुजबळ आक्रमक झाले. ओ.बी.सी. मुस्लीमांना आरक्षण द्यायला समर्थनाची भूमिका मुंडेनी घेतली होती. ओ.बी.सी. मुस्लीमांना आरक्षण मिळाव अशी मागणी ओ.बी.सी. मुस्लीम परिषदेने केली होती. श्री. गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांची यशस्वी कारकिर्द यशस्वी विलक्षण प्रभावी ठरली आहे. राज्यातील कायदा व सुव्यवस्था सलोखा कायम ठेवण्यासाठी गोपीनाथ मुंडे ना अनेक धर्म संकटांना सामोरे जावे लागले, त्यांची कारकिर्द त्यांनी जी राज्यातील जनतेच्या स्मरणात कायम स्वरूपी ठाण मांडून बसली आहे.

जे समाजासाठी आवश्यक आहे ते करताना राजकीय जोखीम स्विकारण्याची त्यांची मानसिक तयारी असते. याच कारणामुळे धोरणामुळे उपमुख्यमंत्री व गृहमंत्री असताना त्यांनी राज्यातील पोलीसांचे मनोधैर्य वाढविले. कुप्रसिद्ध गुंडांना कंठस्थानी घातले पोलीसतेच होते बदलला होता गृहमंत्री व त्यांनी दिलेला आत्मविश्वास व गर्दीत लोकप्रिय असलेला नेता धाडसी अधिकारी वर्गात लोकप्रिय झाला हे महाराष्ट्राचे भाग्य आहे. भाजप सेनेच्या युती सरकारच्या काळात कोणत्या ही दखलपात्र गुन्ह्याची नोंद झालीच पाहिजे असा आदेशच तत्कालीन गृहमंत्री गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांनी दिला होता.

गोपीनाथ मुंडे ऊसतोड कामगारांचे नेते म्हणून नेहमी आपली ओळख करून देतात. पण ऊसतोड कामगारांचे नेतृत्व करणारे कधी साखर सम्राट झाले हे कळलेच नाही. मुंडेकडे तब्बल बारा साखर कारखाने आहेत. त्यावर त्यांचीच सत्ता आहे. मात्र संधी मिळेल तेव्हा त्याच ऊसतोड कामगारांना सोबत घेऊन मुंडे साखर सम्राटांना शह देतात. राज्यांत मुंडेनी २६ साखर कारखाने उभे केलेले आहेत. राज्यातील साठ कारखाने मुंडे समर्थकाकडे आहेत. भाजप सेनेच्या युती सरकारच्या काळात इ.स. १९९९ या कालखंडा दरम्यान तत्कालीन उपमुख्यमंत्री गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांच्या हस्ते पैठणचे सुपुत्र व इतिहास संशोधक बाळासाहेब पाटील पुराण वस्तु संग्रहालयाचे उद्घाटन केले.

अहमदनगर बीड परळी रेल्वे मार्गाचे काम सुरू केले :-  
गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांच्या प्रयत्नातून अनेक वर्षांची मागणी असलेला परळी नगर रेल्वे मार्गाचे प्रत्यक्षात काम करणे सुरू झाले.

२०११-२०१२ मध्ये भुसंपादन प्रक्रियेला गती मिळाली आणि भुसंपादनाची प्रक्रिया जवळ पास पूर्ण केली. रेल्वे मार्गासाठी मोठी तरतुद करण्यासाठी सरकारला भाग पाडले. मराठवाडयातील रेल्वेच्या विकासासाठी गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांनी रेल्वे मंत्रालयाकडे ६०० कोटी रूपयांची मागणी करून ती मंजूर करून घेतली. मराठवाडा जनता विकास परिषदेने त्यांचे अभिनंदन केले.

गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांनी घेतलेले लोकप्रिय निर्णय :- वेळेचा कोणताही ही मुलाहिजा न बाळगणाऱ्या सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांना वक्तशीरपणाची शिस्त लावण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे. गरिबांना स्वस्त खाणे मिळण्यासाठी झुणकाभाकर केंद्र योजना सुरू केली. इ गुणका भाकर केंद्रासाठी मोक्याच्या जागा अर्थात रोजगारांचे हक्काचे नवे साधन मिळाले होते.

१. कुटूंब प्रमुखाचे अकस्मित निधन झाल्यास त्यांच्या परिवाला २५ हजार रूपयांची मदत करण्यासाठी जिजामाता महिला आधार योजना.
२. बेघरांना घर बांधणीसाठी सहा हजार रूपये.
३. शेतकऱ्यासाठी बळीराजा संरक्षण विमा योजना.
४. रस्ते बांधणी, वीज निर्मिती पाटबंधारे क्षेत्रात खाजगी क्षेत्राचा सहभाग घेण्याचा पुरस्कार ठामपणे केला.
५. वय वर्ष ६५ पूर्ण करणाऱ्या महिला पुरुषांसाठी एस.टी.मध्ये आर्धे टिकट सुरू केले तिला जेष्ठ नागरिक योजना असे म्हणतात. गोपीनाथ मुंडेची कारकिर्द यशस्वी भावली विलक्षण प्रभावी ठरली. मराठवाडयासाठी सर्वांत जास्त निर्णय घेतले.

## 10.

## भारतातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या उत्क्रांतीचा राजकीय अभ्यास

प्रा.डॉ.चंद्रशेखर काशिनाथ तळेकर

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,

एस.के.गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा, ता.आष्टी, जि.वीड

स्थानिक विकासाच्या उद्देशाने स्थानिक स्वशासनाची संकल्पना अस्तित्वात आली. वास्तविक स्वरूपात भारतात स्थानिक स्वशासनास प्राचिन वारसा लाभलेला आहे. परंतु नियोजनबद्ध स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या विकासास ब्रिटीश काळात सुरुवात झाली. तत्पूर्वी स्थानिक स्वशासनाचे स्वरूप राजेशाहीच्या तहसीलपणावर आधारित होते. ब्रिटीशांच्या काळ खंडात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचा ख-या अर्थाने विकास आरंभ दिसून येते. यात "मेयोचा ठराव" "रिपनचा ठराव" "विकेंद्रीकरण आयोगाचा अहवाल" 1918 चा ठराव व 1935 चा कायदा या टप्प्यांनी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचा विकास झाला. तत्पूर्वी ब्रिटीश शासनातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या दृष्टीतील सर्व प्रथम प्रसिद्धेसिच्या रूपात नगरांमध्ये त्यांचे अस्तित्व निर्माण करण्यात आले. 1687 मध्ये ब्रिटीशांनी मद्रासला एक नगर समिती बनवण्याची परवानगी दिली. त्यानंतर 1726 साली महापौर न्यायालय स्थापन करण्यात आले. या व अशा प्रकारच्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची सुरुवात भारतात झाली. या ब्रिटीश काळातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या विकासाचा आढावा घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाची मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे. त्याप्रमाणेच प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देशही स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहेत.

## शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :-

1. स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या संकल्पना समजूण घेणे.
2. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची उत्क्रांतीचा मागोवा घेणे.
3. स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या ब्रिटीश काळातील नियोजनबद्ध विकासाचा आढावा घेणे.

ब्रिटीशांच्या सत्ताकाळात त्यांनी भारतातील नागरांपेक्षा भारतीयांना लुटून संपत्ती गोळा करण्याचा राज्यास्पष्टपणे अवलंबिला होता. या दृष्टीकोनातून त्यांनी भारतात विकासाचे मर्यादित धोरण अवलंबिले. परंतु येथील लोकांच्या मनातील असंतोष कमी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने, काही सुधारणा भारतीयांना दिल्या जात्यातील एक म्हणजे स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या विकासाचे प्रयत्न होत. त्यांनी स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या नियोजनबद्ध विकासाचे प्रयत्न जे केले ते पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

लॉर्ड मेयोचा प्रस्ताव :- सर्वात प्रथम भारतात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या विकासातील पहिला टप्पा

म्हणून लॉर्ड मेयोच्या प्रस्तावाचा उल्लेख करता येईल. 1861 च्या कायद्यानुसार ईस्टइंडिया कंपनीची सत्ता संपुष्टात येऊन ब्रिटीश सत्तेचा आमल सुरू झाला. सुरुवाती पासूनच ब्रिटीशांनी विकेंद्रीकरणाचे धोरण राबवण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्याचे अवलंबिले त्यानुसार लॉर्ड मेयो यांनी 1870 साली आर्थिक विकेंद्रीकरणाचा ठराव मांडला या ठरावा नुसार शिक्षण, अरोग्य सेवा, रस्ते इत्यादी विभागांचे नियंत्रण प्रांतीय सरकार कडे देण्यात आले त्या अनुषंगाने स्थानिक वित्त प्रणाली सुरू झाली. यो बरोबरच प्रांतीय सरकारांना स्थानिक कर लावण्याची परवानगी देण्यात आली. मेयोचा ठरावात नगर पालिकांच्या विकासाबाबतही तरतुद करण्यात आली होती. 1871 च्या बंगाल जिल्हा बोर्ड उपकर अधिनियामाद्वारा स्थानिक शासन निर्माण करण्यात प्रयत्न करण्यात आला. अशा या प्रस्तावाद्वारे स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या दृष्टीने भारतात प्रयत्न सुरू झाले

## लॉर्ड रिपनचे धोरण :-

लॉर्ड रिपनच्या प्रयत्नातून भारतात स्थानिक स्वशासनाच्या विकासास चालना मिळाली. रिपनचे कार्य स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या विकासात महत्त्वपूर्ण मानले जाते. त्याने स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या विकासासाठी 1882 साली एक ठराव मांडला त्याच्या ठरावानुसार स्थानिक उपकरांनी या संस्थाना बराच पैसा उपलब्ध करून दिला. त्याच्या काळात नगरपालिकांची संख्या ही वाढली. मेयोने सुरू केलेले विकेंद्रीकरणाचे धोरण रिपनने सुरू ठेवले त्याच्या काळात स्थानिक मंडळाना निश्चित अधिकार व कार्य सोपवण्यात आले. स्थानिक संस्थाना उत्पनाची साधनेही सोपवण्यात आली. याबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागासाठी तालुका बोर्ड आणि जिल्हा बोर्ड स्थापन करण्यात आले. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाना अधिकार सोपवण्यात आले परंतु त्यांना कर्ज घेण्यासाठी, संपत्तीचे हस्तांतरण करण्यासाठी, नव कर लावण्यासाठी, ठराविक रकमेपेक्षा जास्त खर्च करण्यासाठी तसेच नियम व उपनियम तयार करण्यासंदर्भात सरकारची परवानगी बंधन कारक करण्यात आली होती. या काळात भारतातील नगर पालिकांच्या अधिकार व कार्यक्षेत्रातही आवश्यक बदल करण्यात आहे. अशा प्रकारे लॉर्ड



Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

19-20

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

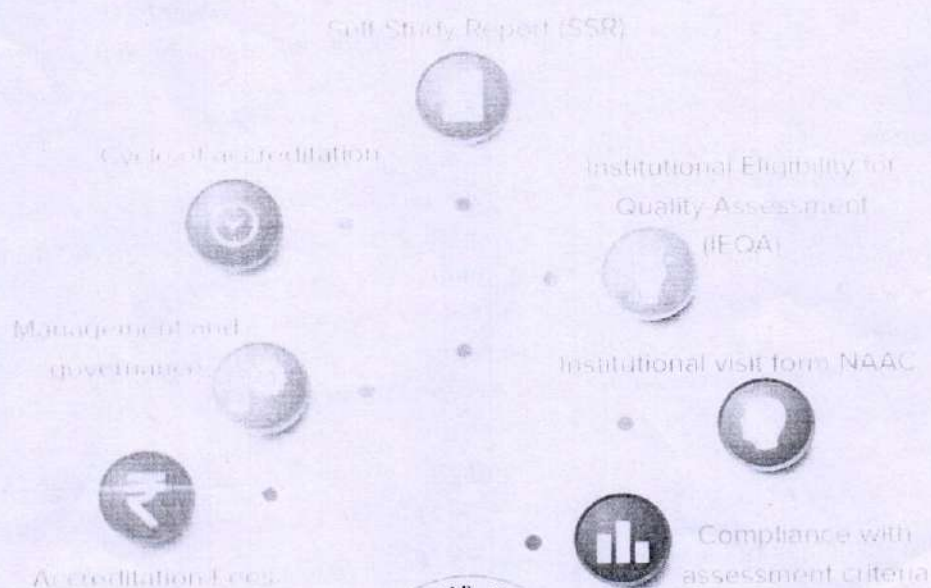
INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REVIEWED & INDEXED JOURNAL

September - 2019

SPECIAL ISSUE -193 (B)

# Role of NAAC in the Educational Development of Higher Education in India



Guest Editor :

Dr. Sopan Nimbore

Principal,

ATSPM's Arts, Commerce & Science  
College, Ashti, Dist. Beed (M.S.) India

Associate Editor :

Prof. Niwruutti Nanwate

Head, Department of Economics

ATSPM's Arts, Commerce & Science  
College, Ashti, Dist. Beed (M.S.) India

Executive Editor :

Dr. Abhay Shinde

Co-ordinator, IQAC

ATSPM's Arts, Commerce & Science  
College, Ashti, Dist. Beed (M.S.) India

Chief Editor :

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)



This journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

## Challenges and Impact of ICT on Strengthening Teaching-Learning Process in Higher Education

N.N.Waghule<sup>1</sup>, D.R.Shengule<sup>2</sup>, K.M.Jadhav<sup>3</sup>, J.M.Bhandari<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept.of physics, Bhagwan Mahavidyalaya, Ashti-Dist- Beed- 414203 (M.S) India.

<sup>2</sup>Vivekanand Art's, Sardar Dalipsingh Commerce and Science College, Aurangabad.

<sup>3</sup>Dept.of Physics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad(M.S)India.

<sup>4</sup>S.A.J.V.P.M<sup>S</sup> S.K.Gandhi, College, Kada, Ta-Ashti, Dist-Beed.414203(M.S) India.

Email: [nnwaghule@gmail.com](mailto:nnwaghule@gmail.com) Mob-9421349085

### Abstract:

*Today's age is the age of digitization. Digitization has brought revolution in the field of education. In present trend the students of Higher Education are getting information from many sources it includes Internet, Social Media, Multimedia, Animations, Web applications and list goes on, and base for this is Information and Communication Technology (ICT). In current trend ICT has become a common platform for majority population all over the globe. Web application and multimedia technologies have revolutionized educational field. In India, ICT is considered as one of the main elements in transforming the country to the future development.*

*Hence ICT plays a vital role in the field of Education especially in Higher Education, since implementation of ICT in higher Education is more student and teacher centric. The results indicate that ICT integration has a great effectiveness for both teachers and the students. But the challenges faced by students and teachers in ICT based classrooms. The current paper opens the ways for bringing innovation in ICT based pedagogy at college level.*

**Keywords:** Impact, ICT, Multimedia, teaching-learning, Technology, digitization

Corresponding author---- N.N.Waghule.

### Introduction:

In this 21<sup>st</sup> century, the term "technology" is an important issue in many fields including education. ICT stands for Information and communication Technologies. In the age of innovation and productivity, knowledge and technology has come to occupy a centre stage in national and international policy debates. Nations are focusing on ways to improve knowledge generation and sharing; and creation and flow of new technologies. It also helps in improving teaching and learning process. In today's times technology has become an integral part of our day to day life. Use of ICT in education generally means technology-based teaching and learning process that closely relates to the utilization of learning technologies in colleges. The use of technology in education contributes a lot in the pedagogical aspects in which the application of ICT will lead to effective learning. ICT provides the help and necessary supports for both teachers and students for effective learning with the help of the computers to serve the purpose of learning aids. Use ICT integration in education is crucial, because with the help of technology, teaching and learning is more important in colleges because it increases the capability of student learning [1]. The Higher Education system in India had suffered a lot due to lack of access to the technology and discrimination. However the application of ICT in Higher Education has not only brought about divergence but also nurtured new boulevard of international kinesis for students.

### The importance of using ICT in teaching-learning process:

Since there has been an exponential growth of students approaching Higher Education use ICT become more important. Development of Higher Education from 1980 to 2000, one end there

## छत्रपती शाहु महाराजांचे अर्थकारण आणि सामाजीकीकरण - एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. अशोक कोरडे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

एस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

## प्रस्तावना :

छत्रपती शाहु महाराज यांनी राज्यकारभार करताना दीनदलित, कष्टकरी समाजासाठी उल्लेखनीय आर्थिक नितीचे धोरण अंमलात आणले होते. आजपर्यंत शाहुंच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील कामगिरीवर मोठे लिखाण प्रसिध्द झालेले आहे. संस्थानिकांच्या कालखंडातील प्रजाहित दक्ष राजा व समाजसुधारक म्हणून त्यांचा उल्लेख होतो. महाराष्ट्रातील आर्थिक विचार प्रवाहाचे पडसाद हिंदुस्थानच्या राज्य व अर्थकारणात पडणार एवढे महत्त्व या प्रदेशाला निश्चितच होते. महाराष्ट्रावर विचार प्रवाहाचा पगडा असताना कोल्हापुर संस्थानाची राजकीय व आर्थिक परिस्थिती डबघाईला आलेली होती. महाराजांनी ज्यावेळी अधिकारसुत्रे हाती घेतली त्यावेळी प्रथम प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीशी झगडावे लागले. शिवाजी महाराजांप्रमाणे ते स्वराज्याचे पुरस्कर्ते असले तरी लोकांना स्वराज्य उभारण्यासाठी आधी लायक बनविणे आवश्यक आहे. असे त्यांचे मत होते. आर्थिक विकासासाठी केंद्र राज्य, स्थानिक सरकार व जनता यांचे सहकार्य मिळू शकणाऱ्या आजच्या काळाशी तुलना करता महाराज त्या काळात शिलेदार होते. विकासाची धुरा सर्वस्वी त्यांच्या खांदयावर होती. महाराजांनी सन १८९४ मध्ये राज्यकारभाराची सुत्रे हाती घेतली. लोकमान्य टिळकांना त्यांच्या या अधिकार ग्रहणाला राजकीय कपिलाघठीचा योग असून दिसलेले आहे. राज्यकारभाराला सुरवात करताना महाराजांनी जो जाहीरनामा प्रसिध्द केला त्यात त्यांची महानदुष्टी लक्षात येते. यामध्ये त्यांनी राज्याच्या विकासाची कामना करून त्या कामी सर्व समाजाचे सहकार्य मागीतले आहे. तसेच अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा व दारिद्र्य हे तीन प्रमुख अडथळे दूर करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन केले. त्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रथम संस्थानांचा दौरा काढून लोकांच्या परिस्थितीची पहान्णी केली.

# POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

**International Multilingual Quarterly Peer Review Refereed Research Journal**

163

Editor  
Dr. Sadashiv H. Sarkate

● Mailing Address ●

**Dr. Sadashiv H. Sarkate**

Editor : POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

Head of Dept. Marathi

Art's & Science College, Shivajinagar, Gadhi, Tq. Georai Dist. Beed-431.143 (M.S.)

Cell. No. 9420029115 / 7875827115

Email : [powerofknowledge3@gmail.com](mailto:powerofknowledge3@gmail.com) /

[shsarkate@gmail.com](mailto:shsarkate@gmail.com)

Price : Rs. 300/-

Annual Subscription: Rs. 1000/-

## वसंतराव नाईक यांचे कृषी आर्थिक आणि ग्रामीण

डॉ. अशोक कोरडे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

गांधी कॉलेज कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

### प्रस्तावना :

भारत देश हा कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात कृषी विकासासाठी सरकारने नियोजनाचा उपयोग करून मोठे यश संपादन केले आहे. देशातील मोठी लोकसंख्या शेतीमध्ये उदरनिर्वाह करीत असताना प्रमुख उत्पन्नाचा स्त्रोत म्हणून पाहत आहे. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर पहिल्या पंचवर्षिक योजनेमध्ये कृषीच्या विकासाला चलना मिळण्यासाठी आर्थिक नियोजन केले. देशाचा विकासच शेतीक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे. म्हणजेच कृषीवर आधारित उद्योग उभारणीसाठी प्रयत्न केले गेले. १ मे १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात्मक जडणघडणीमध्ये आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक प्रगती साधण्याचे कार्य वसंतराव नाईक यांनी केले. त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्व दृग्दृष्टीच्या वेचारिकतेमुळे आज महाराष्ट्र राज्य सर्वेच क्षेत्रात अग्रेसर असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते.

### हरितक्रांतीचे प्रणेत :

सन १९६२ ते १९७१ अशी सत्तावीस वर्षे अखंडीतपणे नाईकसाहेब राजवट संपादित विलंब महाराष्ट्रातील जनतेची केवळ मतेच नाही तर मनही जिंकण्याचे हेतू असल्याचे मराठवा वीरना आंदोलन बघित केले जाते. वसंतरावांचा मुळ पिढ शेतकऱ्यांचा, शेती हा त्यांचा जिव्हाळा याच विषय व्यवसाय म्हणून शेती केली पाहिजे. शेतकऱ्याला प्रतिष्ठा लाभली पाहिजे. हे त्यांच्या वेचारिकतेचा ब्रीदच होते. कृषीप्रधान भारताचा मूलभूत उद्योग शेती हीच आहे आणि शेती हीच सान्ध्या उद्योग जननी आहे. शेतीविषयक आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, शेती विनियोगित केली पाहिजे. पारंपारिक पद्धती केलेली शेती आजच्या काळात फायदेशीर ठरू शकणार नाही. जैनमध्ये झालेली कृषी क्रांती या रीत्यात आद्यगिक क्रांती अयशस्वी झाल्याचे कारण म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांनी आपली शेती औजार ठरविली. तर कामगारानी त्यांच्या हातातील साधने फेकून दिली. आज हे अस्वस्वरूप झाले. हरित क्रांती जर यशस्वी करण्याची असेल तर कृषी विषयक आवसाराच्या माध्यमातून त्यांच्या परिवर्तनात केली पाहिजे. विज्ञानाची कास धरली पाहिजे. पावसावर अवलंबून असलेली कोरडवाहू शेती फायदेशीर ठरणार नाही. तेव्हा नदीवर बांध घालून, धरण घालून पाणी अडवून या परिसरात जमीन भिजली पाहिजे. ओलिताखाली शेती आली पाहिजे. यासाठी त्यांनी खुप मेहनत घेतली. साली भारत आणि पाकिस्तान युद्ध झाले. शनैः जवान जय किसान हे शास्त्रीजींनी देशाला दिले. देशाची लोकसंख्या आणि देशातील उत्पादन यांचा मुळ घालण्यासाठी शास्त्रीजींनी त्यांचे आठवडयातून एक वेळेला उपवास करायला सांगितले. तसेच पावसाचे पाणी वाहून जाऊ नये साठवले पाहिजे आणि टंचाईच्या काळात त्याचा उपयोग झाली पाहिजे. यासाठी पायूर तलाव ओढे, नाले यांना घातलेले बांध, जमिनीचा कस कायम ठेवण्यासाठी तिला खत दिले पाहिजे. विषाणी वापरली पाहिजेत. यासाठी खत, विषयाण, शासनामाफत, सहकारी संस्था माफत शेतकऱ्यांना माफक दराने पुरवले पाहिजे. उधारीवर दिले गेले पाहिजे आणि हंगामाच्या काळात शेतकऱ्यांना पैसा आला की त्यांच्याकडून वसूल केला पाहिजे. शेती फायदेशीर ठरीवी म्हणून शेतमालीवर कर्तव्य संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून प्रक्रिया सुरु केले पाहिजे. उदा. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, खानदेशात कामगार

Impact Factor - 6.625

E-ISSN - 2348-7143

19-20

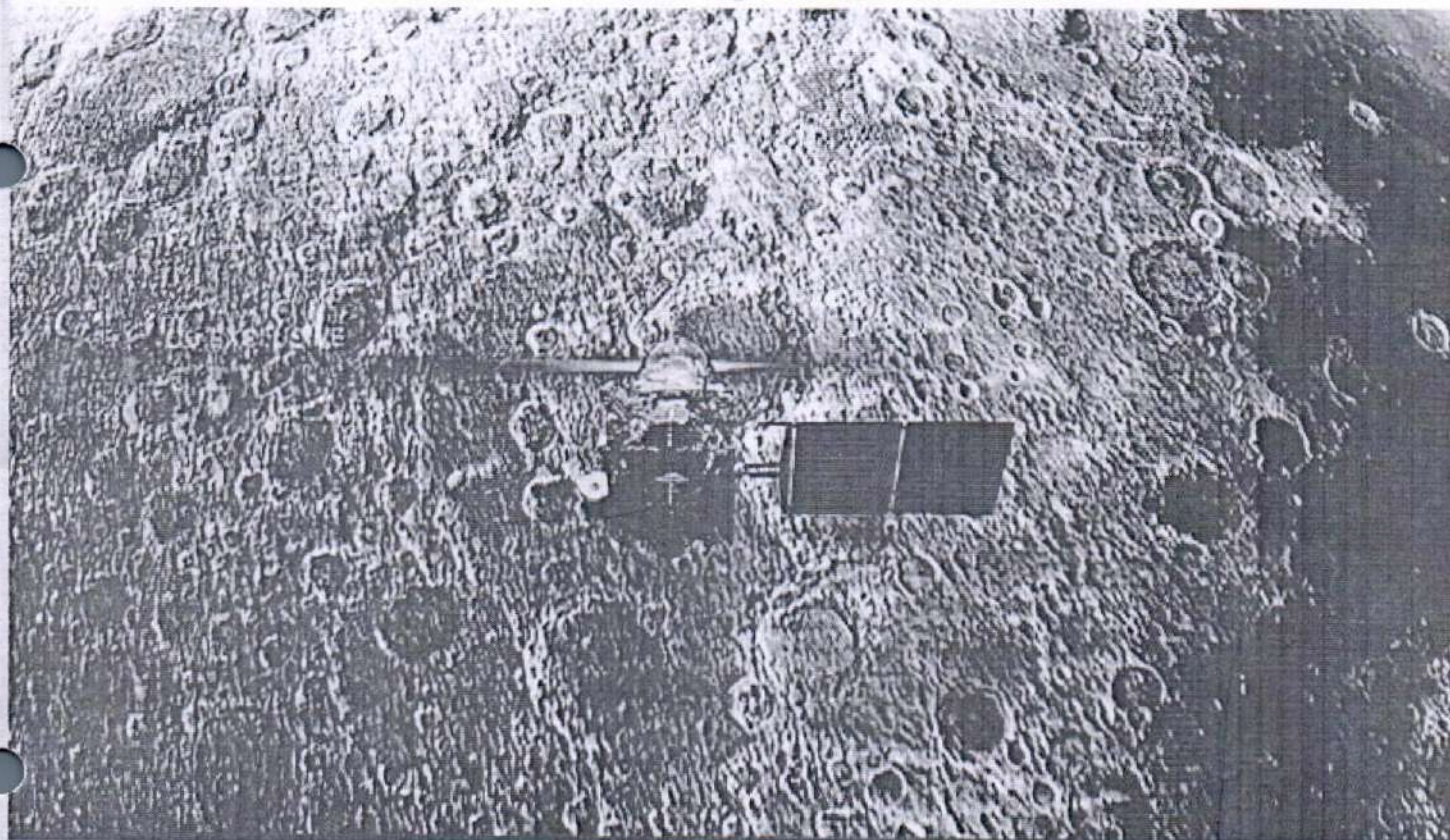
164

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S  
**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

October 2019 Special Issue -202



Chief Editor -  
Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar,  
Assist. Prof. (Marathi)  
SPH Mahila Arts, Science &  
Commerce College, Malegaon Camp,  
Dist - Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Executive Editors :  
Prof. Tejesh Beldar, Nashikroad (English)  
Dr. Gajanan Wankhede, Kinwat (Hindi)  
Mrs. Bharati Sonawane-Nile, Bhusawal (Marathi)  
Dr. Rajay Pawar, Goa (Konkani)



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

## आदिवासी ठाकर आणि त्यांची लोकगीते

प्रा.डॉ. अनिल गर्जे  
प्रमुख, मराठी विभाग,  
एस.के.गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा  
garjeanil1971@gmail.com  
Mob. : 9421340915

### प्रास्ताविक :

महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी जमातीत प्रामुख्याने महादेवकोळी, ठाकर, कातकरी, वारली, पावरा, गोंड, कोरकू, राठवा, भिल्ल, पारधी इत्यादी जमातींचा समावेश होता. या जमाती प्रामुख्याने सह्याद्रीचा पर्वतरांगा, सातपुडा आणि गोंडवना या परिसरात वास्तव्य करून राहतात. त्यापैकी ठाकर ही महाराष्ट्रातील एक प्रमुख आदिवासी जमात आहे. ही जमात आजही प्रगत नागर संस्कृती व जीवनापासून दूर राहत असल्याने त्यांची जीवनपध्दती व संस्कृती वेगळी असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यांची संस्कृती, कला, धर्म, बोली आणि लोकसाहित्य मिळून ठाकर आदिवासींच्या संस्कृतीची जडणघडण झाली आहे. त्यांच्या सांस्कृतिक जीवनाची जडणघडण अभ्यासताना प्रथम डोळ्यासमोर येते ते त्यांचे पारंपरिक लोकसाहित्य, लोकगीते, लोककथा, म्हणी, वाक्प्रचार, उखाणे इत्यादी. मौखिक परंपरेने हे लोकसाहित्य अनेक पिढ्यांचा वारसा आहे. लोकगीतातून लोकसंस्कृतीचे दर्शन घडते. ठाकर या आदिवासी जमातीचे अनेक लोकगीते प्रचलित आहेत. या संदर्भात लांडे एस.डी. म्हणतात, "निसर्गाशी जमवून घेत राहणारे आदिवासी आजही निसर्गपूजक आहेत. आकाश, सूर्य, चंद्र, नदी-नाले, डोंगर, वृक्ष, पशु-पक्षी, प्राणी सर्वानाच ते पूजनीय मानतात. त्यामुळेच निसर्गातील शक्तींना जवळ घेतले तर आपले जगणे आनंदी होईल यावर त्यांची श्रध्दा आहे. या श्रध्देतून सणवार, व्रताचार, विधी, व्रतवैकल्य पार पाडताना दिसतात."<sup>1</sup> लांडे एस.डी. यांच्या मताशी मी सहमत आहे कारण ठाकर लोक हिंदूप्रमाणेच सर्व सण साजरे करतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या लोकगीतात विविधता आढळते.

सह्याद्री पर्वताच्या कुशीत राहणाऱ्या ठाकरांचे लोकजीवन लोकसाहित्याने समृद्ध बनलेले आहे. ठाकरांच्या लोकसाहित्याचा मोठा भाग लोकगीतांनी व्यापलेला आहे. ही लोकगीते म्हणजे त्यांची पारंपरिक गाणी होत. ठाकरांच्या विवाहप्रसंगी मोठ्या प्रमाणात गाणी गायिली जातात. ठाकरांजवळील या लोकधनाचे वैभव अशा निमित्ताने पहायला, ऐकायला आणि अनुभवायला मिळते. याविषयी लामखडे मा.रा. म्हणतात, "ठाकर आदिवासींची सर्व लोकगीते त्यांच्या बोलीभाषेत असून त्यात त्यांच्या भावभावनांचे प्रतिबिंब दिसते"<sup>2</sup> मा.रा. लामखडे यांचे मत रास्त आहे कारण, ही लोकगीते त्यांच्या जीवन जगण्याचे साधन आहे. गोकुळाष्टमी, रामनवमी, दसरा, दिवाळी, सुगी, पाचवी, बारश्याला गाणी म्हटली जातात. स्त्रियांचीगीते, पुरुषांचीगीते, देवधर्मावर, लग्नसमारंभ, सणउत्सव, शेती, पाऊसपाणी या स्वरूपाची लोकगीते असल्याची दिसून येतात. या लोकगीताविषयी अभिप्राय देताना मा.रा. लामखडे म्हणतात की, "ठाकरांचे जीवन लोकसाहित्याने समृद्ध बनलेले आहे. त्यांच्या जीवनात त्यांचे लोकसाहित्य संपन्न बनवले आहे. अभेद्य आहे. ठाकरांचे लोकसाहित्य हे व्यक्तिनिष्ठ नसून तो समूहमनाचा सहजस्फूर्त आविष्कार आहे."<sup>3</sup> मा.रा.लामखडे यांनी अगदी अचूकपणे ठाकरांच्या लोकजीवन व लोकजीवनावर भाष्य केले आहे. लोकगीतांच्या आविष्कारातून त्यांच्या लोकसंस्कृतीचे दर्शन घडते हे ही स्पष्ट केले आहे. या संदर्भात डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर वाल्हेकर मत मांडताना म्हणतात, "लोकगीत ही कोण्या एका व्यक्तीची निर्मिती नसून समूहमनाचा तो स्वच्छंद, मोकळा आविष्कार

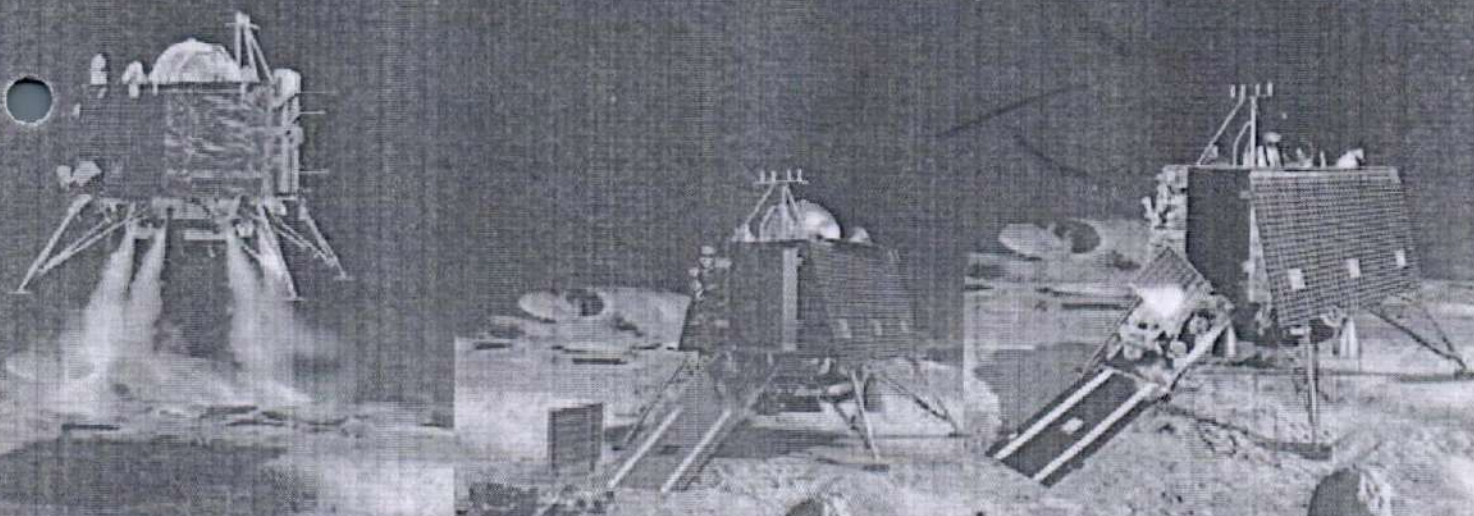
**Impact Factor**  
**5.455**  
**www.sjifactor.co**

**ISSN 2349-9370**  
**Vol. 6 Issue 2**  
**Oct. 2019**  
**Regular Issue**

# Research Journal of India

[www.researchjournal.net.in](http://www.researchjournal.net.in)  
[www.indiramahavidyalaya.com](http://www.indiramahavidyalaya.com)

**Peer Reviewed Multi-Disciplinary**  
**Annual International Indexed Research Journal**



Published By  
**DBMRC**

**INDIRA MAHAVIDYALAYA**

KALAMB, DISTT. YAVATMAL, MAHARASHTRA 445 401 (India)



## लोकसंस्कृतीच्या उपासकांची ग्रामदैवतगीते

डॉ. अनिल गर्जे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

एस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा

ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड, महाराष्ट्र (India)

garjcanil1971@gmail.com भ्रमणध्वनी ९४२१३४०९१५

### प्रास्ताविक

ग्रामदैवते ही समाजाची प्रकृती आहे. संस्कृतीच्या प्रारंभकाळी अवशेषांच्या खुणा या ग्रामदैवतांमध्ये आढळून येतात. त्यामुळे केवळ हिंदू धर्मातच नाही तर इतर धर्मांमध्येही ग्रामदैवतांची सत्ता अस्तित्वात असल्याचे दिसून येते. या संदर्भात रमेश वरखेडे म्हणतात, 'वैश्विक संस्कृतीतील समान धागा लोकदैवतांच्या तौलनिक अध्ययनातून सापडू शकतो. जन्माला आलेल्या बालकाची ललाटेरेषा रेखाटणारी देवता इजिप्तमध्ये 'शेशेट' या नावाने तर महाराष्ट्रात ती 'सटवाई' या नावाने ओळखली जाते. चांगल्याच्या देवाचे वारे अंगात येउन 'दिन-दिन' ओरडणारे बाखलदेव यातील साम्यस्थळे लक्षणीय आहेत.'<sup>१</sup> डॉ. रमेश वरखेडे यांचे मत अगदी रास्त वाटते कारण दैवतगीतांच्या अभ्यासातून वैश्विक पातळीवरचे समान असणारे दुवे शोधणे सहजच शक्य होईल. तसेच लोकदैवतांच्या विधी, उपासना व उत्सवातून संस्कृतीच्या पाऊलखुणा शोधता येतील.

ग्रामदैवतांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात असते. त्यांची रूपे ओबडधोबड आणि उपासना पध्दती कडक असते. त्यामुळे ही लोकदैवते अंधश्रद्धेची केंद्रे आहेत असे काही सुधारणवाद्यांना वाटते. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी या दैवतांना 'शूद्र' म्हटले तर तुकारामांनी 'हेंदरीसेंदरी' म्हटले, पण तरीही या ग्रामदैवतांचा अभ्यास म्हणजे अंधश्रद्धेला खतपाणी घालणे नव्हे तर, लोकजीवनाचा इतिहास तपासून बघणे होय. लोकजीवनाचा इतिहास ग्रामदैवतांच्या परिघात सापडतो. ही दैवते लोकमानस भयमुक्त करतात असा लोकविश्वास आजही समाजात आढळून येतो. ग्रामदैवतांची दैवतगीते ही एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे मौखिक परंपरेने चालत आलेली आहेत. लोकजीवनातील आविष्कृत होणारे आचार - विचार, विधी-विधाने, नवस-सायास या सर्वांचा उल्लेख दैवतगीतांमधून होतो. तसेच एकत्रित समग्र लोकजीवनाचे प्रतिबिंब दैवतगीतांमधून प्रकट होताना दिसून येते. त्याचप्रमाणे दैवतगीतांच्या परंपरेतून एकजिनसीपणा, सामाजिक व लोकसमूह अनुबंध प्रकट होताना दिसतो.

लोकसंस्कृतीचे विविध उपासक किंवा कलावंत उदा. गौधळी, पोतराज, वाघ्या-मुरळी, शाहीर, आराधी, भुत्या, वासुदेव, पिंगळा अशा अनेक प्रकारचे कलावंत देवदेवतांवर गीते गाऊन आपल्या सांस्कृतिक वारसाची उपासना करतात. या दैवतांची उपासना ब्राम्हणी उपासना पध्दतीपेक्षा वेगळी आहे. सामान्यतः ग्रामदैवतांचे पुजारी ब्राम्हण नसतात. या दैवतांना कोंबडे, बकरे, अंडे इत्यादीचा नेवैद्य चालतो. हळदी कुंकू, गंडे दोरे, खण नारळ, वाहिले जातात. शेतातून नव्याने आलेले कडधान्ये, भाजीपाला, फुले, फळे, दूध, दही इत्यादी पदार्थ ग्रामदैवतांना अर्पण करण्याची पारंपरिक प्रथा आजही ग्रामीण भागातून दिसून येते. या संदर्भात शामसुंदर दुबे म्हणतात, 'लोकचित स्वभावानुकूल अपने देवता को भी संरचित करता है और उसके स्वरूप में उसके अनुभव में स्वयं अपने होने की प्रतिष्ठा करता है! छेवता का लौकिकरण सहज मानवीय संवेदनाओ का संप्रसारीकरण है! मानवीय संवेदनाओं के संरक्षण, पोषण और अनुरंजन के लिए देवता को नाना रूपों और नाना विधानों अवतरित होना पडता है!'<sup>२</sup> शामसुंदरजीचे मतानुसार माणसांनी दैवतांचे लौकिकरण केलेले आहे. आपल्या सुख-दुःखाचे निवारण गावाचे दैवते करतात हा लोक विश्वास आजही दिसून येतो. त्यामुळेच दैवतगीतांना ग्रामीण संस्कृतीच्या आदर्श जीवनातील सभ्यतेचे 'वेद' म्हणून गौरविण्यात येते. ग्रामीण जीवन, संस्कृती व रितीरिवाजांचे जीवंत चित्र उमटविणारा अगदी स्वच्छ आरसा म्हणजे ही दैवतगीते होत. सामुदायिक भावनेचा उत्कट आविष्कार या दैवतगीतांतून दिसून येतो. त्यामुळेच ना.रा. शेंडे म्हणतात, 'दैवतगीते ही आत्मपिंडातून स्त्रवणारे विविध भावनिर्झर आणि त्यांची लकाकी मनुष्य मात्राच्या जीवनप्रणालीचे व प्रकृती आणि प्रवृत्तीचे प्रभावी द्योतक ठरतात.'<sup>३</sup> ना.रा. शेंडे म्हणतात ते अगदीच योग्य ठरते कारण दैवतगीतांतून मानवी मनाच्या सहजप्रेरणा व भावना खळखळत्या झऱ्याप्रमाणे त्यातून प्रकट होताना दिसतात.

186

ISSN : 2456-9658

Bi-Annual refereed Journal

# Global Researcher View

An International Peer Reviewed Journal of Social  
Sciences and Humanities

RNI No. RAJBIL/2016/71973

Special Issue : 02 October 2019

महात्मा गांधी : विचार, तत्त्वज्ञान आणि प्रेरणा

**Editor**  
**Chandra Shekhar Kachhawa**

globalresearcherview2015@gmail.com

## महात्मा गांधीचे आर्थिक सामाजिक विचार

डॉ. कोरडे ए.एम.  
पुजा सोपान धनवटे

- अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख एस.के.गांधी कॉलेज कडा, आष्टी
- औरंगाबाद विद्यापिठ पी.एच.डी.संशोधक विद्यार्थी

एक महात्मा होऊनी गेला,  
आयुष्य आपुले देऊनी गेला.  
स्वतंत्रेच्या वेशीवरती, बलिदान  
प्राणाचे देऊनी गेला.  
आंकृदीते ती भारतमाता  
सुपुत्र माझा हरवूनी गेला  
आठवा त्याला जागवा स्मृती  
कोहिनूर तो हरपूनी गेला.  
प्रस्तावना :-

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतातील बहुजन शेतकरी कष्टकरी समाजाला अज्ञान, अंधकार व अंधश्रद्धा यासारख्या गोष्टीतून बाहेर काढण्याचे काम हे महात्मा गांधी या महापुरुषांनी केले. गांधी नावाची हाडामासांची व्यक्ती अस्तित्वात होती यावर नवीन पिढीला विश्वासच बसणार नाही कारण असा आदर्श पुरुष पुन्हा होणार नाही असे सुप्रसिध्द वैज्ञानिक अल्बर्ट आईन्सस्टाईन म्हणले होते.

महात्मा गांधीनी आर्थिक व सामाजिक विचारांमुळे लोक आदर्श बनले आहे. अहिंसा आणि शांतीचा संदेश देणाऱ्या राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांनी मांडलेले विचार आजच्या काळात किती आणि कसे सुसंगत आहे.

### संशोधनाची उद्दीष्टे :-

१. महात्मा गांधीचा अल्प परिचय जाणून घेणे.
२. महात्मा गांधीच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विचाराचा अभ्यास करणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी इंटरनेट, वर्तमानपत्रे, नियतकालिके, मासिके, पुस्तके, अर्थसंवाद इ. स्रोताचा वापर केला आहे.

हा शोधनिबंध प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीवर आधारित आहे.  
महात्मा गांधीचा अल्प परिचय :-

मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी २ ऑक्टोबर इ.सं.१८६९ - ३० जानेवारी इ.स.१९४८ हे भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामातील प्रमुख नेते आणि तत्वज्ञ होते. महात्मा गांधी या नावाने ते ओळखले जातात. रविंद्रनाथ टागोर यांनी सर्वप्रथम त्यांना महात्मा ही उपाधी दिली. महात्मा या संस्कृत भाषेतील शब्दाचा अर्थ आहे. 'महान आत्मा' भारतातील लोक त्यांना प्रेमाने बापू म्हणत आणि त्यांना स्वतंत्र भारताचे राष्ट्रपिता मानले जाते. नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र भोस यांनी इ.स.१९४४ मध्ये त्यांना प्रथम राष्ट्रपिता असे संबोधले ते सत्याग्रहाचे जनक होते त्यांची जयंती भारतात गांधी जयंती म्हणून तर जगभरात आंतरराष्ट्रीय "अहिंसा दिन" म्हणून साजरी केली जाते.

गांधीजींचा जन्म २ ऑक्टोबर इ.स.१८६९ या दिवशी गुजरातमधील 'पोरबंदर' शहरात झाला त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव करमचंद आणि आईचे नाव पुतळाबाई होते. करमचंद हिंदु मोध समाजातील होते तर पुतळाबाई वैष्णव समाजातील अत्यंत धार्मिक वातावरणातील बालपणाचा मोठा प्रभाव गांधीजींच्या पुढील आयुष्यावर दिसून येतो. विशेषतः अहिंसा शाकाहार, सहिष्णुता, इतरांबद्दल करुणा या तत्वांचे बीज या काळात रोवले गेले.

त्यांच्या पोरबंदरमधील प्राथमिक तसेच राजकोटमधील माध्यमिक शिक्षणामध्ये ते एक साधारण विद्यार्थी होते ते त्यांच्या एका वार्षिक परिक्षेतील अहवाल पुढीलप्रमाणे होता. वर्तणुक अतिशय चांगली, हस्ताक्षर खराब ते मॅट्रीकची परिक्षा भावनगरमधील सामलदास कॉलेजमधून थोड्या कष्टानेच पास झाले आणि तेथे असताना त्यांनी वकील व्हावे या त्यांच्या कुटूंबियांच्या इच्छेबद्दल ते नाखुश होते. शालेय शिक्षण संपवून वयाच्या १९ व्या वर्षी इ.स.१८८८ मध्ये ते इंग्लंडमध्ये लंडनला



## Poverty and its Causes of Rising

Dr. S. R. Magar

Dept. of Public Administration,  
Smt. S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

### Introduction:

India is known as an agricultural country in the world; because of its more than seventy per cent of population depend on agriculture and its allied services. Day by day the population of the country is increasing but agriculture land of farmer is decreases due to this the country under burden of employment and other agriculture issues. The industrialization of the country is slowly increase it is not sufficient to rapid economic growth, due to this one major issue is create of poverty.

Poverty has been described as to be hungry, to be sick, to lack of shelter and clothing, to be illiterate and vulnerable to adverse event outside their control. According to Wikipedia "poverty is not having enough material possessions or income for a person needs, poverty may include social, economic and political element. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food, clothing and shelter." "Poverty is humiliation the sense of being dependent on them and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults and indifferences when we seek help" - Latvia 1998.

Economists identify the poor on the basis of their occupation and ownership of assets. They state that the rural poor work mainly as landless agricultural labours, cultivators with very small landholdings, landless labours who are engaged in a variety of non-agricultural jobs and tenant cultivators with small land holdings. The urban poor are largely the overflow of the rural poor who had migrated to urban areas in search of alternative employment and livelihood, labours that do a variety of casual jobs and the self-employed who sell a variety of things on roadsides and are engaged in various activities<sup>1</sup>. India is a second largest population in the world, the development of country need to be enormous for eradication of poverty. From independence government implement so many programmes to reduce poverty as result of that the poverty decreases in country. In 2015 with latest estimates 176 million Indians were living in extreme poverty, at the higher poverty line for lower middle income countries half the population or 659 million people were poor<sup>2</sup>.

The erstwhile Planning Commission periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the NSSO, GoI. Based on NSS (National Sample Survey) 68th round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee. For 2011-12, the national poverty line is estimated at 816 per capita per month for rural areas and 1,000 per capita per month in urban areas. For the State, poverty line is estimated at 967 per capita per month in rural areas and 1,126 per capita per month for urban areas. Proportion of population below poverty line is 24.2 per cent for rural areas and 9.1 per cent for urban areas<sup>3</sup>.

**SELF EXPLORATION OF AMORY IN FITZGERALD'S  
THIS SIDE OF PARADISE****KALYANKAR A. S.**Asst. Professor,  
Dept. of English,  
Gandhi College,  
Kada, Tq. Ashti,  
Dist. Beed (MS)**ABSTRACT**

*F. Scott Fitzgerald is the pioneer of the jazz age. This Side of Paradise is the debut novel of F. Scott Fitzgerald. He is regarded as a kind of king of American youth. He presents the rootless, directionless and visionless youth of America of the 1920's. This novel examines the lives and morality of the youth of the jazz age. This Side of Paradise was published in 1920, and in the novel the protagonist, Amory Blaine, is a character lacking clear vision and direction. The novel explains how Amory goes through different situations, emotional and spiritual circumstances, and how he finally discovers his true self. With this self realization, he rediscovers a new Amory within himself.*

F. Scott Fitzgerald is the pioneer of the jazz age. *This Side of Paradise* is the debut novel of F. Scott Fitzgerald. He is regarded as a kind of king of American youth. He presents the rootless, directionless and visionless youth of America of the 1920's. This novel examines the lives and morality of the youth of the jazz age. *This Side of Paradise* was published in 1920, and in the novel the protagonist, Amory Blaine, is a character lacking clear vision and direction. The novel explains how Amory goes through different situations, emotional and spiritual circumstances, and how he finally discovers his true self. With this self realization, he rediscovers a new Amory within himself.

The protagonist, Amory Blaine is a versatile mind in a restless generation. James E. Miller Jr. Points out that, "In spite of the apparently blurred and mixed purposes in the novel, the sexual, social and literary restlessness of the younger generation came through clear enough to capture the imagination of the decade." It reveals the ideas of youth of 1920s and timeless truth about humanity. Amory represents the confused, restless youth of 1920. He cannot control his emotion and desires. In the novel, Amory admits: "I'm a slave to my emotions, to my likes, to my hatred of boredom, to most of my desires." Clara too sees the fact about Amory: "You're a slave, a bound helpless slave to one thing in the world, your imagination." (TSOP. 138)

Amory Blaine, in *This Side of Paradise*, tries to adapt himself to the present, to the established social systems. His sophisticated education sets him apart from his peers. In the beginning of the novel we learn that Amory and his mother Beatrice are living an unconventional life. Amory is largely shaped by his mother from a very early age to such extent that he is different from those around him. He intends from his early youth to know himself and to know where he fits in and wants to distance himself from past. The main theme of the novel is Amory's relationship with convention. He tries to behave like others. He has no resolution and no commitment.

## स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडातील भारतातील राष्ट्रवादी संघटनांच्या कार्याचा राजकीय अभ्यास

डॉ. चंद्रशेखर काशिनाथ तळेकर  
राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,  
गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा, ता. आष्टी,  
जिल्हा

ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात व्यापार आणि साध्यापातून राज्यकारभार स्थापन केला. येथील लोकांच्या अज्ञान, अशिक्षितपणा आणि अज्ञानघटीतपणाचा गैरफायदा घेऊन त्यांच्या विडारी वर्षे भारतावर राज्य केल. परंतु नंतरच्या काळात भारतात स्वातंत्र्याच्या दिशेने जागरण सुरूवात झाली. त्या जागरणाचे प्रामुख्याने भारतातील जनतेचे कार्यकर्ते. सुधारकांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरली. यावरोबरच जाणखी एक घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरला. तो म्हणजे भारतातील राष्ट्रवादाचा उदय आणि राष्ट्रवादी संघटनांचे कार्य.

भारतीय राष्ट्रवादाच्या उदयात अनेक घटक कारणीभूत आहेत. यात ब्रिटिशांचा एकछत्री अंमल, वारंवार दळणवळण, इंग्रजी शिक्षण, वृत्तपत्रे इत्यामुळे राष्ट्रीय एकता वाढली. प्राच्यविद्याच्या अभ्यासामुळे भारताचा प्राचीन इतिहास उजेडात आला. त्यामुळे भारतीयांच्या राष्ट्रभिमान वाढला. ब्रिटिशांनी केलेल्या आर्थिक शोषणामुळे व वर्णभेदामुळे ब्रिटिशविरोधी भावना खतापाणी मिळाले. धार्मिक व सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळींनी जोर धरला होता. या सर्व पार्श्वभूमीमुळे भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. या दृष्टीकोनातून स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील भारतातील राष्ट्रवादी संघटनांच्या कार्याचा आढावा घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने हा शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :

१. ब्रिटिशांच्या कालखंडातील राजकीय परिस्थिती विषय करणे.
२. ब्रिटिश काळातील राष्ट्रवादाच्या भावनेच्या उदयाची कारणे जाणून घेणे.
३. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडातील भारतातील राष्ट्रवादी संघटनांच्या कार्याचा राजकीय अभ्यास करणे.

राष्ट्रवादाच्या उदयाची कारणे :

भारतात राष्ट्रवादाच्या भावनेसाठी, राष्ट्रवादाच्या उदयासाठी अनेक घटक कारणीभूत ठरले. यामध्ये इंग्रजी राजवटीचा प्रभाव, प्रशासकीय एक्य, ब्रिटिशांचे देश-विदेशी धोरण, ब्रिटिश उदारमतवादी प्रशासकांकडून मिळालेली प्रेरणा, लॉर्ड लिटनची दडपशाही, भारतीय सुशिक्षितांवरील अन्याय, देशी साहित्याची निर्मिती, पारचात्य संशोधकांचे कार्य, युरोपीय राष्ट्रवादी चळवळींकडून प्रेरणा, ब्रिटिशांचा अहंगड, भेदभावपूर्ण न्यायपद्धती, परकीय सत्तेविरुद्धचा असंतोष इ. कारणांचा समावेश आहे. परंतु भारतात राष्ट्रवादी संघटनांचे कार्य कशा स्वरूपाचे होते याचा आढावा पुढील प्रमाणे घेण्यात आला आहे.

१) बंगाल प्रसारीका संघटना :

बंगाल प्रसारिका संघटना राष्ट्रवादी भावना निर्माण करण्याच्या उद्देशाने स्थापन करण्यात आली होती. सरकारसोबत अर्ज विनंत्या करण्याच्या उद्देशाने इ. स. १९३६ मध्ये या संस्थेची स्थापना झाली.

या सभेमध्ये कंपनी सरकारचे करविषयक धोरण, प्रशासनाद्वारे खर्च इ. राजकीय विषयांवर चर्चा होत असे. या विषयांवर सरकारकडे अर्ज पाठविले जात.

२) ब्रिटिश इंडियन असोसिएशन :

इ. स. १८५१ मध्ये या संस्थेची स्थापना झाली. तत्पूर्वी १८३९ मध्ये जॉर्ज थॉम्सन याने लंडन येथे 'ब्रिटिश इंडिया सोसायटी' ही संस्था स्थापन केली होती. ही संस्था व लॉर्ड ओमस असोसिएशन या संस्था एकत्रीकरा करून १८५१ मध्ये 'ब्रिटिश इंडियन असोसिएशन' निर्माण झाली. या संघटनेद्वारे जागृतीची भावना निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला. या संस्थेत प्रारंभी जमीनदार वर्ग असला तरी नंतर उद्योगपती, डॉक्टर, वकील, वृत्तपत्रकार इत्यांनीही प्रवेश केला. भारतीयांचे हित, आर्थिक काटकसर, सनदी सेवा, कायदा व न्याय क्षेत्रातील दोष, जागृता क्षेत्रात सुधारणांठी वारंवार मागण्या केल्या. यावरून भारतातील राजकीय व आर्थिक परिस्थितीची जाण या संस्थेला होती असे दिसते.

३) बॉम्बे असोसिएशन :

मुंबईमध्ये १८५२ मध्ये जगन्नाथ शंकरशंठ यांच्या पुढाकाराने ही संस्था स्थापन झाली. विशेष म्हणजे 'देशाचे कल्याण' हा या संस्थेचा हेतू होता. मुंबईतील पारशी, मुस्लिम, हिंदू, पोर्तुगीज, ख्रिस्ती इ. भिन्न गटांचा यात समावेश होता. भारतीयांच्या अधिकारांची मागणी करणार निवेदन या संस्थेने ब्रिटिश पार्लमेंटला दिले.

४) नॅशनल कॉन्फरन्स :

इंडियन असोसिएशनला राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देण्यासाठी १८८३ मध्ये कलकत्ता येथे सुरेंद्रनाथ बॅनर्जी यांनी देशातील सर्व प्रांतातून संस्थाना एकत्र येण्याचे आवाहन केले. सर्वांना समान कार्यक्रमांखाली संघटित करावे हा त्यांचा राष्ट्रीय संघटना बनविण्याचा हेतू होता. डिसेंबर १८८३ मध्ये देशभरातून शंभरपेक्षा जास्त प्रतिनिधी 'नॅशनल कॉन्फरन्सच्या' पहिल्याच अधिवेशनाला उपस्थित होते. या सभेचे देशभर अधिवेशन डिसेंबर १८८५ मध्ये भरले, परंतु याचवेळी मुंबईत राष्ट्रीय कॉन्फरन्सची स्थापना झाल्याने या सभेचे महत्त्व कमी झाले.

५) पुणे सार्वजनिक सभा :

गणेश वासुदेव जोशी उर्फ सार्वजनिक काका व न्या. महादेव गोविंद रानडे यांच्या पुढाकाराने १८७० मध्ये या संस्थेची स्थापना झाली. प्रारंभी या संस्थेचे नाव 'पुणे असोसिएशन' असे होते. सनदशा राजकीय चळवळीचा पाया पश्चिम भारतात घालून आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी औद्योगिकरणचा व स्वदेशीचा मंत्र या सभेने दिला. या सभेने भारतीयांच्या समस्यांवर प्रकाशझोत टाकणारी व्याख्याने आयोजित केली व जनजागृती केली. रानडे, टिळक, गोखले यांचेही नतुन्ये सभेला लाभले. दुष्काळग्रस्तांना मदतीचे कार्यही या सभेने केले.

Impact Factor - 6.625

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

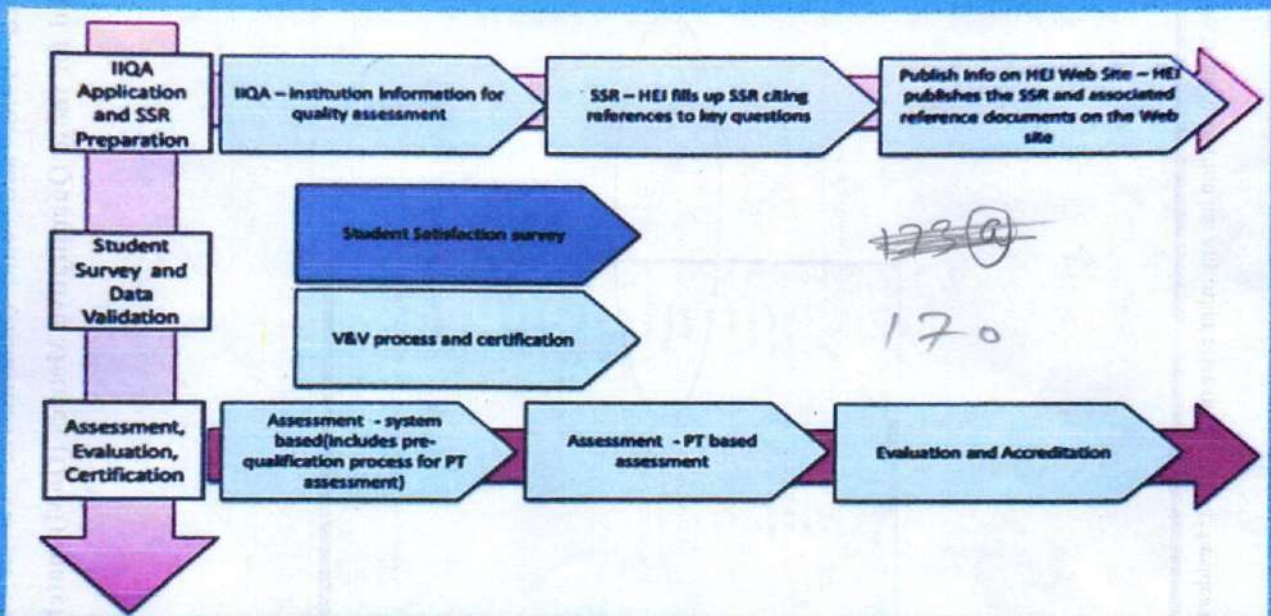
# RESEARCH JOURNEY

Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REVIEWED & INDEXED JOURNAL

December-2019 Special Issue - 209

## NAAC : Revised Accreditation Framework and Quality Improvement Strategies in Higher Education



Guest Editor :

**Prtn. Dr. H. G. Vidhate**

Principal,

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya,

Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed. 414202

[M.S.] India

Executive Editor:

**Dr. B. S. Khair**

Co-ordinator, IQAC

A.D. Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya,

Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed. 414202

[M.S.] India

Chief Editor -

**Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)**



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)



For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION



## Student Satisfaction Survey: It's Role & Importance in HEI

Narendra T. Gawali  
Asst. Prof & IQAC Coordinator  
S.K. Gandhi College Kada  
Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed

### Abstract:

*Student satisfaction in Higher Education Institution is greatly influenced by quality of class room, quality of feedback, lecturer-student relationship, and interaction with fellow students, course content, available learning equipment, library facilities. The models and frameworks have been arranged on chronological order of years to identify how focus has changed from past to now. SERVQUAL is a most popular widely used service quality model. This is the process to encourage students to participate in survey.*

**Key words:** Student, satisfaction, survey, feedback, SERVQUAL.

### Definition of Student Satisfaction:

Satisfaction is a feeling of happiness when a person fulfils his or her needs and desires. It is a state felt by a person who has experienced performance or an outcome that fulfilled his or her expectations. Accordingly, satisfaction can be defined as an experience of fulfilments of expected outcomes. Person will satisfy when he /she achieves the expectations. hence it is a wilful accomplishment which result in one's contentment. Customers will satisfy when services fit with their expectation. Student satisfaction in Higher Education Institution is greatly influenced by quality of class room, quality of feedback, lecturer-student relationship, and interaction with fellow students, course content, available learning equipment, library facilities and learning materials. In addition to that, teaching ability, flexible curriculum, university status and prestige, independence, caring of faculty, student growth and development, student centeredness, campus climate, institutional effectiveness and social conditions have been identified as major determinants of student satisfaction in higher education.

Elliot and Healy defined student satisfaction as a short-term attitude resulting from an evaluation of a student's educational experience" and claimed that student satisfaction was achieved when their actual experiences or performances met or exceeded their initial expectations. In brief student satisfaction was defined as student happiness or contentment with their overall college experience. Student satisfaction is a major concern for higher education institutions. It is a major performance indicator for higher education institutions, with many Universities and Colleges implement the core value of NAAC i.e. quest for excellence and quality improvement.

### Student Satisfaction Models:

This section presents few models and frameworks applied by researchers to uplift students' satisfactions in higher education literature. The models and frameworks have been arranged on chronological order of years to identify how focus has changed from past to now. SERVQUAL is a most popular widely used service quality model which has been applying to measure students' satisfaction around the world. SERVQUAL is a questionnaire that has been designed, developed and tested in business environment, by Parasuraman in 1985 to measure service



171

05

## Dick Diver's search for identity in Fitzgerald's *Tender is The Night*

Kalyankar A. S.

Asst. Professor, Dept. of English, Gandhi College, Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Oxford Dictionary defines identity as the characteristics to determine who or what a person or thing is. It includes one's sexuality, age, political views, religious beliefs, or anything that shapes who they are. In *Tender is the Night* by F. Scott Fitzgerald, identity is a constant theme depicted throughout the life of Dick Diver. Throughout the novel, Diver tries to alter the path he originally set out for himself, in hopes of finding his lost identity. Dick Diver is a social climber who is bound to self-destruct. His feelings of restriction from familial obligations turn him into a self-proclaimed manqué who is constantly in search of liveliness. This journey for sanity leads Diver to a dark road of alcoholism, incest, and lack of self-knowledge, ultimately causing him to remain at rock bottom.

In *Tender is the Night*, Dick Diver's decisions shape his future and the person he is. He is distracted by social standards. He is swinging in between family's standards and his own standards. Diver struggles to remain genuine. In the society, Diver makes some detrimental decisions leading to his present state. Decisions like picking a college and choose to marry are significant decisions. Decisions that Diver has to live with for the rest of their life and are not to be taken. The consequences of these decisions may lead to happiness or distress. Marrying someone because of their money or choosing your future

career because of an attractive girl were not good choices. If Diver had thought more about what he truly wanted before making irrational decisions, his future would have turned out differently.

F. Scott Fitzgerald portrays Dick Diver's feelings of pressure due to his obligation to be successful and societal pressures. Diver's belief that, one's image is sculpted by their ancestors' status and their own status which puts him into trouble. He starts making decisions based as the reactions and opinions of those around him. This process only gives Diver temporary happiness and ends in emptiness. Diver wastes his time throwing parties and living an expensive lifestyle. He does not realize that he is truly unhappy. Material goods and social status do not bring happiness which is seen further in Dick's life. The awareness of the myth of the self-made man was the greatest of American illusions. Diver gives into this unrealistic notion of the American Dream, they promotes wealth and perfection. Due to this belief realizing that he is in fact not wealthy causes a great deal of harm to Dick's concept of his living the American Dream. It is an illusion. In the beginning, we observe that Diver is a perfect example of the American Dream. This means they are both attractive, they have money, and they appear to be happy. However, the American Dream is just a myth, the novel unfolds the Diver is far from perfect (Pitcher) the role of society and the influences has on Dick's thoughts cloud his identity at the beginning of the novel. Although Diver thinks that his artificial life at the beginning of the novel is his identity, Dick Diver honestly does not know who he is and feels lost without material items and money. Diver learns that the opinions of others have no impact on a person's true identity.

Furthermore, Diver's familial presumptions to shift his identity give him standards he feels obligated to live up to. Diver's main inspiration in his identity search is his

37



172

## Socio-Economic Analysis – A Case Study of Fatyabad Village

**Dr. Shinde Sanjay Mahadev**

Gandhi College, Kada,  
Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed

### Introduction :-

Disparity on the caste basis is common in social, economic and Political spheres of settlements for generations in India. Social restrictions and degree of discrimination on caste basis is attributable to cultural and historical factors. Hence one group differs from another social group. Education has been valued as vehicle of social change, but only a few selected sections of the society pursued formal education. Some of the sections were explicitly prohibited from receiving education resulted in preventing from receiving education. This naturally led to wide difference in education, occupation and other economic conditions among population belonging to various social groups. These things are most acute in Hindu castes. In the changing modern India democratic institutions are giving way to new social patterns and space articulation. Therefore, it is a matter of great academic interest to conduct a socio-economic survey at village level.

### OBJECTIVES :-

To evaluate the social and economic structure at household level.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :-

The present paper involves the use of various natures of data and maps collected from different sources from both published and unpublished categories secondary information is gathered from census of India socio-economic abstracts. Quantitative and analytical methodology is used for present work.

### STUDY AREA :

The villages Fatyabad is located on 19° 5' North latitude and 74° 56' East longitudes, at the height of about 508m. from the sea level. The village is situated in Shrirampur taluka. The village is located on the bank of Stream Pravara and on the Kolhar – Shrirampur road. The village occupies about 3.64 sq. km. area. The northern boundary of the village is marked by Mandapur, Nandur Kh. It the south the Ranjankhol village of Rahuri taluka in the east Galnimb and in the west the Kuranpur village from the boundary.

The climate of this village is influenced by the south-west monsoon. The cold weather season is from December to February and hot weather season continued upto the end of May. The maximum rainfall is recorded in the month of July and August. The average annual rainfall is less than 530 mm. The uncertain rainfall cause droughts many times. Since the area lies in the rain shadow of Sahyadri, it gets very little rainfall.

2019-20

172 (a)



**Think India (Quarterly Journal)**

ISSN: 0971-1260 Vol-22, Special Issue-13

National Conference on

**Psychological Contributions in Sustainable Human Development in Sports, Organizations and Community Health**

Date of Conference: December 20-21, 2019,

Organised by Department of Psychology, Physical Education & Sports and Home Science V.P.S.P.M.S. Arts, Commerce & Science College, Kannad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra 431103 India



**Indian Yoga and Its Benefits: A Physical View Study**

**Dr. Pandhare S.M.**

Director of Physical Education and sports,  
Gandhi Mahavidyalay, Kada,  
Dist. Beed.

**Abstract**

Yoga is a group of physical, mental and spiritual practices the origins of yoga have been speculated to period of Aryans culture. It is mentioned in vedic youg of. Rigveda Aryans give to India, a physical fitness gift. through it. It is a complete system and no other set of exercises has been able to complete with it in so far as a whole is concerned. It encompasses physical development of each and every part of his body-outer as well as inner circulation of blood, breathing, mental equilibrium, emotions, feelings, desires, senses, intellect and thought and finally to his union with the supreme, a sense of equilibrium, serenity and peace to the individual and the world around it is most Popular in the world. its features. also it is described in bhagwatigita also It is described in Bhagwat Purana, Patanjali has, however been reckoned as the greatest exponent of yoga. It is not actually he, who brought this about but ne gave it a definition shape in his immortal book Rajya Yoga which in itself is considered a path for self-realization therefore to study of Indian yoga and its benefits. chose this topic for research paper.

**Keywords : Yoga, Physical, Mental.**

**Objectives of research**

- 1) To explain yoga and procedure.
- 2) To overview on Physical fitness
- 3) To study Indian yoga and its benefits

173

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S  
**RESEARCH JOURNEY**  
Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL  
January-2020 Special Issue - 212 (B)

**Women Empowerment**  
Through Entrepreneurship & Skill Development

Guest Editor :

Dr. Sopan Nimbore  
Principal,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

Executive Editor:

Prof. Shubhangi Khude  
Coordinator, Vishakha Sammittee,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

Chief Editor -

## मुक्तिपर्व उपन्यास में दलित संवेदना

प्रा.डॉ.विष्णु भ. गढ़ाणे

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष,

एस.के.गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा ता.आष्टी जि.बीड.

173

कुछ रंगों में प्रखरता होती है तो कुछ रंगों में हलकापन दिखाई देता है। प्रखर रंग अपनी प्रखरता से हलके रंग का अस्तित्व ही सीमित कर देता है, जैसे शोषक शोषित से। शोषक वर्ग के पास धन, सत्ता होती है, तो शोषित वर्ग के पास धन का अभाव, शक्ति अभाव होते हैं। ऐसे शोषितों को भारतवर्ष में अछूत, शूद्र, दास, चांडाल, डोम, अपवित्र, हरिजन, अवर्ण, बाह्यजातियाँ, बहिष्कृत, दलित जैसे नामों से जाना जाता है। सदियों से इन लोगों के साथ अमानविय व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। इसमें सुधार लाने के लिए भारत में एक बड़े वैचारिक आंदोलन ने रूप लिया। इस वैचारिक आंदोलन की धुरा अपने-अपने समय से संभालने वाले अनेक विचारक आज तक भारत में हो गए। उनमें गौतम बुद्ध, संत कबीर, संत नामदेव, तुलसीदास, महात्मा फुले आदि महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इन विचारकों का अध्ययन कर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ने दलितों के आत्मसम्मान को जागृत किया और शिक्षा, संघटन एवं संघर्ष का महामंज दिया। इसका परिणाम ही भारतीय दलित साहित्य है।

इक्कीसवीं सदी में सन २००४ में मोहनदास नैमिशराय का 'मुक्तिपर्व' उपन्यास प्रकाशित हुआ। यह गुलामी और आजादी के संक्रमण काल की घटना पर लिखा उपन्यास है। इस उपन्यास में दलितों पर अन्याय, अत्याचार, भेदभाव के संदर्भ में मुक्ति का मार्ग ढुंढने वाले पात्रों की संवेदना है। जिसमें उनकी स्वअनुभूति भी है और वर्तमान के प्रति संघर्ष की चेतनावनी भी नजर आती है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में बंशी, रामलाल, नवाब अलीवर्दी, पण्डित, सुनीत तथा सुमिजा मुख्य पात्र हैं।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में उपन्यासकार ने दलित वर्ग की नई और पुरानी पीढ़ी में हो रहे परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को, दलित संवेदना के बदलाव को बहुत ही साफ इमानदारी से प्रस्तुत किया है। समाज के बदलाव के अनुसार पिता पुत्र की मानसिक स्थिति का इस उपन्यास में भलिभाँति चित्रण हुआ है। सदियों से गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ा हुआ दलित समाज स्वतंत्रता की बेला से मुखरित होकर मुक्ति की अपेक्षा करते हुए जीवन को नई गति देता है।

स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के लिए जाति-पाति, उंच-नीच के प्रभाव कम करने की आवश्यकता थी। आपसी भेद मिटाकर समानता और एकता की आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन तत्कालीन समाज आपसी भेद, धार्मिक आडम्बरों को ही प्रधानता देता था। दलित ओर पिछड़ा वर्ग आर्थिक अभाव के कारण सामन्त और जमीन्दारों के चंगुल में जकड़ा हुआ था। ब्राम्हणी सभ्यता ने भी दलित वर्ग का शोषण कर अमानवीयता का परिचय दिया। भारत स्वतंत्र होने के बाद भी दलितों के मन में यह प्रश्न बार बार आता है कि हम कब स्वतंत्र होंगे। उपन्यासकार लिखते हैं - असमंजस में शहर के दलित भी थे, उन्हें विरासत में दोहरी गुलामी मिली थी। वे किंकर्तव्य विमूढ़ थे। आखिर उनके मालिक अंग्रेज थे, पर उनके मालिक नवाब, जमींदार और काश्तकार थे। उनकी हवेली और खेतों पर उन्हें दस-दस, बारह-बारह घण्टे

## Investigation of Physicochemical Parameters of Soil in Kada Taluka Ashti

Mr. Jagadale S. M.  
S.K. Gandhi College Kada

### Abstract:

The present study it was carried to investigate the soil samples for its physicochemical analysis of some parameters. The physicochemical study of soil is based on various parameters like pH, Organic Carbon, Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K). This study leads to the conclusion of the nutrient's quantity present in soil of Kada area Tal-Ashti District Beed (Maharashtra). The effect of phosphate fertilizer, phosphorus, and application of nitrogen helps to increase percentage yield of crops. This information is helpful for farmers to solve the problems related to soil nutrients, amount of fertilizers to be used to increase the yield of crops.

**Keywords:** Physicochemical parameter, pH, Organic Carbon.

### Introduction

The soil may be defined as the uppermost weathered layer of the earth's crust with mixed organisms and products of their death and decay. The physicochemical study of parameters is important to agricultural chemists for plants growth and soil management.<sup>1,2</sup> The soil is a complex organization being made up of some six constituents namely inorganic matter, organic matter, soil organisms, soil moisture, soil solution and soil air. Roughly, the soil contains 50-60% mineral matter, 25-35% water, 15-25% air and little percentage of organic

matter (Chatwal et al, 2005)<sup>3</sup>. Fifty soil samples were collected from near Kada area Tal-Ashti District Beed (MS). The soil samples were collected by standard procedure and collected in polythene bags. These samples were analysed to measure various chemical parameters by standard methods of Prerana laboratories. The chemical composition and biological characteristics (Solanki and Chavda, 2012)<sup>4</sup>. Analysis of soil is carried out for the study of various parameters like pH, Organic Carbon, Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K). It is the need of time to study the physicochemical parameters of soil to know its quality and fertility.<sup>5,6</sup>

### Materials and Methods

#### Soil sample collection

The soil sample collected was representative of the area sampled. A good representative soil sample was the first for a reliable soil testing. A field can be treated as a single sampling unit only if it is appreciably uniform in all respects. The sample was taken by sampling tool. The spade or khurpi was used, a V shaped cut was made up to plough layer and uniform 1.5 cm slice taken out. The collected sample was thoroughly mixed on a clear piece of cloth, polythene sheet or thick paper and the bulk reduced by quartering so that about 500gm of composite sample is remaining. These sample divide in to four equal portions. Discard the two diagonally opposite squares while remaining other two squares mixed together and kept in a polythene bags.

#### Soil sample preparation

The soil sample were air dried in shade. The sample was mixed during drying to expose fresh surfaces. The dried sample were crushed gently using pestle and mortar and sieved through 2 mm sieve. Pestle and mortar were wood, porcelain or stainless steel. Sieve might be steel or nylon. Stones, pieces of roots or leaves were removed from the sample. The soil sample was passed through 2mm sieve used for

175

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

# RESEARCH JOURNEY

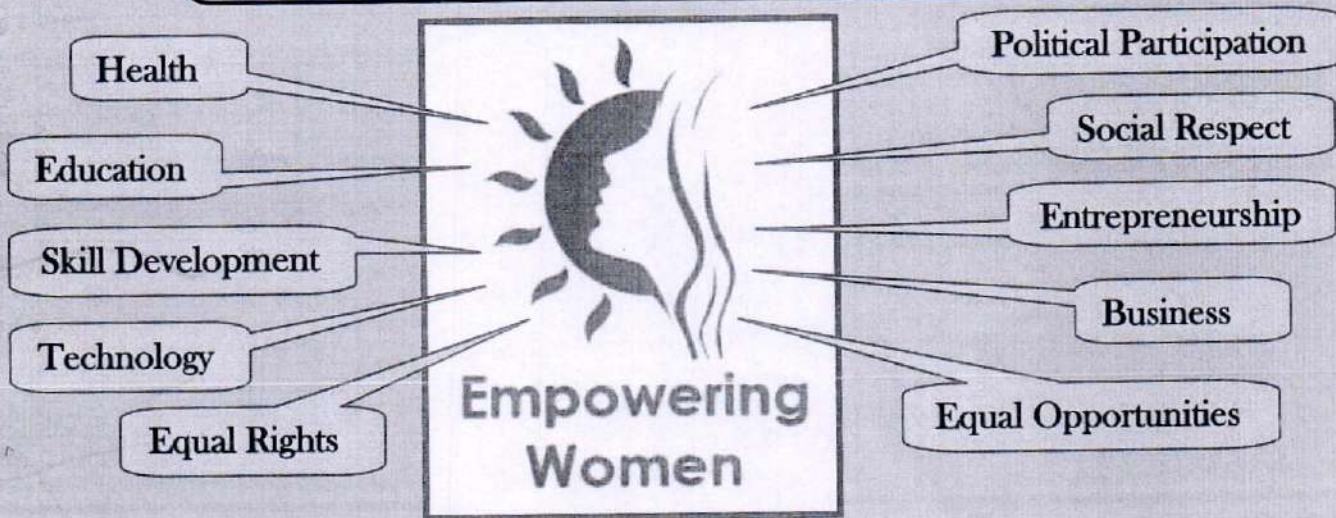
Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January-2020 Special Issue - 212 (B)

## Women Empowerment

Through Entrepreneurship & Skill Development



**Guest Editor :**

Dr. Sopan Nimbore  
Principal,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

**Executive Editor:**

Prof. Shubhangi Khude  
Coordinator, Vishakha Sammittee,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

**Chief Editor-**

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)



For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



## महिला सशक्तीकरण का इतिहास

एस.ई. भोसले

गांधी कॉलेज कडा, जि. बीड

मो.९४२०७०४८७०

### प्रस्तावना :

भारत में कुल आबादी में लगभग पचास प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं। सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए समाज में पुरुषों के बराबर महिलाओं का सहभाग भी महत्वपूर्ण है। जिस समाज में पुरुषों के बराबर महिलाओं का स्थान है वह समाज उन्नति कर सकता है। मगर जिस समाज में महिलाओं को निचला स्थान है, महिलाओं की समस्या है वह समाज ज्यादा उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। भारत में प्राचीन काल से पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृति है इसी वजह से पुरुषोंद्वारा महिलाओं का शोषण किया है। महिलाएं विभिन्न प्रकार की हिंसा और भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहारों का लक्ष्य हुई हैं। इस अवस्था से महिलाओं को बाहर निकालने की जरूरत है। महिला को सशक्त बनाने की जरूरत है।

### महिला सशक्तीकरण :

महिला सशक्तीकरण का मतलब महिलाओं की उस क्षमता से है जिससे उनमें ये योग्यता आ जाती है जिसमें वे अपने जीवन से जुड़े सभी निर्णय ले सकती हैं। महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण का मतलब है कि महिलाओं को अपनी जिंदगी का फैसला करने की स्वतंत्रता देना या उनमें ऐसी क्षमताएं पैदा करना ताकि वे समाज में अपना सही स्थान स्थापित कर सकें। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अनुसार महिला सशक्तीकरण का मतलब महिलाओं में आत्म-मूल्य की भावना, महिलाओं को स्वातंत्रता, समान अवसर, संसाधनोंपर अधिकार, स्वयं के जीवन को विनियमित करने और नियंत्रित करने का अधिकार, सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनाने में योगदान करने की महिलाओं में क्षमता निर्माण करना है।

### महिला सशक्तीकरण का इतिहास :

प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक महिला की स्थिति सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से समान नहीं रही है। महिलाओं के कई बार बदलाव हुए हैं।

### वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की स्थिति और सशक्तीकरण:

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति सदैव समान नहीं रही है। उनकी स्थिति में वैदिक काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक अनेक उतार-चढ़ाव आते रहे हैं। वैदिक युग में महिलाओं की स्थिति सुदृढ़ थी, समाज में उन्हें सम्मान था। महिलाओं को शिक्षा का अधिकार था। सम्पत्ति में महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर हक था। महिलाएँ सभा में भाग ले सकती थीं। याने पूर्व वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की स्थिति सम्मानजनक थी। मगर उत्तर वैदिक काल से महिलाओं की अवनति शुरू हुई। महिलाओं की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाये जाने लगे। धार्मिक ग्रंथों में महिलाओं के खिलाफ सक्त नियम बनाए गए। इस वजह से महिलाओं का जीवन नरकमय हो गया। हिन्दु धर्मशास्त्रों में महिलाओं का स्थान और नियम-कानून महिलाओं के हक में नहीं थे। मनुसंहिता में लिखा है की, महिलाओं को किसी भी तरह की आज्ञादी नहीं है। ऋग्वेद में पुत्री के जन्म को दुःख का खान और पुत्र को ज्योती माना गया है। ऋग्वेद में ही नारी को मनोरंजनकारी भोग्या रूप का वर्णन है तथा नियोग प्रथा को पवित्र माना गया है। अथर्ववेद में कहा गया है की दुनिया की सब महिलाएँ शूद्र हैं। इस्लाम में भी



Impact Factor - 6.625

176

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

# RESEARCH JOURNEY

Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

October-2019 Special Issue - 200

## Cotemporary Problems in India and Remedies

Guest Editor :

Dr. R. V. Shikhare

Principal

R. B. Attal Arts, Science & Commerce College,  
Georai, Dist. Beed (M.S) India

Associate Editors -

Mr. H. B. Helambe

Mr. B. S. Jogdand

Mr. R. B. Kale

Mr. S. S. Nagare

Mr. R. B. Pagore

Chief Editor -

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



## बीड जिल्हयातील इमारत बांधकाम कामगारांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास

प्रा. भोसले एस.ई.  
समाजशास्त्र विभाग  
गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा  
ता. आष्टी जि. बीड मो.९४२०७०४८७०

### प्रस्तावना :

प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात कृषी व्यवसाय हा मुख्य व्यवसाय असून कृषीवर आधारित छोटे मोठे व्यवसायही कार्यरत आहेत. भारतात शेती व्यवसाय हाच रोजगाराचे मुख्य साधन होते. भारतात इंग्रजांच्या आगमनानंतर शहरीकरणाला वेग आला व पुढे व्यापार उद्योगाच्या माध्यमातून शहरीकरणाला वेग आला. ग्रामीण भागातील लोक रोजगार, शिक्षण, व्यापार इत्यादी कारणामुळे शहराकडे स्थलांतर करू लागले. शहरामध्ये इतर व्यवसायाबरोबरच बांधकाम व्यवसायही वाढू लागला. निवासी अनिवासी इमारती, कारखाने, रस्ते, नाल्या, पुल इ. बांधकामाबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागातून घरे, धरणे, रस्ते, पुल, कॅनॉल, दळणवळणाच्या सुविधा इ. क्षेत्रातून लाकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध होऊ लागला.

बांधकाम क्षेत्र हे एक महत्वाचे क्षेत्र असून या क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्याची क्षमता आहे. बांधकाम क्षेत्रात कुशल आणि अकुशल दोन्ही प्रकारच्या कामगारांना सहज रोजगार उपलब्ध होत आहे. देशातील ग्रामीण तसेच शहरी भागातील आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेले, अशिक्षित मध्यमवर्गीय तसेच मागासवर्गीय, बेरोजगार लोकांना बांधकाम क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध झाला आहे. बांधकाम क्षेत्रात पुरुषांबरोबरच महिला आणि लहान मुलांनाही रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. बांधकाम क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध होत असला तरी बांधकाम क्षेत्रातील कामगार हे असंघटीत आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. कामाची अनियमितता, कमी वेतन, कामाच्या ठिकाणची धोकादायक परिस्थिती, सोयी सुविधांचा अभाव, आरोग्याच्या समस्या, महिला कामगारांच्या समस्या, बालकामगारांच्या समस्या, शासकीय योजनांची अपुरी माहिती इ. समस्यांना बांधकाम कामगारांना सामोरे जावे लागते.

### बीड जिल्हयातील बांधकाम कामगारांची आर्थिक स्थिती :

२०११ साली भारतात एकूण रोजगाराच्या ४८.९% रोजगार शेती क्षेत्रात, १३.६% उद्योगधंद्यात, १०.६% बांधकाम क्षेत्रात तर २६.९% रोजगार सेवा क्षेत्रात उपलब्ध असल्याचे दिसून येते. २०११-२०१२ मध्ये एकूण ४.८९ कोटी कामगार बांधकाम क्षेत्रात कार्यरत होते. बीड जिल्हयात २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार २५.८५ लाख लोकसंख्येपैकी कामकऱ्यांची संख्या १२.५५ लाख म्हणजेच एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ४८.५७% आहे. त्यात शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, वस्तुनिर्माण, प्रक्रिया सेवा व इतर उद्योगधंद्यातून रोजगार उपलब्ध होत होता. बांधकाम क्षेत्रात हजारो कामगारांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होत असला तरी बीड जिल्हयात डिसेंबर २०१६ पर्यंत १३४९७ कामगारांनीच महाराष्ट्र इमारत व इतर बांधकाम कामगार कल्याणकारी मंडळाकडे नोंद केलेली आहे. प्रत्यक्षात मात्र बांधकाम कामगारांची संख्या खूप जास्त आहे.

बीड जिल्हयात इतर उद्योगधंद्याबरोबरच बांधकाम क्षेत्रातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध होत असला तरी या ठिकाणी बांधकाम कामगारांच्या देखील अनेक समस्या आहेत. बीड जिल्हयात उद्योगधंद्याचे प्रमाण कमी असल्यामुळे येथील लोकांचा उदरनिर्वाह प्रामुख्याने शेतीवर चालतो. या बरोबरच लहानमोठे व्यवसाय, व्यापार, त्यातून मजूरी, ऊसतोड मजूरी या बरोबरच बांधकाम क्षेत्रात मजूरी केली जाते. बीड जिल्हयात ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातून

# AKSHAR WANGMAY

International Peer Reviewed Journal

UGC CARE LISTED JOURNAL

January - 2020

Progressive Thinkers in Maharashtra

Executive Editor

Dr. Subhash Nikam

Principal

Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir's

Karmaveer Bhausaheb Hiray Arts, Science & Commerce College, Nimgaon,  
Tal. Malegaon, Dist. Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Co-Editor

Asso Prof. Subhash L. Ahire

Chief Editor

Dr. Nanasahab Suryawanshi

PRATIK PRAKASHAN, 'PRANAV' RUKMENAGAR, THODGA ROAD, AHMEDPUR,  
DIST. LATUR, -433515, MAHARASHTRA

**Published by -** Dr. Subhash Nikam, Principal, KBH College Nimgaon, Tal. Malegaon, Dist. Nahik, MS

The Editors shall not be responsible for originality and thought expressed in the papers. The authosr shall be solely held responsible for the originality and thoughts expressed in their papers.

© All rights reserved with the Editors

Price: Rs. 800/-

## “आचार्य बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर यांची वैचारीकता : एक अभ्यास”

डॉ. राधाकृष्ण ल. जोशी

इतिहास विभाग

गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा जि.बीड

अध्यक्ष : इतिहास संकलन संस्था महा.

### प्रस्तावना :

आचार्य बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर हे महाराष्ट्राच्या वैचारीक पार्श्वभूमीतील महत्वपूर्ण सुधारक होते. त्यांचा जन्म १८१२ मध्ये रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यात झाला. त्यांचे कुटुंब पुराणप्रिय असल्याकारणाने बालपणापासूनच त्यांना संस्कृत भाषेतील ग्रंथांची आवड निर्माण झाली. त्यांनत ते मुंबईत वास्तव्यात असल्यामुळे त्यांचे शिक्षण मुंबई येथे झाले. ते बालपणा पासूनच विद्वान असल्यामुळे सर्व विषयावर त्यांनी प्रभुत्व मिळविले. शिक्षणानंतर त्यांनी अध्यापक पदावर काम सुरू केले. शिक्षणतज्ञ म्हणुन शेवटी त्यांनी नाव लोकीक मिळविले. या कालावधीत त्यांचे समाजाच्या समस्या, प्रश्न, अज्ञान यांच्याशी संबंध आला. यातून प्रोत्साहन घेवुन त्यांनी शिक्षणापासून दुर असलेल्या समाजासाठी त्यांनी १८४५ मध्ये पहिले प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे ट्रेनिंग कॉलेज सुरू केले. या व अशा इतर कार्यांच्या अढावा घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने हा शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे.

### शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश :

आचार्य जांभेकरांचे जीवनकार्य अभ्यासणे.

आचार्य जांभेकरांचे राजकीय, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक विचार अभ्यासणे.

आचार्य जांभेकरांच्या कार्याचा आढावा घेणे.

आचार्य जांभेकरांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य : आचार्य जांभेकरांना मुलता: शिक्षणाची आवड होती. ते स्वता: अध्यापक होते. त्यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात त्यांना विशेष कार्याची संधी लाभली. त्यानंतर त्यांनी संस्था सेक्रेटरी, उपसंचालक इ. पदावरही कार्य केले. त्याच कालावधीत मुंबई परिसरात शैक्षणिक कार्यासाठी त्यांनी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले. महाराष्ट्रात शिक्षण प्रसार करण्यासाठी भुगोल, गणित, व्याकरण इ. विषयाचे ज्ञान मराठी भाषेतून लोकांना मिळवता यावे यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. मराठी भाषेतून या विषयावरील पुस्तके प्रकाशित केली. इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचा त्यांनी पुरस्कार केला. या बरोबरच त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाचेही समर्थन केले.

आचार्य जांभेकरांचे वाङ्मयीन कार्य : आचार्य जांभेकर अनेक विषयाचे तज्ञ अभ्यासक होते. त्यांनी मराठी भाषेतून दर्पण नावाचे एक साप्ताहिक चालू केले. या माध्यमातून जागृती करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. साप्ताहिका द्वारे ज्ञान आणि विज्ञानाचे महत्त्व समाजाला आणि विविध देशांचा इतिहास मराठी भाषेतून प्रकाशित केला.

आचार्य जांभेकरांचे सामाजिक कार्य : शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असल्यामुळे समाजाशी, समाजिक समस्याशी त्यांचा जवळचा संबंध आला. यातूनच समाज सुधारण्याच्या दृष्टिने प्रोत्साहीत झाले. विशेषत: धार्मिक बाबतीत लोकांचा दृष्टिकोन बदलण्याचा त्यांनी प्रयत्न केला. धार्मिक बाबतीत ते पुरोगामी विचाराचे होते. ते स्वधर्माबाबत अभिमानी वृत्तीचे होते. परंतु त्या धर्मातील अनिष्ट प्रथा, परंपरा, रूढी, अंधश्रद्धा इ. बाबतीत त्यांचे मत भिन्न होते. अशा कुप्रथा परंपरांना त्यांनी विरोध केला. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाच्या आधारे धार्मिक पुनर्रचना करण्याची गरज त्यांनी व्यक्त केली. याबरोबरच समाजातील महिला शिक्षणास व विधवा विवाहास त्यांनी समर्थन दिले. या कार्याच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी समाज परिवर्तनास चालना दिली.

आचार्य जांभेकरांचे इतिहास संशोधनाचे कार्य : आचार्य जांभेकरांनी संशोधनाच्या क्षेत्रातही आपले ठसे उमटवले. त्यांनी इतिहास संशोधनाचे कठिण असे कार्य केले. ते इतिहासाचे विद्वान पंडित होते. त्यांनी प्रत्येक गोष्टिचे ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यन केले. त्यासाठी स्वता: अनेक ऐतिहासिक स्थळांना भेटी दिल्या. त्या ऐतिहासिक स्थळावरील स्तंभ, नाणी, शिलालेख, ताम्रपत्र इ. साधनांचा चिकित्क अभ्यास केला. त्यातून त्यांनी नवनवीन संशोधनाचे निष्कर्ष समोर आनले. त्यांनी सर्व भाषांचा अभ्यास केला. त्यात मोडी, फारशी, हिंदी, कन्नड, संस्कृत इ. भाषेचा समावेश होता. या सर्व भाषामधुन ऐतिहासिक साधामधील बारकावे उघड केले. त्यातूनच भारतातील ऐतिहासिक वास्तु, ऐतिहासिक स्थळे या बाबतीतील माहिती समोर आली. त्यांच्या संशोधनामुळे प्राचीन भारतातील ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, संस्कृतीक माहिती जगासमोर उघड झाली. ऐतिहासिक संशोधनाच्या दृष्टिने महत्वपूर्ण ठरतील अशी हिंदुस्तानचा प्राचीन इतिहास, इंग्लंडचा इतिहास हे ग्रंथ लिहिले. त्यांच्या संशोधनामुळे ऐतिहासिक घटनामधील संबंध, सहसंबंध जगासमोर मांडण्यास मदत झाली.

mean and SD of the unemployed women for 1 year are 7.36 and 3.32 For the women unemployed for 5 years are 6.4 and 1.90 respectively. The t-ratio is 1.38 which is insignificant on degree of freedom of 29. As such the hypothesis framed for verification that the two groups will differ significantly is rejected. The Indian society even now is very supportive in the sense that the Joint system family mentality is still there even though the families have moved towards the nuclear type. Kinship is also long and binding. In other words the family is very supportive towards its members especially in the event of a crisis. Also, the fatalistic approach towards life often saves a person from any sort of turmoil, be it physical, mental or even financial. The somewhat paradoxical results of the present study can be viewed and rationalized on the basis of the aforementioned facts of life of an average Indian.

#### CONCLUSION

In compendium it can be deduced that results of the study, even if they defy logic and common sense, are acceptable to an extent viewed in the perspective of the worldview of most of the Indians.

#### REFERENCES

- Rani A. (1993), Behavioural manifestations of unemployed youth. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis. T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
- Singh L.B. (2006), The scourge of unemployment in India and psychological health. Concept publishing company, New Delhi
- Singh L.B. & Singh I.K. (2004), Educated unemployed and employed youth in India: Their level of life satisfaction. Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, 39, 505-516



## A study of decadal Population Growth in Bid District (Maharashtra)

Dr. Udhav E. Chavan  
Gandhi College Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed

#### Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to study the decadal population distribution, growth and density of Bid district of Maharashtra. This study is based on secondary data from District Census Handbook and Economic survey Report. According to the 2011 census the total population of Bid district is 2585049 with 1349106 males and 1235943 females. It has 2.11 percent of the state population spread over 3.47 percent of its area. In Bid district there are 0.55 towns for every hundred inhabited Villages. Bid district is thus one of the less Urbanised district in the state. According to the 2001 census the total population of the district was 2161250 persons and in 2011 population was 2585049 persons. During the 2001-2011 decade there has been net addition of 423799 persons. The decadal growth of the district works out 19.61 percent and is higher compared to the state average 15.99 %. Among the 35 district, Bid district stands 19<sup>th</sup> in average growth rate. Of the eleven tehsils five have registered a positive and six negative growth rate during 2001-2011. Average growth rates for the Rural and Urban areas of the district are 16.71 and 19.90 percent respectively.

Key words: Population distribution, Population growth, urban area, rural area, Geometrical increase.

ISSN: 2454-5503

IMPACT FACTOR : 4,197 (IIJIF)

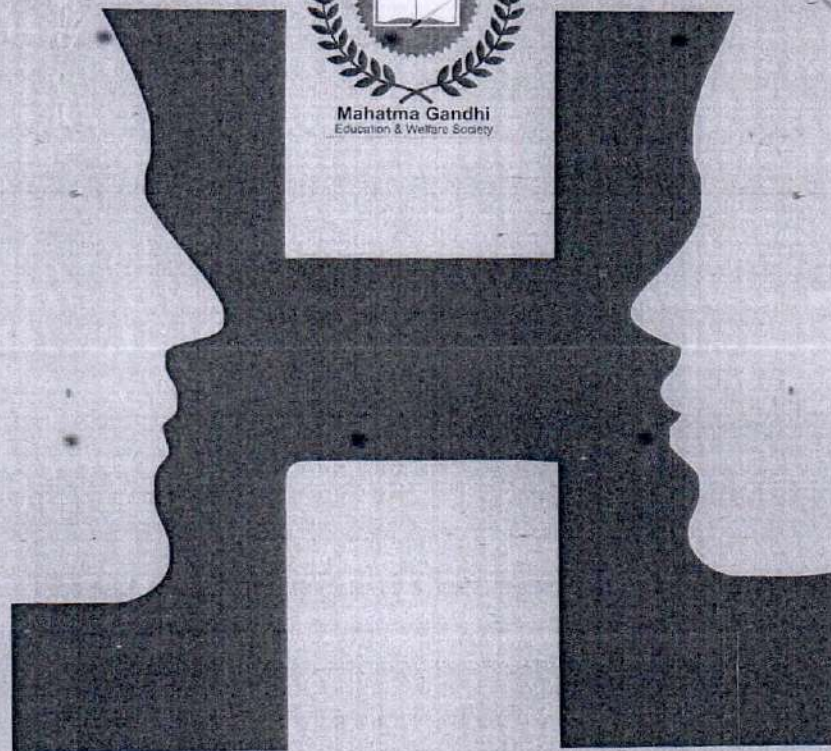
VOL. 6 | ISSUE 1 | JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2020

# CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES

A Peer Reviewed Bimonthly International Journal



Mahatma Gandhi  
Education & Welfare Society



*Issue Editor :*

**Dr. Laxman Ulgade**

*Associate Editor :*

**Dr. Nandkumar Kumbharikar**

*Editor in Chief*

**Dr Kalyan Gangarde**

179

## मराठवाडयातील साहित्यीक आणि साहित्यकृती : एक अवलोकन

दत्तात्रय बद्रिनाथ हारकर

गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा ता. आष्टी जि.बीड

मराठवाडा विभाग साहित्यीकांची भुमी म्हणून ओळखला जातो. अगदी वारकरी सांप्रदायातील संत एकनाथा पासून ते आज पर्यंत अनेक मोठ्या साहित्यकृतींनी मराठवाडयात आकार घेतलेला दिसून येतो. मराठवाडा हा अधिकांश ग्रामीण भाग असलेला विभाग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. मराठवाडा हा साहित्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून आघाडीवर असलेला विभाग म्हणून गणला जातो. मराठवाडयाला कविता, कथे बरोबरच कादंबरी लेखनाची समृद्ध परंपरा लाभली आहे. यु.म.पठाण यांनी म्हटल्या प्रमाणे मराठवाडयाच्या साहित्यीकांनी मागील काही दशकात मराठी कथा -कविता कादंबरी, ललित लेखन, समिक्षा आदी क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय व मौलीक भर घातली आहे. परंतु प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाद्वारे मराठवाडयातील काव्यसाहित्याचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. मराठवाडयातील या कविमध्ये बी. रघूनाथ, ना.घो.महानोर, इंद्रजित भालेराव, राजा मुकुंद, फ.मु.शिंदे यांच्या साहित्याचा परामर्श घेण्यात आला आहे. या साहित्यीकांनी मराठवाडयातील निसर्ग ग्रामीण बोली, दुःख, आपल्या काव्य संग्रहाद्वारे चित्रित केले असल्यांचे दिसून येते. या साहित्यीकांनी मराठवाडयातील साहित्याची परंपरा समृद्धपणे जोपासण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

### बी.रघूनाथ :-

मराठवाडयातील प्रसिध्द कवी भगवान रघूनाथ कुलकर्णी उर्फ बी.रघूनाथ यांनी आपल्या अल्प आयुष्यातही विपुल व प्रखर साहित्याची निर्माती केली. सुरवातीच्या काळात त्यांनी काव्य लेखन करत असताना 'फुलारी' हे टोपण नाव धारण केले. 1941 साली त्यांचा पहीला काव्यसंग्रह 'अलाप आणि विलाप' या नावाने प्रसिध्द झाला. त्यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर मराठवाडा साहित्य परिषदेने 'पुन्हा नभाच्या लाल कडा' हा दुसरा काव्य संग्रह 1955 साली प्रसिध्द केला. मराठी कवितेतील विविध कवितांचा सांधा बी. रघूनाथ यांच्या कवितेत जुळलेला दिसतो. बी. रघूनाथांची कविता नव्या सामाजिक जाणीवा निर्माण करणारी होती. त्यांच्यावर विशेषत्वाने ना.ध.देशपांडे व बा.भ.बोरकर यांच्या कवितांचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो. त्यांच्या कवितांच्या वेगळेपणाबाबत मत व्यक्त करताना श्रीनिवास पांडे म्हणतात 'बी.रघूनाथांच्या अभिव्यक्तीची भाषा पूर्णपणे

मराठवाडयाची आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे बी. रघूनाथ आपल्या अनुभवाशी अत्यंत प्रामाणीक आहेत. मराठवाडयाच्या कुटूंब जीवना बरोबरच इथल्या ग्रामीण जीवनाचे दर्शन ही त्यांच्या कवितेत घडते अस्सल ग्रामीण कविता लिहीण्यास त्यांनीच प्रारंभ केला आहे. 'उन्हात बसली न्हात', 'पडली बघ झाकड' या कविता मधून मराठवाडयाचे प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्ये प्रकर्षाने जाणवते.

### ना. घो. महानोर :-

मराठवाडयातील दुसरे प्रसिध्द साहित्यीक म्हणजे ना. घो. महानोर यांच्याकडे पाहिले जाते. महानोर यांनी आपल्या कवितेद्वारे मराठवाडयातल्या निसर्गाचे चित्रण केले त्यांनी आपल्या 'रानातल्या कविता' या काव्यसंग्रहा मधून मराठवाडयातील नैसर्गिक परिस्थिती डोळ्यासमोर उभी केली. त्यांच्या कवितेतून निसर्ग वेगवेगळ्या प्रतिमा, प्रतिकासह अभिव्यक्त तर झालाच शिवाय मानवी जीवनाशी निगडीत त्याचे उत्कट चित्रणही केले. 'रानातल्या कविता' पासून 'तिची कहानी' पर्यंत त्यांचे 10 पेक्षा जास्त कविता संग्रह आहेत. या सर्व कविता संग्रहा मधून शेती विषयक, ग्रामीण लोकसंस्कृती, ग्रामीण स्त्री, तिचे दुःख तसेच मराठवाडयातील निसर्ग व त्याचे विविध रूप यांचे चित्रण केले. त्यांनी लोकसाहित्यातील लोक तत्वाचा ग्रामीण शब्द व प्रतिमांचा योग्य त्या ठिकाणी बखूबी वापर केला. इतर वाडःमयीन प्रकारातही महानोरांनी लेखन केले आसले तरी त्याचा मुख्य ओढा कवितेकडेच होता. त्यामुळे ते गीतकार म्हणूनही नावारूपास आले. त्यांच्या कवितेने मराठवाडयातील कविता समृद्ध केली.

### राजा मुकुंद:-

मराठवाडयात साहित्यीकांची जणू उत्कृष्ट परंपराच निर्माण झालेली दिसून येते. याच परंपरेतील एक कवी राजा मुकुंद यांनी अस्सल ग्रामीण बोलीतून काव्य लेखन केले. त्यांच्या 'तनावा' या काव्यसंग्रहातली कविता जीवनाच्या मूळाशी जावून नवा अर्थ मांडते. त्यांच्या शब्दांना येथील जाणीवांचे अर्थ आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांची कविता मराठवाडयातील मातीची वेदना आणि हूंकार प्रत्यय - कारक रित्या टिपण्याचा प्रयत्न करते त्यांनी आपल्या कवितेद्वारे मराठवाडयातील ग्रामीण जीवन, ग्रामीण बोली यांचे चित्रण केले. मराठवाडयातील ग्रामीण

I  
N  
T  
E  
R  
N  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N  
A  
L  
R  
E  
S  
E  
A  
R  
C  
H  
F  
E  
L  
L  
O  
W  
S  
A  
S  
S  
O  
C  
I  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

Impact Factor - 6.625

ISSN - 2348-7143

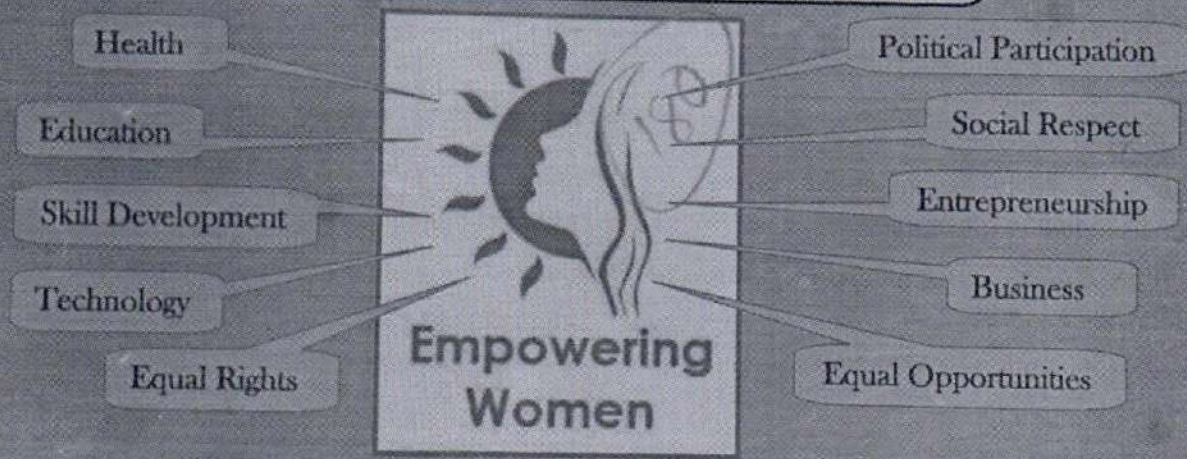
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S  
**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January-2020 Special Issue - 212 (A)

**Women Empowerment**  
Through Entrepreneurship & Skill Development



Guest Editor :

Dr. Sapan Nimbare  
Principal,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

Chief Editor

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangat (Yeola)

Executive Editor:

Dr. Abhay Shinde  
Assistant Professor,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIPS)



For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS





## Socio - Economic Background of Women Empowerment

Mr. N. G. Karale

S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P. H. Gandhi Commerce College,

Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed - 414202

Woman is an incarnation of 'Shakti'- the Goddess of Power. If she is bestowed with education, India's strength will double. Let the lamp of educating daughters be lit up in every heart. -Narendra Modi

### Introduction:

Women's strength, bravery, wisdom were known to all from God. In the Puranas, woman power is also worshiped. Therefore, women's empowerment is not only modern but also mythical. In the changing circumstances, however, the role of a woman has changed. Beyond the roles of daughter, daughter-in-law, wife, mother, she is an officer, scientist, teacher, employee, owner, in many forms. There are many aspects to her life. And she has given them more shine in her duty. She has given a new direction to her intellect and self-esteem. There is no area in today's world where there is no woman. In each field she is ahead of men but she still has a lot to try. The development has already taken place but not exhaustive. Some sections of society have gone too far. But, some classes are lagging behind that did not develop. Mahatma Gandhi in his 'Experiments with Truth' argues that *it is libel to call woman a weaker sex, it is man's injustice to woman*. Many women are still caught in the bondage of illiteracy, superstitions, beatings of their husbands, dowry. They have not even got the direction to change. Their day begins before the hens arrive and ends at night. Today many of us are women doctors, engineers, teachers, leaders, actresses, ministers, even in the top positions in the country. At the same time, many women in the village die while giving birth to children, they are burnt due to lack of dowry but they are not getting justice. Their news does not even appear in the newspapers. There is no agitation for their rights.

The term 'Empowerment' may be described as a process which helps people to assert their control over the factors which affect their lives. Batliwala (1974) defines empowerment as "the process of challenging existing power relation and of gaining greater control over the source of power". Empowerment of women means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them. Woman empowerment is seen as the process and the result of the process of: challenging the ideology of male domination and women's subordinations. Empowered women maintain equal mindset as compare to men. They act out roles that challenge male dominance. While stating the condition of 20<sup>th</sup> century, ShashiDeshpande stated in her novel 'That Long Silence', "*A husband is a sheltering tree --- without the tree, you're dangerously unprotected and vulnerable*". Women use their talent in each and every field to live fulfilling lives. They not only survive the harshness of their own subjugation but also transcend their subjugation. They maintain their strength on the face of pressures from the religion and work.

The principle of gender equality is mentioned in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble. Women have equal Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. The Constitution gives

only going to help government but will help you also to track your business weekly as in GST you have to make your business activity statement each week. Moreover export would grow, increase. The industry believes that the country would climb several leaders in the case of doing business with implementation of the most important tax reform every place of the country. Conclusively, the impact of GST on retail sectors is going to be positive from both taxation and operations point of view. Retail businesses will grow and flourish more.

#### References:

1. <http://m.economicstimes.com/news/economy/policy/gst-the-challenge-before-indias-largest-indirect-tax-reform/articleshow/71353710.cms>
2. <http://cleartax.in/s/impact-on-gst-on-indian-economy>
3. [http://www.ey.com/en\\_in](http://www.ey.com/en_in)
4. Krishnan V. S., 2019. "GST- A Transformational Tax Reform".



03

## Comparative Study Of Bioaccumulation Of Heavy Metals From Cabbage And Spinach Commonly Consumed In Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

Dr. Kishore Nabaji Koinkar

Dept. Of Chemistry,

Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.

H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada,

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MH)

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to assess the impact of heavy metal contaminated vegetables irrigated with polluted untreated effluent water from the sewage in Bhingar Nallah and Sina river region of Ahmednagar district. Samples of cabbage and Spinach have been analyzed for two different heavy metals viz. Nickel and Zinc. Two samples from each study site were taken for each vegetable and then analyzed and compared with those of natural limits and the safe limits of various agencies. It is found that concentration of each metal exceeds the natural limits in all vegetable samples. Extreme Nickel pollution was observed in Cabbage leaves whereas all are severely contaminated with Zinc toxicity. But the levels of metals are below the levels in waste water all exceeded the limits of FAO. Thus consumption of such vegetables by community can bring about worst health risks in near future. Sewage water treatment and metal extraction from polluted environment could reduce the health hazards.

**KEYWORDS** : sewage and polluted water, heavy metals, health hazard, vegetable, public health.



## महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए भारत सरकार की भूमिका

डॉ. व्ही.बी. गव्हाणे

सहा. प्राध्यापक तथा विभागाध्यक्ष हिंदी  
एस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा, तह. आष्टी जीला-बीड  
मो. ९४२३७५६४४४

नारी समाज, संस्कृति और साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। मानवीय गुणों की दृष्टि से देखे तो नारी अधिक मानवीय है। जहां शोषण और अन्याय हो तों उसका प्रतिरोध भी होता है। प्राचीन काल से ही नारी ने खुद पर होनेवाले अन्याय का विरोध किया है।

आधुनिक काल में आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के कारण जनमानस में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन दृष्टिगत होता है। नारी में भी स्वतंत्रता जीवन मूल्य के कारण स्वतंत्रता की भावना का विकास हुआ। वह अपने व्यक्तित्व और कर्तृत्व के प्रति सचेत हो गयी। अन्याय-अत्याचार का विरोध कर न्याय और समता पर आधारित साझा संस्कृति के निर्माण के लिए नारी ने भरसक प्रयत्न किए जिससे सुखद भविष्य का निर्माण हो सका। उनके संगठनों और आंदोलनों के कारण मध्यमवर्गीय नारी में नई चेतना तथा आत्मविश्वास का विकास हुआ। इसके साथ ही भारतीय नारी के जीवन में परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो गयी।

हिन्दी साहित्य में सन १९८० से नारी लेखन पर बहस शुरू हो गयी। पश्चिम में बहुत पहले से ही आंदोलन चल पडा था। विश्व भर में नारी की स्थिति देखकर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने भी इस दिशा में आवाज उठाई। परिणामस्वरूप विश्वभर के समाजसुधारकों, राजनीतिज्ञों तथा साहित्यकारों ने भी इस विषय का गंभीरता से अध्ययन किया। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष मनाया गया। विविध देशों ने नारी की उन्नति के लिए आयोग गठित किए। शिक्षित महिलाओं ने इतिहास, संस्कृति, साहित्य, धर्म तथा मनोविज्ञान के माध्यम से नारी जीवन की खोज शुरू की। नारी ने पुरुषों को भोगवादी तथा पारंपरिक मानसिकता से बाहर निकलने का अवाहन किया। धर्म तथा सनातनी प्रवृत्ति के लोगों ने इसका मजाक उडाकर इसे विकृत रूप में पेश किया। इस आंदोलन की वास्तविकता पुरुषों से मुक्ति का आंदोलन न होकर धर्म, संस्कृति तथा परंपरा ने जिन श्रृंखला की कड़ियों का निर्माण किया है उससे मुक्ति का यह प्रयत्न रहा है। इस आंदोलन से प्रभावित होकर अनेक समाजसुधारकों साहित्यकारों ने अपना कार्य किया। देश-विदेश में इसकी नवलहर निर्माण हुई।

भारत सरकार ने नारी सशक्तिकरण के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं चलायी जाती है। इनमें से कई सारी योजनाएं रोजगार, कृषि और स्वास्थ्य जैसी चीजों के लिए चलायी जाती है। इस योजनाओं का गठन भारतीय महिलाओं की परिस्थिति को देखकर किया गया है। इनमें से कुछ मुख्य योजनाएं मनरेगा, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, जननी सुरक्षा योजना आदि है।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए जो योजनाएं चलाई जा रही है उनमें में कुछ मुख्य योजनाओं का परिचय यहां देना आवश्यक है।

### १. बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढाओ योजना -

इस योजना का निर्माण कन्या भ्रणहत्या और कन्या शिक्षा को ध्यान में रखकर बनायी गयी है। लोगों की सोच बदलने का कार्य इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश है। लडका-लडकी एक समान है और उनमें भेद नहीं करना चाहिए यह लोगों को समझाया जाता है। समाज में आज भी कई वर्गों में लडका-लडकी में भेद किया

## Amberlite IR-120 Catalyzed Green and Efficient One-Pot Synthesis of Benzylpyrazolyl Coumarin in Aqueous Medium

Ashishkumar P. Katariya <sup>1</sup>, Satish U. Deshmukh <sup>1</sup>, Sunil U. Tekale <sup>1</sup>, Maya V. Katariya <sup>1,\*</sup>, Rajendra P. Pawar <sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Deogiri College, Aurangabad 431 005, Maharashtra, India

\* Correspondence: rppawar@yahoo.com;

Scopus Author ID 7003738785

Received: 6.12.2020; Revised: 6.01.2021; Accepted: 12.01.2021; Published: 19.01.2021

**Abstract:** An efficient, green, and cost-effective synthesis of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin by one-pot four-component condensation of hydrazine hydrate or phenyl hydrazine, ethyl acetoacetate, aromatic aldehyde, and 4-hydroxycoumarin in the presence of Amberlite IR-120 as a catalyst in an aqueous medium has been reported. Shorter reaction time, operation simplicity, low cost of catalyst, and aqueous medium are key advantages of this method for synthesizing benzylpyrazolyl coumarin in moderate to high yield.

**Keywords:** benzylpyrazolyl coumarin; Amberlite IR-120; cost-effective; aqueous medium.

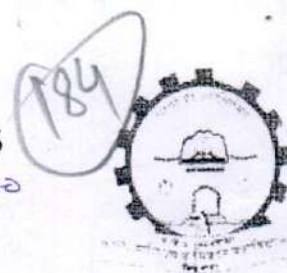
© 2020 by the authors. This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

### 1. Introduction

In the era of Science and Technology, the development of new routes for the synthesis of bioactive heterocyclic compounds that minimize pollution and loss of the environment has become a challenging task in organic synthesis. Green Chemistry is emerging as a powerful technique that avoids the generation and use of hazardous material and introduces powerful synthetic methods. It includes the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds with more economically and environmentally benign approaches [1-2].

Multicomponent reaction (MCR) is one of the finest techniques in organic synthesis. Three or more reactants are united together in a single vessel to form a complex heterocyclic molecule without isolating intermediate. These reactions minimize the cost and time of the reaction [3]. The use of water as a reaction medium is another green technique in organic synthesis. Water is an environmentally benign solvent that is readily available, non-toxic, inexpensive, and highly polar solvent [4]. Heterogeneous catalysis also contributes to the principle of green chemistry. It has several advantages such as reusability, operational simplicity, non-toxicity, and ease of separation from the reaction [5]. In this context, aqua mediated heterogeneously catalyzed multicomponent reactions have emerged as a powerful strategy that obeys most of Green Chemistry principles.

3-Substituted coumarin, particularly 3-benzyl substituted 4-hydroxy coumarin is an important class of oxygen-containing heterocycles present in many natural and synthetic pharmaceutical moieties, Mainly it is included in compounds like warfarin, coumatetralyl,



## Poverty and its Effects

**Dr. Magar S. R.**

*Smt. S. K. Gandhi College, Kada. (MS)*

### *Abstract*

The poverty is a major problem in the development of the country, from independence to till date India has implement so many schemes to eradicate the poverty but the rate of poverty in country is remain high due to this the country is not to develop rapidly. The government is much needed to set up a task force for eradicate the poverty. The poverty is an issue found in worldwide; it is a major obstacle in the development of every country. According to the Global Hunger Index report 2018 by the international food research institute India ranks 103 in the Global Hunger Index, it indicates that the how much poor we are, it is not a good sign for development of country. In India there is no shortage of food but due to the miss management of food the people not have easily access enough food for their daily lives

**Keywords: Poverty, Hunger**

### **Introduction:**

India is a developing country, day by day the Indian economy increases but some obstacles are effect on it, these are poverty, healthcare, employment etc. out of them the poverty is a major problem due to this the Indian economy not increasing rapidly. In country from independence to till date the problem of poverty is not resolve. This is effect on Indian economy as well as GDP of the country. the poverty is defined by Socialist, Economist, Thinkers and Welfare activists but in simple terms poverty may be defined as a "social condition where people do not have financial means to meet the most basic standards of life is acceptable by the society" it means the poor people is not able to easily access the daily needs of their life.

The poverty is an issue found in worldwide; it is a major obstacle in the development of every country. According to the Global Hunger Index report 2018 by the international food research institute India ranks 103 in the Global Hunger Index, it indicates that the how much poor we are, it is not a good sign for development of country. In India there is no shortage of food but due to the miss management of food the people not have easily access enough food for their daily lives

According to a Sustainable Development Goals Report of United Nation Development Program released in 2018 India has made significant progress 2005-06 to 2015-2016. India reaches 27.5 percent from 54.7 percent as per the 2018 global multidimensional poverty index report<sup>1</sup>.

At the time of independence India has faces so many problems out of them poverty is a major problem. In independent India the leader of country is not experienced to face these problems, after some years the planning commission was established to solve the problems through the planning. During last seven



Impact Factor - 6.625

ISSN - 2348-7143

185

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S  
**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January-2020 Special Issue - 212 (B)

**Women Empowerment**  
Through Entrepreneurship & Skill Development

Guest Editor :

Dr. Sopan Nimbore  
Principal,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

Executive Editor:

Prof. Shubhangi Khude  
Coordinator, Vishakha Sammitee,  
Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Ashti, Dist.- Beed [M.S.] India

Chief Editor -

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)



## **Challenges and Opportunities in Skill Development Program for Women : with Special Reference of Sports**

**Dr. Prashant Ratilal Meher**

Gandhi College Kada,  
Tal-Ashti, Dist.-Beed.

Women Empowerment through Sports. Research on Sports, Gender and Development Shows that, participating in sports can benefit girls and women by building self-esteem, challenging gender stereotypes, providing opportunities for leadership, enhancing health and well-being. For women football Coach Amoolya, from the South United FC Academy, feels the key lies in the grassroots. Coach of Amoolya, says - The encouragement for boys and girls has to be equal. Most school boys team but not girl's team have a chance to win. That's definitely not the right way; the decision has to come from there and has to continue through the system. Even at the senior level, we see men's sport get a preference over women's sport, and I'm not entirely sure why? Only now are we seeing women's leagues as well, if these decisions had come earlier for women, maybe we would have been way ahead in terms of our development.

Indian women team so strong this year Sindhu has won five medals at the World Championships and after the defining moment, she said, "Sindhu felt on top of the world." Wins the medals of the Indian women are Hima Das and Dutee Chand in Track and Field. Shooter Rahi Das, Divya Karan and Vinesh Phogat in Wrestling. Mirabai Chanu in Weightlifting to Ahyika Mukherjee and Manika Batra in Table Tennis and Harmanpreet Kaur in Cricket.

Most recently, the Indian Women's Hockey team won an Olympic test event against Japan 2-1. Also, 17-years-old Komalika Bari became the third Indian to win the World Archery Champion Crown beating the higher ranked Sonoda Waka of Japan at the 2019 World Archery Youth Championships in Madrid.

Indian Women is so strong as compared to Men. Asian Games Indian Women won medals they are Aparna Roy (Women's 100m Hurdles) and Priya Habbathanahally (Women's 400m) also won Silver each as compared to Men even main role in Asian Game in year 2018. It now has 58 Gold, 41 Silver and 19 Bronze, for a total of 118 medals.

Pilots, Policewomen, Women Traffic Police, Engineers, Doctors, Women Scientists and Sports women's as like above sectors women dominate another sectors also in that sectors they are also powerful.

Pusarla Venkata Sindhu is an Indian Professional Badminton Player. Having made her International debut in 2009, she rose to a career high ranking of no.2 in April 2017. Over the course of her career, P. V. Sindhu has won medals at multiple tournaments on the BWF circuit including a gold at the 2019 World Badminton Championships thus becoming first Indian to become the Badminton World Champion. Her Career record is 323 wins, matches badminton tournaments. She also is represents to Indian Badminton Team.

Saina Nehwal is another Indian Professional Badminton Singles player. A former world no.1, she has won over 24 International Titles, which includes Eleven Super Series titles. Although she reached the world's 2<sup>nd</sup> in the 2009, it was only in 2015 that she was able to attain the world no. 1 ranking.

Saniya Mirza is an Indian Professional Lawn Tennis Player. A former world No. 1 in the Doubles discipline, she has participated Six Grand Slam Titles in her career in Doubles Event, she won three Grand Slam Titles. In 2003 until her retirement from singles in 2013, she was ranked by WTA as India's No.1 Player in both the categories. Throughout her career, Mirza has established herself as by far the most successful Indian Women's Tennis Player ever and one of the highest paid and high profile Woman Tennis Player in the country. She participated in various Titles, Grand Slam singles in Astralian Open in



186

## A Study of Women Empowerment and Political Participation in India

Asso. Prof. T. D. Gondkar  
Dept. of Political Science,  
Gandhi Mahavidyalaya  
Kada, Dist. Beed.

Women empowerment is essential issue in all over world. In India there is process start of woman empowerment in twentieth century in ancient India. They are not treated as equal to men in all the places, through in the western countries women are treated on par with men in most of the fields, their counterpart in the east suffers from many disabilities. The disabilities on the one hand and the inequalities between men and women on the other, have given rise to what is known "Gender problem". All over the world and particularly in South and East Asia and Africa the gender problem has assumed importance during the recent years the gender issue has become virtually a crucial point of argument, therefore to study of women empowerment issue I choose this topic for research paper.

### Objective of research.

- 1) To Explain concept women Empowerment.
- 2) To overview on women empowerment process on women.
- 3) To study of woman empowerment and political participation in India.

### Concept of Women Empowerment :

Empowering may be understood as enabling people, especially women to acquire and possess power resources, in order to make decision on their own or exist decisions that are made by others that affect them. A person may said to be powerful when he/she has control over a huge portion of power resources in society. The extent of possession of various resources such as personal wealth, such as land skills, education, information, knowledge, social status, position held, leadership traits, capabilities of mobilization.

#### 1) Impact of 73 and 74th Amendments of constitution over political participation of women :

Before 73 and 74 amendment of constitution there was no actively participation of women in local politics. After this they actively participated. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution have impacted nearly 600 million Indian people in 500,000 villages, Interestingly the percentages of women at various levels of political activity have risen from 4-5 per cent to 25-40 per cent. Both national as well as at the state and local levels women in elected bodies have been very low and even those who have been elected when observed from closer quarters present a complex picture. The money and muscle associated with the electoral process inhibits a large number of women from joining politics. Restriction on mobility, lack of control over resources and low literacy rates are well known obstacles but recent panchayat elections have evidenced a phenomenally large number of elected leaders much beyond reserved 33% seats. Mahila Sanakhya initiatives on working women are more articulate.

#### 2) Women role in in Gram Sabha :

It is obvious that a more active Gram Sabha which is sensitive to women's specific issues is a much desired goal as a woman sarpanch member in a gender hostile panchayat may not be able to accomplish and sustain much for the benefit of women of the village community at large. More women in grass root organizations better law and order will ensure better engagement of women in decision-making. More than one million women have now entered political life in India and 43 per cent of the seats are occupied by them at district, province and national level. Women participation is understood in terms of voter turn out, number of women contestants apart from the number of those who succeeded in winning.

#### 3) Suggestions for Effective process of women empowerment in political





**UGC Sponsored**

# Vidyawarta

Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal

Special Issue

February 2020

**ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
on**

## **EXPLORATION OF MAHATMA @ 150**

**on  
29th February 2020**



**YEARS OF  
CELEBRATING  
THE MAHATMA**

**Edited By**

**Gandhi Study Centre**

New Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Wardha, Maharashtra (India) - 442 001

## महात्मा गांधीचे सत्य आणि अहिंसा तत्त्व काळाची गरज : एक अभ्यास

-डॉ. राधाकृष्ण जोशी

इतिहास विभागा,

अध्ययन, इतिहास संशोधन संस्था, महाराष्ट्र

गांधी महाविद्यालय, डा

प्रस्तावना -

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी सत्य आणि अहिंसेचे मुर्तिमंत रूप होते. जन्मदिन दोन ऑक्टोबर जाति अहिंसा दिन म्हणून संपूर्ण जगभर अतिशय उत्साहाने साजरा केला जातो. महात्मा गांधी सत्य आणि अहिंसेचे उपासक असल्याने त्यांनी आयुष्यभर सत्य व अहिंसेचे प्रयोग केले. म्हणून त्यांनी आपल्या जीवन प्रवासाला माझे सत्याचे प्रयोग असे नाव दिले. गांधीजीवर पिता या श्रंथाचा सर्वात अधिक प्रभाव पडला होता. पितेला ते आपल्या मार्गदर्शक मानत होते. अहिंसेचा विचाराचे शिवाय त्यांना बायबल मधून मिळाले. लाओ त्से आणि न्युसिअन्स यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव गांधीजीवर पडला होता. रसेन यांच्या Unto The Last पासून सर्वोदय, थोरोडून असहकार, टॉलस्टॉय यांच्या The Kingdom of God in within you या श्रंथाचा तसेच राजीव गुरु गोपाळकाशी गोले यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव महात्मा गांधीवर झालेला होता. यातूनच महात्मा गांधीचा सनदशीर, शांततामय मार्गावर विश्वास, सत्य आणि अहिंसा, श्रमप्रधान संस्कृती, सर्व धर्मसमभाव आदिवर दृढ विश्वास निर्माण झालेला होता. भारतात इंग्रजी राजवटीविरुद्ध महात्मा गांधीजी सत्य आणि अहिंसेच्या मार्गाने असहकार, सविनय अवज्ञा, उपोषा, बहिष्काराच्या माध्यमातून अनेक आंदोलने केली. महात्मा गांधीजी सत्य, अहिंसा व सत्याग्रहाच्या बळावरच इंग्रजी पाशावी व अत्याचारी साम्राज्याच्या विरोधात लढा देऊन भारताचा स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून दिले.

उद्दिष्टे -

- 1) गांधीजींच्या अहिंसा तत्त्वाचे महत्त्व विशद करे.
- 2) गांधीजींच्या सत्याग्रह चळवळीचे विश्लेषण करे.

सत्य आणि अहिंसा ही दोन तत्त्वे महात्मा गांधींच्या समग्र चिंतनाची रूढि आहेत. गांधी सत्य आणि अहिंसा एका दुसऱ्याला पुर असून एकच ना याच्या दोन बाजू असल्याचे मानतात. सत्यासाठी अहिंसा, अहिंसेसाठी आत्मशुद्धी, ब्रह्मचर्य, ब्रह्मचर्यासाठी अस्वाद आणि अस्वादासाठी अस्तेय अत्यंत आवश्यक असल्याचे मानतात. म. गांधींनी सत्याचे दोन प्रकार सांगितले. पहिला सापेक्ष सत्य व दुसरा निरपेक्ष सत्य. सापेक्ष सत्य हे व्यक्ती, स्थळ, वेळ व परिस्थितीनुसार बदलते. परंतु हे अंतिम नसले तरी त्या डेने गरीब पायरी आहे. निरपेक्ष सत्य शाश्वत व अंतिम

असते. व्यक्तीच्या नैतिकतेचा निरपेक्ष सत्याची प्राप्ती होते. निरपेक्ष सत्यामध्ये ईश्वराचा साक्षात्कार होतो. सत्य हाच ईश्वर आहे. यासाठी सत्याचे पालन हे त्याही परिस्थितीत, परिस्थितीत किंमत देऊन केले पाहिजे. यासाठी सदविचार, सदवर्तन, सदवचन या तत्त्वांचे पालन आवश्यक आहे.<sup>1</sup>

अहिंसेचा सर्वप्रथम उल्लेख प्राचीन छन्दो यो उपनिषेदात आढळतो. वेद, उपनिषद पिता इत्यादी श्रंथात ही अहिंसेचा पुरस्कार केला आहे. महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध, वर्धमान महावीर, जैन मुनीनेही अहिंसा तत्त्वाचा पुरस्कार केला. त्याप्रमाणे तत्त्वार्थसुत्रामध्ये उमास्वामी यांनी म्हटले, चुनेने जी प्राप्तिहत्या होते ती देविल हिंसाच आहे. देवा त्यांना पामारतात त्या रतात ह्याची त्यांना जाणिव नाही हे येशू वाक्य गांधींच्या अहिंसा तत्त्वाला चालना देणारे आहे.<sup>2</sup> म. गांधी हरिजन या साप्ताहिकत अहिंसेचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करतात म्हणतात की, पृथ्वीच्या पाठीवरील कोणत्याही वस्तुमात्राला व प्राणिमात्राला विचाराने, शब्दाने अथवा कृत्याने संभाव्यारें दुःख व अपमान टाळणे म्हणजे अहिंसा. म. गांधीजींच्या मते अहंम म्हणजे मीपणा यावर आधारित जेवढ्या विचारा आहेत, त्या हिंसाप्रकारात मोडतात. गांधींच्या मते मानस हिंसा शारीरिक हिंसा ही हिंसेची दोन रूपे आहेत. मानस हिंसेतून क्रोध, लोभ, मत्सर, अहंकार, मानसन्मान इत्यादी विचार उत्पन्न होतात तर मानस हिंसेला वचन व मार्गचे रूप देणे म्हणजे शारीरिक हिंसा, थोडक्यात मन, वचन व मार्गाने जे दुष्कृत्य व प्राणिहानी होते ती हिंसा होय.<sup>3</sup>

अहिंसा म्हणजे कोणाला प्रेमाने, हिंसेला अहिंसेने, अपकाराला उपकाराने, शत्रुत्वाला मित्रत्वाने उत्तर देणे होय. अहिंसा म्हणजे दुष्टापुढे शरणागती पत्तरी नव्हे, तर त्यांचे दुष्ट इरादे बदल यासाठी आत्मबळाचा वापर करणे होय. आपल्या दुःखाची पर्वा न करी दुसऱ्याच्या सुखासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहणे म्हणजे अहिंसा. परमसहिष्णूता म्हणजे अहिंसा. जीवनातून मानवतावादी दृष्टीने नातून बघणे अहिंसेत अभिप्रेत आहे. मानवातून अहिंसारूपी असणारे बळ असून धार्मिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व सर्वच प्रश्न अहिंसेने सुटू शकतात असा गांधींचा दावा होता. म्हणूनच अहिंसा ही आत्म्याची किंवा सत्याची शक्ती असल्याचे गांधीजी म्हणतात. म. गांधींची अहिंसा सर्वव्यापी स्वरूपाची असून प्रत्येक तत्त्वाचे पालन केल्यास आदर्श मानवी समाज अस्तित्वात येईल व विश्वशांतीस बळ लागेल तर नाही.<sup>4</sup>

म. गांधींनी अहिंसेचे वीराची, दुर्बलाची व भित्र्याची अहिंसा असे तीन प्रकार सांगितले आहेत. अहिंसा हे यशप्राप्ती सर्वश्रेष्ठ अस्त्र आहे. अहिंसा पालन विचार व कृतीतून दिस यासाठी व्यक्तीने डे दृढ विश्वास असणे आवश्यक असल्याचे गांधी म्हणतात.<sup>5</sup> महात्मा गांधींनी १८९१ ते १९४८ पर्यंतचा जीवन काळ भारतीय समाजाच्या मुक्तीसाठी समर्पित केला. सत्याची शुद्धी, सत्याचा आधार ही त्यांच्या जीवनाची आध्यात्मिक दृष्टी होती. सत्य व अहिंसा तत्त्वांच्या मार्गाने ब्रिटीश साम्राज्याविरुद्धच्या मानवी इतिहासात ए



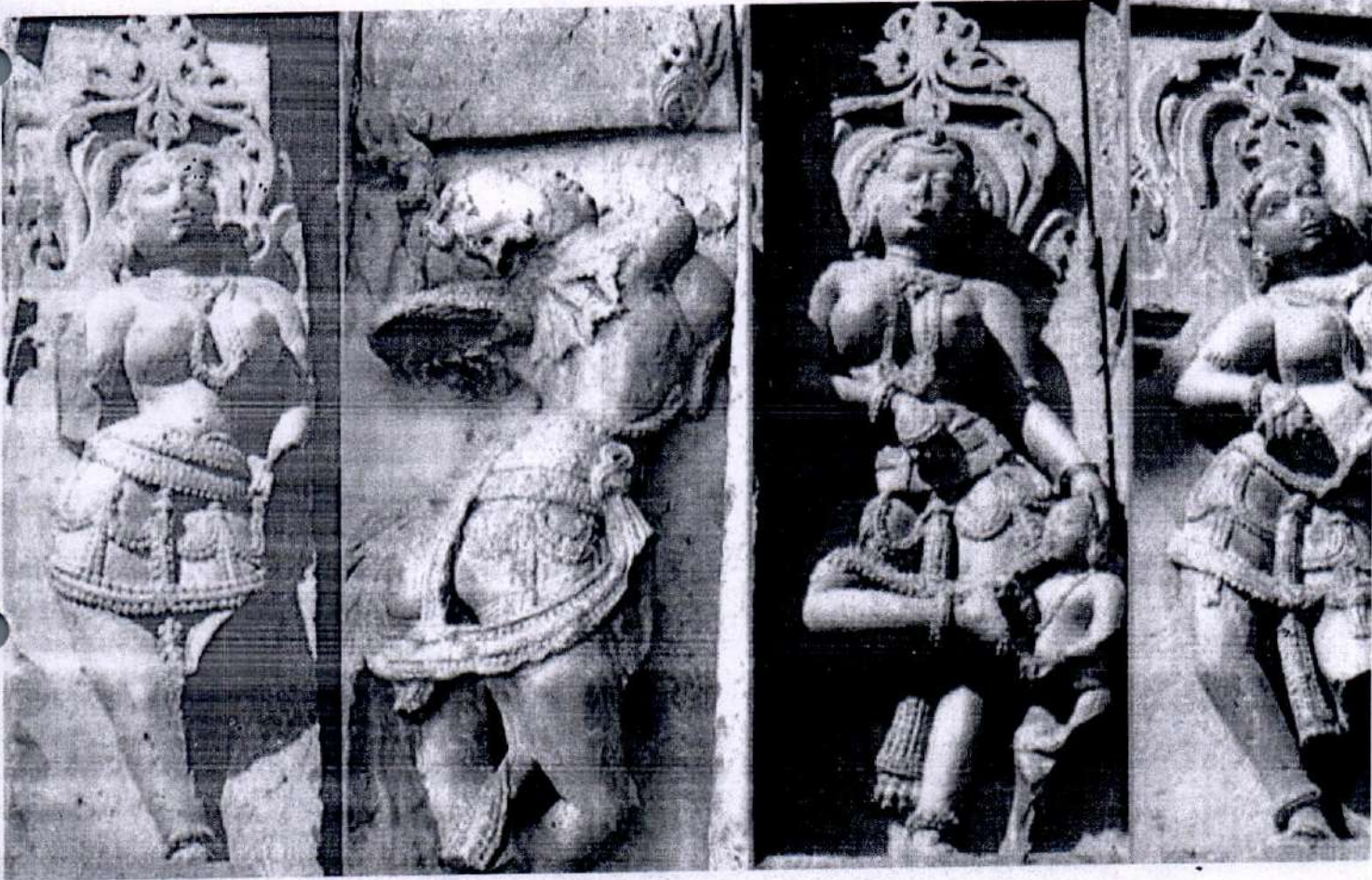
DRISHTIKON Journal (UGC Care Listed) Peer Reviewed

श्री वडमाऊली विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ दहिफळ संचलित,

शाम गदळे कला वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय,  
दहिफळ वडमाऊली, बीड

व

मुर्ती व शिल्प संशोधन संस्था, औरंगाबाद  
यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने



मुर्ती व शिल्प संशोधन संस्थेचे  
पहिले राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

\* संपादिका \*

डॉ. शांता जाधव

## मंदिर शिल्प कला स्थापत्याचे ऐतिहासीक अवलोकन

डॉ.जि.व्ही.गट्टी

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

श्री पंडितगुरु पाडीकर महाविद्यालय सिरसाळा

ता.परळी वै. जि.बीड

डॉ. राधाकृष्ण जोशी

अध्यक्ष इतिहास संकलन

संस्था महाराष्ट्र

गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा

प्रस्तावणा :

महाराष्ट्रा मध्ये जेवढे महत्व कला स्थापत्याच्या दृष्टीने मराठवाडयाला आहे. त्याच पध्दतीने औरंगाबाद शहराचे कला शिल्प स्थापत्याच्या दृष्टिने अनन्य साधारण असे महत्व आहे. घृष्णेश्वर मंदिर, भद्रा मारोती मंदिर, सुपारी हनुमान मंदिर इ. मंदिरे महत्वपूर्ण आहेत. मराठवाडयाला कला स्थापत्याच्या दृष्टिने महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. ज्ञात इतिहासा प्रमाणे अष्मघ, मौर्ये या नंतर सातवहान, गुप्त, वाकाटक चालुक्य, यादव अशा प्राचीन राजवंशाच्या अधिपत्याखाली हा परिसर होता. मध्ययुगीन काळामध्ये बहामनी तुगलक, आणि मराठा कालखंडामध्ये शिल्प आणि कला स्थापत्याला राजाश्रय मिळालेला आहे. अधुनिक काळात संपुर्ण हिंदूस्थान ब्रिटाषाच्या नियंत्रणाखाली आला. परंतु मराठवाडयाचा भुभाग मात्र ब्रिटीष साम्राज्यवादी सत्तेच्या मांडलिक असलेला हैद्राबादचा निजाम यांच्या नियंत्रणा खाली होता.

शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश :

1. प्राचीन कालखंडातील मंदिर कलास्थापत्याचे महत्व विषद करणे.
2. यादव कालीन कला स्थापत्याचे विष्लेषण करणे.
3. औरंगाबाद परिक्षेत्रातील मंदिर स्थापत्याचा परमर्ष घेणे.

गृहितके :

1. सातवहान काळामध्ये शिल्प आणि स्थापत्य कलेला राजाश्रय मिळाला होता.
2. चालुक्य काळामध्ये मंदिर स्थापत्य विकासाला चालना मिळाली होती.
3. राष्ट्रकुट काळामध्ये जैन धर्म मंदिर स्थापत्य कलेच्या विकासाला अश्रय मिळाला होता.

मंदिर स्थापत्याचे अध्ययन :इतिहासा प्राथमिक पुरावा म्हणुन मंदिर हे साधन रूपात वापरू शकतो. गुप्त काळामध्ये विविध मंदिर निर्माण होवुन त्या मंदिरावर विविध शिल्पावषेष विविध लेख ताम्रपट त्या त्या राज्य कर्त्यानी आपल्या शासन काळामध्ये कोरुन ठेवलेले आहेत. या ताम्रपट आणि नान्यावरुण आपणास राज्य कर्त्यांच्या कालखंडातील मंदिरांना दिलेल्या दानाचे अध्ययन करता येते. विभीन्न राज्य कर्त्यांच्या काळामध्ये त्यांच्या उध्दार राज्यश्रयामुळे मंदिर शिल्प स्थापत्य कलेला प्रचंड चालना मिळाली. चालुक्य राजे धर्म सहिष्णू होते. चालुक्य राजानी बौध्द व जैन धर्माला उदार हस्ते मदत केली. याची अनेक उल्लेख आढळतात. औरंगाबाद परिसरात अनेक जैनमुर्ती शिल्पे आणि मंदिरे आढळतात. चालुक्याच्या रूपाने महाराष्ट्र व कर्नाटक प्रदेशात एक स्थिर राज्य निर्माण झाले. स्थपत्य केलेला राजाश्रय मिळालेला होता. अत्रस्तित्त मंदिर स्थापत्य या काळात विकसित झाले. चालुक्य कला मरमरा निर्माणा झाली. कल्याणीच्या चालुक्या घराण्याची कारकिर्द औरंगाबाद परिसराच्या दृष्टिने महत्वाची ठरली आहे. या काळात बरीच मंदिरे उभारली गेली. बलसुर, येळी, अमृतकुंड, कलदेव लिंबाळा, मुरुम, आलुर, अचलेर, नारंगवाडी आदी ठिकाणी मंदिरे उभारली गेली. या परिसरातील कलावंतानी विष्णुच्या,ब्रम्हदेवाच्या, महिषासुरमर्दिनी, चामुंडा इत्यादीच्या सुरेख मुर्ती याच ठिकाणी निर्माण केल्या. देव देवतांच्या मुर्तीबरोबरच सुंदर नक्षीकाम केलेले आढळतात.

Antifungal activity of some plant extracts against *Fusariumoxysporum* causing basal rotGarlic (*Allium sativum* L.)

A.R Kolte and S.S Patale

S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolok Science and P.H Gandhi Commerce College Kada Dist. Warananagar

E-mail id- [kolte.anil@yagmail.com](mailto:kolte.anil@yagmail.com) / [sspatale@rediffmail.com](mailto:sspatale@rediffmail.com)**Abstract**

The antifungal activity of some plant extracts was tested against *Fusariumoxysporum* causal agent for basal rot of garlic. The 5 plant extracts were used to evaluate their antifungal activity by "poisoned food method", the leaf extract of *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. and *Datura stramonium* Linn showed maximum inhibition against the *Fusariumoxysporum*.

**Keywords:** Garlic, *Fusariumoxysporum*, basal rot, leaf extract.

**Introduction**

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) is among the oldest known horticultural crops and is grown worldwide. Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) is an herbaceous plant belongs to family Alliaceae. It is an important bulb crop use for spice and vegetable worldwide. Garlic is used as a flavoring agent in food and medicine. It is the second most widely cultivated vegetable next to the onion. Garlic is a good source of vitamins, carbohydrates, fibers, protein, moisture and minerals. It is one of the important commercial vegetable crops cultivated in India grown for its edible bulbs and leaves. As per the FAO currently in India the production of garlic is 12.50 lakh tons from an area of 1.2 lakh hectares with productivity of 5.09 tons/ha. The garlic is grown in the states of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh is a leading state in garlic production in area with 60,000 ha. The productivity of garlic in India is low as compared to other countries because various fungal, bacterial and viral pathogens which cause various diseases.

The crop garlic is attacked by various diseases which result in post-harvest deterioration of the quality and also yield losses and export potential of the producer. There are number of fungal pathogens that attack on garlic plant throughout their development. Various fungi are reported to attack garlic plant and stored bulbs (Rath and Mohanty, 1979). *Fusarium proliferatum* is an important problem for all kinds of onion-type crops in addition to garlic (Ravi and Prasad, 2012; Duggal et al., 2007). Various fungi were reported to be associated with storage rot of garlic such as *Alternaria alternata*, *Aspergillus repens*, *Aspergillus sclerotigenum*, *Fusarium* spp. (Susan B. Kulkarni, 2008).

Different botanicals viz., datura and neem, leaf extract and different plant oils are effectively used in disease management strategies due to their eco-friendly nature as well as insensitivity to the non-target organisms (Shivpuri et al., 1997; Ragab et al., 2012; Encarnacion and Dwivedi, 2014). A lot of plant extract containing antifungal properties against plant pathogens and fungi have been reported by many workers (Cowan M M, 1999 and Buwa L V et al., 2012). Chemical compounds from plant are important source of antifungal agent and they support a renewable source of efficient fungicides as they are known to have no adverse effect on the environment in compare to synthetic fungicides (Varma J and Dubey N K, 1999).

The present study was carried out to evaluate the antifungal activity of some plant extracts against *Fusariumoxysporum* causal agent for basal rot of garlic. The 5 plant extracts were used to evaluate their antifungal activity by "poisoned food method". The leaf extract of *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. and *Datura stramonium* Linn showed maximum inhibition against the *Fusariumoxysporum*.

189

83



Research Article

PERCENTAGE TO CONTROL FUNGAL DISEASES OF BRINJAL BY USING DIFFERENT LEAF EXTRACT

Anarse P. S.,

Dept. of Botany Gandhi College, Kada, Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed( M S)

ARTICLE INFO

Article History: XXXXXXXX

Key words: pathogen, fungal diseases, leafextract, fungicides etc.

ABSTRACT

Now a days we know that due to the environmental condition atmosphere is not favorable for any crops, so that for healthy and more production we are spraying different fungicides, insecticides and etc. Spraying things are not good for human beings for that we are using different leaf extracts, This method is very easy and economically beneficially to producer. The Brinjal consistof different fungal diseases to control we are using different leaf extracts which affects to the plants growth and yield to a best of genetic potential. In present study, the pathogenic fungus was isolated from infected plant parts and identified based on morphological and cultural characters as Fusarium Solanif.sp,melongenae. Hossain KS and Bashar MA(2011).The different plant extracts viz, Azardichataindica, Argemone mexicana, Datura stramonium, Ipomoea fistulosawere tested to control brinjal pathogen. Different concentrations 5, 10, 15 and 20% of plant extracts was used in the study. Alemu Nega (2014). Among the different extracts 20% of Azardiachtaindica was found most effective followed by Argemone mexicana, Datura stramonium, Ipomoea fistulosa.

Copyright©2020 Anarse P. S. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Brinjal or eggplant (Solanum melongenaL.) is an important crop of sub-tropics and tropics. The name brinjal is popular in Indian subcontinents and is derived from Arabic and Sanskrit where the name eggplant has been derived from the shape of the fruit of some varieties, which are white and resemble in shape to chicken eggs. It is also called aubergine (French word) in Europe. Jagannathan R. and Narasimhan (1988).The egg plant is native of India .Brinjal is grown as an important vegetable crop in all over world. It is grown in India over an area of 0.4 million hectares with an annual production of 7.8 million tonnesHossain KS and Bashar MA (2011). Among the different diseases that attack brinjal crop, wilt has become a major disease causing significant reduction in yield. The wilt of brinjal is characterized by yellowing of foliage drooping of apical shoot to ultimate death of whole plant. The pathogen is soil inhabiting fungus and forms in the senescing tissues of the diseased plant and may survive in the soil for many years. There are many methods which are presently being used to control various plant pathogens including wilt pathogen such as: physical, chemical, biological, cultural etc. Effective and efficient management of crop disease is generally achieved by the use of synthetic pesticides [2].due to increased awareness about the risks involved in use of pesticides, much attention is being focused on the alternative methods of pathogen control. The spiraling up cost chemical fungicides particularly in those countries where pesticide are imported, pollution to soil,

water, air by the accumulation of obnoxious chemicals residues due to continuous use of fungicides and development of resistance races to these chemicals are therefore now facing the scientist to look for methods which are ecologically, friendly, safe and specific for pathogens. The recurrent and indiscriminate use of fungicides have posed a serious threat to human health and to the existing human eco geographical conditions as some of them have already been proved to be either mutagenic, carcinogenic or teratogenic. Keeping in view the drawback of chemical management of plant disease, the use of plant extracts in the management of plant disease is gaining importance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Roots and plant parts were collected from infected brinjal parts showing characteristic symptoms of pathogens from the field. Plant parts were sampled from the late winter -early autumn. The plant parts were then examined under microscope to confirm the presence of respective pathogen Fusarium solani f. sp.Melongenae and the infected plant parts were cut into pieces (2-3 mm), surface sterilized with 0.1% mercuric chloride solution for 30 seconds. The isolation was made from root as well as from the foliar parts of wilted Brinjal plants. The plant parts were washed three times with sterilized distilled water and then were transferred aseptically on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) media. After the development of the fungal colonies stock cultures were prepared using PDA in test



## TO STUDY PERCENT OF DISEASES CONTROL EFFICACY BY USING DIFFERENT LEAF EXTRACT ON BRINJAL

P.S.Anarse and I.G.Sayyad

Gandhi College Kada Tal.Ashti.Dist.Beed E.mail:panduranganarse43@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Different pathogenic diseases of Brinjal which affects to the plants growth and yield to a best of genetic potential. Different fungal disease of brinjal crop causing significant reduction in yield. In present study, different leaf extract was used to control diseases. The fungal identification based on morphological and cultural characters. The in vitro efficacy of different plant extracts viz. *Azardicha indica*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus* were tested to control brinjal diseases. Different concentrations 5, 10, 15 and 20% of plant extracts was used in the study. All the plant extracts showed significant reduction in the growth of pathogen. Among the different extracts 20% of *Azardicha indica* was found most effective followed by *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, and *Eucalyptus globus*.

**KEYWORDS:** Brinjal.Extracts.Efficacy.Diseases

**INTRODUCTION:** The eggplant is native of India. Brinjal is grown as an important vegetable crop in all-over world. It is grown in India over an area of 0.4 million hectares with an annual production of 7.8 million tones. (Raghvendra M.P. etal.,2002) Among the different diseases that attack Brinjal crop .Fungal diseases become a major disease causing significant reduction in yield.. The pathogen is a soil inhabiting fungus and forms in the senescing tissues of the diseased plant and may survive in the soil for many years. Effective and efficient management of crop disease is generally achieved by the use of synthetic pesticides. Due to increased awareness about the risks involved in use of pesticides, much attention is being focused on the alternative methods of pathogen control. The recurrent and indiscriminate use of fungicides have posed a serious threat to human health and to the existing human eco geographical conditions as some of them have already been proved to be either mutagenic carcinogenic. Keeping in view the drawback of chemical management of plant disease, the use of plant extracts in the management of plant disease is gaining importance. Perusal of earlier literature indicated that numerous attempts have been made in exploiting host resistance, modified cultural practices and fungicides. Considering the diseases of brinjal observed over the past several years. Objective of this research were made to evaluate focally available plant extracts to control different diseases.

### Materials and Methods:

Plants used in the present study are *Azardicha indica* which belongs to the family *Meliaceae* commonly known as "neem". The plant is found throughout India and its derivatives are of great use in agriculture, public health, medicines, cosmetics and many more. The leaves, bark, seed and flowers are bitter, astringent, acrid, depurative, refrigerant, demulcent, insecticidal, expectorant liver tonic, etc. An

159

01

## Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019

Dr. Magar S. R.  
Smt. S. K. Gandhi College, Kada

\*\*\*\*\*

### Introduction:

Citizen is the status of person which is recognized by the law or customs as being a legal member of the state or nation. The idea of citizenship has been defined as "the capacity of individuals to defend their rights in front of the government authority"<sup>1</sup>. Each country has its own policies, regulations and criteria as to who is entitled to its citizenship. There are so many types of citizenship in which citizenship by birth, born within a country, citizenship by marriage and citizenship by investment<sup>2</sup>.

The Government of India Act 1858 established the British Raj and formally brought the majority of Indians under British imperial rule. Indians under the British Raj generally fell into two categories:

1. Indians resident and born in British India came under the direct dominion of and bore allegiance to the British Crown, and held the status of British subject. From 1 January 1915, the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 defined British subjects as those born or naturalized in the British Sovereign's dominions (including British India) along with their spouses and children.

2. Indians resident and born in a princely state under the British Raj, or in any other British protectorate or protected state under the British government, held the status of British protected person. British protected persons were considered foreigners, but could travel on British-issued passports.<sup>3</sup>

India was free from British in 1947, after that the country comes into action for welfare of people in nation. The Indian constitution was implemented in 1950, in the constitution of India guaranteed citizenship to the entire citizen in the country and made no distinction on the basis of religion. (wiki) The conferment of a person as a citizen of India is governed by the part II of the constitution of India. (Article 5 to 11). According to the Article 5 all the people that were resident in India at the commencement of the constitution were citizen of India as well as people born in India. The president of India is termed the first citizen of India.

Government of India was passed the citizenship act in 1955, this act is called "The Citizenship Act, 1955" this act provide for the acquisition and determination of Indian citizenship. Be it enacted by parliament in the sixth year of the republic of India (citizenship act 1955). The legislation related to this matter is The Citizenship Act 1955 which has been amended by the citizenship (amendment) act of 1986, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015 and 2019.<sup>4</sup>

### The Citizenship Act-

#### 1. The Citizenship Act, 1955:

The following Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2nd May, 1955: —

Bill No. 23 of 1955. A bill to provide for acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship. Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth year of the Republic of India as follows: —

1. This Act may be called the Citizenship Act, 1955.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "a Government in India" means the Central Government or a State Government;

(b) "citizen", in relation to a country specified in the First Schedule, means a person who, under the citizenship or nationality law for the time being in force in that country, is a citizen or national of that country;

(c) "citizenship or nationality law", in





## TO STUDY PERCENT OF DISEASES CONTROL EFFICACY BY USING DIFFERENT LEAF EXTRACT ON BRINJAL

P.S.Anarse and I.G.Sayyad

Gandhi College Kada Tal.Ashti.Dist.Beed E.mail:panduranganarse43@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Different pathogenic diseases of Brinjal which affects to the plants growth and yield to a best of genetic potential. Different fungal disease of brinjal crop causing significant reduction in yield. In present study, different leaf extract was used to control diseases. The fungal identification based on morphological and cultural characters. The in vitro efficacy of different plant extracts viz. *Azardicha indica*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus* were tested to control brinjal diseases. Different concentrations 5, 10, 15 and 20% of plant extracts was used in the study. All the plant extracts showed significant reduction in the growth of pathogen. Among the different extracts 20% of *Azardicha indica* was found most effective followed by *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, and *Eucalyptus globus*.

**KEYWORDS:** Brinjal.Extracts.Efficacy.Diseases

**INTRODUCTION:** The eggplant is native of India. Brinjal is grown as an important vegetable crop in all over world. It is grown in India over an area of 0.4 million hectares with an annual production of 7.8 million tones. (Raghvendra M.P. et al.,2002) Among the different diseases that attack Brinjal crop .Fungal diseases become a major disease causing significant reduction in yield.. The pathogen is a soil inhabiting fungus and forms in the senescing tissues of the diseased plant and may survive in the soil for many years. Effective and efficient management of crop disease is generally achieved by the use of synthetic pesticides. Due to increased awareness about the risks involved in use of pesticides, much attention is being focused on the alternative methods of pathogen control. The recurrent and indiscriminate use of fungicides have posed a serious threat to human health and to the existing human eco geographical conditions as some of them have already been proved to be either mutagenic carcinogenic. Keeping in view the drawback of chemical management of plant disease, the use of plant extracts in the management of plant disease is gaining importance. Perusal of earlier literature indicated that numerous attempts have been made in exploiting host resistance, modified cultural practices and fungicides. Considering the diseases of brinjal observed over the past several years. Objective of this research were made to evaluate focally available plant extracts to control different diseases.

### Materials and Methods:

Plants used in the present study are *Azardicha indica* which belongs to the family *Meliaceae* commonly known as "neem". The plant is found throughout India and its derivatives are of great use in agriculture, public health, medicines, cosmetics and many more. The leaves, bark, seed and flowers are bitter, astringent, acrid, depurative, refrigerant, demulcent, insecticidal, expectorant liver tonic, etc. An



## OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad, Dist: Aurangabad (MS)

192



### Bioaccumulation of cypermethrin in the liver of *Cirrhinus mrigala*

Jagdale S. M.

Dept. of Chemistry

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

#### Abstract:

The objectives of the present investigation were to study the made to estimate the bioaccumulation of cypermethrin in the liver of *Cirrhinus mrigala*. Bioaccumulation of cypermethrin in the liver of *Cirrhinus mrigala* after days of exposure to sub-lethal concentrations of Cypermethrin at the lower concentrations of 0.0025  $\dot{\text{I}}\text{g/gdw}$  and 0.005  $\dot{\text{I}}\text{g/gdw}$ , the pesticide residues in the liver decreases with increase in exposure duration. The maximum amount of bioaccumulation was observed on day-7 than other intervals. However, when the concentration was increased to 0.0075  $\dot{\text{I}}\text{g/gdw}$ , accumulated residues was higher on day -14 than day 7, and drop abruptly, with day 28 having the least residue. At the highest concentration of 0.01  $\dot{\text{I}}\text{g/gdw}$ , there was spontaneous increased in the pesticide residue in the fish tissues with the exposure duration till day 21 and dropped on day 28.

**Key words:** Bioaccumulation, Cypermethrin, *Cirrhinus mrigala*

#### Introduction:

The term bioaccumulation is defined as uptake, storage, and accumulation of organic and inorganic contaminants by organisms from their environment. Bioaccumulation therefore results from complex interactions between various routes of uptake, excretion, passive release, and metabolization. When aquatic ecosystems are polluted with organic or inorganic contaminants, fish will almost inevitably be contaminated. It was most likely first recognized in the 1960s that some contaminants were taken up and retained by fish to a substantial extent and finally led to considerably higher biotic than abiotic concentrations. The study of bioaccumulation of organic as well as inorganic chemicals turned out to become relevant to the twin goals of (1) protecting fish and the other organisms interacting with them in the ecosystem, and (2) protecting human health.

193



## OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad, Dist. Aurangabad (MS)



# OCCURANCE OF ALGAL TAXA AT NATHSAGAR WATER RESERVOIR

Prakash B. Jadhavar\* and P.B. Papdiwal\*\*

\*Dept. of Botany, Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.-414202

\*\* Dept. of Botany, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad-431004

E-mail: [p.bjadhavar@gmail.com](mailto:p.bjadhavar@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

*Algae from Nathsagar water reservoir, Paithan, were investigated from the years 2008 to 2011. The samples were collected from 4 locations on southern side of the water body. Ten species of algae belonging to 5 orders viz. Chlorococcales, Ulothrichales, Tetrasporales, Bacillariales and Chroococcales have been reported from the study area.*

**KEY WORDS:** Algae, Ulothrichales, Tetrasporales, Bacillariales, Chroococcales

## INTRODUCTION

Jayakwadi project is constructed on River Godavari at Paithan, which is about 50 km's away from Aurangabad. The water reservoir of the dam is known as "Nathsagar", which is about 55 km's in length and 27 km's in width. The water body has large number of algae, aquatic angiosperms, fishes and other aquatic animals. A survey on the algal species occurring at Nathsagar water reservoir was carried out at four locations during the years 2008-2010. Several algal species were noted from the water reservoir. Algae represent a wide range in size, as found in any other group in the plant kingdom. A search through the available literature revealed that very little work has been carried out on the aquatic flora of freshwater bodies, which have been declared as bird sanctuaries. Therefore, the topic has been selected for present investigation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The algal samples were collected from 4 locations from southern side of the water reservoir. These were Dahiphal (75°15'650" E longitude and 19°26'221" N latitude), Pravara Sangam (75°00'801" E longitude and 19°36'281" N latitudes), Ramdoh (75°01'148" E longitude and 19°35'549" N latitudes) and Sonewadi (75°20'750" E longitude and 19°26'431" N latitudes); situated on southern side of the water reservoir. Random sampling technique has been used for collection of algal samples. The collections were made for three years 2008-2011 during months of November to March. The algal samples were collected from the water body and preserved in 1 liter capacity bottles with 4% formalin for further taxonomic investigations. Identification of taxa carried out by using Philipose (1967), Prasad and Misra (1992),

194



## OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad, Dist. Aurangabad (MS)



## ON OCCURANCE OF CYANOPHYTA AT NATHSAGAR

Prakash B. Jadhavar\* and P.B. Papdiwal\*\*

\*Dept. of Botany, Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.-414202

\*\* Dept. of Botany, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad-431004

E-mail: [p.bjadhavar@gmail.com](mailto:p.bjadhavar@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*The present study deals with the study of diversity of Cyanophycean algae from Nathsagar Water Reservoir. The collection of algal samples was done at monthly intervals from October 2008 to October 2011. Eight species belonging to family Chroococcaceae, Dermocarpaceae, Oscillatoriaceae, Scytonemataceae and Rivulariaceae were recorded from the study area. Maximum number of species of Merismopedia and minimum number of Gloeotheca, Gomphosphaeria, Stichosiphon, Oscillatoria, Plectonemans and Gloeotrichia was recorded from the water Reservoir.*

**KEYWORDS:** Cyanophyta, Algae, Taxa, Nathsagar

### INTRODUCTION

Jayakwadi project constructed on River Godavari at Paithan is about 50 kms away from Aurangabad. The water reservoir of the dam is known as "Nathsagar", which is about 55 kms in length and 27 kms in width. The water body has large number of algae, aquatic angiosperms, fishes and other aquatic animals.

A survey of the algae particularly of cyanophyta was carried out at four locations of Nathsagar water reservoir, during the years 2008-2011. The observed taxa of cyanophyta during the present investigation are described in this paper.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Random sampling technique has been used for collection of algal samples. Collections from different locations were made during the period of October 2008 to October 2011 at monthly intervals, situated on southern side of the water reservoir. These were Dahiphal (75°15'650" E longitude and 19°26'221" N latitude), Pravara Sangam (75°00'801" E longitude and 19°36'281" N latitudes), Ramdoh (75°01'148" E longitude and 19°35'549" N latitudes) and Sonewadi (75°20'750" E longitude and 19°26'431" N latitudes). The collected algal samples were taken to laboratory and preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomic investigations. Temporary Mounts of algal specimen were prepared with suitable stains and observed under compound microscope. Identification of taxa was carried out by using Bharadwaja and Tiwari (2010), Bhoge and Ragothaman (2005), Dwivedi et al. (2008), Prescott (1951), Desikachary (1959), Kamat, (1966), Kumawat and Patil (2010), Philipose (1967), Prasad and Misra (1992), Misra and Srivastava (2003) and other relevant monographs and available literature.

# Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

( An International Open Access Journal, reviewed, Refereed Journals )

Editorial / RMS ▼

Call For Paper

Research Areas

For

Details

Paper

Issue 12

or Paper

deadline

within 2

deadline

by time

Factor

More Info

Impact Factor Calculation By Google Scholar

Contact Us

Click Here

**WE Count our Impact Factor  
h-index impact factor**

JETIR 5 Year impact factor calculation

A = Total number of Google scholar citation

B= Total number of Article Published

C= Subset of citation and h index is

D=  $B/C$  Total impact factor

A=5750, B=1275 C=217

D= $1275/217 = 5.87557603687$

Impact Factor up to YEAR 2018 =5.87

## “भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या शैक्षणिक समस्या”

प्रा. भोसले एस.ई.  
गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा  
ता. आश्टी जि. बीड

### प्रस्तावणा :

भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये लक्ष्मी, पार्वती आणि सरस्वतीच्या रूपात स्त्रियांची पुजा केली जात असली तरी प्रत्यक्षात समाजात मात्र स्त्रियांचे स्थान पुरुशांच्या तुलनेत अतिशय निम्न दर्जाचे आहे. भारतात अगदी प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रीयांवर अनेक बंधने लादून स्त्रियांना गुलामीत ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न पुरुशप्रधान संस्कृतीने केला आहे. पूर्व वैदिक काळात स्त्रियांना शिक्षण, संपत्तीमध्ये हक्क, विवाहामध्ये जोडीदार निवडण्याचा अधिकार इत्यादी स्वरूपाचे अधिकार मिळाले असले तरी उत्तर वैदिक काळापासून स्त्रियांवर बंधने लादून त्यांचे अधिकार काढून घेतले. मनुस्मृतीने तर स्त्रियांवर कडक निर्बंध लादले. मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात मुस्लीम राजवटीमध्ये स्त्रियांचे जिवन नरकमय झाले होते. बालविवाह पध्दती सतीप्रथा, बहुविवाह पध्दती, दासीप्रथा, पडदापध्दती, हुंडा पध्दती, संपत्तीमध्ये अधिकार नसणे, शिक्षणाचा अधिकार नसणे, इत्यादी अनेक यामुळे स्त्रियांचे जिवन पशुवत झाले होते. स्त्री ही फक्त उपभोगाची वस्तू असून ती पुरुशाची संपत्ती मानली गेली. अषा अंधकारमय परिस्थितीमध्ये हजारो वर्षे राहिलेल्या स्त्रियांना भारतात इंग्रजांच्या आगमनानंतर मात्र अंधुक प्रकाशाची जाणीव झाली. ब्रिटीषांचे उदारमतवादी धोरण, स्त्री-पुरुश समान वागणुक, पुरुशांप्रमाणे स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार यामुळे भारतीय पुरुश आणि स्त्रियांमध्ये जागृती होऊ लागली. इंग्रजी शिक्षणामुळे सत्य परिस्थितीची जाणीव होवून अनेक समाजसुधारक उदयास आले आणि त्यांनी समाजातील स्त्रिया आणि अस्पृशांवरील अन्याय अत्याचाराच्या विरोधात लढा सुरु केला. पारंपारिक विचारसरणी विरोधात आंदोलन करून स्त्रियांना न्याय मिळवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. भारतात राजा राममोहन रॉय, महात्मा ज्योतीबा फुले, महर्षी धोंडो केशव कर्वे, इत्यादी समाजसुधारकांनी स्त्रीयांच्या उध्दारासाठी अहोरात्र परिश्रम केले. त्यांच्याच परिणामातून आज भारतातील स्त्रिया विविध क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत. तरी देखील भारतातील स्त्री-पुरुशांची तुलना करता आजदेखील स्त्रीयांची परिस्थिती हलाखीचीच आहे. भारतातील ग्रामीण भागात तर स्त्रीया आजही अनेक समस्यांना तोंड देत आहेत. भारतात ग्रामीण भागात स्त्रिया आजही शिक्षण, आरोग्य, अयोग्य आहार, अतिश्रम, पुरुशांकडून मारहाण, बलात्कार, हुंडाबळी, इत्यादी समस्यांच्या बळी आहेत.

### षोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- द्व भारतातील स्त्री-पुरुश साक्षरता अभ्यासणे.
- द्व भारतातील ग्रामीण भागातील महिला साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.
- द्व भारतातील ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील आडथळे अभ्यासणे.
- द्व अल्पसाक्षरतेचे दुष्परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

### सोपोधन पध्दती :

प्रस्तुत षोध निबंध हा दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीवर आधारीत असून प्रस्तुत षोध संकेतस्थळांचा वापर केला आहे.

## Editorial Board & review Committee

• **Chief Editor**

**Dr Gholap Babu Ganpat**

Parli\_Vajinath, Dist. Beed Pin-431515 (Maharashtra)  
9850203295, 7588057695  
[vidyawarta@gmail.com](mailto:vidyawarta@gmail.com)

• **M.Saleem**

saieen Ghulam street  
Fatehgarh Sialkot city  
Pakistan. Phone Nr. 0092 3007134022  
[saleem.1938@hotmail.com](mailto:saleem.1938@hotmail.com)

• **Dr. Momin Mujtaba**

Faculty Member, Dept. of Business Admin.  
Prince Salman Bin AbdulAziz University  
Ministry of Higher Education, Kingdom of Saudi  
Arabia, Tel No.: +966-17862370 Extn: 1122

• **N.Nagendrakumar**

115/478, Campus road,  
Konesapuri, Nilaveli ( Postal code-31010),  
Trincomalee, Sri Lanka  
[nagendrakumarn@esn.ac.lk](mailto:nagendrakumarn@esn.ac.lk)

• **Dr. Vikas Sudam Padalkar**

[vikaspadalkar@gmail.com](mailto:vikaspadalkar@gmail.com)  
Cell. +91 98908 13228 (India),  
+ 81 90969 83228 (Japan)

• **Dr. Wankhede Umakant**

Navgan College, Parli -v Dist. Beed  
Pin 431126 Maharashtra  
Mobi.9421336952  
[umakantwankhede@rediffmail.com](mailto:umakantwankhede@rediffmail.com)

• **Dr. Basantani Vinita**

B-2/8, Sukhwani Paradise,  
Behind Hotel Ganesh, Pimpri,  
Pune-17 Cell: 09405429484,

• **Dr. Bharat Upadhya**

Post.Warnanagar, Tq.Panhala,  
Dist.Kolhapur-4316113  
Mobi.7588266926

• **Jubraj Khamari**

AT/PO - Sarkanda, P.S./Block -Sohela  
Via/Dist. - Bargarh, Pin - 768028 (Orissa)  
Mob. No. - 09827983437  
[jubrajkhamari@gmail.com](mailto:jubrajkhamari@gmail.com)

• **Krupa Sophia Livingston**

289/55, Vasanthapuram,  
ICMC, Chinna Thirupathy Post,  
Salem- 636008 +919655554464  
[davidswbts@gmail.com](mailto:davidswbts@gmail.com)

• **Dr. Wagh Anand**

Dept. Of Lifelong Learning and Extension  
Dr B A M U Aurangabad pin 431004  
Mobi. 9545778985  
[wagh.anand915@gmail.com](mailto:wagh.anand915@gmail.com)

• **Dr. Ambhore Shankar**

Jalna, Maharashtra  
[shankar296@gmail.com](mailto:shankar296@gmail.com)  
Mobi.9422215556

• **Dr. Ashish Kumar**

A-2/157, Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi -110085  
Ph.no: 09811055359

• **Prof. Surwade Yogesh**

Dept. Of Library, Dr B A M U Aurangabad , Pin 431004  
Cell No: +919860768499  
[yogeshps85@gmail.com](mailto:yogeshps85@gmail.com)

• **Dr. Deepak Vishwasrao Patil,**

At.Post.Saundhane, Near  
Kalavishwa Computer, Tq.Dist.Dhule-424002.  
Mobi. 9923811609  
[patildipak22583@gmail.com](mailto:patildipak22583@gmail.com)

• **Dr. Vidhya.M.Patwari**

Vanshree Nagar, Behind Hotel  
Dawat, Mantha Road, Jalna-431203  
Mobi.9422479302  
[patwarivm@rediffmail.com](mailto:patwarivm@rediffmail.com)

• **Dr. Varma Anju**

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education,  
Sikkim University 6th Mile, Samdur Tadong-737102  
GANGTOK - Sikkim, (M.8001605914)  
[anjuverma2009@rediffmail.com](mailto:anjuverma2009@rediffmail.com)

• **Dr. Pramod Bhagwan Padwal**

Associate Professor, Department of Marathi  
Banaras Hindu University,  
Varanasi-221005.(Uttar Pradesh)  
Mobi. 9450533466  
[pbpadwal@gmail.com](mailto:pbpadwal@gmail.com)

## राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे महिला विषयक विचार आणि कार्य

प्रा. भोसले एस. ई.

गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा, ता.आष्टी, जि.बीड

\*\*\*\*\*

### प्रास्तावना :

भारतीय समाजातील महिलांवर उत्तर वैदिक काळ, मनुस्मृती काळ व मध्ययुगीन काळात लादलेल्या अनेक बंधनामुळे महिलांचे जीवन पशुवत झाले होते. महिलांना समाजात पुरुषांप्रमाणे हक्क नव्हते. स्त्री ही उपभोग्य वस्तू आहे असे मानले जात होते. अशा अंधकारमय स्थितीतून महिलांना बाहेर काढण्यासाठी इंग्रजांच्या आगमनानंतर अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी प्रयत्न केले. त्यातील एक समाजसुधारक, स्त्री उद्धारकर्ते होते कोल्हापूर संस्थानचे महाराज राजर्षी शाहू महाराज. शाहू महाराजांनी १८९४ मध्ये कोल्हापूर संस्थानची सुत्रे हाती घेतल्यानंतर समाज सुधारणा विषयक अनेक कामे केली. अस्पृश्यता निवारण, सक्तीचे शिक्षण, कामगार सुधारणा, आर्थिक सुधारणा, शेती विकास, उद्योग धंदे, व्यापार, महारवतने रद्द, भटक्या जातीचा उद्धार, आरक्षण, बहूजन समाजाचा उद्धार, इत्यादी विविध सामाजिक कार्यांबरोबरच महिला विषयक विविध कायदे करून त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी करून महिला उद्दाराचे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य शाहू महाराजांनी केले.

शाहू महाराजांचे महिला विषयक विचार आणि कार्ये :

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थान मधील समाजातील दुर्लक्षित घटक असणाऱ्या महिलांच्या सर्वांगीण प्रगतीसाठी प्रयत्न केले. भारतात पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांवर बालविवाह, विधवा विवाह प्रतिबंध, शिक्षणबंदी, पडदा पध्दती, स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय अत्याचार यामुळे स्त्रियांचे जीवन असहाय्य

व परावलंबी बनले होते. त्यामुळे शाहू महाराजांनी स्त्री उद्दारासाठी विविध कायदे व योजना आखून प्रत्यक्ष त्याची अंमलबजावणी केली. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात काही प्रमाणात का होईना प्रगती झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

१) विधवा पुनर्विवाह कायदा १९१७ :

तत्कालीन समाजव्यवस्थेत विधवांना पुनर्विवाहाचा अधिकार नव्हता. समाजात बालविवाह पध्दती प्रचलित होती. त्यामुळे लहान वयातच मुलामुलीचे लग्न लावून दिले जात होते. लहान वयात त्या मुलीच्या पतीचे निधन झाले तर त्या मुलीला पुढील आयुष्य वैधव्यात काढावे लागत होते. अशा विधवांवर समाजात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अत्याचार होत असे. अनेक विधवांवर लैंगिक अत्याचार होत असे. समाजातील विधवांना या परिस्थितीतून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी शाहू महाराजांनी १९१७ मध्ये विधवा पुनर्विवाहाचा कायदा संमत केला.

२) कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार प्रतिबंध कायदा १९१९ :

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे स्त्रियांवर प्राचीन काळापासून अन्याय अत्याचार होत आला आहे. कुटुंबात पुरुषांकडून स्त्रियांना मारहाण, मानसिक त्रास, लैंगिक अत्याचार होत असे. स्त्रियांना कुटुंबात होणाऱ्या त्रासापासून, हिंसेपासून सुटका करण्यासाठी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात २ ऑगस्ट १९१९ रोजी कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार प्रतिबंध कायदा संमत केला. या कायद्यातील अपराध्यास ६ महिन्यांचा कारावास व २०० रुपयांपर्यंत दंड अशी शिक्षा देण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली.

३) स्त्रियांसाठी घटस्फोटाचा कायदा १९१९ :

शाहू महाराजांनी १९१९ मध्ये स्त्रियांना घटस्फोट घेता यावा यासाठी कायदा केला. स्त्रियांना अन्याय अत्याचारापासून सुटका करून घेण्यासाठी घटस्फोट घेण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य दिले. घटस्फोटानंतर अन्न, वस्त्र आणि निवाऱ्याची सोय याग्य ती व्यवस्था केली जाईल यासाठी कायद्यात तरतूद केली. या कायद्यामुळे जात पंचायतच्या लहरीवर आधारलेला स्त्रियांवर अन्याय करणारा काडीमोड अमान्य करण्यात आला.

४) विवाह वयात वाढ :





## “Effect of Cypermethrin on Lactate Dehydrogenase Enzymes of Fresh Water Fish

*Cirrhinus mrigala* from Sina Reservoir”

Jadhav S. S.

Dept. of Zoology

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq.Ashti, Dist. Beed.

### Abstract

*Cirrhinus mrigala* is the most common fish found in Indian rivers and water bodies. The present study was conducted to investigate the dilution effect of Cypermethrin on Lactate Dehydrogenase enzyme activities in the different tissues of *Cirrhinus mrigala* exposed to lower (1.763ppm) and higher (1.118ppm) sub-lethal concentrations of the Indian freshwater fish *Cirrhinus mrigala*. The effect was observed based on the result of chronic toxicity and comparison of control with experimental groups. Cypermethrin causes cellular hypoxia creating anaerobic condition and cellular damage. Investigation showed significant increase in LDH level with increase in concentration of Cypermethrin. The results indicate the effect of Cypermethrin stress at the organ level of fish and represent a valuable tool in biological monitoring.

**Keywords:** *Cirrhinus mrigala*, fresh water, LDH, Cypermethrin

### Introduction

Cypermethrin is a synthetic pyrethroid used as an insecticide in large-scale commercial agricultural applications as well as in consumer products for domestic purposes. It behaves as a fast-acting neurotoxin in insects. It is easily degraded on soil and plants but can be effective for weeks when applied to indoor inert surfaces. Exposure to sunlight, water and oxygen will



## Effect of Copper sulphate on acetyl cholinesterase (AChE) activity of earthworm *Pheretima posthuma*

Jadhav S. S.

Dept. of Zoology

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

### Abstract

The utility of biomarkers in earthworm is gradually relevant for the assessment of impact of pesticide in soil organism. Various classes of enzymes are used as biomarkers due to their crucial role in the neuro-cholinergic transmission and in cell homeostasis preventing toxic action of chemicals. In the present study a megascolecid worm *Pheretima posthuma* having approximately equal size (10cm long) and weight (3g) were exposed for 5 days separately to lower (60mg/kg) and higher (150mg/kg) sublethal concentration of Copper sulphate. Significant inhibition in the specific activity of AChE in different body segments (pre-clitellar, clitellar and post-clitellar) of earthworm exposed to Copper sulphate were observed. The decrease in the AChE activity was region wise and in dose dependent manner. The reason for maximum decrease in the AChE activity in pre-clitellar followed by clitellar and post-clitellar regions. Such changes indicate potential health risk to *Pheretima posthuma* if exposed to the high concentrations of Copper sulphate in soil.

**Key words:** *Pheretima posthuma*, Copper sulphate, Acetyl cholinesterase (AChE) activity

### Introduction:

Earthworms form the largest part of the invertebrate biomass in most temperate soils and form an important food source for many species residing below and above the ground. They by their burrowing activity change the physical status of biotic and abiotic substrates. The earthworms



## Effect of Zinc sulphate on Superoxide dismutase of Earthworm *Perionyx excavates*

Vaidya V. V.

Dept. of Zoology

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

### Abstract

In the present study, a megascolecoid worm *Perionyx excavates* having approximately equal size (10cm long) and weight (3g) were exposed for 5 days separately to lower (140mg/kg) and higher sublethal (350mg/kg) concentration of Zinc sulphate. A correlative change in the activities of the enzyme Superoxide dismutase estimated in the skin, intestine, and nephridia of *Perionyx excavates*. Significant changes in these stress markers were observed at low and high sublethal concentration of Zinc sulphate exposed earthworm, *Perionyx excavates*. Such changes indicate potential health risk to *Perionyx excavates* if exposed to the high concentrations of Zinc sulphate in soil.

**Key words:** *Perionyx excavates*, Zinc sulphate, Superoxide dismutase

### Introduction:

Earthworms have been regarded as an alternative to *in vivo* rodent bioassays Cortet *et al.* (1999) and Lanno *et al.* (2004). They are readily available and easy to handle in laboratory and also in field condition. Earthworms are important component of terrestrial food web because of their contribution in enhancing overall soil productivity by changing soil properties like decomposition of organic litter, increasing soil porosity, water drainage, and aeration and enhancing microbial activities of soil. These features enhance their popularity to consider them as an excellent bio indicators of soil pollution Paolotti (1999) and Hund *et al.* (2003). Thus, earthworms provide the society a predictive tool of ecosystem quality as biomarker of chemical contamination Saitt *et al.* (1998) and Muthukaruppan *et al.* (2005). This helps us to develop an



## Impact of Zinc sulphate on Antioxidant responses (Glutathione-s-transferase) of Earthworm *Perionyx excavates*

Vaidya V. V.

Dept. of Zoology

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

### Abstract

Earthworms play an important role in the ecology of the soil. These animals may be exposed to pesticides and pollutants in the environment. The organisms are therefore dependent on efficient detoxification systems, some of which may be based on glutathione-S-transferases. In the present study, a megascolecid worm *Perionyx excavates* having approximately equal size (10cm long) and weight (3g) were exposed for 5 days separately to lower (140mg/kg) and higher sublethal (350mg/kg) concentration of Zinc sulphate. A correlative change in the activities of the enzyme Glutathione-s-transferase (GST) estimated in the skin, intestine, and nephridia of *Perionyx excavates*. Significant changes in these stress markers were observed at low and high sublethal concentration of Zinc sulphate exposed earthworm, *Perionyx excavates*. Such changes indicate potential health risk to *Perionyx excavates* if exposed to the high concentrations of Zinc sulphate in soil.

**Key words:** *Perionyx excavates*, Zinc sulphate, Glutathione-s-transferase (GST)

### Introduction:

Earthworms form the largest part of the invertebrate biomass in most temperate soils and form an important food source for many species residing below and above the ground. They by their burrowing activity change the physical status of biotic and abiotic substrates. Earthworm is hence termed to be physically an aerator, crusher, mixer and chemically a degrader and biologically a stimulator in the decomposer subsystem. Senapati and Dash. (1984). In other words, earthworms have been termed as soil engineers, in that they can control the

200

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED &amp; INDEXED JOURNAL

January-2020 Special Issue - 213

जागतिकीकरणाचा भाषा व साहित्यावरील प्रभाव  
वैश्वीकरण का हिंदी भाषा और साहित्यपर प्रभाव  
Impact of Globalization on Language & Literature

अतिथी संपादक :

डॉ. बाबामाहेब देशमुख

प्राचार्य,

अॅड. एम. एन. देशमुख महाविद्यालय, रावूर

ता. अकोले, जि. अहमदनगर

कार्यकारी संपादक :

डॉ. ए. के. मंधारे

संपादन महाध्य :

डॉ. बी. टी. भेगकर

प्रा. बी. आर. होले

डॉ. आर. बी. ननावरे

प्रा. बी. के. पोरान

प्रा. ए. सी. तपु

प्रा. ए. सी. तपु

मुख्य संपादक : डॉ. धनराज धनगर



This journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

Scanned by PDF Scanner



## Globalization and its Impact on Culture.

Narendra Gawali

Asst. Prof. and Head

S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

### Abstract:

*Globalization has not only inculcated the westernization in India, but conversely the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance with respect to its uniqueness. Globalization has both positive and negative impacts throughout the globe. Right from the environmental challenges from the climatic influence, the air, water soil pollution etc.*

**Key Words:** Globalization, Culture, tradition, region.

### Introduction:

Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints at every sphere of life. Not only in India, but the interchange of world views and ideas has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standard of people globally. Indian culture is no bar to this transformation process. Our deep rooted traditions and customs have loosened up their hold with the emergence of globalization. India has a rich cultural background and pride of its culture is famous throughout the world. Globalization has not only inculcated the westernization in India, but conversely the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance with respect to its uniqueness and that is the differentiating factor for a population within a geographic boundary from the other. This uniqueness has been disturbed to the varying degrees in lieu of globalization. Such an impact is very much pronounced when they hit a developing country like India.

### Globalization:

The term 'Globalization' is itself self-explanatory. It is an international platform for maintaining evenness in the living mode of the people all over the world. Globalization is the resultant of the interchange of worldly views, opinions and the various aspects of the culture everywhere around the world. This is the means for providing the international arena for intermingling of people from different sectors, culture and dialects and learns to move and approach socially without hurting and affecting each other's' prestige.

**Globalization Defined:** The tendency of business, technologies, or philosophies to spread throughout the world, or the process of making this happen. It implies opening out beyond local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and inter dependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national frontiers. Globalization implies opening out beyond local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods and services across national frontiers.

Globalization initiated with the masses travelling to other geographic areas for exploration, then with the interest of travel and enjoying the personal space, then came the era of searching employment opportunities anywhere on the globe to win the contest of 'survival of the fittest'. With every advancement of human approach, the globalization started on rooting its footprints at every place. In today's era the various means of telecommunication, social media, and most importantly the Internet has a big role to play in the spread of globalization. It has both positive and negative impacts

2011

**ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLE FROM BURUDGAON VILLAGE TRACT  
AHMEDNAGAR TOWNSHIP, MAHARASHTRA.**

**Dr. Kishore Nabaji Koinkar**

Dept. Of Chemistry,

Smt.S. K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.H.Gandhi Commerce College, Kada,  
Tal.Ashti, Dist. Beed (MH) 4142002

**ABSTRACT**

The aim this research work is to analyse the soil, the soil samples were collected from Burudgaon Village, Ahmednagar Township. Soil samples were collected from the upper position near to the surface about 0-10 cm. physicochemical properties of the soil samples were determined. In physical properties, the moisture and texture of the soil samples were measured by oven drying method and pipette method and then pH value was also measured by pH meter. Furthermore, the major components such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and organic matters of the soil samples were determined for chemical properties. The contents of exchangeable cations such as  $Ca^{2+}$  and  $Mg^{2+}$  were analysed.

**KEYWORDS:** Soil, analysis, moisture, texture, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium.

**Introduction:**

Soil is a mixture of minerals, organic matter, gases, liquids, and countless organisms that together support life on Earth. Soil is the material found on the surface of the earth that is composed of organic and inorganic material. The chemistry of a soil determines its ability to supply available plant nutrients and affects its physical properties and the health of its living population. In addition, a soil's chemistry also determines its corrosivity, stability, and ability to absorb pollutants and to filter water. It is the surface chemistry of mineral and organic colloids that determines soil's chemical properties [9].

The soil texture is determined by the relative proportions of the individual particles of sand, silt, and clay that make up the soil.

The interaction of the individual mineral particles with organic matter, water, gases via biotic and abiotic processes causes those particles to flocculate (stick together) to form aggregates or peds. Where these aggregates can be identified, a soil can be said to be developed, and can be described further in terms of color, porosity, consistency, reaction (acidity), etc. Soil reactivity is expressed in terms of pH and is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of the soil. More precisely, it is a measure of hydrogen ion concentration in an aqueous solution and ranges in values from 0 to 14 (acidic to basic) but practically speaking for soils, pH ranges from 3.5 to 9.5, as pH values beyond those extremes are toxic to life forms [1] [7]. Soil temperature depends on the ratio of the energy absorbed to that lost. Soil has a temperature range between 20 to 60 °C, with a mean annual temperature from -10 to 26 °C according to biomes. Soil temperature regulates seed germination, breaking of seed dormancy, plant and root growth and the availability of nutrients. Soil temperature has important seasonal, monthly and daily variations, fluctuations in soil temperature being much lower with increasing soil depth [8].

Soil color is primarily influenced by soil mineralogy. Many soil colours are due to various iron minerals. The development and distribution of colour in soil profile result from chemical and biological weathering, especially redox reactions. As the primary minerals in soil parent material weather, the elements combine into new and colorful compounds. Iron forms secondary minerals of a yellow or red colour, organic matter decomposition into black and brown humic compounds, and manganese and sulfur can form black mineral deposits. These pigments can produce various colour patterns within a soil [3]. Seventeen elements or nutrients are essential for plant growth and reproduction. They are carbon C, hydrogen H, oxygen O, nitrogen N, phosphorus P, potassium K, sulfur S, calcium Ca, magnesium Mg, iron Fe, boron B, manganese Mn, copper Cu, zinc Zn, molybdenum Mo, nickel Ni and chlorine Cl. Nutrients required for plants to complete their life cycle are considered essential nutrients. Nutrients that enhance the growth of plants but are not necessary to complete the plant's life cycle are considered non-

Peer Reviewed

ISSN 2319-8648

Indexed (SJIF)

Impact Factor - 7.139

# Current Global Reviewer

UGC Approved International Refereed Research Journal Registered & Recognized  
Higher Education For All Subjects & All Languages



Editor in Chief  
**Mr. Arun B. Godam**



# CURRENT GLOBAL REVIEWER

Issue IX , Vol. V  
Feb. 2020

Peer Reviewed  
SJIF Impact factor

ISSN : 2319 - 8648  
Impact Factor : 7.139

## A study of Total Quality Management with special reference to the Academic Library

**Dr. Thorwe. R. H.**

Librarian, Gandhi Mahavidhyalaya, Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

### Abstract :

Total all quite libraries and knowledge centers are getting users familiarised to survey within the world. so that they got to offer quality product and repair to their users. (TQM provides the tools and also the direction to boost quality. the worth accessorial service and solely be bring home the bacon by implementation and achieving total quality for the system the library executives ought to understands the core ideas of TQM.

### Introduction :

The idea of TQM within the field of management or organization. TQM is idea what create quality the responsibility of all individuals inside organization. All the individuals concerned area unit expected to contribute to the general improvement of quality. TQM is that the most well-liked technique to extend the user satisfaction. It reduces the defect of the organization and will increase the productivity. The idea of internal control emerged around 1920 in North American country merely to regulate the defective things in process. The idea didn't now take its roots. however it did Japan once war II as a results of that Japan emerged as world quality leader.

### Concept of TQM

The which means of TQM is user's satisfaction through product or services. The users within the library area unit use teacher / student. the first purpose of library is to support the teaching, analysis and alternative tutorial programs of its parent organization. A library could be a a part of a service organization that delivers in person to the users.

TQM could be a step towards needs goals. The idea of TQM has start through the standard. so it's necessary to grasp the which means of quality.

In making an attempt to outline TQM is it's well value considering the connexion and which means of the 3 words in its title.

1. Total - The responsibility for achieving quality rests with everybody a business regardless of what their operate. It acknowledges the requirement to develop processes across the business, the along cause the reliable delivery of tangible, in agreement users needs. this can bring home the bacon the competitive value position and a better come on investment.
2. Quality - The prime task of any business is to grasp the wants of the users, the merchandise or sevice at the in agreement time, place and value, on each occasion, this can real current users, assist in effort new ones and cause a later increase in market.
3. Management - high management leas the drive to realize quality for users, by communication the business vision and values to any or all employees, making certain the proper business processes area unit in situ, introducing and maintaining a continues improvement culture.

### Definitions of TQM

1. ISO outlined TQM is "A management approach of a corporation focused on quality, supported participation of all its members and aiming at long run edges to any or all members of the organization and society."

## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे स्त्री विषयक विचार व कार्य

प्रा. गोंदकर तुकाराम दत्तात्रय  
राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,  
गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा जि.बीड

### प्रस्तावना :-

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे भारताच्या प्रत्येक कमकुवत घटकांसाठी विकासाच्या दृष्टिने महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान राहिले आहे. त्यात मागसवर्ग, दलीत, पिडीत, वंचीत या घटकांचा प्रमुख्याने विचार केला जातो. परंतु या सोबतच भारतात दुय्यम आणि मागसलेला एक प्रमुख घटक होता तो म्हणजे महिलावर्ग होय. महिलांना तात्कालीन भारतात शिक्षणाचा, संपत्तीचा तसेच पुरूषाच्या बरोबरीने कुठल्याही प्रकारचा अधिकार प्राप्त नव्हता. स्त्रीयांवर सामाजिक गुलामगिरी लावण्यात आली होती. या दृष्टिने स्त्रीयांचे जीवनमान खालावत होते. याचा विचार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केला. ते स्त्री-पुरूष समानतेचे पुरस्कृत होते. त्यांच्या मते समाजात हि स्त्री-पुरूष असमानता अनावश्यक आहे. ती कायद्यापेक्षा धार्मिक अधिष्ठाणावर अधारित आहे. धार्मिक वर्चस्वामुळे स्त्रीयांना विकासाचा मार्ग उपलब्ध करून दिला जात नाही. त्यामुळे स्त्रीयांना स्वतःचा विकासाचा मार्ग स्वतः निर्माण करावा लागे. त्यांची गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता करवयाची असेल तर कायद्याच्या आधारे त्यांना प्रात्साहन देणे गरजेचे आहे. या विचारांच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी स्त्री वर्गासाठी कार्य केले त्याचा अढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाद्वारे घेण्यात आला आहे.

### शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या कार्याचा अढावा घेणे.
- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या स्त्री सुधारणावादी विचारसरणीचा परामर्श घेणे.

३. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या स्त्री सुधारणा विषयक विचार व कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

अ. स्त्री मुक्तीसाठी कायदे : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारतातील स्त्रीयांच्या मागसले पणाचे कारण शोधून त्यांना कायद्याद्वारे समानतेचा दर्जा देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रीयांवर लादलेली हजारो वर्षांची राजकीय, आर्थिक व सामाजिक गुलामगिरी कायद्याच्या माध्यमातून नष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. स्त्रीयांना पोटगीचा अधिकार मिळवून दिला. त्यांना दत्तक घेण्याचा व दत्तक जाण्याचा अधिकार मिळवून दिला. या बरोबरच स्त्रीयांना घटस्पोटाचा अधिकार, वडिलोपार्जित संपत्तीमध्ये मुलांच्या बरोबरीने समानवाटा मिळवण्याचा अधिकार, वारसाहक्काचा अधिकार अशा अनेक अधिकारांच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रीयांना समानदर्जा देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

ब. स्त्री सहभागाचा पुरस्कार : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्त्रीयांच्या विकासासाठी त्यांनी कोणत्याही सामाजिक, राजकीय कार्यात स्त्री सहभाग महत्वाचा मानला. स्त्री मुक्तीसाठीची कोणतीही सामाजिक अथवा राजकीय चळवळ ही केवळ पुरूषांनीच चालवावी असे नाही तर त्यामध्ये स्त्री सहभाग महत्वाचा असतो. असा विचार त्यांनी व्यक्त केला. कोणत्याही समाजाच्या प्रगतीचे मोजमाप स्त्रीयांच्या प्रगतीच्या अलेखाद्वारे केले जाते. म्हणून सामाजिक चळवळीमध्ये स्त्रीयांचा सहभाग असला पाहिजे असे त्यांचे मत होते. त्यांनी महाड येथील चवदार तळयाच्या सत्याग्रहाच्या प्रसंगी स्त्रीयांसाठी उद्देशून दिलेल्या भाषणात स्त्री विषयक तळमळ व्यक्त केली. स्त्रीयांना पुरूषांच्या बरोबरीने समान अधिकार प्राप्त व्हावेत हा त्यांचा हेतु होता. त्यांच्या विचारातून स्त्री सुधारणावाद व्यक्त होत असे.

क. स्त्री-पुरूष समानता : भारतात स्त्री पुरूषांना समान दर्जा नव्हता. स्त्रीयांना समाजात दुय्यम स्थान होते. तीला पुरूषा प्रमाणे समानसंधी, समानप्रतिष्ठा, समानाधिकार दिले जात नव्हते. उपेक्षेचे व गुलामगिरीचे जीवन जगावे लागत असे. या गुलामगिरीतून स्त्रीयांना बाहेर काढण्यासाठी कारणीभूत ठरणाऱ्या धार्मिक पाखंडतेला त्यांनी विरोध केला. या त्यांच्या मागसलेपणास कारणीभूत ठरणाऱ्या समाजिक रूढी, प्रथा, परंपरांना

203

# SPECIES DIVERSITY OF ALGA *Scenedesmus* AT JAYAKWADI

\*Prakash B. Jadhavar<sup>1</sup> and P. .B. Papdiwal

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Botany,

Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,

Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.-414202

<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Botany,

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad-431004

## ABSTRACT

During the present investigation author collects twenty species of *Scenedesmus* belonging to the family Scenedesmaceae of order Chlorococcales from the Nathsagar water reservoir Paithan Maharashtra. These are viz. *Scenedesmus acutiformis* Schroeder, *S. arcuatus* (Lammermann) Lammermann, *S. armatus* (Chodat) G.M. Smith var. *major* G.M. Smith, *S. armatus* (Chodat) G.M. Smith var. *bicaudatus* (Guglielmetti) Chodat, *S. bijuga* (Turp.) Lagerheim, *S. bijugatus* (Turpin) Kuetzing var. *flexuosus* Lemmermann, *S. bijugatus* (Turpin) Kuetzing f. *parvus* (G.M.Smith), *S. bijugatus* (Turpin) Kuetzing forma *irregularis* Wille, *S. brasiliensis* Bohlin, *S. dimorphus* (Turpin.) Kuetzing, *S. dimorphus* (Turpin.) Kuetzing forma *tortus* G.M. Smith, *S. incrassatulus* Bohlin var. *mononae* G.M. Smith, *S. indicus* Philipose, *S. longus* Meyen var. *naegeli* (Brebisson) G.M. Smith, *S. obliquus* (Turpin) Kuetzing, *S. platydiscus* (G.M.Smith) Chodat, *S. quadricauda* (Turpin) Brebisson var. *longispina* (Chodat) G.M. Smith, *S. quadricauda* (Turpin) Brebisson var. *maximus* West and West, *S. quadricauda* (Turpin) Brebisson var. *quadripina* (Chodat) G.M. Smith and *S. quadricauda* var. *westii* G.M. Smith

**KEY WORDS:** *Scenedesmus*, Nathsagar, Paithan

## INTRODUCTION

Several researchers have studied the fresh water bodies from India. The algal flora of temporary water pools around Bombay has been reported by Gonzalves and Joshi<sup>2</sup>. N.D. Kamat has surveyed various regions of Maharashtra State and reported algae from different locations<sup>4,5,6</sup>. Patil<sup>7</sup>, Reddy and Chaturvedi<sup>11</sup>, Jena and Adhikari<sup>3</sup>. Among algae *Scenedesmus* is very common genus in the water bodies from the Maharashtra. Jayakwadi project is constructed on Godavari River at Paithan. It is about 50 km's away from Aurangabad. The water reservoir of the dam is known as "Nathsagar". It is about 55 km's in length and 27 km's in width. The water body has large number of algae, aquatic angiosperms, fishes and other aquatic animals. Present communication gives the detailed account of genus *Scenedesmus* from the Nathsagar water reservoir Paithan Maharashtra. Total

20 species of the genus *Scenedesmus* were identified and described in the present paper.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey of the algae was carried out at four locations viz Dhiphal (75°15'650" E longitude and 19°26'221" N latitude), Pravarasangam (75°00'801" E longitude and 19°36'281" N latitudes), Ramdoh (75°01'148" E longitude and 19°35'549" N latitudes) and Sonewadi (75°20'750" E longitude and 19°26'431" N latitudes); situated on southern side of the water reservoir. Random sampling technique has been used for collection of algal samples. Sample collections were made during this period for 3 consecutive years (2008-2011). The algal samples were preserved in 4% formalin. The morphological studies of specimens were done by using Olympus Research Microscope and the photographs were taken

# Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal

(A Peer Reviewed)

Year - 6, Vol.I, Issue-XXIII, 14 March 2020



केन्द्रीय वेब साईट : www.widri.in

भारतीय शिक्षण प्रसारक संस्था, अंबाजोगाई.

स्वा.सावरकर महाविद्यालय, बीड.

Special Issue for Sanskrit

One day National Level Interdisciplinary Conference

(एक दिवसीय आंतरविद्याशाखीय राष्ट्रीय परिषद)

## संस्कृत-मराठी अज्ञानुबंध

\* संपादक \*

प्रा.सवित्र कंदले

आयोजक तथा संस्कृत विभाग प्रमुख

\* सह-संपादक \*

प्रा.डॉ. सोपान सुर्वसे

प्रा.डॉ. रमेश गटकळ

प्रा.आनंद रत्नपारखे

प्रा. अशोक रूपनोर

डॉ. संजय शिरोडकर

प्राचार्य व संयोजक

स्वा.सावरकर महाविद्यालय, बीड.

Address for Correspondence:

Mrs. Pallavi Laxman Shete

Editor in Chief, Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal (A Peer Reviewed Refereed)  
Principal, Sanskrit Public School, Nanded (MH, India) | Email : shirishprakashan2009@gmail.com

Dr. Rajesh G. Umbarkar

House No 624 - Belanagar, Near Maruti Temple, Taroda (Kh.) Nanded - 431605 (India - Maharashtra)  
Email - umbarkarrajesh@yahoo.com, shirishprakashan2009@gmail.com Mob. No. 9623979067

Director - Mr. Tejas Rampurkar (For International Contacts only + 91-8857894082)

(Arts - Humanities - Social Sciences - Sports, Commerce, Science, Education, Agriculture, Management,  
Law, Engineering, Medical, Ayurveda, Pharmaceutical, Journalism, Mass Communication, Library Science Faculty's)

2020

08  
214

Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal (A Peer Reviewed)

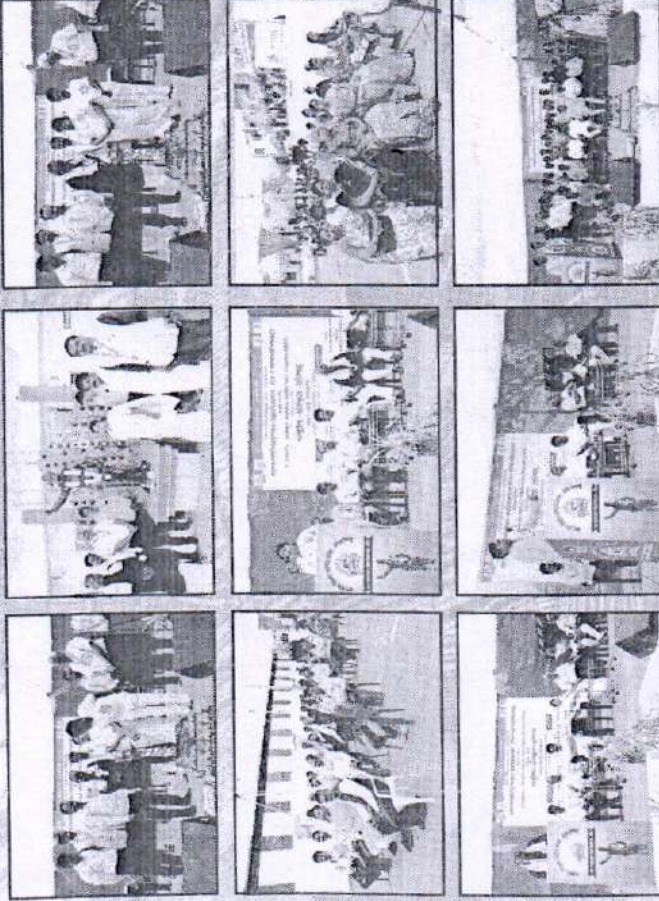
Year - 6, Vol. I, Issue-XXIII, March 2020

# सिद्धी प्रकाशन

बेलागवड, भावसार चौक, नांदेड-431605 (महाराष्ट्र) भारत.

येथे सर्व प्रकारची पुस्तके, नियतकालिके व मासिके प्रकाशित केली जातात.  
पुस्तकांसाठी (ISBN National) नंबर उपलब्ध आहेत, तसेच एम.फिल. व पीएच.डी. संशोधनाची पुस्तके छापून मिळतील.

संपर्क : डॉ. राजेश गंगाधरराव उंबरकर, सौ.पल्लवी लक्ष्मण शेटे मो. 9623979067



Worldwide International Inter  
Disciplinary Research Journal

C/o. R.G. Umbarkar, H.No. 624, Bela Nagar, Near Maruti Mandir,  
Taroda Kh. Nanded-431605, Maharashtra (India)  
Email : umbarkarrajesh@yahoo.com  
shirishprakashan2009@gmail.com



## “संस्कृत भाषा का विज्ञान पर प्रभाव”

डॉ. चौधरी के. बी.

हिंदी विभाग, एस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड.

विश्व की अमर भाषा जो है वह संस्कृत भाषा है। अपने विशाल साहित्य में संस्कृत का विकास इतना दिखाई देता है। उस भाषा का निर्माण नव नवीन शब्दों में दिखाई देता है। संस्कृत भाषा का अखंड प्रवाह पाँच सहस्र वर्षों का है। भारत में आर्यभाषा से सर्वाधिक महत्व संस्कृत भाषा में मिलता है। इसका स्वरूप व्यापक है। ग्रंथ निर्माण की क्षमता दूसरे भाषा से सर्वाधिक संस्कृत भाषा में मिलती है। विश्व में संस्कृत भाषा पर ज्यादा अध्ययन मिलता है। विज्ञान के अनुसार संस्कृत भाषा सिमित क्षेत्र में बाली जाती है। संस्कृत विषय में व्याख्यान होते हैं और उसीका अर्थ पंडीतजी अनपढ़ और गँवार लोगो से करते हैं। हिंदुओं के पवित्र धर्मविधि में संस्कृत का अध्ययन लोगों से मनन और पठण किया जाता है। भाषा उच्चारण में बहुत ही कठीण पाई जाती है। आज संस्कृत की तरह अंग्रेजी भी कठीण है परंतु अंग्रेजी का स्वीकार हम करते हैं। आज हमारी हिंदी संस्कृत को तोड़ मरोड़कर बनाई गयी भाषा है। हमारे वेद पुर्णतः संस्कृत से भरे हुए हैं। आधुनिक विज्ञान का जन्म संस्कृत के ग्यान के बाहर आने से हुआ है। संस्कृत भाषा पौराणिक भाषा में से एक भाषा दिखाई देती है। संस्कृत भाषा इंद्रधनुष्य की भाँती सतरंगी शब्दवाली है। भारतीय एवम पाश्चात्य विचारवंतो ने विभिन्न प्रकार की व्याख्या प्रसुत की है। संस्कृत शब्द का विज्ञानो पर बहुत प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। विज्ञानो में संस्कृती से जुडी घटना का वर्णन पाने को मिलता है। “संस्कृत शब्द का संबंध संस्कार से है जिसका अर्थ संशोधन करना उत्तम बनना परिष्कार करना, अंग्रेजी शब्द कल्चर में वही धातु है जो एग्रीकल्चर में है।” हिन्दी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में संस्कृत शब्द अर्थ है। व्यक्ति जीवन को समृद्ध बनाना, उसका विकास करना वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी प्रदान करना, पौराणिक होकर उसी में बदलाव करना, उसे विज्ञानो का साथ जोडना यही संस्कृत का मूल अर्थ माना जाता है।

हिन्दी के लेखक डॉ. रामधारी सिंह दिनकर के विचारों में संस्कृत की जगह सभ्यता का व्यक्तीत्व प्रस्तुत किया है। उनके विचारों से संस्कृत सभ्यता एक महान चीज होती है। यह सभ्यता जैसे दुध में मखबन है। वैसी तो सभ्यता खुब टिकाऊ होती है। सभ्यता की सामग्री टूटफटकर बनती है। लेकिन संस्कृत का विनाश उतनी आसान नहीं हो सकता। अध्ययन की समग्र परिभाषा से संस्कृत का निष्कर्ष विज्ञानों से जुडा हुआ दिखाई देता है।

### संस्कृत संबंधी विज्ञान :

संस्कृत मानव जीवन के विज्ञान में विकसित करने का काम करती है। विज्ञान के कर्तव्य पर बल देकर उनका उच्चारण करना उनके आदर्श को उच्चकोटी में लाना यह संस्कृत आदर्श प्रधान बनाती है। जो की मानव जीवन में प्रविष्ट होकर उसे नियंत्रित करती है। मानव जीवन संस्कृत वैज्ञानिक तौर पर उसके अवयवों को विकसित करती है। जैसे की उसी के हाथ पाँव नेत्र कर्ण को विकसित करती है। मानवीय संवेदना को जोडने का काम संस्कृत करती है। संस्कृती की इसी खुबी को समझते हुए जर्मनी में भी चौदा से अधिक युनिवर्सिटी में

205

# Current Global Reviewer

Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal  
PEER REVIEWED & INDEXED JOURNAL

ISSN 2319-8648

Impact Factor - 7.139

Indexed (SJIF)

March 2020

Special Issues- 25 Vol. 2

## The Current Issues in Social Sciences in India (CISSI-2020)



Chief Editor  
Mr. Arun B. Godam

Guest Chief Editor  
Prof. Dr. B. D. Kokate (LC Principal)

Dr. S. S. Undare (Vice Principal)  
Dr. G. A. Mohite (Vice Principal)

Editor  
Dr. R. K. Kale

Co-Editors  
Dr. S. N. Akulwar  
Dr. B. D. Jadhavar  
Dr. S. E. Ghumatkar

Balbhim Arts, Science & Commerce College, Beed

205

## CURRENT GLOBAL REVIEWER

Special Issue 25, Vol. 2  
March 2020

Peer Reviewed  
SJIF

ISSN : 2319 - 8648  
Impact Factor : 7.139

### भारतीय लोकशाही आणि धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे तत्व : एक चिकित्सक विश्लेषण

डॉ.चंद्रशेखर काशिनाथ तळेकर

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा, जि.बीड

सारांश :-

जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाहीची ओळख आहे. जवळपास दोनशे वर्षांच्या ब्रिटीशांच्या गुलामगिरी नंतर भारतात लोकशाहीची प्रस्थापना झाली. परंतु त्यात अनेक समस्या त्यावेळी होत्या. भारतात भौगोलिक, भाषिक, धार्मिक विविधता होती. राजकारणात धर्माचा वापर होत राहिला तर भविष्यात लोकशाही नष्ट होऊन देश परत गुलामगिरीच्या खाईत लोटला जातो की काय? इतपत परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली असल्यामुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीतील धर्मनिरपेक्षता तत्त्व स्वीकारण्याचा उद्देश स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी हा शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे. शोधनिबंध भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या प्रस्थापना व संचालनाचा आढावा घेणे, लोकशाहीतील धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या तत्त्वाचा परामर्श घेणे, धर्मनिरपेक्षतेबाबतचे समज-गैरसमज स्पष्ट करणे या उद्देशांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी सादर करण्यात आलेला आहे. आज या तत्त्वाचा व्यावहारिक पातळीवर पुनर्विचार करण्याची वेळ आली आहे. आपण निधर्मी शासनपध्दतीत वावरतो याचे भानही राजकारणी लोकांना राहिलेले नाही. म्हणूनच आज धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्याबद्दल चिंता निर्माण झाली आहे. आजही धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा खरा अर्थ सर्वसामान्य लोकापर्यंत राजकारणामुळे पोहचू शकला नसल्याची खंत वाटते.

की वर्ड - लोकशाही, धर्मनिरपेक्षता

प्रस्तावना -

जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाहीची ओळख आहे. जवळपास दोनशे वर्षांच्या ब्रिटीशांच्या गुलामगिरी नंतर भारतात लोकशाहीची प्रस्थापना झाली. परंतु त्यात अनेक समस्या त्यावेळी होत्या. भारतात भौगोलिक, भाषिक, धार्मिक विविधता होती. अशा घटकांचा प्रामुख्याने विचार करून लोकशाही निर्मितीची प्रक्रिया सुरु झाली. 26 जानेवारी 1950 रोजी भारतात प्रजासत्ताक गणराज्यास सुरुवात झाली. लोकशाहीच्या प्रस्थापनेत धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे तत्त्व प्रामुख्याने स्वीकारण्यात आले याचे कारण आपल्या देशाची जीवनपध्दती धार्मिकदृष्ट्या संमिश्र स्वरूपाची आहे आणि म्हणूनच धर्म व राजकारणाची गल्लत करणे देशाच्या राजकारणाला व धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही प्रणालीला फारसे हितावह नाही. याचा गांभीर्याने विचार झाला पाहिजे. देशात जसजशी धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्याची संकल्पना रुढ होत जाईल त्या प्रमाणात धर्माधिष्ठीतपणा मागे पडून धर्मातील शासनाची परिपक्वता सिध्द होईल अशी स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील नेत्यांची सार्थ अपेक्षा होती. ती अपेक्षा फोल ठरलेली दिसून येते. कारण गेल्या चार दशकांचा इतिहास पाहता या दृष्टीने फारशी प्रगती झाली नाही ही वस्तुस्थिती नाही. प्रजासत्ताक शासनपध्दती स्वीकृत केल्यानंतर आपण देशाला 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य' घोषित केले. अपेक्षा ही होती की, देशात धार्मिक सलोखा व धर्मातीत दृष्टीकोन मान्य पावेल परंतु आजचे चित्र पाहता तसे काही साध्य झाले नाही असे खेदाने नमूद करावे वाटते. या कालावधीत मात्र उलट धर्माध प्रवृत्तींनी अधिकच डोके वर काढले आहे. याच पध्दतीने राजकारणात धर्माचा वापर होत राहिला तर भविष्यात लोकशाही नष्ट होऊन देश परत गुलामगिरीच्या खाईत लोटला जातो की काय? इतपत परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली असल्यामुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीतील धर्मनिरपेक्षता तत्त्व स्वीकारण्याचा उद्देश स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी हा शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :-

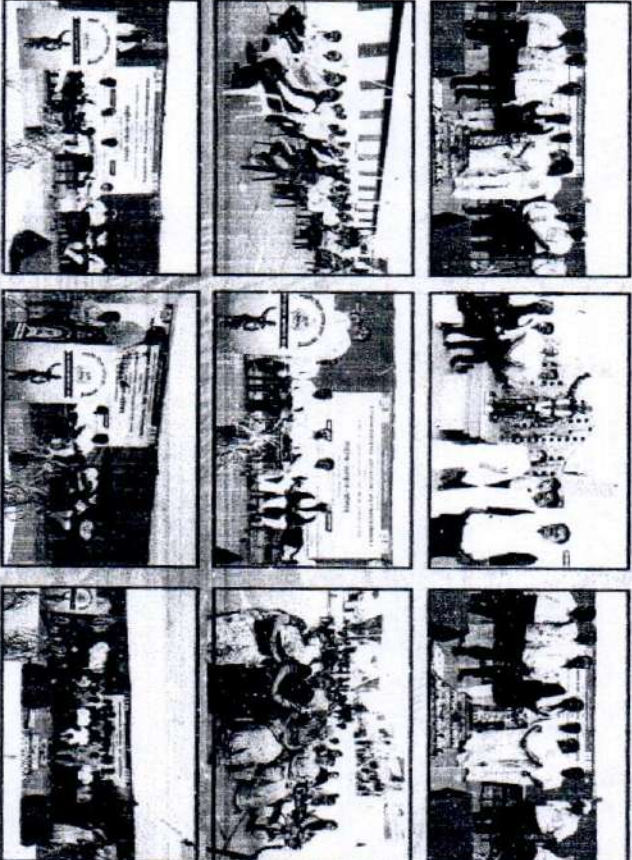


# सिद्धी प्रकाशन

बेलानगर, अहमदाबाद चौक, नांदेड-431605 (अहमदाबाद) भारत.

येथे सर्व प्रकारची पुस्तके, नियतकालिके व मासिके प्रकाशित केली जातात.  
पुस्तकासाठी ISBN (National) नंबर उपलब्ध आहेत, तसेच एम.फिल. व पीएच.डी. संशोधनाची पुस्तके छापून मिळवतात.

संपर्क : डॉ. राजेश गंगाधरराव उंबरकर, सौ. पञ्जवी लक्ष्मण शेटे मो. 9623979067



Worldwide International Inter  
Disciplinary Research Journal



C/o. R.G. Umbarkar, H.No. 524, Bela Nagar, Near Maroti Mandir,  
Taroda Kh. Nanded - 431 605 Maharashtra (India)  
Email : umbarkar.rajesh@yahoo.com  
shrisiprakashan2009@gmail.com



Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal (A Peer Reviewed) Year - 6, Vol. I, Issue-XXIII, March 2020

## Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal (A Peer Reviewed)

Year - 6, Vol. I, Issue-XXIII, 14 March 2020



भारतीय शिक्षण प्रसारक संस्था, अंबाजोगाई.  
रत्ना शायरकर महाविद्यालय, बीड.  
Special Issue for Sanskrit

One day National Level Interdisciplinary Conference  
(एक दिवसीय आंतरविद्याशाखीय राष्ट्रीय परिषद)

### संस्कृत-मराठी ग्रणानुबंध

- \* संपादक \*
- प्रा. रविचंद्र कदंबे
- आयोजक तथा संस्कृत विभागा प्रमुख
- \* सह-संपादक \*
- प्रा. डॉ. सोपान सुरवेसे
- प्रा. डॉ. रमेश नादकळ
- प्रा. आनंद रत्नपारखे
- प्रा. अशोक स्वामी
- डॉ. संजय शिरोडकर
- प्राचार्य व संयोजक
- स्वा. सावरकर महाविद्यालय, बीड.

#### Address for Correspondence

Mrs. Pallevi Lakshmi Shete  
Editor in Chief, Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Journal (A Peer Reviewed Refereed)  
Principal, Sanskrit Public School, Nanded (MH, India) Email: shrisiprakashan2009@gmail.com  
Dr. Rajesh G. Umbarkar  
House No. 524 - Belanagar, Near Maroti Temple, Taroda (KH), Nanded, 431605 (India - Maharashtra)  
Email - umbarkar.rajesh@yahoo.com, shrisiprakashan2009@gmail.com Mob. No. 9823979067  
Director - Mr. Tejas Ramputkar (for International Contacts only + 91-8857884082)

(Arts - Humanities - Social Sciences - Sports, Commerce, Science, Education, Agriculture, Management,  
Law, Engineering, Medical, Ayurveda, Pharmaceutical, Journalism, Mass Communication, Library Science Faculty)

ISSN : 2454-7905



## योग- विज्ञान का अर्थ और विविध प्रकार

प्रा. डॉ. सुनील म. पंडरे

शा. शि. संचालक, क्रीडा विभाग प्रमुख, गांधी विद्यालय, कडा, ता. आष्टी जि. बीड.

शारीरिक एवं मानसिक कुशलतादायी निश्चित-सिद्धांतों पर आधारीत, अन्वेषणों, उपलब्धियों तथा प्रयोगों का अध्ययन करने वाला विज्ञान ही योग विज्ञान है। यह हमारे ऋषी - मुनियों की नियमित शोधपूर्ण अध्ययन प्रणाली है, जिसका अध्ययन कर विश्व का कोई भी व्यक्ति गौरवान्वित हो सकता है, योग आधुनिक विश्वमें भी योग विज्ञान का रूप ले चुका है।

**योग का अर्थ-** 'युज् समाधौ' धातु में 'घञ्' प्रत्यय लगने से 'युजिर योग' धातु में 'कर्तरिघञ्' प्रत्यय होने से 'योग' शब्द व्युत्पन्न हुआ है। योग का सामान्य अर्थ 'समाधि' तथा 'जोड़ने वाला' माना जाता है। योग का अमरकोश के अनुसार "योगः संहनोपायध्यानसंगतियुक्तिषु पृ. 31/22" (योगकवचसामदानादी, ध्यान तथा मेल एवं युक्ति) अर्थ है। योग सूत्रकार पतंजलि के अनुसार "योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः। समाधिपाद -112" (चित्तवृत्तियों का रोकना योग का स्वरूप है ऐसा माना है। महर्षि याज्ञवल्क्य 'जीवात्मा एवं परमात्मा' के संगम (मिलन) को ही योग कहते हैं - "संयोग योग इत्युक्तो जीवात्मा परमात्मनो"। गीता समत्व एवं कर्मों में कुशलता को ही योग कहती है - 1) समत्वं योग उच्यते (2) योगः कर्मसु कौशलम्। सायणाचार्य के मतानुसार 'अप्राप्यवस्तु की प्राप्ती ही योग है' - अप्राप्तस्यप्रापितः योगः। योगवाशिष्ठ में आत्मा-परमात्मा का मेल तथा भवसागर को पार करने की युक्ति को ही योग कहा है। विष्णुपुराण में वह अवस्था, जिसमें ब्रह्म का मेल हो, योग कही गई है। सर्व चिन्ता परित्यक्तो निश्चिन्तो योग उच्यते समस्त चिन्ताओं को त्यागकर निश्चिन्त हो जाने का नाम ही योग है। इस प्रकार योग के अर्थ एवं परिभाषाएं अनेक हैं। शब्दकोशों में योग के अनेकार्थ हैं। आयुर्वेदीक अर्थ में औषधि मिश्रण ही 'योग' है।

जीवात्मा परमात्मा में, जिस साधन से, ऐक्य स्थापित हो सके, वही योग है। जीवात्मा-परमात्मा मिलन हेतु अनेक साधन बताए गये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में योग के अनेक प्रकार माने जाते हैं - ज्ञानयोग, भक्तियोग, बुद्धियोग, नादयोग, ध्यानयोग, प्रेमयोग, मंत्रयोग, शिवयोग, लययोग, यन्त्रयोग, कुण्डलिनीयोग, संकीर्तनयोग, जपयोग, तपयोग, अनासक्तियोग, कर्मयोग, हठयोग, राजयोग, सांख्ययोग आदि।

इस प्रकार योग की अनेक परिभाषाएं हैं। तथा उसका व्यापक अर्थों में प्रयोग होता है। समाधिस्थ एवं संयमी रहकर ही मन को स्थिर किया जा सकता है। चित्त की चंचलता को समाप्त कर स्थिर करना सर्वाधिक कठिन कार्य है। अतः योगी साधकों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ होता है।

**योगाङ्ग** - योग की चार विधाएँ ही सर्वमान्य हैं, जिन्हें साधन चतुष्टय में स्वीकार किया गया है। -मंत्रयोग, हठयोग, लययोग तथा राजयोग।

चित्तवृत्ति निषेधार्थ ईश्वर का नाम लेकर जो क्रियाएँ की जाती हैं, वे मंत्रयोग के अन्तर्गत आ जाती हैं, जैसे- ध्यानयोग, भक्तियोग, संकीर्तनयोग, जपयोग, प्रेमयोगादि।

षट्चक्रबेधनोपरान्त साधक चित्तवृत्ति निरोध से परमात्मा का सामीप्य लाभ करता है; वे क्रियाएँ हठयोग के अन्तर्गत आती हैं, लययोग हठयोग की ही चरमावस्था है।

बुद्धी के संप्रयोग से मन की क्रियाओं को नियन्त्रित कर चित्तवृत्ति निरोध स्थिति प्राप्त करना राजयोग के अन्तर्गत आता है।

# Effect of Zinc sulphate on acetyl cholinesterase (AChE) activity of earthworm *Pheretima posthuma*

Jadhav S. S.

Dept. of Zoology

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

## Abstract

The utility of biomarkers in earthworm is gradually relevant for the assessment of impact of pesticide in soil organism. In the present study a megascolecid worm *Pheretima posthuma* having approximately equal size (10cm long) and weight (3g) were exposed for 5 days separately to lower (60mg/kg) and higher (150mg/kg) sublethal concentration of Zn. Significant inhibition in the specific activity of AChE in different body segments (pre-clitellar, clitellar and post-clitellar) of earthworm exposed to Zn were observed. The decrease in the AChE activity was region wise and in dose dependent manner. The reason for maximum decrease in the AChE activity in pre-clitellar followed by clitellar and post-clitellar regions.

Key words: *Pheretima posthuma*, Zn, Acetyl cholinesterase (AChE) activity

## Introduction:

Toxic substances exhibiting deleterious effects on the organism produce impairment in structural and functional organization of tissues. Toxicants may also act as physical poison and may disrupt the integrity of membrane structure and its associated enzymes, without which the vital processes fail to, proceed adequately. The cellular processes are mediated by the enzyme catalysis. Contamination by heavy metals, particularly zinc, has been detected in many industrial areas<sup>1</sup>. Due to the non-biodegradable property of the heavy metals in soils, their release to the environment should be restricted. Zinc is the second most important trace metal in the body after iron, participating in the biological function of several proteins and enzymes. Despite being an essential trace element, zinc is known as one of the toxic heavy metals to most organisms above certain concentrations and exposure times<sup>2</sup>.

Earthworms have been regarded as an alternative to in vivo rodent bioassays. They are readily available and easy to handle in laboratory and also in field condition. Earthworms are important

component of terrestrial food web because of their contribution in enhancing overall soil productivity by changing soil properties like decomposition of organic litter, increasing soil porosity, water drainage, and aeration and enhancing microbial activities of soil<sup>12</sup>. Earthworms provide the society a predictive tool of ecosystem quality as biomarker of chemical contamination. This helps us to develop an experimental model that can assess ecotoxicological risk within an ecosystem. Pesticides can exert both direct toxicity against earthworms or produce latent effects on their growth, histology and fertility. In addition, metals and pesticide-contaminated earthworms are a source of contamination to higher members of the food web, e.g. birds or mammals<sup>3</sup>.

Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) is considered as the main cholinesterase in earthworms<sup>4, 13</sup>. In few earthworm species, its activity is reported and biochemically characterised<sup>6</sup>. It is a significant enzyme that play crucial role in the transmission mechanism of nervous system. The neurotransmission takes place at cholinergic synapses by rapid hydrolysis of acetylcholine (neurotransmitter) to choline and acetate<sup>7</sup>. It ha

(167)

RNI No. MAHAUL03008/13/1/2012-TC

# POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

An International Multilingual Quarterly Peer Review Refereed Research Journal

207

Editor  
Dr. Sadashiv H. Sarkate

● Mailing Address ●

Dr. Sadashiv H. Sarkate

Editor : POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

Head of Dept. Marathi

Art's & Science College, Shivajinagar, Gadhi, Tq. Georai Dist. Beed-431 143 (M.S.)

Cell. No. 9420029115 / 7875827115

Email : powerofknowledge3@gmail.com /  
shsarkate@gmail.com

Price : Rs. 300/-

Annual Subscription: Rs. 1000/-

## हिन्दी कहानियों में चित्रित किन्नरों की व्यथा

इस अ

डॉ. गव्हाणे व्ही.बी

निस्वा  
करतीएस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय,  
कडा ता आष्टी, जिला बीड महाराष्ट्रकिया  
त्याग  
अपार  
तथा ब

हिन्दी साहित्य में किन्नर विमर्श से जुड़ा साहित्य तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। अनेक लेखक, शोधार्थी, आलोचक किन्नरों पर लिख कर उनके असली जीवन को समाज के सामने लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

समस्त मानवजाती में प्रमुख दो प्रकार के लिंग देखे जाते हैं एक पुरुष तथा दूसरा स्त्री। पर इसके अलावा तीसरा और एक वर्ग प्राचीन काल से ही हमारे समाज में विद्यमान रहा है जो किन्नर, हिजडा, ट्रान्सजेंडर, थर्ड जेंडर, नपुंसक, वलीव आदि नाम से जाना जाता है।

कहानियों में कल्पना नहीं होती उनमें जीवन का यथार्थ भरा होता है। वहाँ कहानी किसी भी भाषा की कवियों न हो। किसी विशेष समुदाय, व्यक्ति या समस्या को मुख्य आधार मान कर लिखी कहानियों का विषय ज्वलंत है तो वह भाषिक दीवार तोड़कर साहित्यिक पटल पर छा जाती है। किन्नरों पर कुछ वर्षों से विभिन्न भाषाओं में साहित्यिक अनुशीलन चल रहा है। उनके सामाजिक जीवन, व्यक्तिगत कुंठाओं, तथा आर्थिक आधार आदि विषयों को लेकर विमर्श हुआ है।

किन्नर  
करती  
करना  
का देह  
है।

किन्नरों का जीवन एक शापित कथा-सा प्रतीत होता है। संतति निर्माण न कर सकने की वजह से इन्हें पूरा जीवन परिवार के सहयोग के बिना-बिताना होता है। आज किन्नरों के जीवन पर अनेक कहानि संग्रह प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। उनमें से कुछ प्रमुख कहानियों का अध्ययन कर किन्नरों की व्यथा, पीड़ा चित्रित करना हमारा उद्देश्य रहा है।

बात ब  
स्वयं व  
इस क  
रखकर  
मरिचि  
जीन त

"बिंदा महाराज" कहानी में शिवप्रसाद सिंह ने मानवीय रिश्ते, सहज प्रेम तथा पीड़ा की भावना, हृदय से उठनेवाली भाव-भावनाओं का सफल चित्रण किया है। भले ही किन्नर का जीवन व्यतित करता हो लेकिन उसे भी हृदय है। बिंदा महाराज अपने भाई के बच्चों से बहुत प्यार करता है लेकिन भाई करीमा उसे रोकता है तो उसका हृदय अत्यंत व्याकुल हो जाता है। अपने अपमान के कारण वह घर छोड़कर दूसरे गांव चला जाता है।

तो जा  
तो सम  
में उपो

"धुंधरू कथा" किन्नरों के मानसिक वद्वन्द को अभिव्यक्त करती है। इन्हें कभी परिवार का प्यार, सन्मान, रिश्ते, नशिब नहीं होते। जिनके माता पिता ही उनसे रिश्ता न रखना चाहे तो उनसे कौन प्यार करे।

अपना  
से जीव  
दायित

"वे लोग", यह कहानी थोड़ा चकित करनेवाली है किन्नर लोग किसी से दबते या डरते नहीं हैं लेकिन इस कहानी में बंगलेवालों की नीयत के आगे घुटने टेकते हुए आश्चर्य प्रतीत होता है।

संदर्भ  
१. स  
२. ती  
३. कि  
४. कि  
५. भा  
६. थड

"हम जिनस" कहानी की प्रमुख पात्र कस्तुरी जिसे अपने किन्नर होने के सत्य को तकलीफ होती है। उसका परिवार साथ होने के बावजूद भी अपने प्यार से होनेवाली मानसिक यातना से वह भाग जानेका निश्चय करती है। यहाँ प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कस्तुरी को सामान्य जीवन जीने का अधिकार नहीं है?

"त्रासदी" कहानी मानवीय संबंधों के बनते बिगड़ते रिश्ते की कहानी है जिसमें सुंदरी नामक किन्नर एक पुरुष के गुस्से तथा नफरत का शिकार होता है। बादमें उन्हीं हाथों से उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है।

"पत्रा बा" कहानी कम और संस्मरण अधिक है। यह कहानी समाज की रुढ़ि परंपराओं पर करारा व्यंग करती है। लेखिका का आक्रोश समाज और व्यवस्था के प्रति रहा है।

"खुश रहो क्लिनिक" कहानी में किन्नर संतति को सामाजिक रूप से स्वीकार न कर पाने का अंश है। प्रस्तुत कहानी का मुख्य पात्र ऋषि किन्नर है। पिता बचपन से ही नफरत करता है और इसे किन्नरों के यहां भेज देता है। बचपन से ही उसके मानस पर अनेक प्रकार के आघात होते हैं।

"ई मुर्दन का गांव" की पात्र जया ने पहले सिनेमा में कदम जमाने का प्रयास किया लेकिन असफल रही।

## Ethical Values for Good Governance

Dr. Magar S. R.

Smt. S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

### Introduction:

In Today's world the society is changing rapidly its means that there is a need of good public administration. The world also developing to maintain in the flow of development, every country need some basic values in there governance. The modern state goes beyond the welfare state, it is the redistributive state or equity state wherein emphasis is placed on the attainment of freedom, justice, equality or even dignity and fulfillment. Goals of this nature emphasize public service and necessarily bring in question of values, norms and ethics. Ethics is the moving spirit of a welfare state. The entire problem emanating today in a society or government are the product of ignoring ethics for selfish motives. Ethical government may appear to be harsh for temporary period, but this is the only alternative for a permanent beneficial government.

Modern state goes beyond the welfare state. It is the redistributive state or equality state wherein emphasis is placed on the attainment of freedom, justice, equality or even dignity and fulfillment. Goals of this nature emphasize public service and necessarily bring in question of values, norms and ethics. The increasing complexity of the modern administration call for professional knowledge and expertise, it calls for a service orientation and a sense of commitment and devotion to the common cause. Therefore the administrative behavior and the values that influence it become all important.

Ethics are the rules that define moral conduct according to the ideology of a specific group moreover ethics in public administration are important for good business conduct based on the needs of a specific town, state or country. Ethics provide accountability between the public and administration. Adhering to a code of ethics ensures that the public receives what it needs in a fair manner it also gives the administration guidelines for integrity in their operations, that integrity in turn helps faster the trust of the community by creating this atmosphere of trust, the administration helps the public understand that they are working with their best interests in mind.

#### > **Meaning and Definition of Ethics:**

The word 'Ethics' is defined by the concise Oxford Dictionary as "the science of morals in human conduct: moral philosophy: moral principles: rules of conduct"<sup>1</sup> the utility of ethics rests on the fact that it requires one to reason, to analyze and to search for morally correct position while taking a decision. Ethics in the area of public services is called administrative ethics.

Richard William Paul and Linda Elder define ethics as "a set of concepts and principles that guide us in determining what behavior helps or harms sentient creatures"<sup>2</sup>.

The Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy states that the word "ethics" is "commonly used interchangeably with 'morality' ... and sometimes it is used more narrowly to mean the moral principles of a particular tradition, group or individual"<sup>3</sup>

#### > **Ethics Values for Good Governance:**

Ethical values are the values that tell us what is the right, proper and acceptable way of behaving, ethical values are indispensable for good governance. Efficient and technologically sound administrative machinery, unless it stands on high ethical pedestal, does not serve the public. Below are the some major ethical values for good administration.

## TYPES OF TRANSLATION

Asst.Prof. Magar S. R.  
S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

### ABSTRACT:

“Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas or messages of a text from one language to another language. The system of rules in one language which is different from another language. Will have role for the translator in his or her decision making in the process of translation. In general translation a number of procedures of translation are in practice. Each discipline has its own peculiar linguistic features, so it need on appropriate approach for translating its text. There are several translation methods that may be chosen , depending on the view or aim of the translator.”

### INTRODUCTION :

Translation is a process of connection between two cultures and it is asset of actions performed by the translator, translator make possible on exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the translating language. The theory of translation provides the translator with the appropriate tools of analysis and combinations makes him aware of what he is to look for in the original text and what types of information he must carry in target text and how he should act to achieve his goal.

Contemporary translation activities of a translator are characterized by a great variety of types, forms and level of his responsibility. The translator has to deal with works of the great authors of the past and leading authors of today. Translation is a ability to accurately express information in the target language. Word for word translation is neither accurate nor desirable and a good translator knows how to express the source text or speech, so that is sound natural in the target language. The best translation is one that you don't realize is a translation, because it sound just like it would if it had been written in that language to begin with. The translator needs to understand the culture of both the source and target languages, in order to be able to adopt the language to the appropriate culture.

Translator always risk in appropriate spillover of source language idiom and usage in to the target language translation. On the other hand spillover have imported usefull source language calques and loanwords, that have enriched the target languages, indeed translator have helped substantially to shape the languages into which they have translated.

# Toxic Impact of Mercuric Chloride on Glutathione-s-transferase (GST) Activity of Earthworm *Perionyx excavates*

210

Vaidya V. V.

Dept. of Zoology

Amolak Science College, Kada, tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed.

## Abstract

Earthworms play an important role in the ecology of the soil. These animals may be exposed to pesticides and pollutants in the environment. The organisms are therefore dependent on efficient detoxification systems, some of which may be based on glutathione-S-transferases. In the present study, a megascolecid worm *Perionyx excavates* having approximately equal size (10cm long) and weight (3g) were exposed for 5 days separately to lower (60mg/kg) and higher (150mg/kg) sublethal concentration of mercuric chloride. A correlative change in the activities of the enzyme Glutathione-s-transferase (GST) estimated in the skin, intestine, and nephridia of *Perionyx excavates*. Significant changes in these stress markers were observed at low and high sublethal concentration of mercuric chloride exposed earthworm, *Perionyx excavates*.

Key words: *Perionyx excavates*, mercuric chloride, Glutathione-s-transferase (GST)

## Introduction:

Mercuric chloride is a non essential heavy metal commonly regarded as a pollutant in soil throughout the world due to natural and anthropogenic activities<sup>1</sup>. It has been identified as a potential human carcinogen causing adverse effects on organisms in soil. For the last decades, mercury has caused environmental concerns resulting in recent anthropogenic emissions, future. Mercury is a metal, exists in three main forms as elemental, inorganic and organic<sup>2</sup>. The elemental form with relatively high vapour pressure allowing deposition from its emission sources<sup>3,4,6</sup>.

Earthworms have universally attracted considerable attention as one of the most suitable and representative animals to be used for ecotoxicity testing of industrial wastes disposed as land fillings and field applications of pesticides<sup>7</sup>. Earthworms have been regarded as an alternative to

vivo rodent bioassays because they are readily available and easy to handle in laboratory and also in field condition. Earthworms are important component of terrestrial food web because of their contribution in enhancing overall soil productivity by changing soil properties like decomposition of organic litter, increasing soil porosity, water drainage, and aeration and enhancing microbial activities of soil<sup>8,9,10</sup>. Pesticides may exert direct toxicity against earthworms as well as produce latent effects on their growth, histology and fertility<sup>11, 12, 14, 15</sup>. In addition, metals and pesticide-contaminated earthworms are a source of contamination to higher members of the food web, e.g. birds or mammals.

All living organisms contain enzymes and bio molecules with antioxidant capabilities to protect them against the adverse effects of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and xenobiotics<sup>19, 20</sup>. GSH

"STUDY OF STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS AND CATION DISTRIBUTION OF  $Cu^{2+}$  IONS SUBSTITUTED NICKEL FERRITES"

R. B. KAVADE<sup>1\*</sup>, R.G.VIDHATE<sup>2</sup>, J. M. BHANDARI<sup>3</sup> S. J. SHUKLA<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bhagwan (Arts, Commerce and Science) Mahavidyalaya, Ashti, Dist. Beed., <sup>2</sup>A.D. College Kada, Dist. Beed., <sup>3</sup>Gandhi College, Kada, Dist. Beed., <sup>4</sup>P. G.& Research center, Deogiri College, Aurangabad, India. Email: kavade.ramdas@gmail.com

Received: 25 January 2020, Revised and Accepted: 17 March 2020

ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To prepare and study the  $Cu^{2+}$  ion substituted nickel ferrites with reference to structural parameters and cation distribution

**Materials and Methods:** The samples of  $Cu^{2+}$  substituted nickel ferrites having the composition formula  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  ( $x = 0.0, 0.4, 0.8$ ) were prepared by solid state reaction technique using AR grade oxides. The formation of mono phase cubic spinel structure of all the samples under investigation have been carried out using XRD technique at room temperature. X-ray diffraction data were used to calculate structural parameters and X-ray intensity ratios were calculated for selected planes (220), (400), (440) and compared with the observed intensity ratios in order to obtain cation distribution.

**Results:** The results of the cation distribution indicate that  $Cu^{2+}$  and  $Fe^{3+}$  occupy both sites whereas  $Ni^{2+}$  occupy octahedral B site. In this work we report our results on structural parameters and cation distribution of mixed Ni-Cu spinel ferrites.

**Conclusion:** The structural parameters of nickel-copper system increases with Copper ions.

**Keywords:** XRD, structural parameters, cation distribution.

INTRODUCTION

Excellent electrical and magnetic properties of spinel ferrites make them commercially important materials. Interesting physical and chemical properties of ferrites arises from ability of those compounds to distribute cations amongst the available tetrahedral A-site and octahedral B-site and magnetic A-A, B-B and A-B interactions. Ferrites fulfill the wide selection of applications from microwave to radio frequencies and are of importance from both fundamental and applied research point of view. [1,2]. The dual property of electrical insulator and magnetic conductor makes ferrites useful in many devices like transformer cores, antenna rod, and memory chips, microwave devices, magnetic recording etc. Compared to other magnetic materials ferrites can be easily prepared, low cost and highly stable. The important electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites rely upon various factors which include method of preparation, type, nature and amount of dopants etc [3, 4]. Usually, spinel ferrites are prepared by ceramic technique. The electrical and magnetic properties are greatly influenced by the occupancy of cations at tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites. Thus, the study of cation distribution is very important in order to know the essential structural, electrical and magnetic properties of spinel ferrites. Among the spinel ferrites, nickel ferrite has special attraction due to their useful properties like inverse spinel nature, high saturation magnetization and Curie point, high electrical resistivity and chemically most stable. Copper may be Jahn Teller ion with magnetic moment one within the literature only few studies on copper substituted nickel ferrite is reported. We have prepared a series of copper substituted nickel ferrite with the formula  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  ( $x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$  and  $1.0$ ) using ceramic technique. Here, we report our results on structural and cation distribution studies for  $x = 0.0, 0.4$  and  $0.8$  samples.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The polycrystalline samples of  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  ( $x = 0.0, 0.4, 0.8$ ) were prepared by solid state reaction technique [5]. A.R. grade oxides of corresponding ions ( $NiO$ ,  $CuO$  and  $Fe_2O_3$ ) were mixed in stoichiometric proportion. Grinding using agate mortar (4 h) was dispensed for every sample. The samples were pre-sintered at 1293 K

for 12 h. The sintered powder is again reground and sintered at 1353 K for 14 h. Then the powder of samples compressed into pellets of 10 mm diameter and about 1gm mass mechanical press with pressure 6 ton/inch<sup>2</sup> and sintered at 1273K for 12 h. The samples were furnace cooled to room temperature. The prepared samples were characterized by X-ray powder diffractometer within the  $2\theta$  range  $20^\circ-80^\circ$  at room temperature to substantiate single phase spinel structure. The cation distribution studies were carried out using diffraction method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**XRD (X-ray diffraction):** Mixed spinel ferrites system of  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  ( $x = 0.0, 0.4, 0.8$ ) under investigation has been structurally investigated by diffraction. The XRD patterns showed in fig 1 indicate that the samples have single phase cubic spinel structure. The Bragg's peaks are sharp and intense. The lattice parameters are calculated using XRD data and are given in Table-1. It's observed from Table-1 that lattice constant increases very slowly with increase in copper content 'x'. The little variation within the lattice parameter with copper substitution will be explained on the idea of very close ionic radii of nickel (0.69Å) and copper (0.72Å) [6]. The ionic radii of nickel and copper are approximately near one another and hence there's not much variation in the lattice constant.

Hopping length

The distance between magnetic ions, hopping lengths ( $L_A$  and  $L_B$ ) in tetrahedral A-sites [7] and octahedral B-sites [8] is estimated and values are given in Table 1. Fig.2 shows the relation between the hopping lengths in tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites as a function of Cu content x. The distance between the magnetic ions increases because Cu content x increases. This may be explained on the idea of difference in ionic radii of constituent ions  $Ni^{2+}$  and  $Cu^{2+}$ .

Bond length

The bond length  $R_A$  (is the shortest distance between A site cations and oxygen ion) and  $R_B$  (is the shortest distance between



“STRUCTURAL AND  $\eta_B$  STUDY OF  $\text{In}^{3+}$  SUBSTITUTED YTTRIUM IRON GARNET”

VIDHATE R.G.<sup>1\*</sup>, KAVADE R.B.<sup>2</sup>, BHANDARI J.M.<sup>3</sup>, JADHAV K.M.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed., <sup>2</sup>Bhagwan Mahavidyalaya, Ashti, Beed., <sup>3</sup>Gandhi college Kada, Beed., <sup>4</sup>Department of physics Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, India. Email: rgvidhate@rediffmail.com

Received: 25 January 2020, Revised and Accepted: 17 March 2020

ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To prepare and study the  $\text{In}^{3+}$  substituted yttrium iron garnet with reference to structural parameters and IR spectra

**Materials and Methods:**  $\text{In}^{3+}$  was added in to yttrium iron garnet (YIG) with a nominal composition of  $\text{Y}_3\text{In}_x\text{Fe}_{5-x}\text{O}_{12}$  with  $x= 0.0, 0.2$  and  $0.6$ . The Samples were prepared by a solid-state sintering method. The samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction technique. The X-ray diffraction studies of compositions revealed the formation of single phase cubic structure with lattice constant ranging from  $12.37\text{\AA}$  to  $12.44\text{\AA}$ . The FTIR spectra of typical samples are taken in the range of  $500\text{--}4000\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

**Results:** IR spectra show typical absorption bands indicating the garnet nature of samples.

**Conclusion:** Magnetron number ' $\eta_B$ ' decreases with increasing  $\text{In}^{3+}$  content  $x$ .

**Keywords:** Yttrium iron garnet, indium, structural properties and magnetron number.

INTRODUCTION

Mixed metal oxides with iron (III) oxides as their main component are known as ferrites. Historically ferrites represent an important category of materials, which are in great demands due to their numerous applications in many fields. The electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites are strongly dependent on their chemical composition and their method of preparation [1, 2]. It is important to optimize the electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites, for desired applications. Due to their interesting properties scientists, researchers and engineers are still interested in designing the various types of ferrites material substituted with different cations with different valencies and prepared by different techniques.

In the various types of ferrites rare earth garnet especially yttrium iron garnet (YIG) is of great importance for scientist and technologist because of their applications in microwave communication devices such as circulators, oscillators, gyrators and phase shifters because of its small ferromagnetic resonance line-width, high electrical resistivity and low dielectric loss in microwave regions in many fields [3]. Yttrium iron garnet (YIG) is microwave ferrite, which in polycrystalline form has specific characteristics. The magnetic and crystallographic properties of the magnetic iron garnet have been studied by many workers [4-7]. Substituted iron garnets have found extensive use in wide band non reciprocal microwave devices [8].

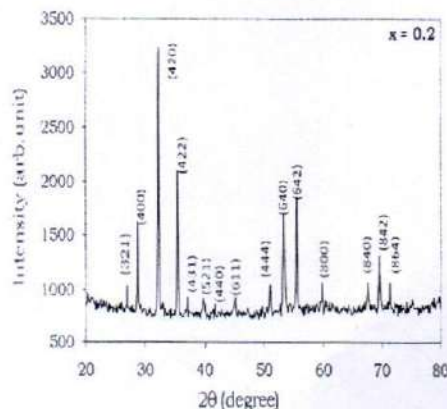
Experimental

The samples of  $\text{In}^{3+}$  substituted  $\text{Y}_3\text{In}_x\text{Fe}_{5-x}\text{O}_{12}$  garnets with  $x = 0.0, 0.2$  and  $0.6$  were prepared by well-known double sintering ceramic method in which a molar ratio of analytical  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  (all 99.99% pure AR grade chemicals, Mumbai) were mixed thoroughly in stoichiometric proportions and then ground to very fine powder by using agate mortar for about 3 hr. These mixtures in powder form were pre-sintered in a Indfur Programmable muffle furnace at  $1200\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hr and cooled to room temperature slowly at the rate of  $2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ . The samples were reground and re-fired at  $1350\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 hr and slowly cooled to room temperature at the rate of  $2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ , and then reground for 1 hr. The fine powdered sample was pelletized under the pressure  $5\text{ ton}/\text{inch}^2$ .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mixed garnet ferrites system under investigation has been structurally investigated by X-ray diffraction technique. The typical

XRD pattern shows the reflections namely (321), (400), (420), (422), (431), (521), (611), (444), (640), (642), (800), (842). No extra peaks other than cubic structure have been observed in the XRD pattern. The Bragg peaks are sharp and intense. The lattice parameters are calculated using XRD data and are given in table-1. It is observed from table-1 that lattice constant increases with increase in indium content 'x'. The ionic radii of yttrium ( $0.89\text{\AA}$ )  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  is ( $0.67\text{\AA}$ ) and indium ( $0.81\text{\AA}$ ) hence we observe variation in the lattice parameter with indium substitution. The bulk density of all samples was measured using Archimedes principle and values are tabulated in table-1. Bulk density increases with increase in indium content 'x'. Using the values of molecular weight and volume of the sample X-ray density was calculated. The values of X-ray density are also listed in Table-1. X-ray density increase with composition 'x'. The observed variation in X-ray density is attributed to increase in volume of the samples. The crystallographic parameters (lattice constant, X-ray density) are in good agreement with reported values [9]. The most intense peak (420) of XRD pattern was used to evaluate particle size of the samples. The particle size was calculated by using Scherer's formula, the values of particle size for all the composition is listed in Table 1.



## 9. Role of Renewable Energy Sources in Maharashtra

**J. M. Bhandari**

Department of Physics, A. J. V. P. M's Gandhi College, Kada, Tal - Ashti, Dist - Beed.

**R. G. Vidhate**

Anandrao Dhonde alias Babaji College, Kada, Tal - Ashti, Dist - Beed

**R. B. Kavade**

Bhagwan Mahavidyalaya Ashti, Dist - Beed.

**K. M. Jadhav**

Department of Physics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

### Abstract

Maharashtra has been one of the most industrialized and urbanized states in the country. The role of electric energy in our daily life is increasing exponentially. There is a rapid increase of productivity in industrial as well as agricultural sectors. It is of paramount importance to provide an economical as well as well-managed substitute of electric energy to the society. The renewable energy can be the only solution for energy crisis in this new millennium. It is critical that Maharashtra should implement a comprehensive renewable energy policy with a focus on promoting large scale solar projects in both urban and rural areas of the state. In this paper an attempt has been made to cover the present renewable energy sources available in Maharashtra.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy, Solar, Wind, Hydro, Biomass.

### Introduction

Renewable energy sources also called non-conventional energy are sources that are continuously replenished by natural processes. For example, solar energy, wind energy, bio-energy, hydropower etc., are some of the examples of renewable energy sources. A renewable energy system converts the energy found in sunlight, wind, falling-water, sea waves, geothermal heat, or biomass into a form, we can use such as heat or electricity. Most of the renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from sun and wind and can never be exhausted, and therefore they are called renewable.

However, most of the world's energy sources are derived from conventional sources- fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gases. These fuels are often termed non-renewable energy sources. Although, the available quantity of these fuels is extremely large, they are

## 21. Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Indian's Aspect

**R. G. Vidhate**

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada Dist. Beed.

**R. B. Kavade**

Bhagwan Mahavidyalaya, Ashti

**J. M. Bhandari**

Gandhi College, Kada.

### Abstract

Ongoing concerns about climate change have made nonconventional sources of energy an important component of the world energy consumption portfolio. Nonconventional sources of energy technologies could reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by replacing fossil fuels in the power generation industry and the transportation sector. Because of some negative and irreversible externalities in conventional energy production, it is necessary to develop and promote renewable energy supply technologies and demand for nonconventional sources of energy. Power generation using nonconventional sources of energy should be increased in order to decrease the unit cost of generation. Energy consumption depends on several factors including economic progress, population, energy prices, weather, and technology.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy Source, Smart Grid, Technology, Distribute Energy Resource

### Introduction

The primary and most universal measure of all kinds of work by human beings and nature is energy. Everything what happens the world is the expression of flow of energy in one of its forms. Energy is the major input to drive the life cycle and improve it. Consumption of energy is done for the development of the mankind. In future, improvement in the living standard of the mankind, industrialization of the developing countries and the global demand for energy will increase with the every growing population. The development of infrastructure plays a significant role to sustain economic growth. The power sector is one of the major significant

## 21. Renewable Energy Sources and its Applications

**R. B. Kavade**

Bhagwan (Arts, Commerce and Science) Mahavidyalaya, Ashti, Dist. Beed.

**R. G. Vidhate**

A. D. College Kada, Dist. Beed.

**J. M. Bhandari**

Gandhi College, Kada, Dist. Beed.

**V. L. Khedkar**

Bhagwan (Arts, Commerce and Science) Mahavidyalaya, Ashti, Dist. Beed.

**S. J. Shukla**

P. G. & Research Center, Deogiri College, Aurangabad.

### Abstract

Energy is that the basic requirement for human life. Actually agriculture, industry, transportation, communication and every one other economic activity consume an outsized amount of energy. Overall development of a nation is judged from the quantity of energy it produces and consumes in reference to its size & population. Most of the world's energy sources are derived from conventional sources-fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gases. These fuels are often termed non-renewable energy sources. The available quantities of those fuels are extremely large but finite then within the future renewable energy sources should be used. A renewable energy system converts the energy found in sunlight, wind, falling-water, sea waves, geothermal heat, or biomass into a form, we'll use like heat or electricity. Most of the renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from sun and wind and should never be exhausted, and thus they're called renewable.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy, Solar, Wind, Hydro, Biopower.

### Introduction

Present energy consumption patterns are unsustainable leading to a large scale destruction of environment and natural capital resources of earth. At present most of the energy needs are met through fossil fuels and oil. Therefore developing countries are dependent on oil imports for their energy needs. The Electricity supply in rural areas of India is abysmal. Though the govt has succeeded in providing electricity to large groups of Indian villages through Grid based electricity, the availability has its limitations. Indian villages suffer with rampant power cuts and illegal power usages. At present there are about two billion people

## “संस्कृत भाषा का विज्ञान पर प्रभाव”

डॉ. चौधरी के. बी.

हिंदी विभाग, एस.के. गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड.

विश्व की अमर भाषा जो है वह संस्कृत भाषा है। अपने विशाल साहित्य में संस्कृत का विकास इतना दिखाई देता है। उस भाषा का निर्माण नव नवीन शब्दों में दिखाई देता है। संस्कृत भाषा का अखंड प्रवाह पाँच सहस्र वर्षों का है। भारत में आर्यभाषा से सर्वाधिक महत्व संस्कृत भाषा में मिलता है। इसका स्वरूप व्यापक है। ग्रंथ निर्माण की क्षमता दूसरे भाषा से सर्वाधिक संस्कृत भाषा में मिलती है। विश्व में संस्कृत भाषा पर ज्यादा अध्ययन मिलता है। विज्ञान के अनुसार संस्कृत भाषा सिमित क्षेत्र में बाली जाती है। संस्कृत विषय में व्याख्यान होते हैं और उसीका अर्थ पंडीतजी अनपढ़ और गँवार लोगो से करते हैं। हिंदुओं के पवित्र धर्मविधी में संस्कृत का अध्ययन लोगो से मनन और पठण किया जाता है। भाषा उच्चारण में बहुत ही कठीण पाई जाती है। आज संस्कृत की तरह अंग्रेजी भी कठीण है परंतु अंग्रेजी का स्वीकार हम करते हैं। आज हमारी हिंदी संस्कृत को तोड़ मरोडकर बनाई गयी भाषा है। हमारे वेद पुर्णतः संस्कृत से भरे हुए हैं। आधुनिक विज्ञान का जन्म संस्कृत के ग्यान के बाहर आने से हुआ है। संस्कृत भाषा पौराणिक भाषा में से एक भाषा दिखाई देती है। संस्कृत भाषा इंद्रधनुष्य की भाँती सतरंगी शब्दवाली है। भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य विचारवंतो ने विभिन्न प्रकार की व्याख्या प्रसुत की है। संस्कृत शब्द का विज्ञानो पर बहुत प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। विज्ञानो में संस्कृती से जुडी घटना का वर्णन पाने को मिलता है। “संस्कृत शब्द का संबंध संस्कार से है जिसका अर्थ संशोधन करना उत्तम बनना परिष्कार करना, अंग्रेजी शब्द कल्चर में वही धातु है जो एग्रीकल्चर में है।” हिन्दी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में संस्कृत शब्द अर्थ है। व्यक्ती जीवन को समृद्ध बनाना, उसका विकास करना वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी प्रदान करना, पौराणिक होकर उसी में बदलाव करना, उसे विज्ञानो का साथ जोडना यही संस्कृत का मूल अर्थ माना जाता है।

हिन्दी के लेखक डॉ. रामधारी सिंह दिनकर के विचारों में संस्कृत की जगह सभ्यता का व्यक्तीत्व प्रस्तुत किया है। उनके विचारों से संस्कृत सभ्यता एक महान चीज होती है। यह सभ्यता जैसे दुध में मखन है। वैसी तो सभ्यता खुब टिकाऊ होती है। सभ्याता की सामग्री टूटफटकर बनती है। लेकिन संस्कृत का विनाश उतनी आसान नहीं हो सकता। अध्ययन की समग्र परिभाषा से संस्कृत का निष्कर्ष विज्ञानों से जुडा हुआ दिखाई देता है।

संस्कृत संबंधी विज्ञान :

संस्कृत मानव जीवन के विज्ञान में विकसित करने का काम करती है। विज्ञान के कर्तव्य पर बल देकर उनका उच्चारण करना उनके आदर्श को उच्चकोटी में लाना यह संस्कृत आदर्श प्रधान बनाती है। जो की मानव जीवन में प्रविष्ट होकर उसे नियंत्रित करती है। मानव जीवन संस्कृत वैज्ञानिक तौर पर उसके अवयवों को विकसित करती है। जैसे की उसी के हाथ पाँव नेत्र कर्ण को विकसित करती है। मानवीय संवेदना को जोडने का काम संस्कृत करती है। संस्कृती की इसी खुबी को समझते हुए जर्मनी में भी चौदा से अधिक युनिवर्सिटी में



## Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of new thiazolyl-1,2,3-triazolyl-alcohol derivatives

Shivaji Jagadale<sup>1,2</sup> · Abhijit Chavan<sup>1</sup> · Abhijit Shinde<sup>1</sup> · Vilas Sisode<sup>3</sup> · Vivek D. Bobade<sup>4</sup> · Pravin C. Mhaske<sup>1</sup>

Received: 20 January 2020 / Accepted: 30 March 2020  
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2020

### Abstract

A new series of 1-(4-methyl-2-aryl-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)-2-(4-aryl-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)ethanol (6a-t) have been synthesized by a click reaction of 2-azido-1-(4-methyl-2-phenylthiazol-5-yl)ethanone (3a-e) with substituted ethynylbenzene (4a-c) followed by reduction with sodiumborohydride. The newly synthesized 1-(4-methyl-2-aryl-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)-2-(4-aryl-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)ethanol derivatives were screened for in vitro antibacterial activity against a Gram negative strains, *Escherichia coli* (National Collection of Industrial Microorganisms, NCIM 2574), a Gram positive strain *Staphylococcus albus* (NCIM 2178) and in vitro antifungal activity against *Candida albicans* (NCIM 3100), *Aspergillus niger* (American Type Culture Collection, ATCC 504), *Rhodotorula glutinis* (NCIM 3168), and *Penicillium chrysogenum* (NCIM 737). Eight thiazolyl-1,2,3-triazolyl-alcohol derivatives 6a, 6i, 6j, 6k, 6m, 6n, 6o, and 6p, reported promising antifungal activity against *A. niger* with minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) 31.25–62.5 µg/mL. Compounds 6d, 6m, and 6p showed good antibacterial activity against *S. albus*. It was revealed that, 4-chlorophenyl and 4-fluorophenyl group at position-2 of thiazole ring reported good activity against *A. niger*. The substantial antimicrobial activity of 1-(4-methyl-2-aryl-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)-2-(4-aryl-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)ethanol derivatives suggested that, these compounds could assist in the development of lead compounds as a treatment against microbial infection.

**Keywords** Thiazole · 1,2,3-Triazole · Click reaction · Antibacterial activity · Antifungal activity

**Supplementary information** The online version of this article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00044-020-02540-5>) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ Pravin C. Mhaske  
mhaskepc18@gmail.com

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry—Postgraduation, S. P. Mandali's Sir Parashurambhau College (affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University), Tilak Road, Pune 411 030, India
- <sup>2</sup> Department of Chemistry, S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P. H. Gandhi Commerce College (affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Kada, Tal. Ashli, District Beed 414202, India)
- <sup>3</sup> Department of Chemistry, Abasaheb Garware College (affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University), Pune, India
- <sup>4</sup> Department of Chemistry—Postgraduation, H. P. T. Arts and R. Y. K. Science College (affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University), Nashik 422005, India

### Introduction

Combating infection has become one of the major challenges to global health, food security and development. The resistance to antimicrobial drugs threatens the effective prevention and treatment of an increasing range of bacterial and fungal infections. Future health management such as surgery, organ transplantation, cancer chemotherapy and diabetes treatments will become a high risk issue without efficient antibiotics (WHO report 2018, Aslam et al. 2018, Fisher et al. 2018)

Azoles are an important class of heterocyclic compounds which exhibit a large spectrum of biological activities (Sheehan et al. 1999, Allen et al. 2015, Choi et al. 2014) against infectious diseases. 1,3-Thiazole containing compounds exhibit a broad spectrum of biological activities (Mark et al. 2005) such as antifungal (Gaikwad et al. 2012, Pail et al. 2015) antibacterial (Tomasic et al. 2015, Brvar et al. 2012, Mhaske et al. 2017, Shelke et al. 2012) antimycobacterial (Abhale et al. 2015, 2016, 2017), antimalarial (Bueno et al. 2016), antioxidant (Jaishree et al. 2012), anti-inflammatory (Rostomet et al. 2009), and antiviral (Liet al.

## Applications of Complex Numbers

Dr. Aruna M. Kulkarni

Dept. of Mathematics

Gandhi College, Kada - 414202, Maharashtra, India

### Abstract:

In 16<sup>th</sup> century Italian Mathematician Gerolamo Cardano is credited with introducing complex numbers. Complex numbers are an obligatory content of Mathematics education. A complex number is a number of the form  $a+ib$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ . More generally Complex numbers have many applications in Real life. Complex numbers are used in Electronics, Signal processing, Radar, Air traffic, Biology, Electrical engineering, Fluid dynamics, Quantum mechanics, Vibration analysis etc.

### Introduction:

In 16<sup>th</sup> century Italian Mathematician Gerolamo Cardano is credited with introducing complex numbers. The need of complex number is while solving the formula we are at the stage that negative in square root to simplify the zero.

Complex numbers are an obligatory content of Mathematics education.

Definition: A Complex number is a number which can be expressed in the form  $a+ib$  where  $a$  &  $b$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ . The algebraic operations addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are defined on complex numbers. Complex numbers have many applications in real life.

#### 1. Application of complex numbers in Electronics.

In Electronics the state of a circuit element is described by two real numbers i.e. Voltage ( $v$ ) across it and current ( $I$ ) flowing through it. But it is better to describe this by a single complex number  $Z = V + iI$

#### 1. Application of complex numbers in Electronics.

In Electronics the state of a circuit element is described by two real numbers i.e. Voltage ( $v$ ) across it and current ( $I$ ) flowing through it. But it is better to describe this by a single complex number  $Z = V + iI$

Also circuit element possess a capacitance  $C$  and an inductance  $L$  which describe its tendency to resist changes in voltage and current respectively. Which is also easy to express it as a single complex number  $W$  as  $W = C + iL$

Air traffic control was impossible if there were no complex numbers. The calculations using real numbers to track a plane in real time would take a lot of time while complex numbers make it easy.

**Conclusion :**

This article will inspire many young mathematicians to understand better what complex numbers are, how you can compute with complex numbers and applications of complex numbers.

**References :**

1. Complex Variables and Applications, James Brown and Churchill
2. Advanced Engineering Mathematics, 2nd edition by Dr. Remadevi S.
3. Complex Analysis with Applications, by Nakhle H. Asmar and Loukas Grafakos.
4. Complex Variables: Theory and Applications, second edition H.S. Kasana.
5. Complex Variables, Introduction and Applications , second edition J. Ablowitz, Athanassios S. Fokas.





217

## Evaluation of Optical Traits of Urea Doped Thiourea Zinc Sulphate (U-ZTS) Metal Complex Crystal for NLO Applications

Siddique Aneesa Fatema<sup>a</sup>, Y. B. Rasal<sup>a</sup>, R. B. Kulkarni<sup>b</sup>, M. D. Shirsat<sup>b</sup>,  
S. S. Hussaini<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Crystal Growth Laboratory, Department of Physics, Milliya Arts, Science & Management Science College,  
Beed-431122, Maharashtra, India.

<sup>b</sup>RUSA Centre for Advanced Sensor Technology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad – 431004 (MS) INDIA

\* Corresponding Author: S. S. Hussaini

**Abstract:** Present research work focuses on evaluation of the impact of urea doping on thiourea zinc sulphate metal complex crystal (ZTS). Traditional slow evaporation solution growth technique was preferred at ambient temperature for the growth of Urea doped thiourea zinc sulphate (U-ZTS) metal complex crystal. This investigation deals with the study of optical properties transmittance, band gap, refractive index, reflectance, extinction coefficient of Urea doped thiourea zinc sulphate (U-ZTS) metal complex crystal. Kurtz-Perry SHG test pointed the nonlinearity of Urea doped thiourea zinc sulphate (U-ZTS) metal complex crystal.

**Keywords:** Crystal growth, Urea, Thiourea Zinc Sulphate Kurtz-Perry SHG test, extinction coefficient

Date of Submission: 03-03-2020

Date of Acceptance: 18-03-2020

### I. Introduction

Non linear optical (NLO) materials have attracted much attention due to their major role in emerging photonic and optoelectronic technology [1-2]. The recent search in concentrated on organo-metallic NLO materials due to remixing of large non linearity, high resistance to laser induced damage with good mechanical hardness [3-4]. The NLO properties of some complexes of thiourea have attracted significant attention in the last few years because both organic and inorganic compound in it contribute specifically to the process of second harmonic generation [5-7]. Examples of these complexes are Bis thiourea zinc acetate (BTZA) [8] and cadmium thiourea acetate (CTA) [9]. Urea thiourea mercuric sulphate and Urea thiourea mercuric chloride have been already reported. Nonlinear optical (NLO) material Zinc tris (thiourea) sulphate (ZTS) is a best alternative for potassium dihydrogen phosphate crystals in frequency-doubling and laser fusion due to their properties high optical transparency, low refractive index, low reflectance low extinction coefficient, widened band gap, Second harmonic generation efficiency 1.2 times that of KDP, growth from solution by slow evaporation [10-20]. Urea thiourea mercuric sulphate and urea thiourea mercuric chloride [21], Urea thiourea copper have been already reported [22]. In the present investigation attempt have been made to grow optical clear crystal of ZTS doped 0.3M% urea (U-ZTS) by slow evaporation technique.

### II. Experimental Procedure

Zinc Thiourea Sulphate (ZTS) salt was synthesized using AR grade zinc sulphate and thiourea in 1:3 molar concentration. Prepared salt was further purified by repeated crystallizations. The calculated amount of salt was dissolved in the deionized water to achieve the super saturated solution. 0.3M% urea was doped to the super saturated solution of ZTS and Stirred for 5 hours at constant speed to achieve homogeneity throughout the volume. The purity of 0.3M% urea doped ZTS (U-ZTS) is achieved by successive recrystallization. Good quality crystals were grown over period of 30 days. The grown crystal of U-ZTS is shown in Fig 1.

218

## Additions to Algal Flora of Banganga Project

Prakash B. Jadhavar

Department of Botany, Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,  
Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed-414202 (M.S.), India

### Abstract

Osmanabad district forms part of Godavari Basin and Manjra Sub basin whereas Manjra, Sina, Tema, Bori, Benitura and Banganga are the main rivers which are flowing through the district. Author has earlier described the algal taxa belonging to chlorophyceae, and cyanophyceae from Banganga project of Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. Present paper deals with the further addition of taxa from the study area. During the present study the algal members of Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae were noted from the study area and presented in the present communication.

**Key words:** Additions, Algae, Flora, Banganga

### Introduction

The Banganga Project is built up on Banganga River near Songiri and Bhongiri village of Bhoom tehsil in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. The study of algal flora of water reservoir was carried out to explore the algal diversity of the water reservoir. Algae are widely present at the waterbody. The algal structure ranges from unicellular mucilaginous colonies to multicellular compact forms which show considerable diversity in form and adaptation to their distinctive environment (Krishnamurthy, 2000). During present study, the chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and cyanophyceae ae algal taxa was observed.

### Materials and Methods

Random sampling technique has been used for collection of algal samples. Different locations of the Banganga Project were selected for the present study. Sample collections were made for 2 consecutive years (2014-2016), from October to January. The algal samples were preserved in 4% formalin. Identification of taxa was carried out by using Desikachary (1959), Jadhavar and Papdiwal (2016), Krishnamurthy (2000), Philipose (1967), Prescott (1951), Ramnathan (1964), Rath and Adhikary (2005) and Sarode and Kamat (1984), and other relevant literature.



Atharva Publications

Reinventing Academic Libraries (VOL - II)

National Conference Papers  
RALNESDACO 2020

Copyright © All rights reserved.

ISBN : 978-81-944866-8-8

Publisher & Printer  
Mr. Yuvraj Mali

Atharva Publications

Dhule : 17, Devidas Colony,  
Varkhedi Road, Dhule - 424001.

Contact : 9405206230

Jalgaon : Shop No. 2, 'Nakshatra' Apt., Housing Society,  
Shahu Nagar, Opp. Teli Samaj Mangal Karyalaya,  
Jalgaon - 423001.

Contact : 0257-2253666, 9764694797

Email : [atharvapublications@gmail.com](mailto:atharvapublications@gmail.com)

Web : [www.atharvapublications.com](http://www.atharvapublications.com)

In Association with  
Maharashtra University and College Librarians Association

First Edition  
7<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Type Setting  
Atharva Publications

Price  
Rs. 950/-

*Disclaimer: The authors are solely responsible for the contents of the papers compiled in the volume of book. The publishers or editors (Maharashtra University and College Librarians Association) do not take responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors if any purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such error to the publishers or editors to avoid discrepancies in future.*

# Resource Sharing in Libraries Role of Consortia

Dr. Thorwe Rajkumar Hiranjan

Librarian,

Smt. S.K.gandhi Arts, Amolok Science & P.H.gandhi  
Commerce College Kada.

## RESOURCE SHARING IN LIBRARIES ROLE OF CONSORTIA

### INTRODUCTION

At the global level Internet and at the national and local level several library networks came in vogue and databases created for information sharing. In recent years availability of information resources in digital or electronic medium has further facilitated exchange of information resources among libraries, thus creating favorable condition for increased resource sharing. Emergence of library consortia is a very promising development in this direction.

**KEY NOTES:** Resources, Information Resources, Mobilisation Library, Community,

### Defination

Before taking up various issues relating to resource sharing in digital era and the role of consortia in this sphere, it is necessary to briefly define the concepts of 'information resource', and 'resource sharing'.

**Information Resource** The concept of information resource is often not defined properly. The documents held by a library provide information sought by users and hence called information sources and more precisely documentary information sources. But such documents are also referred to as information resources. That is, the terms 'information sources' and 'information resources' are used interchangeably. But it is to be noted that an information source only provides information, but a resource is one, which like capital or labour, gives rise to something new. As a library generates all its services on the basis of the information sources available with it, such sources are called information resources.

Libraries have so long been procuring information resources in traditional printed format. But today these resources are available in various other formats, such as audio-visual, digital, etc. However, resources in electronic format i.e. e-resources have become more popular these days, because of their distinct advantages.

**Resource Sharing** Keeping the above in view, if we now try to define resource sharing, it will not merely mean mutual sharing of information sources available in different libraries, it will mean utilizing the information sources of one library for generating services by another library.

**View** However, information resources and library resources may not be taken as synonymous terms. Information resources are only one type of library resources. A library has other resources too, which together with the information resources enable it to serve its users, such as library staff and library equipment. Thus in a broader perspective resource sharing may involve sharing of these resources too. In this sense connotation of the terms 'library Cooperation' and 'Resource Sharing' will be almost same.

### Development of Consortia

The term 'consortium' literally means "temporary cooperation of several powers or large interests to effect some common purpose" [1]. A library consortium is "a community (acooperative) of two or more information agencies which have formally agreed to coordinate, cooperate in, or consolidate certain functions to achieve mutual objectives"[5]. More specifically, it is "a group of libraries that agree to pool their resources by allowing the users of each institution some type of access to the resources of all other institutions, either through inter-library loan or borrowing privileges" [4]. In fact "library consortium is a community of value creating entities, generating value through an aggregation of library units within and across organizations. The value creation could be enhanced through resource sharing processes, products and service offerings of the participating library units in a consortium" [2]. As indicated, the idea of consortium is not new. There were instances of several libraries coming together voluntarily for the mutual benefit of the respective users just like cooperatives. It was the earliest stage of library cooperation. In the second stage computerized networks came into vogue for sharing of resources. Till this period the library resources were mainly in traditional printed format. The networks created their bibliographical databases. The users of the participating libraries could get the required documents from other libraries through document delivery service. With the advent of e-resources, the concept of consortia has been mooted mainly for acquisition of e-journals. The term was originally being used in commercial and



  
**Principal**  
Smt. Amolok Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandali  
Shrimati Shantabal Kantilal Gandhi  
Arts, Amolok Science, Panalal Hiranjan  
Gandhi Commerce College  
Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed