



Anand Charitable Sanstha, Ashti's
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya,
(Arts, Commerce and Science)
Kada, Tal. Ashti. Dist. Beed 414 202 (Maharashtra)

Criteria III

3.3.1 Research Papers - 2017-2018



Phone

+02441-2396210
+91 9421404246



Contact

admkada@gmail.com
www.admkada.com



Address

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji
Mahavidyalaya Kada, Taq-Ashti,
District-Beed 414 202 (M.S.)



UGC Approved

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by **NAAC B++ Grade** with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

Interdisciplinary National Conference on

**Recent Trends in
Social Sciences & Commerce**

27th February 2018

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal

Trend and Development of E-Banking

Prin. Dr. H. G. Vidhate
Anandrao Dhonde Alias
Babaji College Kada.
Tal. Ashti. Dist. Beed-414202
Email. dr.vidhate@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Information technology is becoming an important factor in the future development of financial services industry, especially the banking industry. The banking sector is based on sharing of information, which itself heavily relies on information and communication technology in order to acquire, analyze and deliver data to all relevant users. The ICT is crucial not only for information analysis, but also enables the banking sector to differentiate its offer from competitors and thereby make it a market leader. In this context, banking sector are obliged to continuously innovate and update their marketing strategies in order to closely meet the demands and the requirements of the individual customers.

(**Keywords:** E-banking, Online-banking, Mobile banking, Electronic money.)

Introduction

The term of e-banking varies amongst researches partially because electronic banking refers to several types of services through which bank customers can request information and carry out most retail banking services via computer, television or mobile phone describes that it as an electronic connection between bank and customer in order to prepare, manage and control financial transactions. E-banking is form of banking, where funds are transferred through an exchange of electronic signals between financial institutions, rather than the exchange of cash, checks, or other negotiable instruments. The ownership of funds and transfers of funds between financial institutions are recorded on computer systems connected by telephone lines. Customer's identification is by access code, such as a password or Personal Identification Number instead of a signature on a check or other physical document. E-banking involves individual and corporate clients, and includes bank transfers, payments and settlements, documentary collections and credits, corporate and household lending, card business and some others .

Banking has never been more important to our society than it is today. The advance of communication and computer technology and the availability of the Internet have made it possible that one can do most banking transactions from a remote location even without stepping into a physical financial structure - that is, the emerging of e-banking The way Bill Gates announced that «banking is essential, banks are not». This quotation means that the traditional bank branch is going to vanish in order to be surrogated by electronic banking which continues to attract new users. The banking industry believes that by adopting new technology, the banks will be able to improve customer service level and tie their customers closer to the bank. Meanwhile, the banking industry has been also looking for new methods to expand its customer base and to counteract the aggressive marketing effort of those non-traditional banking entities

International Journal of Management and Economics

Vol. I No.: 01
January- 2018

CHETAN PUBLICATIONS, AURANGABAD- INDIA

E-Service Marketing in E-Commerce

Prin. Dr. H. G. Vidhate

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada.

Tq-Ashti; Distt- Beed-414202 Email-dr.vidhate@yahoo.com

Abstract

We offer fundamental Internet marketing and SEO services that we explain here, and we offer individualized services and personal coaching for social media marketing. Our business blogging services site goes into considerable detail about this important part of social media marketing.

From our offices in the Denver, Colorado, metro area, we search engine optimization services and Internet marketing to small and mid-sized businesses in Colorado – including Aurora, Boulder, Broomfield, Centennial, Denver, Englewood, Greenwood Village, Lakewood, Littleton, Northglenn, Parker, Thornton, Westminster, and Wheat ridge – and across the country.

(Keywords: - Internet, Market research, Surveys, Sampling E-Commerce)

Introduction

Our goal is always the long-term success of your website – a gradual increase in the number of referrals your site gets from the search engines. Your long-term success depends on your sustained commitment to making the content of your site better than the content of your competitors' sites. You can buy paid ads on the search engine results pages, of course, but your real goal is to be listed towards the top of the “generic” or “organic” listings. Some reports about how people ignore the paid ads on the top and to the left of the generic listings are sobering, by the way. At rate, pay-per-click should ordinarily be a temporary strategy. We

will be happy to discuss our basic services as well as long-term Internet marketing strategy with you.

When Allied Internet markets your Web site, you get the benefit of our years of experience with Web design, content development, programming, Internet marketing, and search engine optimization – as well as our experience working with tech support and account management personnel on behalf of our clients, including those at IT companies, Web hosting companies, and at advertising and marketing agencies. We have a seven-part Web site marketing process that focuses on fundamental search engine optimization. The first four parts are essential and should be done right away, and the other parts should be done on a regular schedule after the basics are in place.

Objectives of the study

Marketing researchers may use the Internet to meet three different types of research objectives:

1. They can study how the Internet is used as a marketing tool:
2. They can use the Internet as an alternative medium for traditional questionnaire surveys.
3. They can use the Internet to study Internet consumer behaviors.

Data Collection methods

The third dimension of our typology of Internet marketing survey designs is related to the data collection methods. Three different methods



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal
Vidyawarta®
Special Issue, January 2018

Dnyaneshwar Gramonnati Mandal's
Hon. Balasaheb Jadhav
Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ale

Tal. Junnar, Dist. Pune-412411.

NAAC Re-accredited with "B" Grade
Organized By

Department of Commerce
**National Conference on Recent Trends
in Commerce & Management**

Editor
Dr. Subhash Wadekar
Principal, B.J. College, Ale (Pune)



Sponsored by
Planning & Development,
Board of College & University Development (BCUD)
SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE.

asymmetries.

2. There is a trade-off between the openness of e-marketplaces and the level of confidence that firms using the marketplace will have about potential trading partners. Providers of the marketplaces can create mechanisms to increase the likelihood that both sides of the transaction are honoured. However, this is expensive and involves vetting of participants. This leads to more restricted access and probably favours the online transaction model, because this model is more likely to generate the revenue needed to finance the services provided.

References

1. Galvin, P., and Morkel, A., 2001, 'The Effect of Product Modularity on Industry Structure: The Case of the World Bicycle Industry', **Industry and Innovation**, Vol 8 No 1: 31-47
2. Garicano, L., and Kaplan, S., 2000, 'The Effects of Business-to-Business E-Commerce on Transaction Costs', Working Paper 8017, Chicago, National Bureau of Economic Research. Available <http://www.nber.org/papers/w8017>
3. Gereffi, G., 2001, 'Beyond the Producer-Driven/Buyer-Driven Dichotomy: The Evolution of Global Value Chains in the Internet Era', *IDS Bulletin*, Vol 32 No 3: 30-40
4. Gereffi, G., and Kaplinsky, R., 2001, 'The Value of Value Chains', *IDS Bulletin*, Vol 32 No 3 (special issue)
5. Helper, S., 1993, 'An Exit-Voice Analysis of Supplier Relations: The Case of the US Automobile Industry', in G. Grabher (ed.) *The Embedded Firm*, London, Routledge: 141-160
6. Humphrey, J., 2000, 'Assembler-Supplier Relations in the Auto Industry: Globalisation and National Development', *Competition and Change*, Vol 4 No 3: 245-271
7. Humphrey, J., and Schmitz, H., 2000, 'Governance and Upgrading: Linking Industrial Cluster and Global Value Chain Research', *IDS Working Paper 120*, Brighton, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

45

E-Governance - A Challenge for India

Prin.Dr. H.G. Vidhate

Anandrao Dhonde Alis Babaj Collage, Kada,
Tal Ashti Dist Beed

Abstract

The emergence of Information and Communication Technology has provided means for faster and better communication, retrieval of data and utilization of information to its users. E-Governance is basically the application of ICT to provide government services to the citizens through internet. In developing countries like India, where literacy level is very low and even most of the people are living below poverty line, people are not even aware about the benefits of E-Governance activities and people do not use Information and Communication technologies to a much extent, there exist a number of problems to implement e-Governance activities. This research paper highlights the main challenges related to the implementation of e- Governance in India.

Keywords: - Internet, Market research, Surveys, Sampling E-Governance

Introduction

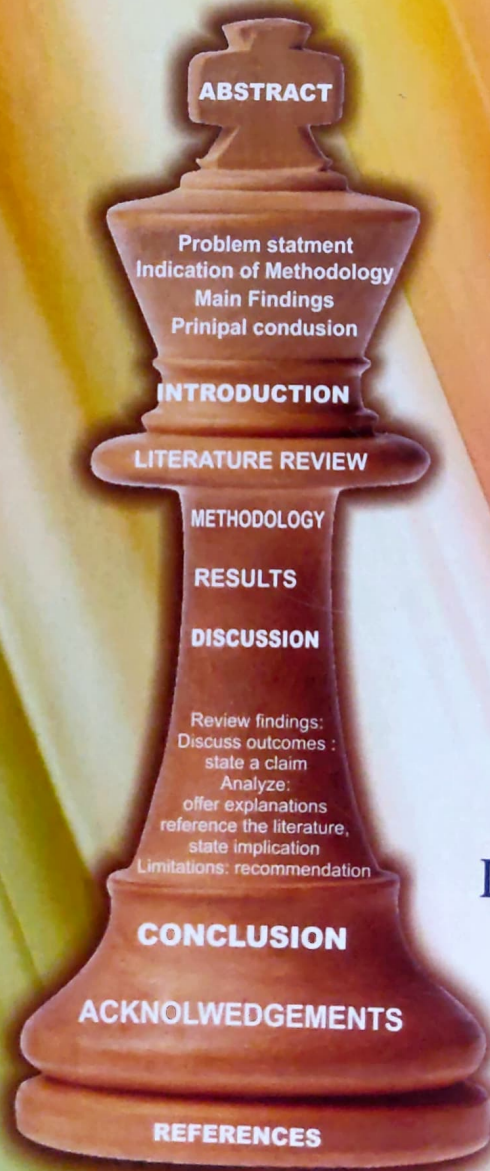
The term e-Government came into existence with the advent of government websites in late 1990s. E-Governance or electronic Governance refers to the use of Information and Communication Technologies to provide citizens and organizations with more convenient access to the government's services and information. In other words, e- Governance involves ICTs, especially the internet, to improve the delivery of government services to citizens, businesses and government agencies. It is not

Issue-35, Vol-01, November-2017

PrintingTM Area

International Multilingual Research Journal

Typical Research
Article Structure



ISSN 2394-5303



Editor

Dr.Bapu G.Gholap

www.vidyawarta.com

Dairy and Milk Marketing in India: Constraints and Opportunities

Dr. S. N. Waghule

Associate Professor & Research Guide,
Department of Commerce,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji college Kada

Abstract

Operation Flood and dairy co-operatives emerged in India as the largest rural employment scheme, enabling the modernization of the dairy sector to a level from where it can take off to meet not only the country's demand for milk and milk products but can also exploit global market opportunities. This study reviews the existing status of milk marketing and dairy co-operatives in India and provides recommendations to meet future challenges. The results of the study indicate that 80 percent of the milk produced by the rural producer is handled by an unorganized sector and the remaining 20 percent is handled by an organized sector. It is found that the dairy co-operatives play a vital role in alleviating rural poverty by augmenting rural milk production and marketing. Involvement of intermediaries; lack of bargaining power by the producers; and lack of infrastructure facilities for collection, storage, transportation, and processing are the major constraints which affect the prices received by producers in milk marketing. Milk quality, product development, infrastructure support development, and global marketing are found to be future challenges of India's milk marketing.

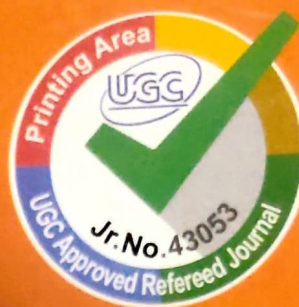
Keywords- Demand for milk and milk products, marketing. Milk quality, product development.

Dairying is a centuries-old tradition for millions of Indian rural households; domesticated animals have been an integral part of the farming systems from time immemorial. Milk contributes more to the national economy than any other farm commodity—more than 10.5 billion dollars in 2000-10. In the context of poverty and malnutrition, milk has a special role to play for its many nutritional advantages as well as providing supplementary income to some 70 million farmers in over 500,000 remote villages. More importantly, the farmers earn an average 27.3 percent of their income from dairying, with as high as 53 percent for landless and as low as 19 percent for the large farmers. Annual milk production in India has more than tripled in the last three decades, rising from 21 million tons in 1968 to an anticipated 80 million metric tons in 2010. This rapid growth and modernization is largely credited to the contribution of dairy co-operatives under the Operation Flood Project, assisted by many multilateral agencies including the European Union, the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, and World Food Program. Despite the impressive growth in milk production in the last three decades, productivity of dairy animals remains very low and milk-marketing systems primitive. Currently, more than 80 percent of the milk produced in the country is marketed by unorganized sectors and less than 20 percent by the organized sector. The organized sector involves government and co-operatives; the unorganized sector involves private organizations.

Marketing of the majority of the milk through unorganized sectors is likely to dissuade small dairy farmers from expanding production, which is absolutely necessary to keep up with the strong demand growth. In a recent study, Datta and Ganguly estimated Indian milk demand for 2020 under various GDP growth rates. The study reported that if the current



N 2394-5303



PrintingTM Area

**International Multilingual Research Journal
Issue-34, Vol-01, October 2017**

Editor

Dr.Bapu G.Gholap

www.vidyawarta.com

providing credit assistance to weaker sections. From the above study it is found that the profitability of RRBs is decreasing due to unmatched ratio of owned funds to borrowed funds as well as deposits and loans & advances of the RRBs. It is due to the policy decisions of the government, increase of private banking operations and money lenders.

REFERENCES:

1. Prasad, D. R. (2011, October). "Evaluating Performance of Regional Rural Banks: An Application of Camel Model". *Researchers World-Journal of Arts, Science and Commerce*, 2(4), 61-67.
2. Kanika, N. (2013, July). "Financial Performance Evaluation of RRB's in India". *International Journal of Management and Information Technology*, 4(2), 236-247.
3. Padmavathi, A. S. (2013, July). Growth and Performance of Regional Rural Banks in Andhra Pradesh: A Study on Deccan Grameena Bank. *PARIPEX – Indian Journal of Research*, 2(7), 164-166.
4. Naik, D. C. (2014, September). A Study on Financial Performance of Deccan Grameena Bank (Regional Rural Bank) in Telengana State in India. *International Journal of Advance Research in Computer Science and Management Studies*, 2(9).
5. Makandar, N.M. Profitability and Productivity Analysis of RRBs in India" 2010.
6. Government of India, Report of the Committee on Rural Banks, (Chairman-M, Narasimhan), New Delhi, 1975.
7. NABARD: Reports.
8. <https://www.nabard.org/financialreport.aspx?cid=505>.
9. http://www.abhinavjournal.com/images/Commerce_&_Management



Impact of Microfinance on Agriculture Industry

Dr. S. N. Waghule

Associate Professor & Research Guide,
Department of Commerce,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji college Kada

ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to investigate the impact of microfinance on industry performance. The findings explain that there is no as such impact of microfinance on agriculture industry performance in a country like India. Research problem is to find out whether Microfinance has positive impact on agriculture industry growth or not, what role is played by microfinance in under developing countries like Pakistan, are people aware of it. Five years secondary Data comprised on years 2008-2013 was collected from the Sindh Statistical Bureau based on GDP contribution on agricultural sector in accordance to disbursed, recovered and outstanding amount.

Keywords- microfinance on industry, impact on agriculture industry growth, role.

Introduction

Microfinance services are financial services that poor people desire and are willing to pay for. Microfinance has evolved an economic development approach intended to benefit low income groups. Financial services generally include savings and credit, and some micro finance organizations also provide insurance and payment services. Microfinance intuitions have been built for providing the benefits; lend money to the poor in the developing countries Economists. The aim of this research is to examine impact of microfinance

Sanshodhan Samiksha

Monthly Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Special Issue July- 2017



- ❑ **Chief Editor - Prof. Virag S. Gawande**
- ❑ **Editor - Dr. Sanjay J. Kothari**
- ❑ **Editor - Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit**

- PUBLISHED BY -

● AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE, AMRAVATI, MS. ●

E-GOVERNANCE STRATEGY:REDUCE CORREPTION*Dr. S.N.Waghule*

**Asso.Professor&Head Department of Commerce Anandrao Dhonde Alis Babaji
Collage Kada Tal Ashti Dist Beed**

Abstract:

Today corruption is increased day to day. Government tried to reduce it and increase the transparency, efficiency, and accountability in all the government services. This study focus on different Schemes of e-government that is helpful to rural people to develop the rural economy. This paper explore these schemes are really decrease the level of corruption in different states.E-governance is the application of information and technology and communication to transform the efficiency, effectiveness transference and accountability

Keywords: e-government, Developing Schemes, Types of corruption, tools to reduce corruption E-government policies against corruption.

INTRODUCTION:

E-governance is the application of information and technology and communication to transform the efficiency, effectiveness transference and accountability E-Governance originated in India during the seventies with a focus on in-house government applications in the areas of defense, economic monitoring, planning and the deployment of ICT to manage data intensive functions related to elections, census, tax administration, etc. The effort of the National Informatics Center to connect all the district headquarters during the eighties was a watershed. From the early nineties, e-governance has seen the use of IT for wide sectoral applications with policy emphasis on reaching out to rural areas and taking in greater inputs from NGOs and private sector as well. While the emphasis was initially on automation and computerization, later on forays began to be made into connectivity, networking, setting up systems for processing information and delivering services. At a micro level, this ranged from IT automation in individual departments, electronic file handling, and access to entitlements, public grievance systems, service delivery for high volume routine transactions such as payment of bills, tax dues to meeting poverty alleviation goals through the promotion of entrepreneurial models and provision of market information. The thrust has varied across initiatives, with some focusing on enabling the citizen-state interface for various government services, and others focusing on bettering livelihoods.

E-Government is about a process of reform in the way Governments work, share information and deliver services to external and internal clients. Specifically, E-Government harnesses information technologies to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. These technologies can serve a variety of different ends: better delivery of government services to citizens, improved interactions with business and industry, citizen empowerment through access to information, or more efficient government management. The resulting benefits can be less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth, and/or cost reductions.

Scope of the study:

The present paper is related to the study of Government Schemes. It is also related to the study to reduction corruption Government Policies.

MAH/MUL/03051/2012

ISSN:2319 9318



Oct. To Dec. 2016
Issue-16, Vol-03

Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

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

विद्येधिना मति गेली, मतीधिना नीति गेली
नीतिधिना गति गेली, गतिधिना वित्त गेले
वित्तधिना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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

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



Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

Limbaganesh, Dist. Beed, Pin-431126

Mobi. 09850203295, 07588057695

❖ विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 4.014 (IIJIF)

Emerging Researches & Nature of Research Methodology

Dr. S. N. Waghule

Associate Professor & Research Guide,
Department of Commerce,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji college Kada

Abstract

As we build larger and more inter connected social systems we create increasing turbulence. Applied research methodologies will be more effective if they can cope with this turbulence. As a flexible research methodology, action research is well placed to do so.

Being iterative, action research is an emergent methodology- it accumulates understanding gradually. It can begin with very loose ideas about what is happening in the relevant system. As an action research study proceeds, understanding increases. Diagnosis and action plans can be shaped bit by bit to make the most of growing understanding. At the same time, the actual research methodology can also be adjusted and improved as understanding grows.

On a superficial examination action research and grounded theory appear quite different. Some of these apparent differences are real. Grounded theory tends not to be participative. The action tends to be someone else's responsibility.

A deeper exploration, however, reveals some important similarities. In particular, both are emergent – in both, the understanding and the research process are shaped incrementally through an iterative process. In both, data

analysis and interpretation and theory building occur at the same time as data collection.

In comparison to action research, the literature on grounded theory is sometimes more explicit about these issues. Comparing action research and grounded theory allows a better understanding of action research as an emergent process.

Keywords- research processes, conclusions about emergent processes, relevance to researchers.

Introduction

As we move towards a global economy we almost inevitably increase the pace of change. Large systems with closely coupled components are inherently unstable and unpredictable.

It may be that the increasingly turbulent world accounts for the rising use of action research. In any event, two integrated components of action research suit it to present times. One component is its emphasis on participation. This is Participation, by building shared understanding and shared commitment, increases the motivation for collective and collaborative action.

The other component closely linked to the first and equally important, is its cyclic or spiral nature. Being iterative, action research can be flexible. A start can be made without requiring prior understanding. Understanding of the situation can grow bit by bit as a study proceeds. As understanding accumulates, the research process can be modified to capitalize on that understanding.

In other words, in action research both the content (the growing theory) and the process (the research methods that are being used) can be emergent. This it shares with grounded theory. Comparing the two-action research and grounded theory-allows us to increase our insight into both. Combining the two allows us to tap some of the advantages of both.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

vidyawarta®

International Multilingual Research Journal



Editor
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

Entrepreneurship and New Venture Opportunities

Dr. S. N. Waghule

Associate Prof. & Head. Deptt. of commerce,
Anandrao dhonde Alias babaji college kada,
Tq-Ashti Distt- Beed

Abstract

The concept of entrepreneurship has been around for a very long time, but its resurgent popularity implies a "sudden discovery," as if we had stumbled onto a new direction for American enterprise. This is a myth, as we shall see, because the American system of free enterprise has always engendered the spirit of entrepreneurship. America was discovered by entrepreneurs and nourished by entrepreneurs, and the United States became a world economic power through entrepreneurial activity. More important, our future rests squarely on entrepreneurial ventures founded by creative individuals. They are inspired people, often adventurers, who can at once disrupt a society and instigate progress. They are risk takers who seize opportunities to harness and use resources in unusual ways, and entrepreneurs will thrust us into the twenty-first century with a thunderous roar.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the four mainstream economic factors: land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship. The word itself, derived from 17th-century French entrepreneur, refers to individuals who were "undertakers," meaning those who "un-dertook" the risk of new enterprise. They were "contractors" who bore the risks of profit or loss, and many early entrepreneurs were 'soldiers of fortune,

adventurers, builders, merchants, and, incidentally, funeral directors. How the term "undertaker" became associated with funerals is a mystery, but there is a considerable body of literature on entrepreneurship. Early references to the entrepreneur in the 14th century spoke about tax contractors-individuals who paid a fixed sum of money to a government for the license to collect taxes in their region. Tax entrepreneurs bore the risk of collecting individual taxes. If they collected more than the sum paid for their licenses, they made profits and kept the excess. If they failed to collect enough to match the cost of their licenses, government officials, who already had their money from license fees, could not care less. Entrepreneurship was a common topic in economic essays for much of the 18th and 19th centuries. Notable early French, British, and Austrian economists wrote enthusiastically about entrepreneurs as the "change agents" of progressive economies.

OBJECTIVES

1. Describe how entrepreneurship evolved from economic theory.
2. Explain entrepreneurship and the characteristics of entrepreneurs.
3. Discuss small business as a dimension of entrepreneurship.
4. Describe the concept of corporate entrepreneurship.
5. Explain how entrepreneurship has influenced economic development and productivity in recent years.

Data Collection and Research Methodology

The study is entirely based on secondary data. These data have been collected from the relevant annual reports of Economic Review of India, statistical year book of economic and various news bulletins of the economic. The annual reports of economic environment and other related literature available both as hand copy and on the net have been consulted for collection of data. Apart from these various



ISSN 2394-5303

आंतरराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका

प्रिंटिंग एरिया

Issue-25, Vol-01, Jan. 2017



Editor

Dr. Bapu G. Gholap

03

Economic Systems and Business Environment

Dr. S. N. Waghule

Associate Prof. & Head, Deptt. of commerce,
Anandrao dhonde Alias babaji college kada,
Tq-Ashti Distt- Beed

Abstract

Economic system of country provides its broadest economic environment. In a capitalist economic system activities of a business firm are by and large market determined. Nearly all economic activities are carried out by private sector. The scope for private sector to operate is wide in capitalism in comparison into any other economic system.

Profit-oriented system which is characterized by private ownership of objects of labor, instruments of labor and means of labor. Production is mainly carried out with the help of labor series rendered by the working class in returns for wages and the class of capitalists has the right to whatever output is produced within the system.

Capitalism is scientific. It clearly underlines the fact that of the private ownership of the means of production the implication of which is that the capitalist economic system offers ample scope for private business.

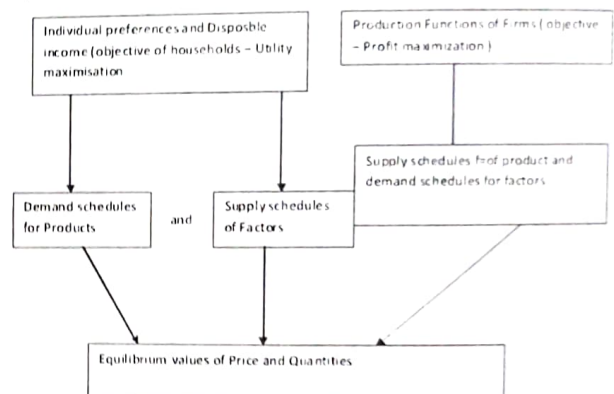
Keywords- Economic system, economic environment, Profit-oriented system, Capitalism.

Introduction

In a capitalist economy neither an individual nor any institution takes decisions in a planned manner concerning its day-to-day functioning. However, the people of capitalist countries know that in spite of all this the

producers generally produce those commodities which they effectively demand in the market. Besides this the producers find it necessary to demand their services on the rendering of which they obtain their income. It is only by spending this income that the people can buy goods and services of their choice.

In a free market economy the behavior of all individuals including customers and producers both develop the system of price. Mechanism. This system not only solve the central problems of a economy but also helps in reaching the state of equilibrium. This can be understood with the help of the following figure.



It is clear from the diagram that the preferences of the people with regard to consumption goods and their income which they wish to spend on them will together determine the demand for various goods in the market. The production function or alternatively the quantity and proportion in which labour, capital, land and other factors are used in the productive process determine the supply of products in the market. It is these conditions of demand and supply in the commodity market which determine the prices of all products which enter it. In the various factor markets the wage rate, rent, etc., are determined in more or less the same manner.

Very often the economists of capitalist countries claim that it is through the working of this price mechanism that the free enterprise economy takes decisions regarding the three



UGC Approved

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by NAAC B++ Grade with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

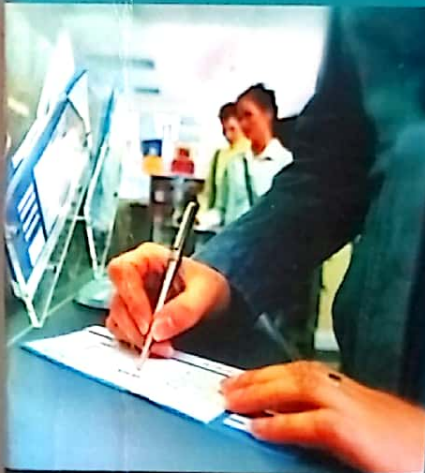
Interdisciplinary National Conference on

Recent Trends in Social Sciences & Commerce

27th February 2018

COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal



| | | | |
|----|--|---|-----|
| 61 | Recent Trends in E-Banking | Dr. Markande Madan Rambhau | 262 |
| 62 | A Study on Impact Of GST and its Implementation | Dr. Balaji Rajole | 266 |
| 63 | Structure and Impact Assessment of GST in India | Dr. Kishor P. Bholane | 275 |
| 64 | Impact of demonetisation on Digital Payment System | Dr. Deepak Ashok Nikam | 280 |
| 65 | E-Commerce- Challenges & Opportunities: In Indian Perspective | Dilip S.Chavan | 283 |
| 66 | Impact of e-governance on Rural Population | Prof. Aute P. N. | 292 |
| 67 | A Conceptual Emerging Framework on Recent Trends in Banking Sector in India | Mr. Mangesh Dagadu Jadhav | 296 |
| 68 | Cyber Crime in Banking Sector | Mr. Mangesh Shirsath | 300 |
| 69 | E Banking: Risk and Challenges | Kangune Laxmi Rambhau. | 305 |
| 70 | Steps towards Cashless Economy in India | Chavan Dnyaneshwar R. Hissal Vishwanath P. | 311 |
| 71 | Impact of GST on Indian Small-Scale Industries | Mr. Ankush Gangaram Padle | 315 |
| 72 | Digital Payment System | Asst. Prof. Dr. Shinde G. B. | 321 |
| 73 | Impact of Banking Sector Reforms on the Profitability and Productivity of Banking in India – An Analysis | Mr Sachin S. Rudrawar | 325 |
| 74 | जीएसटीचा अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम | प्रा. कल्याण सर्जेराव घोडके | 330 |
| 75 | Demonetization and E-Banking in India | Mr. Sawant B. S. | 333 |
| 76 | Impact of Modern Technological Practices on Indian Banking Sector | Dr. Archana Keshavrao Deshmukh | 338 |
| 77 | Advantages and Disadvantages of Internet Banking | Dr.Vaibhav Popatrao Kawade | 342 |
| 78 | E-Business: Issues & Challenges in Indian | Dr. Nangre P. Y. | 346 |
| 79 | Digital Payment in India: An Overview | Mr. Donde A.B. Dr. T.M. Gurnule | 350 |
| 80 | Digital Payment System : Advantages and difficulties | Asst.Prof .Ashok K.Hoke | 355 |
| 81 | Consumer Behaviour: An Overview | Asst. Prof. Nilesh Sarjerao Salve | 358 |

IMPACT OF E-GOVERNANCE ON RURAL POPULATION

Prof. Aute P. N.

AnandraoDhonde Alias Babaji College
At/Post :-Kada, Tq. :- Ashti, Dist.:- Beed**ABSTRACT**

The enabling role of the Information and Communication technology (ICT) in the delivery of services in the public and government sector has gained acceptance. As a result, a revolution in terms of governance is taking place all over. E-Governance assumes greater importance in the context of management of today's governmental structures to achieve rapid economic growth and improved quality of life. The technology and the methods used in E-Governance project provide a roadmap for efficient delivery of services at the door step. In today's time the development of any country depends on the uses of E-Governance and also their penetration. Development of any country can be judge by the scope of E-Governance in that country. It has ushered in transparency in the governing process; saving of time due to provision of services through single window; reduction in corruption, convenience and empowerment. There are many challenges which creating problems for Indian government to run e-governance. In this paper we want to explore the usefulness of e governance for the government businesses and citizen of India. We want to identify the sectors those are benefited through e-governance policy and also presented an exhaustive list of E-Governance projects which is currently being used in India.

Keywords: E-Governance; India; Government.

Introduction

The term e-government is understood differently across the world. This section describes the essential features of an e-government application that distinguish it from other applications of ICT within Government. E-Governance is nothing but use of internet technology as a platform for exchanging information, providing services and transacting with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. E-Governance provides a sound strategy to strengthen overall governance. E-Government is about a process of reform in the way Governments work, share information and deliver services to external and internal clients. Specifically, E-Government harnesses information technologies (such as Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and mobile computing) to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government.

These technologies can serve a variety of different ends: better delivery of government services to citizens, improved interactions with business and industry, citizen empowerment through access to information, or more efficient government management. The resulting benefits can be less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth, and/or cost reductions. E-Government applications normally evolve through a four-stage process. The first stage includes the publication of information on a website for citizens seek knowledge about procedures governing the delivery of different services. The second stage involves interactivity. Clients can download applications for receiving services. The third stage involves electronic delivery of documents. The fourth stage involves electronic delivery of services where more than one department may be involved in

processing a service request or service. Models with public private partnerships are offered such as health exchanges. Another staged process through which E-Government systems evolve is the point of contact with the client. Many countries begin with on-line delivery at departmental counters and then move to conveniently located multi-service centers and/or through an Internet Portal.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the concept of E-Governance and its impact on Indian.

Research Methodology

The research paper is an attempt of exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles and media reports. Looking into requirements of the objectives of the study the research design employed for the study is of descriptive type. Keeping in view of the set objectives, this research design was adopted to have greater accuracy and in depth analysis of the research study.

Major Economic Impacts

The scope of e-government as it is implemented today is not wide enough to have generated a macro level impact which is discernible through studies of macro indicators. Investments in e-government are relatively small to have created such a macro impact. The following types of economic impacts have been demonstrated: increase in revenue collections in government, increasing attractiveness for investors, improving service delivery to business, improving transparency and reducing costs in government procurement, and improved financial management in Government. The following types of social impact has been demonstrated: poverty alleviation, empowerment of citizens, increased transparency, and lowered corruption in service delivery ten of the applications that demonstrate a social or economic impact have been included as a one page case study in this report in section. These cases will help the reader to understand the context of the application.

Cost Reduction in Service Delivery

Although many applications in developing countries have shown significant benefits, in general, cost reduction has not taken place. In most cases E-Government becomes an additional channel to offer services. Even in developed countries where Internet penetration is high, the proportion of citizens using portal for services is low. Until this proportion reaches a level that there can be some cut back in the number of personnel employed in delivering services through the traditional departmental channel or telephone, there will be little reduction in costs. In fact initially the costs will rise on account of investments in organizing electronic delivery. In the developed countries, privacy and security issues seem to be holding the citizens back. In the developing countries the Internet penetrations are very low. Without a critical mass using the application, particularly for revenue generating applications such as taxes, or fee-based services, cost recovery does not seem promising. However, experience has shown that even rural poor citizens are willing to pay a reasonable fee for a useful service. There are a few examples such as Bhoomi project in Karnataka where farmers pay a transaction fee of 30 cents for receiving a signed copy of land title from

an on-line kiosk. In the first year 5.5 million farmers have collected the tile, forking out nearly 2 million dollars, which is half the cost of the entire project.

Control of Government Expenditure

Many countries have implemented integrated financial management systems to track and control payments made out of Government treasuries. For example the state of Karnataka has connected all its 215 treasuries through a satellite based network. Every payment is now centrally authenticated to ensure that a budget provision exists for the payment and that it is not exceeded. Such systems focus on expenditure control, not exploiting the full potential of the system to combat corruption and improve service delivery. Experience suggests that it is difficult to implement IFIMIS as they are complex and need to be comprehensive in their scope to deliver concrete benefits. Another strategy to control expenditure is to introduce paper less offices in large government departments. A few of such applications have been implemented. However, more potent savings through downsizing of governments has not yet happened because of the strong resistance from well-organized unions of Government employees.

Growth of Tax Revenue

The inefficient collection of taxes in many developing countries has led to cash-strapped governments that are incapable of enforcing tax payments. Moreover, corruption in the collection process leads to less money going to the government and lack of public confidence in the system. Modernizing Tax Systems through E-Government applications has been a priority for many countries. Through online tax filing and processing system, governments aim to reduce the corruption and enhance transparency to create more public trust. The e-SAT system in Mexico now collects 80% of all tax revenues and saves significant costs in the process. Chile has also been able to reach significant savings through their Tax Online System. With over 400,000 taxpayers checking their assessments, and 200,000 submitting taxes online, the government had begun to see significant cost savings and increased accuracy. The Chilean exchequer has collected \$1.943 billion through the electronic system.

Assessing Impact :

Some Issues That Nee Further Research As indicated earlier, much of the assessment of impact is based on a few case studies that have been documented. The scope and coverage of egovernment applications in developing countries is still very limited. The state which is considered a leader in India—Andhra Pradesh has implemented egovernment applications in 10 of its 70 departments. Many of these applications are not state wide—they reach only the urban populations in large towns or the capital city. This assessment will be true of most developing countries like Brazil, Chile, Mexico which are considered leaders in egovernment implementation amongst the developing world. Therefore for any significant social or economic impact successful egovernment projects have to be replicated on a larger scale. Secondly, the impact has been judged in absolute terms. We really do not know whether the costs and benefits are commensurate even in the so called successful projects. ICT can be used to do a variety of things, for example, to teach the alphabet to rural children.

The issue is whether the investment is worth the outcome that is reached. A better assessment of cost benefit is needed. Methodologies need to be evolved for carrying out such an analysis. This section explores issues concerning replication of successful pilots by identifying factors that contribute to success in implementation of large scope large scale projects—such as the ones documented in this report. It presents risk factors that can lead to failure in implementation. It also presents a very rough guide to evaluate e-government projects.

Conclusion

As the usage of Information Technology is growing very fast, Indian government is making many efforts to provide services to its citizens through e-Governance. Although Indian government is spending a lot of money on e-Governance projects but still these projects are not successful in all parts of India. Unawareness in people, local language of the people of a particular area, privacy for the personal data of the people etc. are main challenges which are responsible for the unsuccessful implementation of E-Governance in India. Government must take some actions to make the people aware about the e-Governance activities so that people may take full advantage of these activities and eGovernance projects can be implemented successfully. The participation of people can play a vital role in implementation of e-Governance in India.

Reference:

- 1) Deloitte Research – Public Sector Institute At the Dawn of eGovernment: The Citizen as Customer, 2000
- 2) Gartner Group, “Key Issues in E-Government Strategy and Management,” Research Notes, Key Issues, 23 May 2000
- 3) Koh, C.E., Prybutok, V.R. "The three-ring model and development of an instrument for measuring dimensions of e-government functions", *Journal of Computer Information Systems*
- 4) Mary Maureen Brown. "Electronic Government" Jack Rabin (ed.). *Encyclopedia of Public Administration and Public Policy*, Marcel Dekker, 2003. pp.427-432
- 5) Sinrod, Eric J. (2004-06-30). "A look at the pros and cons of e-government". *USA Today*. http://www.usatoday.com/tech/columnist/ericjsinrod/2004-06-30-sinrod_x.htm. Retrieved 2008-03-01.



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal
Vidyawarta®
Special Issue, January 2018

Dnyaneshwar Gramonnati Mandal's

Hon. Balasaheb Jadhav
Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ale

Tal. Junnar, Dist. Pune-412411.

NAAC Re-accredited with "B" Grade

Organized By

Department of Commerce

**National Conference on Recent Trends
in Commerce & Management**

Editor

Dr. Subhash Wadekar

Principal, B.J. College, Ale (Pune)

Sponsored by

Planning & Development,

Board of College & University Development (BCUD)

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE.

parameters of competition policy. The benefits brought by modern retailers must be acknowledged and not unduly hindered. While it is true that some dislocation of traditional retailers will be felt, time will prove that the hardship brought will not be substantial. Competition law is being created and adopted across Asia but in the immediate future its impact is not expected to be large. Competition laws only become vital as time passes and retail becomes concentrated in the hands of a few powerful companies, whether or not these companies are foreign or domestic.

In conclusion, the issue that India must grapple with now is the impact of reduced competition brought about by retailer concentration will have on various stakeholders and the ways in which competition laws and policy can deal with this growth of power before it is too late. The new Competition Act, 2002 has all the required provisions. It would, anyhow, depend on how it is implemented.



B2B, E-commerce and access to global markets

Dr.D. B. Borade

Assis. Prof. in commerce, Anandrao Dhonde
Alias Babaji College, Kada, Tq- Ashti;
Distt- Beed

Abstract

This paper analyses whether and how B2B e-commerce applications might increase access to the global economy for firms in developing and transitional economies. E-marketplaces are considered according to two variables: the extent to which access to the marketplaces are open or restricted, and the extent to which the marketplace is focused on online transactions or provision of information. The paper highlights how different types of e-marketplaces address the issues of the reduction of search costs, co-ordination of the activities of buyers and sellers and containment of the risks posed by opportunistic behaviour. It concludes that transaction-oriented, open e-commerce marketplaces are likely to be less important for firms in developing countries than both open, information-oriented marketplaces and private and industry-sponsored marketplaces. Policies aimed at promoting B2B ecommerce in developing country firms will need to be tailored to these different types of marketplaces.

Introduction

Business-to-business e-commerce has been welcomed as a means of increasing the access of firms, particularly smaller firms, to global markets. In the initial surge of enthusiasm for e-commerce, it was suggested that disintermediation would provide considerable gains to producers. It is now widely accepted



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal®

V i d y a w r t a

January 2018

**Special Issue On
Impact of GST on Indian Economy**



Editor
Dr. Ganesh Deshmukh
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap

5. Buechley, L. and Perner - Wilson, H. (2012). Crafting technology: Reimagining the processes, materials, and cultures of electronics. ACM Trans.Comput.-Hum.Interact. 19, 3, Article 21 (2012).

DOI=<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2362364.2362369>

6. De Dillmont, T.(2007). Encyclopedia of Needlecraft. Project Gutenberg.<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/20776/20776-h/20776-h.htm>.Accessed 25 June 2016.

7. Kurbak E. And Posch, I. (2014). The Knitted Radio. <http://www.ireneposch.net/the-knitted-radio/>. Accessed 25 June 2016.
Furnkranz, S. (2005). Metallstickerei im AuBereuropaischen Raum : Beispiele aus der.



Impact of GST on Trader

Dr. D. B. Borade

Associate Professor and Head,
Department of Commerce,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada

Abstract

The advent of GST structure into the tax model of India has a far vision of harmonizing and polishing the indirect taxes on goods and services. GST being a new concept to the country, its impact on various sectors or industries of the economy is not well known to the players of the same. The impact of the introduction of GST on the small entrepreneurs and small traders is a widespread effect. Indian market has a large number of small and medium scale industries and traders who will be exposed to reform in the tax structure without ample amount of knowledge. A vague picture about the system is not sufficient and detailed education restricted to their scope is required.

Small entrepreneurs will require mending their systems in order to adapt to the changing structures. The various aspects like sourcing, distribution channels, pricing and profitability margins, cash flows and other system and transaction changes will be required.

Key words - Goods and service tax (GST), Central goods and service tax (CGST), State goods and service tax (SGST), Value added tax (VAT), Central sales tax (CST), sub sum.

Introduction

It is my sense that there is a large consensus that the country should move towards a National Level Goods and Services Tax (GST) that should be shared between the Centre and the states.

It is defined as any tax on the supply of

International Journal of Management and Economics

Vol. I No.: 01
January- 2018

CHETAN PUBLICATIONS, AURANGABAD- INDIA

E-Marketing and E-commerce

Dr. D. B. Borade

Associate Prof. & Head

Department of Commerce

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada.

Abstract

Internet Marketing Online defines the online marketing strategies taken for promotion of your business. If you feel that internet marketing methods employed by you are not yielding desired results as per your expectations for your business. Team believes that your business is our business and success of your business definitely spells our success of our online internet marketing strategies. Internet marketing is the component of marketing that deal with the planning, pricing, promotion, and distribution of your products and services online. Good Internet marketing strategies clearly communicate a firm's unique selling proposition, or the unique collection of benefits that creates value for its customers. Everything you do to promote your business online is Internet marketing.

Marketing your product or service online offers the opportunity for increased communication with your target market through techniques such as interactive websites, email newsletters, online surveys and forms, blogs, and discussion groups. The Internet allows you to collect immediate feedback from your client base with little out-of-pocket expense.

(Keywords: Making, Maker culture, Electronics, Crafting, Tools, Diversity, teriality, Design.)

Introduction

Finding success online is no different from

finding if offline. Choosing the right product or service and designing offline. Choosing the right product or service and designing an appropriate online and off-line marketing mix are key to successful Internet marketing.

No matter what your business, Internet marketing should form part of your marketing mix-how large a part will depend on your particular needs and budget. The tools you use to develop your online presence and drive traffic to your website will also depend on your particular business and target market demographics. Internet marketing is a fast-changing industry that readily adapts to improvements in technology. Therefore, there are always new marketing tools available to small businesses.

Designing and building a website is only one aspect of bringing your business online. With billions of websites on the Internet, it's just as important that you ensure people can find your website. And, since most website traffic still comes from search engines and directories-98% of Internet users claim they use search engines regularly-you may want to focus your initial web marketing efforts on search engine optimization. Search engines such as Google and Yahoo index billions of web pages and rank them according to complex algorithms that assess a page's accessibility, its relevance based on specific search terms or keywords, an importance indicated by the number of sites that link to it. Search engine optimization refers to the work that is

Our Campus



Kr.V.N Naik Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Nashik
Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University
Naac Reaccredited 'B' Grade
website : www.kvnacs.in



Aarhat Publication & Aarhat Journal's
108, Gokuldharm Park, Dr. Ambedkar Chowk, Near TV Tower, Badlapur (E), 421503
Email ID: aarhatpublication@gmail.com • Ph.: 9822307164
Website : www.aarhat.com

CONTRIBUTION OF GST IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Aarhat Publication & Aarhat Journal's

AARHAT MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION RESEARCH JOURNAL

Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN- 2278-5655

Online and Print Journal

Eduindex Impact Factor: 5.18

UGC Approved Journal No 48178, 48818

Vol VII Special Issues No. IV

On

CONTRIBUTION OF GST IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY

In collaboration with

Kr.V.N Naik Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Nashik

Editor

Dr. Shantaram Badgujar
Principal

Mr. Sharad Kakad
HOD - Economics & Co-ordinator

CONTRIBUTION OF GST IN NATIONAL INCOME

Dr. D. B. Borade

Assis. Prof. in commerce, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, Kadal

Tq- Ashti: Distt- Beed-414202

Abstract

India has witnessed substantial reforms in indirect taxes over the past two decades. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is one of the biggest taxation reforms in India, the decision on which is pending in Parliament since March 2011. The central idea behind this form of taxation is to replace existing levies like value-added tax, excise duty, service tax, and sales tax by levying a comprehensive tax on the manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services in the country. GST is expected to unite the country economically as it will remove various forms of taxes that are currently levied at different points. This paper presents the background, silent features and the impact of GST in the present tax scenario in India.

Key Words - Goods and Service Tax, Value added tax, Excise duty, Service tax and Sale tax.)

Introduction

Tax policies of a country play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and at the same time, also generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. The framework of value added tax (VAT), recognized as GST as well in several countries, has been one of the major development in taxation structures worldwide. More than 135 countries adopted the GST/VAT framework effectively. Indian economy is getting more and more globalised. Introduction of an integrated Goods and Services Tax (GST) to replace the existing multiple tax structures of Centre and State taxes is not only desirable but imperative in the emerging economic environment. The implementation of GST would ensure that India provides a tax regime that is almost similar to the rest of the world. It will also improve the international cost competitiveness of native goods and services.

Objectives of the Study

- The study has been geared towards achieving the following objectives :
- To understand the concept of Goods and Services Tax.
- To know the benefit of Goods and Services Tax to economy, business and industry and consumer.
- To examine the features of Goods and Services Tax.



UGC Approved

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by **NAAC B++ Grade** with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

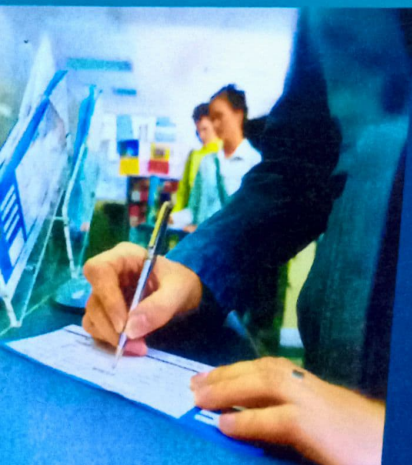
Interdisciplinary National Conference on

Recent Trends in Social Sciences & Commerce

27th February 2018

COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal



Challenges by E-commerce Businesses

Dr. D.B.Borade
Dept.of Commerce
Anandrao Dhonde
College, Kada Tq. Ashti

I. Introduction

E-commerce Security is a part of the Information Security framework and is specifically applied to the components that affect e-commerce that include Computer Security, Data security and other wider realms of the Information Security framework. E-commerce security has its own particular nuances and is one of the highest visible security components that affect the end user through their daily payment interaction with business. Today, privacy and security are a major concern for electronic technologies. M-commerce shares security concerns with other technologies in the field. Privacy concerns have been found, revealing a lack of trust in a variety of contexts, including commerce, electronic health records, e-recruitment technology and social networking, and this has directly influenced users. Security is one of the principal and continuing concerns that restrict customers and organizations engaging with ecommerce. Web e-commerce applications that handle payments (online banking, electronic transactions or using debit cards, credit cards, PayPal or other tokens) have more compliance issues, are at increased risk from being targeted than other websites and there are greater consequences if there is data loss or alteration. Online shopping through shopping websites having certain steps to buy a product with safe and secure. The e-commerce industry is slowly addressing security issues on their internal networks. There are guidelines for securing systems and networks available for the ecommerce systems personnel to read and implement. Educating the consumer on security issues is still in the infancy stage but will prove to be the most critical element of the e-commerce security architecture. Trojan horse programs launched against client systems pose the greatest threat to e-commerce because they can bypass or subvert most of the authentication and authorization mechanisms used in an ecommerce transaction. These programs can be installed on a remote computer by the simplest of means: email attachments. Privacy has become a major concern for consumers with the rise of identity theft and impersonation, and any concern for consumers must be treated as a major concern for ecommerce providers.

II. The Most Common Challenges faced by ecommerce Businesses

1. Finding the right products to sell

Shopping cart platforms like Shopify have eliminated many barriers of entry. Anyone can launch an online store within days and start selling all sorts of products. Amazon is taking over the ecommerce world with their massive online product catalog. Their marketplace and fulfillment services have enabled sellers from all over the world to easily reach paying customers. Let's not forget about Aliexpress. They've simplified product sourcing by giving access to Chinese manufacturers within a couple of clicks. All of this has made it very difficult for retailers to source unique products unless you they decide to manufacture your own.

ISSN : 2278-9308

Sanshodhan Samiksha

Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce,
Education, Law and Language

Monthly Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Special Issue July- 2017



- Chief Editor - Prof. Virag S. Gawande
- Editor - Dr. Sanjay J. Kothari
- Editor - Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit

• PUBLISHED BY •

● AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE, AMRAVATI, MS. ●

E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA –HARD BUT BRIGHT PERSPECTIVE

Dr.D.B.Borade

Assistant Professor Department of Commerce

AnandraoDhonde Alias BabajiMahavidyalya Kada,Tal- Ashti:Dist- Beed

ABSTRACT

Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of information and communication technology for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone, systems and services between governments to customer, government to business, government to government. Governments and public sector organizations around the world are facing to reform their publicadministration organizations and deliver more efficient and cost effective services, as well as betterinformation and knowledge to their stakeholders. E-governance is the effective use of Information &Communication Technology to improve the system of governance that is in place, and thus providebetter services to the Citizens. E-Governance is considered as a high priority agenda in India, as it isconsidered to be the only means of taking IT to the “Common Public”. Developments in e-Governance provide opportunities to harness the power of Information and Communication Technology to make the business of governance inexpensive, qualitatively responsive, and truly encompassing. In this paper I have discussed about the basic problems and bright future in front of e-Governance.

Keywords: ICT, e-Governance, accountability, obstacles, acceptability.

INTRODUCTION:

E- Governance is defined as “the application of information & communication technologies to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational & transactional exchanges within government, between govt. & govt. agencies of National, State, Municipal & Local levels, citizen & businesses, and to empower citizens through access & use of information”. In current usage e-governance means to steer, to control, and to influence from a position of authority. According to Former Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi A. Annan, Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. Therefore, e-governance is an exercise of power for steering social systems, as well as a process by which organizations are directed, controlled, and held to account to their society. It is a set of the systems and processes concerned with ensuring the overall direction, effectiveness, supervision and accountability of an organization. E-Governance involves new styles of leadership, new ways of debating and deciding policy and investment, new ways of accessing education, new ways of listening to citizens and new ways of organizing and delivering information and services. Conceptual model of e-Governance; good governance has eight major characteristics i.e. Participation, Transparency, Effectiveness and efficiency, Responsiveness, Accountability, Equity and inclusiveness, Rule of Law, for the effective and efficient governance. If all these properties revolve around the ICT will explains innovative definition of e-governance. This means e-Governance has all the above properties as well as innovative Information and communication Technology for the effective and efficient governance in any sector which assures that corruption is to be minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also



ADSORPTION OF CONGO RED DYE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION USING *LATHYRUS SATIVUS* CROP SEED HUSK

Dattatraya Babasaheb Jirekar

Assistant Professor

AnandraoDhonde Alias Babaji College, Kada. (INDIA)

e-mail Id: dattajirekar1@gmail.com

Contact:9423754837

ABSTRACT:

Adsorption of Congo Red (CR) from aqueous solutions using lathyrus sativus crop (Lakh) seed husk as low-cost adsorbent have been studied as a function of contact time, adsorbent dose, initial concentration, temperature and solution pH. The adsorption capacity increased with increasing contact time, adsorbent dose and initial concentration of CR but decreasing with increase in temperature. The maximum adsorption capacity was 72.15 at 50°C, 1gm/50ml adsorbent dose and pH = 6.53. The experimental data were analyzed by Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption isotherms and found that Langmuir adsorption isotherms best fit the experimental data over the whole concentration range with R² value 0.999. Thermodynamic parameters such as standard Gibbs free energy (ΔG°), standard enthalpy (ΔH°), and standard entropy (ΔS°) changes were calculated. Thermodynamic parameters of CR / LSH system indicated spontaneous and exothermic nature of the adsorption process. The adsorption of CR follows pseudo second order rate kinetics. The results investigate that lathyrus sativus crop (Lakh) seed husk is effective in the adsorption of CR dye from aqueous solutions and can be used as alternative of high cost commercial adsorbents.

Keywords: Adsorption, Congo Red, lathyrus sativus crop, thermodynamic parameters, adsorption isotherms, kinetics.

INTRODUCTION:

Water pollution caused by discharge of wastewater as a result of industrial activities has been considered one of the grave environmental issues in the world, especially in developing countries (Yusef Omid Khaniabadi *et al.* 2017). The discharge of many organic and inorganic pollutants into water media by different industries, as a global

environmental problem, has stimulated worldwide attention because of their harmful effects on the environment and also human health (Enenebeaku K. *et al.* 2016.). One of the most important of these pollutants is dye substances.

Dyes have long been used in dyeing, paper and pulp, textiles, plastics, leather, cosmetics and food industries. Color stuff discharged from these



FTIR AND UV-VIS SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON *FERONIA LIMONIA* LEAVES

Ghumare Pramila¹, Jirekar D. B², MazaharFarooqui³

^{1,2}Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada. Dist. Beed.(India)

³Dr. Rafiq Zakeria College for Women, Aurangabad. (India)

mazahar_64@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The present study was aimed to produce the UV-VIS and FTIR spectrum profile of *feronia limonia*. The extracts were examined under visible and UV light for the proximate analysis. The crude extracts of *feronia limonia* were scanned in the wavelength ranging from 190-1100 nm by using Elico Double beam photometer model No. SL. 210 and the characteristic peaks were detected. FTIR method was performed on a Perkin Elmer Spectrophotometer system, which was used to detect the characteristic peak values and their functional groups. UV-visible spectral analysis of *feronia limonia* in aqueous extract shows six peaks and maximum absorbance is 5.88 at λ_{\max} 208. Ethanolic extract shows ten peaks and maximum absorbance is 4.59. Chloroform extract shows only four peaks and λ_{\max} at 240 nm. Acetone extract shows fourteen peaks and λ_{\max} at 611nm. Whereas petroleum ether extract indicates five peaks and its λ_{\max} at 217nm. Therefore each solvent extract different compounds. The FTIR spectrum was used to identify the functional group of the bioactive components based on different peak values in the region of infrared radiation. The results of the present study confirms the presence of aliphatic ethers, alkanes, aryl aldehyde, aliphatic nitro compound, alkenes, sulfur compound, aliphatic esters, monosubstituted alkenes, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, epoxides, alcohols, alkenyl, benzene ring, aliphatic nitro compounds, halogen compound in *feronia limonia*. The results of the present study produced the UV-VIS and FTIR spectrum profile for the medicinally important plant *feronia limonia* and also used to identify the plant in the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: *Feronia limonia*, UV-VIS, FTIR, Spectrophotometer.

Adsorption Studies of Crystal Violet from Aqueous Solution Using Low Cost Material: Equilibrium and Kinetics Studies

Dattatraya Jirekar¹ Gajanan Sanap², D.D Kayande² and Mazahar Farooqui*

¹Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, Kada. (INDIA)

²S.B Science College, Aurangabad. (INDIA)

* Dr. Rafiq Zakaria College for Women, Aurangabad. (INDIA)

mazahar_64@rediffmail.com

Abstract:

Crystal violet (CV), one of the toxic dyes which are extensively used for dyestuffs, textile, paper and plastics industries. CV does not easily biodegrades in aqueous medium and show harmful effect on aquatic as well as human life. In the present work adsorption studies of CV onto husk powder of Red gram crop (*Cajanuscajan*) seed was examined in aqueous solution at 27.8°C. The effects of initial concentration, adsorbent dose, temperature, and contact time etc were determined. Highest 81.49% adsorption efficiency recorded was for 50 mg/L solution concentration onto 2.5g of husk powder of Red gram crop seed. The applicability of Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm model was investigated, and the Langmuir adsorption isotherm model exhibited the best fit than Freundlich isotherm model with the experimental data. The adsorption follows pseudo-second-order kinetics.

Keywords: Crystal Violet; Red gram crop seed husk; Isotherm; Thermodynamics; Kinetics.

Introduction:

In recent years, environmental contamination by synthetic dyes is a serious problem due to rising existence of dyes in the aqueous bodies and their negative eco-toxicological effects and bioaccumulation in wildlife[1]. Usually the industrial wastewater contains important group of chemicals and toxic substances which are harmful to fish and other aquatic life. Synthetic dyes are extensively used in paper, textile, food, leather, paint, acrylic, cosmetics, plastics, and pharmaceutical industries. About 40,000–50,000 tons of dyes are continuously entering the water systems due to improper processing and dying methods from industries [2]. It has been investigated that the decolourisation of dyes is an important aspect of wastewater treatment before discharge. The color removal was extensively studied with various techniques such as coagulation, chemical precipitation, membrane filtration, solvent extraction, reverse osmosis, photo catalytic degradation, cation exchange membranes,

Electro-chemical degradation, integrated chemical–biological degradation, solar photo-Fenton and biological processes, and adsorption have been checked and evaluated for the treatment of dye bearing effluents. Out of these several techniques employed for dye removal, the most experimental technique was found to be the use of adsorption to adsorb the dye from waste water [3]. Several agricultural by-products have been used as adsorbents for the removal of different organic compounds. The major advantage of adsorption techniques for water pollution control is low investment for terms of cost, simple design, easy and cheap operation. Many low cost adsorbents (agricultural, domestic or plant biomass waste) have been used for removal of CV dye such from waste water BaelBark [4], rice husk [5], jackfruit leaf powder [6], ginger waste [7], black gram seed husk [8] etc. In the present work a waste material like husk powder of red gram crop seed was applied as an adsorbent for the removal of Crystal Violet (CV) dye, from aqueous solutions. The main cause of the research is to investigate the adsorption efficiency of red gram crop seed husk powder (RGSH) for Crystal Violet (CV). Red gram crop seed husk is a low cost adsorbent, easily available and biodegradable. The effects of initial solution, effect of

A REVIEW OF MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH THEIR PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

GHUMARE PRAMILA¹, JIREKAR D. B², MAZAHAR FAROOQUI³

^{1,2}Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada. Dist. Beed.(India)

³Dr. Rafiq Zakeria College for Women, Aurangabad. (India)

mazahar_64@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT : Several diseases are prevailing now a days in and around the world. Though there is development in the Biomedicine field, some of the diseases are unable to cure. To give a hope the Indian ancient mythology exploring the knowledge in the form of Ayurveda .The present review is to study medicinal plants having various activities of different family. This review explains that these plants are from different families, which assures every family in plant kingdom has medicinally valued.

Key words: Antimicrobial activity, Antioxidant activity, Anti-inflammatory activity, Analgesic activity, Anticancer activity, Antimalarial activity, Antidiabetic activity, Anti-depressant activity, Antiviral activity, Antithelminthic activity.

INTRODUCTION:

The attachment of human life towards the nature is ultimate and that has been carrying from the ancient preachers, rushis, munis to novel scientists. Where they were capable of watching and observing the utility and presence of each and everything by the sixth sense that is Divya drushti. The treatment of diseases by herbal medicine does not have side effects. Our ancient practitioners were given the knowledge of utilizing the plants for several purposes in regular life. In that attempt we are still eating some plant ingredients in cooking. Most of them were proved by the novel scientific investigations. Still there are several plants that are yet to be

screened. Several plants are screened for various pharmacological activities and many of plants are still in investigation to evaluate pharmacological activities. The present approach has been made by undertaking different medicinal plants of different families and their pharmacological activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :

Some medicinal plants are selected and studied their literature through the online journals and publications. A detail literature survey, regarding ethnopharmacological / biological activities of various parts of plants reported earlier researchers are given in Table-1.

Table-1. Showing the medicinal plants with their pharmacological activities

| Sr. No. | Pharmacological activity | Medicinal Plants |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Antimicrobial activity | <i>Mangifera indica</i> [1], <i>Aegle marmelos</i> [2], <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Sida cordifolia</i> , <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , <i>Withania somnifera</i> <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> [3], <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> L., <i>Vitex peduncularis</i> W., <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.[4], <i>Spondias pinnata</i> , <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> and <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> [5], <i>Pereskia bleo</i> , <i>Pereskia grandifolia</i> , <i>Curcuma aeruginosa</i> Roxb., <i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> [6], <i>Argyrea involucrata</i> [7], <i>S. fruticosa</i> , <i>T. asiatica</i> , <i>T. ciliata</i> [8], <i>Acacia modesta</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> and <i>Olea ferruginea</i> [9], <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> , <i>Asparagus adscendens</i> , <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> [10], <i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> [11], <i>Solanum khasianum</i> Berries[12], <i>Salvadora persica</i> [13], <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Nerium indicum</i> and <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> [14]. |
| 2 | Antipyretic activity | <i>Peperomia pellucid</i> [15], <i>Pseudocedrela kotschy</i> Schweint. Harms[16], <i>Fagonia schweinfurthii</i> hadidi [17], <i>Grewia crenata</i> , <i>Striga hermonthea</i> and <i>Gongronema latifolium</i> [18], <i>Melia azadirachta</i> , <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> and <i>Vitex trifolia</i> [19], <i>Quisqualis indica</i> [20], <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.[21], <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> calyces L.[22], <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> [23], <i>Capparis zeylanica</i> Linn.[24], <i>Salvinia minima</i> and <i>Dactyloctenium australianum</i> [25], <i>Kleinhovia grandiflora</i> [26], <i>Marsilea trifolia</i> Blanco[27], <i>Vitex negundo</i> [28], <i>Alhagi maurorum</i> , <i>Conyza dioscoridis</i> and <i>Convolvulus fatmensis</i> [29], <i>Crateva magna</i> [30]. |

Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

The Phytochemical and Antioxidant Property of Ethereal Extract of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* Leaves Extract.

Samreen Fatema¹, Mazahar Farooqui², Ghumre Parmila³, and Pathan Mohd Arif^{1*}.

¹Post graduate and research center, Maulana Azad college, Aurangabad (MS), India 431001.

²Dr. Rafiq Zakaria College for women, Navkhanda, Aurangabad (MS) India 431001.

³AnandraoDhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada dis. Beed (MS) India

ABSTRACT

The plant *Hibiscus rosasinensis* commonly known as Jaswant in India has many uses in Ayurvedic treatment related to the different types of diseases. The present study about *Hibiscus rosasinensis* leaves are selected for the Phytochemical investigation and antioxidant properties. The Phytochemical ingredient like alkaloids, carbohydrate and phenols etc. are responsible to capture an electron and reduces itself and act as good antioxidant. That's why in the present study we have given the documentary evidence according to the presence of Phytochemicals in the ethanolic extract. For the comparison of the antioxidant property of the leaves extract ascorbic acid is used as the standard. The sample shows good antioxidant property. The IC₅₀ of the ascorbic acid 14.97 and for the diethyl ether extract of leave is 46.85

Keywords: *Hibiscus rosasinensis*, Phytochemical, antioxidant property, ether extract.

*Corresponding author



FTIR AND UV-VIS SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON *FERONIA LIMONIA* LEAVES

Ghumare Pramila¹, Jirekar D. B², MazaharFarooqui³

^{1,2}Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada. Dist. Beed.(India)

³Dr. Rafiq Zakeria College for Women, Aurangabad. (India)

mazahar_64@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The present study was aimed to produce the UV-VIS and FTIR spectrum profile of *feronia limonia*. The extracts were examined under visible and UV light for the proximate analysis. The crude extracts of *feronia limonia* were scanned in the wavelength ranging from 190-1100 nm by using Elico Double beam photometer model No. SL. 210 and the characteristic peaks were detected. FTIR method was performed on a Perkin Elmer Spectrophotometer system, which was used to detect the characteristic peak values and their functional groups. UV-visible spectral analysis of *feronia limonia* in aqueous extract shows six peaks and maximum absorbance is 5.88 at λ_{\max} 208. Ethanolic extract shows ten peaks and maximum absorbance is 4.59. Chloroform extract shows only four peaks and λ_{\max} at 240 nm. Acetone extract shows fourteen peaks and λ_{\max} at 611nm. Whereas petroleum ether extract indicates five peaks and its λ_{\max} at 217nm. Therefore each solvent extract different compounds. The FTIR spectrum was used to identify the functional group of the bioactive components based on different peak values in the region of infrared radiation. The results of the present study confirms the presence of aliphatic ethers, alkanes, aryl aldehyde, aliphatic nitro compound, alkenes, sulfur compound, aliphatic esters, monosubstituted alkenes, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, epoxides, alcohols, alkenyl, benzene ring, aliphatic nitro compounds, halogen compound in *feronia limonia*. The results of the present study produced the UV-VIS and FTIR spectrum profile for the medicinally important plant *feronia limonia* and also used to identify the plant in the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: *Feronia limonia*, UV-VIS, FTIR, Spectrophotometer.

Phytochemical, Antibacterial Activity and FT-IR of *Pongamia Pinnata* Leaves

GHUMARE PRAMILA

¹ Department of Chemistry, A. D. College, Kada. Dist. Beed.(India)
Corresponding Author: ppghumare33@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the phytochemical examination of therapeutic importance of leaves extract of pongamia pinnata (Linn) Pierre an important medicinal plant. Qualitative phytochemical analysis of the aqueous and ethanol extracts prepared from pongamia pinnata leaves revealed the presence of carbohydrate, alkaloid, glycosides, flavonoids, saponins, phenol, tannin, phytosterol, protein and amino acids. The FT-IR spectrum confirmed the presence of benzene ring, halogen compound, aliphatic nitro compound, alcohol group, epoxide, esters, carboxylic acid. Phytochemical and potential antimicrobial activity against five types of bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus, Salomella typhimurium, Proteus vulglaris, Psedomanas aeruginosa and B. megaterium) of five extracts by cylinder-plate or cup-plate method

Keyword: *Pongamia pinnata* leaves, Phytochemical screening, Antibacterial activity, FT-IR.

1. INTRODUCTION

Almost all the medicinal plants available in the world have great potential sources for discovery as well as protection of new drugs of benefit to mankind. Presently, there is lot of approaches available to reach for new biologically active ingredients in the medicinal plants for the preparation of safe drugs. Scientifically many works have been expended to evaluate and discover new antioxidant, antimicrobial and antifungal ingredients from different kinds of natural sources like soil, microorganisms, animals and plants. Different types of folk medicine or herbal medicine are among the most important resources. Check and need to check or systematic screening of these available traditional herbs may result in the discovery of novel effective bioactive compounds for the formulation of drugs [1]. The different phytoconstituents present in plants include carbohydrate, alkaloid, glycosides, flavonoids, saponins, phenol, tannin, phytosterol, protein and amino acids. These phytoconstituents confer specific characteristics and properties to plants. Therefore, the analysis of these constituents would help in determining various biological activities of plants. Natural products, either as pure compounds or as standardized plant extracts, provide unlimited opportunities for new drug [2]. The determination of phytoconstituents is largely performed by relatively expensive and often laborious techniques such as gas (GC) and liquid (LC) chromatography combined with specific detection schemes [3,4]. The Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy allows the analysis of a relevant amount of compositional and structural information in plants. Moreover, FT-IR spectroscopy is an established time saving method to characterise and identified functional groups [5]. Ultraviolet visible spectrophotometry (UV-Vis) related to the spectroscopy of photons in the UV-visible region. UV-visible spectroscopy uses light in the visible ranges or its adjacent ranges. The color of the chemicals involved is directly affects the absorption in the visible ranges. Molecules undergo electronic transitions in these ranges of the electromagnetic Spectrum [6]. *Pongamia pinnata* (Linn) Pierre is medium sized glabraous tree popularly known as Karanja in Hindi, Indian beech in English and Pongam in Tamil. Most of the Tamil Nadu physicians of Indian system of traditional medicine Ayurveda and siddha use *pongamia pinnata* to treat various kinds of diseases

A REVIEW OF MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH THEIR PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

GHUMARE PRAMILA¹, JIREKAR D. B², MAZAHAR FAROOQUI³

^{1,2}Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada. Dist. Beed.(India)

³Dr. Rafiq Zakeria College for Women, Aurangabad. (India)

mazahar_64@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT : Several diseases are prevailing now a days in and around the world. Though there is development in the Biomedicine field, some of the diseases are unable to cure. To give a hope the Indian ancient mythology exploring the knowledge in the form of Ayurveda .The present review is to study medicinal plants having various activities of different family. This review explains that these plants are from different families, which assures every family in plant kingdom has medicinally valued.

Key words: Antimicrobial activity, Antioxidant activity, Anti-inflammatory activity, Analgesic activity, Anticancer activity, Antimalarial activity, Antidiabetic activity, Anti-depressant activity, Antiviral activity, Antithelminthic activity.

INTRODUCTION:

The attachment of human life towards the nature is ultimate and that has been carrying from the ancient preachers, rushis, munis to novel scientists. Where they were capable of watching and observing the utility and presence of each and everything by the sixth sense that is Divya drushti. The treatment of diseases by herbal medicine does not have side effects. Our ancient practitioners were given the knowledge of utilizing the plants for several purposes in regular life. In that attempt we are still eating some plant ingredients in cooking. Most of them were proved by the novel scientific investigations. Still there are several plants that are yet to be

screened. Several plants are screened for various pharmacological activities and many of plants are still in investigation to evaluate pharmacological activities. The present approach has been made by undertaking different medicinal plants of different families and their pharmacological activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :

Some medicinal plants are selected and studied their literature through the online journals and publications. A detail literature survey, regarding ethnopharmacological / biological activities of various parts of plants reported earlier researchers are given in Table-1.

Table-1. Showing the medicinal plants with their pharmacological activities

| Sr. No. | Pharmacological activity | Medicinal Plants |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Antimicrobial activity | <i>Mangifera indica</i> [1], <i>Aegle marmelos</i> [2], <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Sida cordifolia</i> , <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , <i>Withania somnifera</i> <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> [3], <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> L., <i>Vitex peduncularis</i> W., <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.[4], <i>Spondias pinnata</i> , <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> and <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> [5], <i>Pereskia bleo</i> , <i>Pereskia grandifolia</i> , <i>Curcuma aeruginosa</i> Roxb., <i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> [6], <i>Argyrea involucrata</i> [7], <i>S. fruticosa</i> , <i>T. asiatica</i> , <i>T. ciliata</i> [8], <i>Acacia modesta</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> and <i>Olea ferruginea</i> [9], <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> , <i>Asparagus adscendens</i> , <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> [10], <i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> [11], <i>Solanum khasianum</i> Berries[12], <i>Salvadora persica</i> [13], <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Nerium indicum</i> and <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> [14]. |
| 2 | Antipyretic activity | <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> [15], <i>Pseudocedrela kotschy</i> Schweint. Harms[16], <i>Fagonia schweinfurthii</i> hadidi [17], <i>Grewia crenata</i> , <i>Striga hermonthea</i> and <i>Gongronema latifolium</i> [18], <i>Melia azadirachta</i> , <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> and <i>Vitex trifolia</i> [19], <i>Quisqualis indica</i> [20], <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.[21], <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> calyces L.[22], <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> [23], <i>Capparis zeylanica</i> Linn.[24], <i>Salvinia minima</i> and <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> [25], <i>Kleinhovia grandiflora</i> [26], <i>Marsilea trifolia</i> Blanco[27], <i>Vitex negundo</i> [28], <i>Alhagi maurorum</i> , <i>Conyza dioscoridis</i> and <i>Convolvulus fatmensis</i> [29], <i>Crateva magna</i> [30]. |



Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Recognized International Peer Reviewed Journal

ISSN 2456-1665

VOLUME III | ISSUE I | JAN - FEB - MARCH 2018



Dr. Tukaram Gajar
Executive Editor & Publisher

Prof. Dr. Gajhans D.S.
Chief Editor



Properties & Use of Carbon Based Nanomaterial in Energy Harvesting: A Electrochemical Studies

Ishwar G. Nannaware

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Chemistry

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya

Kada. Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra India

Email:-nannawareishware@gmail.com

Abstract:

Nanotechnology has been attracted imaginable attention for many scientists worldwide. Nanomaterial's can simply be defined as the technology at the scale of one-billionth of a meter. It is the design, characterization, synthesis and application of materials, structures, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at nanometer scale. The small dimensions, strength & the remarkable physical properties of these structures make them a very unique material with whole range of promising application. In this paper the studies of electrochemical properties, source & application of various nanomaterials is present.

Keywords:- *Electrochemical Properties, Carbon nanotube, Energy Source, Electro deposition, Graphene, properties of Nanomaterial's, Fuel Cell, Solar Cell.*

Introduction:

The Nanotechnology is employed to describe materials, devices and systems with structures and components exhibiting new and significantly improved physical, chemical and biological properties as well as the phenomena and processes enabled by the ability to control properties at Nano scale. These materials are characterized by at least one dimension is in the nanometer rang. The nanostructure constitutes bridge between molecule and infinite bulk system. The physical and chemical properties of nanomaterial's are differ significantly from those of the atomic, molecular or the bulk materials of the same composition, because when the size of the structure is decreased, then surface/volume ratio increases considerably & the surface phenomena predominate over the chemistry & physics in the bulk [1,2]. Therefore the nanomaterial's have attracted particular interest due to their unique morphology, Nano sized scale, novel physic-chemical properties and for their versatile application in all area worldwide [3,4] Carbon -based material such as diamond , Carbon nanotube, carbon Nano fibers, carbon Nano spheres and graphenes are more favorable in terms of their better stability and mechanical strength. Among these carbon nanotube and graphene do possess unique structural, electronic, mechanical and optical properties, hence they are actively sought as an effective component of verity of devices including field effect transistor's (FET) , Li-ion batteries, light emitting diode(LED) and also as a catalyst supporting fuel cell [5,6] . The carbon nanotube could be visualized as rolled sheet of graphene that is sp^2 carbon arranged in homocomb lattice .There are two groups of carbon nanotube, multiwall carbon nanotube, and single wall carbon nanotube can be visualized as concentric and closed graphite tube with multiple layers of graphite sheet defining a hole typically from 2 to 25 nm separated by distance of approximately 0.34 nm [7-9]. The basis for this development is the nanomaterial has superior properties than ones.

Electrical studies of carbon nanotubes:

Multi walled carbon nanotubes show superconductivity with a relatively high transition temperature. Nano particles are a connection between isolated atoms and condensed matter. Electron transport in nanotubes is described as ballistic, i.e. the resistance of the nanotube does not depend on its length as the mean free path λ_m is longer than the



nanotube itself. $\lambda_m = 30 \mu m$, which was much longer than the nanotube used [10]. Recent measurements of the magnetic properties of nanotubes indicate that SWNT might be the long sought material for room-temperature superconductors [11, 12]. Carbon Nanotubes are particularly attractive due to their tubular shape, low density, tunable electrical properties, ballistic electrical transport, lack of skin effect, current carrying capacity exceeding superconductors and greater mechanical strength than any other materials.

Optical and Electrochemical studies of CNT:

Carbon Nanotubes are unique one-dimensional material, whose tube have unique and highly ordered atomic and electronic structure and can be made in wide range of application. One of the more recently researched properties of multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWNTs) is their wave absorption characteristics, specifically microwave absorption. Numerous studies have been performed in the field of nanotube light absorption, Raman scattering, fluorescence photo induced molecular desorption [13] and nonlinear optical properties [14, 15]. The photoconductivity of films of single-wall carbon nanotubes has been studied under continuous-wave near-infrared illumination. The photocurrent exhibits a linear response with the light intensity and with bias voltage up to 5 V. The temporal photo response of on/off step illumination shows a relatively slow relaxation time ~ 4.3 s for films with a thickness of, 500 nm, which can be interpreted in terms of a kinetic model that takes into account the binding of photoelectrons with adsorbed oxygen. It was demonstrated that single-wall carbon nanotubes are capable of absorbing NIR light and generating a photocurrent under low applied bias. Common types of carbon nanotube pastes are soft and non-compact, and have to be kept in special bodies. A holder for carbon pastes can be realized as a well drilled into a short Teflon rod, a glass tube, or a polyethylene syringe filled with a paste, which is electrically contacted via a conducting wire. Such constructions are very simple; however, there is one aspect which makes them not very convenient for practical use and this is the necessity of refilling the carbon paste in experiments requiring a regular removal of the electrode surface layer [16].

The electrode can be constructed by mixing graphite powder and multiwall carbon nanotubes in a mortar and pestle. Using a syringe, paraffin was added to the mixture and mixed well for 40 min until a uniformly-wetted paste was obtained. The paste was then packed into a glass tube. Electrical contact was made by pushing a copper wire down the glass tube into the back of the mixture. When necessary, a new surface was obtained by pushing an excess of the paste out of the tube and polishing it on a weighing paper. The percent of graphite, carbon nanotube and the mineral oil can be adjusted. A lot of searches used a ratio of 60:7:33 respectively and gave good results [17-19]. All the electronic, Optical, electrochemical and mechanical properties of carbon nanotube are tunable.

Li-ion battery:

The Carbon Nanotube shows great potential as anode material for li-ion batteries due to their unique structural mechanical and electrical properties. The outstanding mechanical properties and the high surface-to-volume ratio (due to their small diameter) make carbon nanotubes potentially useful as anode materials or as additives in lithium-ion battery systems. The electrode containing 10 wt % of carbon nanotubes as the additive displays a homogeneous distribution of nanotubes in synthetic graphite. With increasing weight percent of carbon nanotubes, the cyclic efficiency of the synthetic graphite battery anode increases continuously, and, in particular, when 10 wt. % of the nanotubes was added, the cyclic efficiency was maintained at almost 100% up to 50 cycles [20-22]. At higher concentrations, the nanotubes interconnect graphite powder particles together to form a continuous conductive network [23]. So with progress in the research on CNTs and nanomaterial's the application of CNTs is emerging because of its excellent electrochemical properties the CNTs



are widely used in Li-ion batteries both as anode materials and conductive additive in the composite electrodes

CNTs in Pb-Acid batteries:

The CNTs in Lead-Acid batteries enhances its lifecycle by reducing the sulfation phenomenon through the formation of conductive matrixes in active masses. In order to increase the conductivity of electrodes in lead-acid batteries, different weight percent of carbon nanotubes are added to the active anode material (with average diameters 2–5 nm) of the positive electrode. The resistivity of the electrode is lowered for the case of 1.5% nanotube addition. When this sample (0.5–1 wt %) is incorporated in the negative electrode, the cycle characteristics are greatly improved compared with those of an electrode without additive [24]. This is probably due to the ability of carbon nanotubes to act as a physical binder, resulting in electrodes that undergo less mechanical disintegration and shedding of their active material. Therefore, it is expected that the use of carbon nanotubes as an electrode's filler should produce an enhanced cyclic behavior for electrodes in lead-acid batteries compared with electrodes using conventional graphite powder, because the unusual morphology of the carbon nanotube, such as the concentric orientation of their graphite crystallites along the fiber cross-section, induces a high resistance towards oxidation, and furthermore the nanotube network embedded in the polymer would enhance the reactivity of the electrode. The improvement in this it can open several new fronts of technological advancement in different sectors like automobile, telecommunications and renewable energy.

Use of CNTs in Fuel cell:

The Carbon Nanotube can store hydrogen which enable electron to flow or to increase catalytic activity. The CNTs is being added to Platinum-Carbon catalyst mixture at anode to improve the efficiency of the catalyst. The Fuel cells have been considered as next-generation energy devices because these types of systems transform the chemical reaction energy from hydrogen and oxygen into electric energy. Carbon nanotubes decorated with metal nanoparticles as electrodes have doubled the fuel performance due to increased catalytic activity of nanotube-based electrodes [25]. It has been reported the efficient impregnation of Pt nanoparticles on the carbon nanotubes. The use of multiwall carbon nanotubes as a platinum support for proton exchange membrane fuel cells has been investigated as a way to reduce the cost of fuel cells through an increased utilization of platinum. Carbon nanotubes were employed as the support for the subsequent platinum catalyst, which is electrodeposited on the carbon nanotubes. The feasibility of a fuel cell using the carbon nanotube-based electrodes was improved.

The Role of CNTs in Solar cells:

The extensive progress has been realized that the use of CNTs in Optoelectronic and energy harvesting devices including Solar cell. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have attracted great attention in improving photovoltaic performance of dye-sensitized solar cells because of their high electrical conductivity, chemical stability, high surface area, and tubular structure [26]. High electron affinity at CNTs can be used to act as electron collector and to enhance carrier mobility in dye-sensitized solar cells. The performance of dye-sensitized solar cells by applying carbon nanotubes (CNTs) to the counter electrode using two different methods: screen printing and chemical vapor deposition was investigated. When the highly purified and aligned CNTs were used as the counter electrode, a conversion efficiency of dye-sensitized solar cells of over 10% was recorded. This CNT-deposited counter electrode shows higher photo conversion efficiency than CNT-printed and Pt-coated electrodes under the same conditions. The large surface area and high electron conductivity of CNTs contributed to the high dye-sensitized solar cells efficiency. The CNT-based counter electrodes could herald a new route to producing non-platinum-based counter electrodes in dye-sensitized



solar cells devices [27, 28]. Studies were performed on Dye-sensitized solar cells dye-sensitized solar cells using multi-walled carbon nanotube (MWCNT)-TiO₂ Nano composite as a light scattering layer.

Electro-deposition on carbon nanotubes:

The metal Nanoparticles can be electrodeposited on Carbon Nanotube under potential control. The nanotube sidewalls serve both as electro deposition template and as the wire electrically connecting the deposited nanoparticles. Electro-deposition offers many advantages over high temperature metal deposition for metal nanoparticle formation on SWNTs. One of the most significant advantages of electrochemical deposition is the ability to control size and distribution of nanoparticles by varying potential, time or solution concentration. Most studies involving metal nanoparticle electro-deposition focus on noble metals such as Ag, Au, Pt, and Pd with a few exceptions Ni, Cu primarily due to the need for components of alternate energy sources. Electro-deposition of metal nanoparticles on carbon nanotubes depends on various parameters, such as pretreatments, method of manufacturing for SWNTs, type of SWNTs, distance of the nanotubes from contact electrode, density of SWNTs in network, etc. oxygen functionalities serve as axial ligands for metal nanoparticle precursors to bind to the SWNTs. Therefore, the most common pretreatment methods involve treating them with strong acids or oxidizing agents such as H₂SO₄/HNO₃, H₂SO₄/H₂O₂, HNO₃, O₃, and KMnO₄. This is essentially a controlled method of damaging the tubes [29]. An alternative pretreatment method, involving electrochemical oxidation, was studied. Oxide functional groups at defect sites on the ends and sidewalls of SWNTs were produced by cycling electrochemical potential in 0.5M sodium sulfate, following a similar procedure used for activating glassy carbon electrodes. They employed a three-step process to deposit Pd and Pt nanoparticles on the SWNTs. The Carbon Nanotube is a promising candidate for lightweight material, the introduction of metal particles on CNTs can effectively improve its electrical conductivity.

Conclusions:

The energy and environment are major global issue. The energy generation from conventional Fuel has limitation so Nanotechnology plays an essential role in revolutionizing the application for energy conversation and storage. The numbers of publications that directly or indirectly show the relation of CNTs with electrochemistry. The unique electrical, mechanical, and chemical properties of CNTs have made them intensively studied materials in the field of electrochemistry fields.

References:-

- 1] Dresselhaus M. S., Dresselhaus G., Eklund, P. C. Science and fullerenes and carbon nanotubes. Academic, London. 1996. 1st edn, pp. 1-505.
- 2] Harris P. J. Carbon nanotubes and related structures: new materials for the twenty-first century. Cambridge University Press. 1999. 1st edn, pp. 1-293.
- 3] Ajayan P. M., Zhou O. Z. Application of CNT. Top. Appl. Phys. 2001. vol. 80, pp. 381-425.
- 4] Baughman R. H., Zakhidov A. A., De Heer W. A. Carbon nanotubes—the route toward applications. Science. 2002. Vol. 297, 787-792
- 5] Yasuda E., Inagaki M., Kaneko K. et al. Carbon alloys: novel concept to develop carbon science and technology. Elsevier. 2003. 1st edn, pp.
- 6] Zhao Q., Gan Z., Zhuang Q. Electrochemical Sensors Based on Carbon Nanotubes. Electroanalysis. 2002. Vol. 14, pp. 1609-1613.
- 7] S. Iijima. Helical microtubules of graphitic carbon. Nature. 1991. Vol. 354, pp. 56-58.
- 8] M.L.Cohen. CNT, nanoscience, nanotechnology. Mater. Sci.Eng. C. 2001. Vol. 15, pp. 1-11



- 9] Haruyama J., Takesue I., Kobayashi N. et al. Superconductivity in Entirely End-Bonded Multiwalled Carbon Nanotubes. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2006. Vol. 5. pp. 96-99
- 10] Zhao G. M., Wang Y. S. Possible superconductivity above 400 K in the carbon-based multiwall nanotubes. *Seven.* 2001. Vol.1. pp. 5-9.
- 11] Zhao G. M. Transport and magnetic properties in MWCNT ropes: Evidence for superconductivity above room temperature. *cond-mat.supr-con.* 2002. Vol. 2. pp. 1-6.
- 12] Kataura H., Kamazawa Y., Maniwa Y. et al. Optical properties of single-wall carbon nanotubes. *Synth. Met.* 1999. vol. 103. pp. 2555-2258.
- 13] L. Kavan, P. Raptai, L. Dunsch. et al. Electrochemical Tuning of Electronic Structure of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes: In-situ Raman and Vis-NIR Study. *J. Phys. Chem. B.* 2001. vol.105, pp 10764–10771.
- 14] Bachilo S. M., Strano M. S., Kittrell C. et al. Structure-Assigned Optical Spectra of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes. *Science.* 2002. Vol. 298. pp. 2361- 2366
- 15] VYTRÁS K., ŠVANCARA I., METELKA R. Carbon paste electrodes in electroanalytical chemistry. *J. Serb. Chem. Soc.* 2009. Vol.74. pp. 1021– 1033.
- 16] Ensafi A. A., Maleh H. K. A Multiwall Carbon Nanotubes Paste Electrode as a Sensor and Ferrocenemonocarboxylic Acid as a Mediator for Electrocatalytic Determination of Isoproterenol. *Int. J. Electrochem. Sci.* 2010. Vol. 5. pp. 1484 – 1495.
- 17] Raoof J.B., Ojani R., Hosseini S.R. Electrochemical fabrication of novel Pt/poly(m-toluidine)/Triton X-100 composite catalyst at the surface of carbon nanotube paste electrode and its application for methanol oxidation. *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy.* 2011. Vol. 36. pp. 52-63.
- 18] Beitollahi H., Sheikhshoaei I. Electrocatalytic and simultaneous determination of isoproterenol, uric acid and folic acid at molybdenum (VI) complex- carbon nanotube paste electrode. *Electrochim. Acta.* 2011. Vol. 56. pp. 10259– 10263.
- 19] Endo M., Nakamura J., Sasabe Y. et al. Lithium secondary battery using vapor grown carbon fibers as a negative electrode and analysis of the electrode mechanism by TEM observation. *Trans. IEE Jpn A.* 1995. Vol. 115. pp. 349–356.
- 20] Tatsumi K., Zaghbi K., Abe H. et al. A modification in the preparation process of a carbon whisker for the anode performance of lithium rechargeable batteries. *J. Power Sources.* 1999. Vol. 54. pp. 425–427.
- 21] Frackowiak E., Gautier S., Gaucher H. et al. Electrochemical storage of lithium in multiwalled carbon nanotubes. *Carbon.* 1999. Vol. 37. pp. 61– 69.
- 22] Wu G. T., Wang C. S., Zhang X. B. et al. Structure and lithium insertion properties of carbon nanotubes. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 1999. Vol. 146. pp. 1696–1701
- 23] Endo M., Hayashi T., Ahn Kim Y. et al. Applications of carbon nanotubes in the twenty-first century. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A.* 2004. Vol. 362. pp. 2223–2238.
- 24] Britto P. J., Santhanam K. S., Rubio A. et al. Improved Charge Transfer at Carbon Nanotube Electrodes. *Adv. Mater.* 1999. Vol. 11. pp. 154-157.
- 25] Kongkanand A., Dominguez R.M., Kamat P.V. Single Wall Carbon Nanotube Scaffolds for Photoelectrochemical Solar Cells. Capture and Transport of Photogenerated Electrons. *Nano Lett.* 2007. Vol. 7. pp. 676-680.
- 26] Trancik J.E., Barton S.C., Hone J. Transparent and Catalytic Carbon Nanotube Films. *Nano Lett.* 2008. Vol. 8. pp. 982-987.
- 27] Lee K.M., Hu C.W., Chen H.W., Ho K.C. Incorporating carbon nanotube in a low-temperature fabrication process for dye-sensitized TiO₂ solar cells. *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells.* 2008. Vol. 92. pp. 1628-1633.



Research Article

ISSN : 0975-7384
CODEN(USA) : JCPRC5

Alpha-Amylase Inhibitory Assay of *Argemone mexicana* L. Leaves

Bhimraj Gawade^{1*} and Mazahar Farooqui²

¹Department of Chemistry, AD College, Kada, Maharashtra, India

²Dr Rafiq Zakaria College for Women, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

In the present investigation, the study results revealed that the ethanol extract fraction of *A. mexicana* L. efficiently inhibits the enzyme, α -amylase in a similar manner like that of acarbose, a standard drug. The IC₅₀ values of both are 27.83 μ g/ml and 36.93 μ g/ml respectively. Inhibition of α -amylase assay of ethanol fraction suggest that one of the mechanisms by which *A. mexicana* L. might be exhibiting their antidiabetic properties probably by inhibition of α -amylase activity leading to decrease of the rate of starch digestion, thus preventing sudden hyperglycaemia after intake of a starch in turn reduction of formation of glucose and consequently decrease in absorption of glucose. This investigation reported that the ethanol extract of *A. mexicana* L. leaves shows effective α -amylase inhibitory activity.

Keywords: *A. mexicana* L.; α -amylase; Antidiabetic; Hyperglycaemia

INTRODUCTION

The alpha amylase enzyme inhibitors prevent dietary starches from being digested and absorbed by the body. They are useful for treating diabetes mellitus type-II. The α -amylase inhibitors act as an ant nutrient that control rate of digestion and absorption of carbohydrates. Also potentially become useful in control of obesity and diabetes.

A. mexicana L. is reported to possess medicinal benefits in traditional system of medicine [1]. Pharmacological activities of this plant were reported as Antimicrobial, Antidiabetic, Antioxidant, Hepatoprotective, Larvicidal, Wound healing, Cancer, Anthelmintic and Neuropharmacological studies. From these medicinal properties, this plant can be represented as a valuable source of medicinal compounds [2]. Synthetically prepared hypoglycaemic agents could produce serious side effects [3]. Therefore, WHO recommended that diabetes mellitus [4] research on hypoglycaemic agents getting from medicinal plants has been suggesting new area of active research.

Hypoglycaemic potentiality of aerial parts of *A. mexicana* L. ethanol and aqueous extracts was reported in Alloxan induced diabetic rats [5]. Water-alcohol mixture resulted fasting in reducing blood glucose levels in Streptozotocin induced hyperglycaemic wistar albino rats [6].

The crude plant extracts and their isolated chemical constituents show various biological activities and were identified in the leaves of *A. mexicana* L. [7]. The literature afforded no more information on the *in vitro* α -amylase inhibition assay of the *A. mexicana* L. leaves. Therefore, the present study has been designed to determine vast potentiality and effectiveness of *A. mexicana* L. leaves ethanol extract *in vitro* antidiabetic activity by using α -amylase enzyme assay for characterizing their biological activities and chemical constituents.

Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

Investigation of Phytochemical and Alpha Amylase Inhibition Activity of *Balanites Aegyptiaca*(L.) Leaves.

Bhimraj Gawade¹, and Mazahar Farooqui^{2*}.

¹Department of Chemistry, A. D. College, Kada. (M.S.) India

²Dr. Rafiq Zakari College for women, Aurangabad. (M.S.) India

ABSTRACT

In this investigation of *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) leaves ethanol extract have been subjected to phytochemical, GC-MS analysis and alpha amylase inhibition activity with a view to assess their antidiabetic potential. Leaves extract of *Balanites aegyptiaca*(L.) were evaluated qualitatively according to standard protocol. The presence of carbohydrate, protein, amino acids, glycoside, tannins, saponin, flavonoids and phenolic compounds were found to be positive. The GC-MS analysis is carried out for the identification of active compounds in the extract sample. The alpha amylase inhibition activity was providing that the ethanol extract exhibited potent inhibitory effect. This investigation brings the data on in vitro alpha amylase inhibition activity of leaves extract and its role in reducing of diabetic problems.

Keywords: *Balanites aegyptiaca*(L.), phytochemical, GC-MS, alpha amylase, antidiabetic.

**Corresponding author*

Antioxidant Activity From Ethanol Extract of *Bauhinia Racemosa Lam.* Leaves

BHIMRAJ GAWADE¹, MAZAHAR FAROOQUI^{2*}.

¹Department of Chemistry, A. D. College, Kada. (M.S.) India

²Dr. Rafiq Zakaria College for Women, Aurangabad. (M.S.) India

* Corresponding author: mazahar_64@rediffmail.com.

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to determine antioxidant activity and phytochemical analysis of ethanol extract of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.* plant leaves. The extract afforded the highest content of different phytochemicals in the leaves and reported for various pharmacological activities. The extract was subjected to assess their antioxidant potential using DPPH in vitro system. It is concluded that the ethanol extract of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.* leaves have been strong antioxidant potential. Further study is necessary for isolation and characterization of the active antioxidants, which may serve as a potential source of natural antioxidants.

Keywords: *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.*, phytochemical, pharmacological, antioxidant.

1. INTRODUCTION

Antioxidant activity has been reported to prevent oxidative damage caused by free radicals and it used in curing various human diseases. The medicinal plants exhibited potent antioxidant activities due to the presence of phenolic compounds and flavonoids. This type of medicinal plants can act as scavengers in preventing oxidative damages caused by the free radicals [1]. The presence of bioactive compound in the aqueous and methanolic extracts of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.* plant showed good phenolic content and radical scavenging activity. Widely distributed phenolic compounds in medicinal plants have gained much attention, due to their free radical scavenging ability with potential antioxidant activity [2]. The broad information about bioactive constituents, ethno pharmacology along with the scientifically claimed medicinal uses of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.* It has been widely used as curative agents for variety of ailments. Several alkaloids, carbohydrates, proteins, tannins, oil and fats, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, saponins and carbohydrates have been reported to be present in different parts of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam* [3]. Hence plant shows various types of pharmacological activities such as analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic and antimicrobial activity which may be due to the presence of the investigated active chemical constituents [4-5]. When antioxidants added in foods, it reduces rancidity, retard the formation rate of toxic oxidation products and increases life of patients. These antioxidants may help to relieve from oxidative stress. The antioxidant activity of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.* medicinal plants extracts has been extensively studied by researchers and reported significantly. This plant might be helpful in preventing and slowing the process of diseases involved as result of oxidative stress [6]. Due the adverse effects of synthetic antioxidants such as toxicity and carcinogenicity [7-8] consumer preferences natural antioxidants are in highly demands for application as nutraceuticals, bio-pharmaceuticals and food additives. There is no more information pertaining to the antioxidant potential of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.* leaves. Therefore, from this traditional knowledge of medicinal plant system, the present study was carried out to evaluate the antioxidant activity of leaves ethanol extracts of *Bauhinia racemosa Lam.*



FREE RADICAL SCAVENGING POTENTIAL OF *ARGEMONE MEXICANA* LINN. LEAF

Bhimraj Gawade¹, Mazahar Farooqui²

1. Department of Chemistry, A. D. College, Kada. (India)

2. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria College for Women, Aurangabad. (India)

mazahar_64@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The free radical scavenging potential of *Argemone Mexicana* Linn. herb was investigated using its leafs ethanol extract by free radical scavenging DPPH assay study. It has been found that effective free radical scavenging potential with IC₅₀ value 42.50 µg/ml.

The phytochemical analysis of leafs ethanol extract shows the presence of alkaloids, protein, glycoside, tannins, flavonoids, steroids and phenolic compounds. Therefore, the study clearly indicates that local medicinal plant *Argemone Mexicana* Linn. leafs ethanol extract was rich in phenols, flavonoids and other active components.

The free radical scavenging activity depends on polyphenolic content and other phytochemical constituents present in leafs extract. It could be a potential source of natural free radical scavenger and have greater importance as therapeutic agent in preventing or slowing oxidative stress related degenerative diseases. Therefore, ethanol extract of *Argemone Mexicana* Linn. leafs reported potent free radical scavenging activity.

Key words: *Argemone Mexicana* Linn., ethanol extract, DPPH assay, free radical.

INTRODUCTION:

The several biochemical reactions occurs in human body generate reactive oxygen species and these are capable of damaging crucial biomolecules. They are not effectively scavenged by cellular constituents, they lead to disease conditions. The use of local traditional medicine from plant sources present in a large scale contains natural antioxidant, which has been showing effective free radical scavenging activity that might serve as leads for development of more active drugs.

Antioxidants are the chemical constituents that neutralize free radicals, otherwise which damages the crucial biomolecules present in body. Free radicals

are chemically active product of metabolism and include reactive oxygen species or reactive nitrogen species. Appearance of radicals originates a number of human neurologic and other metabolic disorders (Nadkarni, 1954). These different type of pathological disorders believed to the associated with oxidative stress (Pelicano *et al*, 2004 and Gonçalves *et al*, 2005).

Synthesized antioxidants have been widely used for treatment the pathological conditions. The continuous use of these antioxidants in food preparations have been introduces to potential health risks, toxicity and carcinogenicity (Jeong *et al*, 2004 and Wong *et al*, 2006). Majority of the diseases today are due to the shift

α -Amylase Inhibitory Activity of *Abrus precatorius* Linn. Leaves Ethanol Extract

Bhimraj Gawade^{1*}, Mazahar Farooqui².

¹Department of Chemistry, A. D. College, Kada. (India)

²Dr. Rafiq Zakeria College for women, Aurangabad, MH, (India)

Abstract : The screening study of porcine pancreatic α -amylase inhibition was done on local area collected medicinal plants; a potent inhibitory activity was detected in the ethanol extract of *Abrus p recatorius* L. leaves. The enzyme assay reported fractionation of the extract led to the inhibition activity and has potent α -amylase inhibitor content. The mode of inhibition of extract against porcine pancreatic α -amylase was a mixed inhibition. This is the reported study that describes the potent α -amylase inhibitory activity of the ethanol extract of *A.precatorius* L.leaves.

Keywords : Porcine pancreatic α -amylase, *Abrus p recatorius* L., α -amylase inhibitor.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycaemia resulting from irregular secretory action of insulin. There are many existing therapeutics for the treatment of diabetes, plant based drugs are generally considered much effective and safe. However, medicinal plants traditional usage for the treatment of diabetes lacks scientific validation.

Enzyme inhibitors have plays important role in many areas of disease control and treatment. The reviews of literature found that the plants which possess outstanding anti-diabetic property which could be possibly investigated further for the presence of α -amylase inhibitor¹.

Synthetic hypoglycaemic agents can produce serious side effects and are not suitable for use during pregnancy². Therefore, the search of new more effective and safer hypoglycaemic agents has been important area of active research, and after the recommendations made by WHO on diabetes mellitus³ research on hypoglycaemic agents from medicinal plants has become an important aspect of this study.

The antidiabetic effect of chloroform-methanol extract of *A. p recatorius* L.seed was studied in alloxan diabetic rabbits⁴.Several compounds are identified in the leaves of *A. Precatorius*L.⁵.

No more information reported from literature on the in vitro α -amylase inhibition activity of the *A.precatorius* L. leaves ethanol extract.

ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION OF HYPHAL FRAGMENTS AND INSECT PARTS OVER SUNFLOWER FIELDS

G. M. Pathare

Dept. of Botany, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, Kada. Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed. (MS)

E-mail. gmpathare@rediff.com

ABSTRACT: Present paper deals with the aerobiological investigation over Sunflower field by using Volumetric continuous Tilak Air Sampler was employed for exploring fungal air spore over a Sunflower field at Kada Tal. Ashti and Dist. Beed. 1st July to 30th September 2002 for first Kharif season and from 5th July to 30th September 2003 for second Kharif season. The present paper deals with airborne concentration of Hyphal fragments and insect parts over sunflower fields. The concentration of airborne Hyphal fragments and Insect parts was assessed and the roles of the meteorological parameters over the concentration were discussed. The Hyphal fragments and Insect parts concentration was maximum (10304^{m⁻³}, 7770^{m⁻³} and 966^{m⁻³}, 2338^{m⁻³} of air) in the month of September 2002, August 2003 and September 2002 and 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively.

Key Words: Aerobiology, Hyphal Fragments, Insect Parts, Air Sampler, Sunflower field.

INTRODUCTION:

Aerobiology is an interdisciplinary science which deals with the study of biological component like pollen grains, fragments of fungal spores, hyphal fragments, bacteria, viruses, algae, lichens, minute insects & insect parts, protozoan, etc. In the atmosphere a biotic particulates & gases affecting living organisms have been recently included in the concept of aerobiology. The aerobiological studies are mainly concern with interrelationship between the biological component in the atmosphere, source of biological component, their release in the atmosphere, their deposition & impact on health of plants & animals including human beings. Airborne infections & the resulting diseases threaten the lives & productivity of plants. Airborne diseases still pose a challenge to mankind.

The role of fungi in causing diseases to crop plants, man, domestic animal, in bringing deterioration of food grains in storage, valuable monuments has been subject of great interest for long time. Standing vegetation has a great influence of Aerospores of any place and it changes with changes in weather. Aerobiological survey conducted in various part of India revealed richness of Aerospores.

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) is one of the most important oil seed crops being grown all over the world. It is mainly grown for its oil, which is generally for culinary purposes in preparation of vanaspathi and in manufacture of soaps and cosmetics. The sunflower oil is chemically a triglyceride. It contains 68% linolic acid, so it is especially recommended for patients having heart troubles. Sunflower seed cake or meal is a protein rich feed and is used as a concentrate for cattle, animals like pig, sheep, goat and poultry feed. Sunflower is native of North America. In Germany and Russia it is grown on large scale. Now a day's sunflower crop cultivation has become more popular among the farmers of Marathwada region. As considering survey of this crop that since last few years sunflower is subjected to various type of fungal diseases which may be soil borne, seed borne, airborne etc. The aim of present study was to find out the atmospheric concentration of Hyphal fragments and Insect parts and its

correlation with meteorological parameters. It was with the aim to find out the important airborne pathogens, their distribution and seasonal variation in the concentration these investigation were undertaken, the prediction of airborne fungal disease could be attempted. If well in advance information of airspores of this crop is made timely available. In view of the above fact using by continuous Volumetric Tilak Air Sampler carried out an aero mycological survey over sunflower field for two Kharif season.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In the present investigation and exploration of airborne Hyphal fragments and Insect parts (Tilak and Kulkarni 1970) was undertaken over the fields of sunflower field for two Kharif season. Tilak Air Sampler was installed at a constant height of 1.5 meters above the ground level at Kada Tal Ashti Dist Beed (M.S.) for two Kharif season i.e. 1st July to 30th September 2002 for first Kharif season and from 5th July to 30th September 2003 for second Kharif season. The air was sampled at the rate of 5litres/minutes which left traces of deposition over cellophane tape, affixed on the outer surface of drum. The slides were prepared every other eight days. Before the scanning, the slides were marked with a ball pen point pen in the six equal parts, each part, indicating the spore catch of two hours of sampling period. Area of 9600sq. micron of the total area of the trace obtained was scanned under 10X x 45X eye piece objective combination of binocular research microscope. The transformation of spore was done which was based on visual characteristics of spore such as size, shapes. The meteorological data was recorded during period of investigation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Insect Parts: The present investigation encountered insect scales, insect wings, insect legs, parts, and sometimes complete insect and all these were placed under group insect parts. They occurred throughout the period of present investigation. They contributed 0.61% and 0.75% during two Kharif seasons.

The maximum monthly mean concentration (966/m³ and 2338m³) was recorded in the month of September 2002 and 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively. The maximum daily mean concentration (154/m³ and 420m³) was recorded on 29th September 2002 and 8th September 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively.

Rees 1964 reported 034% insect scales at Brisbane. Tilak and Srinivasulu (1967) reported 1.05% insect scales from airspora of Aurangabad. Talde (1969) reported 0.76% from Parbhani. Kulkarni (1971) reported 3.35% insect scales at Aurangabad. Gaikwad (1974) reported 3.42% at Ahmedpur. Pande (1976) reported 1.40% at Nanded. Mane (1978) reported 2.51% from Vaijapur. Some of the others reports of Tilak and Bhalke (1978), Shastri (1981), Patil (1985), Ramakrishna Reddy (1987), Minhaj (1988), Meghraj (1989) and Kavishwar (1990) reported the incidence of the insect parts at different places. Shinde (1996), Thite (1998) and Pawar (1998), recorded these insect parts over different fields. Tuljapurkar (2000), Garje (2000), Mali (2002) and Banswadkar (2002) recorded these insect parts over different fields. Gopan (2004) and Pathare (2005) reported insect parts over sunflower fields.

Hyphal Fragments: Different types of hyphal fragments like short, long, coloured or dark hyaline were recorded throughout the period of investigation. The hyphal fragments were thick walled and broken. The hyphal fragments contributed 5.89% and 3.98% during first and second Kharif season respectively. The maximum monthly mean concentration (10304/m³ and 7770m³) was recorded in the month of September 2002 and August 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively. The maximum daily mean concentration (476/m³ and 560m³) was recorded on 24th September 2002 and 9th September 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively.

Newman (1948) reported hyphal fragments in the air over Pacific Ocean. Pady and Kapica (1955) reported them over Atlantic Ocean. Hamilton (1959) reported hyphal fragments in the air at England. Paddy and Kramer (1966) found that in June and September diurnal periodicity peaks were in the afternoon with minor peak at night, whereas in May, July and August, reverse seemed to be true. They further suggested the abundance of viable fungal filaments suggest that this may be an important mean of asexual reproduction. Tilak and Srinivasulu (1967) reported 3.22% hyphal fragments from the airspora of Aurangabad. Talde (1969) reported 12.2% from Parbhani. Kulkarni (1971) reported 5.14% at Aurangabad. Gaikwad (1974) reported 0.65% hyphal fragments at Ahmedpur, Pande (1976) reported 4.89% at Nanded. Mane (1978) reported 1.77% fungal hyphae from Vaijapur. Kulkarni (1979) reported its incidence at Kolhapur. Bhalke (1981) reported 3.42% over jowar fields, Shastri (1981) reported 8.62%, Patil (1983) reported 3.80%, Wankhede (1983) reported 0.52% over jowar fields. Some of the others reports of Minhaj (1988), Meghraj (1989) and Kavishwar (1990) reported the incidence of the hyphal fragments at different places. Kotwal (1992) Thite (1998) and Pawar (1998), recorded these hyphal fragments over different fields. Tuljapurkar (2000), Garje (2000), Mali (2002) and Banswadkar (2002) recorded these hyphal fragments over different fields. Gopan (2004) and Pathare (2005) reported hyphal fragments over sunflower fields.

REFERENCES

1. Mane, D.A. (1978) Studies in airspora over some fields. Ph.D. Thesis Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
2. Shastri S.D. (1996), An aerobiological survey of fungal spores in two different seasons over maize fields. Dr. B.A.M.U.J. Sci. 27:85-90
3. Tilak, S.T. (1980) Air borne pollen and fungal spores, Vaijanti prakashan, Aurangabad.
4. Pady, S.M. and Kramer, C.L. (1960). Kanasaeromycology-VI. Hyphal fragments. Mycologia, 52:681-687.
5. Tilak S.T., and kulkarni, R.L. (1970). A new air sampler. Experientia. 26: 443-444
6. Gopan, M.S. (2004). Study of bioaerosol in extramural environment at Beed. Ph.D. Thesis. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
7. Pande, B.N. (2006) Insect parts in the air over bajara field. Bioinfolet, 3 (2):144
8. Tilak, S.T. and Srinivasulu, B.V. (1967). Airspora of Aurangabad. Indian J. Microbiol. 7:167-170.
9. Tilak, S.T. and Bhalke, S.P. (1981). Aeromycology at Aurangabad. II. Hyphal fragments. Adv. Frontiers of Mycol. & patho. Today and Tomorrow Publ. Delhi pp.51-54.

Pah
केंद्र संयोजक
य च व. वि. नारिक
अनन्त कठ महविद्यालय कठ

2017, Vol. 23 (1) Special Issue

2017-18

ISSN 2456-9364 (Online)

ISSN 0971-6920 (print)

flora and fauna

An International Research Journal of Biological Sciences

PEER REVIEWED

UGC & DST APPROVED

NAAS RATING : 4.55



Scientist Unique Researchers Yare Association
Website : www.floraandfona.org.in

**BIOEFFICACY OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF WILT OF BRINJAL CAUSED BY
FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM BY USING DIFFERENT LEAF EXTRACTS**

ANARSE P. S.¹ AND PATHARE G.M²

¹S.K Gandhi College Kada

²A. D. college Kada

Tq: Ashti, Dist: Beed

E mail: pandurangnanarse43@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

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* f.sp, *melongenae*. 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 (Madavi, S. And R.P. Singh, 2005). Among the different extracts 20% of *Azardicha indica* was found most effective followed by *Argemone mexicana*, *Datura stramonium*, *Eucalyptus globus*.

Figures: 00

References: 05

Tables: 01

KEYWORDS: Biological control, Pathogen, Wilt disease, Leaf extract etc.

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]. (Raghvendra M.P. et al. 2002) 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 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 ecological conditions as some of them have already been proved to be either mutagenic, carcinogenic or tetratogenic. 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 wilting of brinjal observed over the past several years. Objective of this research were made to evaluate focally available plant

extracts to control *Fusarium Solani* f. sp. Melongenae

Materials and Methods

Roots and plant parts were collected from infected brinjal parts showing characteristic symptoms of wilt, 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. (Kiran K., S. Liguraju and S.Adiver, 2006). The plant parts were washed three times with sterilized distilled water and then were transferred aseptically on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) media. (Datar V, V., 1987). After the development of the fungal colonies stock cultures were prepared using PDA in test tubes and stored in refrigerator at 4°C. Brinjal wilt pathogen was isolated from infected brinjal plants and was identified.

Plants used in the present study are *Azardiachta 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, refrigant, demulcent, insecticidal, expectorant liver tonic, etc. An important of application of neem products in agriculture is their ability to nitrogen release from the nitrogenous fertilizers.

Ocimum sanctum, commonly known as "tulsi" belongs to the family *Lamiaceae* found throughout India. The plant is much erect, branched, softly pubescent under shrub, 30-60 cm high with red or purple sub-quadrangular branches, leaves simple, opposite, elliptic, whole plants is used as medicine for various diseases. *Tulsi* leaves contain a bright yellow volatile oil which is

reported to possess antibacterial properties and acts as insecticide. *Eucalyptus globules* commonly known as *Eucalyptus*, which belong to the family *Martaceae*, one of the reputed fast growing trees of the world.

Datura stramonium plant is said to have been used as a narcotic as early as A.D. 37. It is one of the favourite source of "knockout drops". It contain on alkaloid scopolamine which is said to produce hallucinatory effects. The smoking of the narcotic produces hallucinatory effects. The smoking of the narcotic produces pronounced diversions in ideas, emotions and even perception. The leaves and tops of *stramonium* are mixed with lobelia herb, lobelia inflata, often called Indian tobacco, to make asthma powders, commonly used to seek relief from asthma cigarettes made of this mixtures are smoked.

The extract are prepared from roots and leaves, which are used as antifungal. Fresh leaves were washed through under tap water followed by sterilized water the leaves air, dried and were grinded with the help of pestle and mortar by taking (1:1 w/v) one gram of extract was added in 1ml distilled water separately for each plant extract and filtered through Muslin Cloth and 100% plant extract solution was prepared. The extracts were poured in the flasks plugged with cotton and heated at 100°C for 10 minutes to avoid contamination [3]. The plants extracts [4] Different concentration (5,10,15,20%) of plant extracts was incorporated to potato dextrose medium agar for inoculation of the test pathogen in sterilized petridishes. The isolated pathogen was grown on potato dextrose agar medium was placed at the center of petridishes containing different concentration of the poisoned medium and incubated at 27±2 °C for 6 days. Radial growth (cm) of fungus was measured after inoculation till 6 days at an interval of 24 h.

Result and Discussion

During the study of present investigation the different plants have its own importance in the point view of antimicrobial compounds. For this investigation 11 plant extracts were taken to check the antifungal activity against the major Brinjal pathogenic fungi. (Nene Y. and L., Thapiyal, 2000.)

It is clear that the highest disease efficacy was seen from *Datura* against the *Phomopsis vexans*. The lowest efficacy was seen in *Argemone mexicana* against the *Fusarium solani*. *Annona squamosa* shows the less efficacy against all selected five fungi. *Azadirachta indica* shows more powerful against the *Curvularia lunata*. *Ipomoea fistulosa* shows the lowest activity.

It is clear from the table different medicinal plants were selected for study during the investigation highest percent of a disease control efficacy (DCE) was observed in *Annona squamosa* leaf extract against the *Phomopsis vexans* i.e. (75.27 %). The *Argemone mexicana* shows 64.20 % against the *Fusarium solani*. The *Azadirachta indica* showing 64.20 % efficacy against the *Curvularia lunata* and 62.15 % against the *Alternaria alternata*. Among these 11 medicinal plants *Azadirachta indica* showing highest 74.25 % efficacy against the

Aspergillus niger. The *Ipomoea fistulosa* also showing the notable efficiency against the *Phomopsis vexans* 73.29 % and 72.63 % against the *Fusarium solani*. *Parthenium hysterophrus* shows disease control efficacy against the *Curvularia lunata*. During the investigation lowest disease control efficacy was observed against the *Phomopsis vexans*. *Calotropis procera* showing the less efficacy against the *Alternaria alternata*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Phomopsis vexans* and *Fusarium solani*. More disease control efficacy was seen for *Curvularia lunata*. Against the *Alternaria alternata*, *Azadirachta indica* and *Ocimum santum* were seen more efficient. For the *Aspergillus niger*, *Azadirachta indica* 74.20 % *Annona squamosa* 62.02 % *Ocimum santum* 73.20 % Showing more efficient. For *Curvularia lunata* *Azadirachta indica* 64.20 % *Annona squamosa* 60.30 % *Parthenium hysterophrus* 59.33 % showing the disease controlling efficacy. For *Phomopsis vexans* plant like *Annona squamosa* 65.77 % *Ipomoea fistulosa* 73.20 % *Argemone mexicana* 61.90 % showing the efficacy for the *Fusarium oxysporium*. *Ipomoea fistulosa* 72.63 % *Argemone mexicana* 64.20 % and *Ocimum santum* 60.00 % efficacy was observed.

TABLE: Disease control efficacy of leaf extract against fungi

| Plant extracts | <i>Alternaria alternata</i> | <i>Aspergillus niger</i> | <i>Curvularia lunata</i> | <i>Phomopsis vexans</i> | <i>Fusarium solani</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | 62.15 | 74.25 | 64.20 | 49.30 | 55.57 |
| <i>Argemone mexicana</i> | 55.30 | 45.50 | 54.23 | 61.90 | 64.20 |
| <i>Annona squamosa</i> | 57.20 | 63.20 | 60.30 | 65.27 | 50.30 |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> | 28.20 | 30.52 | 55.40 | 22.15 | 23.15 |
| <i>Calotropis procera</i> | 30.42 | 26.40 | 48.50 | 27.30 | 44.20 |
| <i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> | 52.63 | 55.63 | 37.80 | 73.29 | 72.63 |
| <i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> | 52.63 | 55.63 | 37.80 | 73.29 | 72.63 |
| <i>Jatropha curcas</i> | 36.15 | 46.15 | 30.12 | 46.20 | 35.12 |
| <i>Lantana camara</i> | 45.30 | 56.27 | 47.52 | 45.30 | 60.12 |
| <i>Parthenium hysterophrus</i> | 50.26 | 40.26 | 59.33 | 52.92 | 50.26 |
| <i>Ocimum santum</i> | 60.00 | 73.20 | 25.15 | 16.20 | 60.00 |
| <i>Nerium indicum</i> | 32.15 | 29.15 | 42.50 | 40.15 | 20.30 |

*Percent control efficacy

References

1. DATAR, V. V. (1987). Bioefficacy of plant extracts against *macrophomina phaseolina* (Tassi) Gold, the incitant of stem rot of ground nut. *K. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.*, **36**:77-79.
2. KIRAN, K., S. LIGURAJU AND S. ADIVER. (2006). Effect of plant extract on *Sclerotium rolfsii*, the incitant of stem rot of ground nut. *J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.*, **36**:77-79.
3. MADAVI, S. AND R. P. SINGH. (2005). Management of mushroom pathogens through botanicals. *Ind. Phyto. Pathol.*, **58**:189-193.
4. NENE Y. AND L. THAPIYAL, (2000). Poisoned food technique of fungicides in plant disease control 3rd Edn. Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
5. RAGHVENDRA M., P. SATISH and K.A. RAVEESHA. (2002). *Prosopis juliflora* Swartz: A potential plant for the management of fungal diseases of crops. In: *Asian Cong. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.*, University of Mysore (Abst) Oct 1-4, PP: 136.

ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION OF *CERCOSPORA* SPORES OVER SUNFLOWER FIELDS

G. M. PATHARE¹ AND I. G. SAYYAD²

¹Dept. of Botany,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College,
²S.K Gandhi College,
Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed. (MS)
E-mail. gmpathare@rediff.com

ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with the aerobiological investigation over Sunflower fields by using Volumetric continuous Tilak Air Sampler was employed for exploring fungal airspora over a Sunflower field at Kada, Tal. Ashti and Dist. Beed. 1st July to 30th September 2002 for first Kharif season and from 5th July to 30th September 2003 for second Kharif season. The present paper deals with airborne concentration of *Cercospora* spores over sunflower fields. The concentration of airborne *Cercospora* spores was assessed and the roles of the metrological parameters over the spore concentration were discussed. The spore concentration was maximum (1470^{m³} and 5138^{m³} of air) in the month of July 2003 and September 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively.

Figure: 00

References: 08

Table: 00

Key Words: Aerobiology, *Cercospra*, Air Sampler, Sunflower field.

Introduction

Aerobiology is an interdisciplinary science which deals with the study of biological component like pollen grains, fragments of fungal spores, hyphal fragments, bacteria, viruses, algae, lichens, minute insects & insect parts, protozoan, etc. In the atmosphere a biotic particulates & gases affecting living organisms have been recently included in the concept of aerobiology. The aerobiological studies are mainly concern with interrelationship between the biological component in the atmosphere, source of biological component, their release in the atmosphere, their deposition & impact on health of plants & animals including human beings. Airborne infections & the resulting diseases threaten the lives & productivity of plants. Airborne diseases still pose a challenge to mankind.

The role of fungi in causing diseases to crop plants, man, domestic animal, in bringing deterioration of food grains in storage, valuable monuments has been subject of great interest for long time. Standing vegetation has a great influence of Aerospore of any place and it changes with changes in

weather. Aerobiological survey conducted in various part of India revealed richness of Aerospore.

Sunflower (*Helianthus annus* L.) is one of the most important oil seed crops being grown all over the world. It is mainly grown for its oil, which is generally for culinary purposes in preparation of vanaspati and in manufacture of soaps and cosmetics. The sunflower oil is chemically a tri-glyceride. It contains 68% linolic acid, so it is especially recommended for patients having heart troubles. Sunflower seed cake or meal is a protein rich feed and is used as a concentrate for cattle, animals like pig, sheep, goat and poultry feed. Sunflower is native of North America. In Germany and Russia it is grown on large scale. Now a day's sunflower crop cultivation has become more popular among the farmers of Marathwada region. As considering survey of this crop that since last few years sunflower is subjected to various type of fungal diseases which may be soil borne, seed borne, airborne etc. The aim of present study was to find out the atmospheric concentration of *Cercospora* and its

correlation with meteorological parameters. It was with the aim to find out the important airborne pathogens, their distribution and seasonal variation in the concentration these investigations were undertaken, the prediction of airborne fungal disease could be attempted. If well in advance information of airspora of this crop is made timely available. In view of the above fact using by continuous Volumetric Tilak Air Sampler carried out an aero mycological survey over sunflower field for two Kharif season.

Material and Methods

In the present investigation an exploration of airborne spores of *Cercospora* (Tilak and Kulkarni 1970) was undertaken over the fields of sunflower field for two Kharif season. Tilak Air Sampler was installed at a constant height of 1.5 meters above the ground level at Kada Tal Ashti Dist Beed (M.S.) for two Kharif season i.e. 1st July to 30th September 2002 for first Kharif season and from 5th July to 30th September 2003 for second Kharif season. The air was sampled at the rate of 5 liters/minutes which left traces of deposition over cellophane tape, affixed on the outer surface of drum. The slides were prepared every after eight days. Before the scanning, the slides were marked with a ball pen point pen in the six equal parts, each part, indicating the spore catch of two hours of sampling period. Area of 9600sq.micron of the total area of the trace obtained was scanned under 10Xx45X eye piece objective combination of binocular research microscope. The transformation of spore was done which was based on visual characteristics of spore such as size, shapes. The metrological data was recorded during period of investigation.

Result and Discussion

Spores hyaline to olive brown, elongated with long appendages at the tip, 10-15 septate slightly constricted at the septum, 215-315 um long including appendages, with a prominent basal scar. Spores occurred frequently. The spores contributed 0.77% and 2.03% during first and second Kharif season respectively.

The maximum monthly mean concentration ($1470/m^3$ and $5138/m^3$) was recorded in the month of July 2002 and September 2003 during first and second Kharif season respectively. The maximum daily mean concentration ($196/m^3$ and $1330/m^3$) was recorded on 13th July 2002 and 23rd July 2003 first and second Kharif season respectively.

Richard (1956) from England, Pady (1957) from Kansas, reported these conidia in air. Kramer et.al. (1959), recorded 1% spores from the air. In India Sreeramulu from Waltair, observed the spores while studying the conidial dispersal of the species of *Cercospora* i.e. *C.personata* (Berk and Curt) Ell and Ever and *C.arachidicola* Hori over groundnut field. Some of the others reports of Kulkarni (1978) at Aurangabad reported 0.15%, Pande (1976) at Nanded reported 0.33%, Mane (1978) at Vijapur reported 1.65%, Tilak and Bhalke (1979) also reported from Aurangabad. Bhagwan (1983) Patil (1983), Patil (1985), Venugopalchari (1986), Ramakrishna Reddy (1987) Minhaj (1988) and Meghraj (1989) reported the spores to the total airspora over different fields at Aurangabad, Nanded and Aurangabad respectively. Kavishwar (1990) at Dhule reported 0.16%, Shinde (1998) at Nanded reported 1.38%, Thite (1998) and Pawar (1998), reported spores over different fields at Shrigonda and Nanded respectively. Dhimdhime (1999) reported these spores from airspora Aurangabad. Tuljapurkar (2000) reported these spores over sunflower fields at Aurangabad. Garje (2000) recorded 1.11% of these spores over bajra fields at Aurangabad. Mali (2002) and Banswadkar (2002) recorded these spores over different fields. Gopan (2004) reported 1.40% spores over sunflower fields. The climatic factors generally are responsible to influence the sporadic outbreak at certain disease, however during period of present investigation did not occur. Thus the regional climate not only determines the profitable growth of crop but also influences the dangerous of disease to which crops are prone, the relation between

the development of disease and weather is the basis on which incidence and occurrence of diseases can be predicted. At matter of fact, plant disease forecasting is the natural corollary of plant disease epidemiology. Thus the atmospheric microbial population in

relation to phytopathology has an ample scope for further investigations. Such studies would bring many useful results like disease forecasting which would ultimately help in projecting our crop.

References

1. Aher, S. K., THITE, S. V. and PANDE, B. N. (2002). Fungal airspora of a groundnut field. *Eco, Env. & Cons*, **8** : 283 -288
2. MANE, D.A. (1978) Studies in airspora over some fields. Ph.D. Thesis Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
3. PATHARE, G. M. and MALI, V.P.(2008). An aerobiological survey of fungal spores in two different seasons over sunflower fields. *Life Science Bulletin*, (5) 43-46
4. PAWAR, S. R. and AHUJA, S. R. (1988), Prevalence of *Alternaria* spores in the atmosphere over groundnut fields. *Dr. B.A.M.U. J. Sci.* **28**:95-100.
5. SHASTRI, S. D. (1996), An aerobiological survey of fungal spores in two different seasons over maize fields. *Dr. B.A.M.U. J. Sci.* **27**:85-90
6. SHEEHY, J. and HUGELET, J. E. (1967) Diurnal Periodicity in *Helminthosporium* & *Alternaria* *Phytopathology*, **57**:830
7. TILAK, S.T. and KULKARNI, R. L. (1970) A new air sampler *Experienta*. **26** : 443-444
8. TILAK, S. T. and SRINIVASULA, B. V. (1967). Airspora of Aurangabad. *Indian J.Microbiol.* **7**:167.170



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318



Vidyawarta®

Issue-19, Vol-05, July to Sept.2017



Editor
Dr.Bapu G. Gholap

www.vidyawarta.com



Index

| | |
|--|----|
| 01) Nothing to be Frightened of: A Philosophical Exploration Dr. Tapas Chakrabarti—Dr. Hetal S. Patel, Patan | 10 |
| 02) ACADEMIC COLLEGE LIBRARY NETWORKING: INDIAN SENARIO Vimal K. Gandhi, Gujarat | 13 |
| 03) STUDIES ON COMPOSITION AND COMPONENTS OF AIRSPORA BELONGING TO..... G. M. Pathare, Maharashtra | 18 |
| 04) A Case Study of Caste and Untouchability : Dr. Shyamsundar P. Waghmare, Maharashtra | 23 |
| 05) L2 Acquisition-The Rise and Motivation of Error Analysis Megha Shrivastava, Indore M.P | 27 |
| 06) INCOME INEQUALITY IN INDIA Dr. Chetna Bisht | 30 |
| 07) Performance analysis & mathematical MODELLING OF MATERIAL REMOVAL RATE OF.... Dr. Shirish D. Dhobe—Dr. R. A. Kubde, Maharashtra | 35 |
| 08) A STUDY OF AWARENESS OF BETI BACHAV THROUGH.... Dr. Hardikkumar D. Mehta, Visnagr | 40 |
| 09) Spatio-Temporal Status of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh Brijendra Nath Singh, Varanasi, U.P. | 45 |
| 10) IMPACT OF ALCOHOLIC PARENTS ON THEIR CHILDREN, FOCUSING ON STUDENT.... Dr. Anju Verma, Sikkim | 51 |
| 11) A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION B. VENKATARATNAM—K. SUDHA | 57 |
| 12) An Overview of Ethical Management & Code of Ethics in Business Dr. Dilip B. Patil, Dist.Dhulia (MS) | 62 |
| 13) नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी जमातींची कुटूंब पद्धती आणि कौटुंबिक जीवन प्रा. डॉ. भामरे नानाजी दगा, जि. नंदुरबार | 68 |

STUDIES ON COMPOSITION AND COMPONENTS OF AIRSPORA BELONGING TO ASCOMYCETS OVER SUNFLOWER FIELDS DURING KHARIF SEASON AT KADA. TAL-ASHTI DIST BEED

G. M. Pathare

Department of Botany,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College,
Kada. Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed. (MS)

ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with the aerobiological investigation over Sunflower fields by using Volumetric continuous Tilak Air Sampler was employed for exploring fungal air spora over a Sunflower field at Kada, Tal.Ashti and Dist.Beed.1st July to 30th September 2002 for first Kharif season and from 5th July to 30thSeptember 2003 for second Kharif season. During the present studies composition & component of the Aerospora belonging to ascomycetes over the Sunflower field was studied. For this study of spore catches were prepared, mounted and spore scanning was carried out regularly. Sixteen types of fungal spores belonging to the ascomycetes were trapped on the cellophane tape fixed on the drum of the sampler. Apart from these various dust particles were also seen in abundance.

Key Words: Airspora, Ascomycetes, Air Sampler, Sunflower field.

INTRODUCTION

Aerobiology is an interdisciplinary science which deals with the study of biological

component like pollen grains, fragments of fungal spores, hyphal fragments, bacteria, viruses, algae, lichens, minute insects & insect parts, protozoan cyst, etc. In the atmosphere a biotic particulates & gases affecting living organisms have been recently included in the concept of aerobiology. The aerobiological studies are mainly concern with interrelationship between the biological component in the atmosphere, source of biological component, their release in the atmosphere, their deposition & impact on health of plants & animals including human beings. Airborne infections & the resulting diseases threaten the lives & productivity of plants. Airborne diseases still pose a challenge to mankind.

The role of fungi in causing diseases to crop plants, man, domestic animal, in bringing deterioration of food grains in storage, valuable monuments has been subject of great interest for long time. Standing vegetation has a great influence of Aerospora of any place and it changes with changes in weather. Aerobiological survey conducted in various part of India revealed richness of Aerospora

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) is one of the most important oil seed crops being grown all over the world. It is mainly grown for its oil, which is generally for culinary purposes in preparation of vanaspati and in manufacture of soaps and cosmetics. The sunflower oil is chemically a tri-glyceride. It contains 68% linolic acid, so it is especially recommended for patients having heart troubles. Sunflower seed cake or meal is a protein rich feed and is used as a concentrate for cattle, animals like pig, sheep, goat and poultry feed. Sunflower is native of North America. In Germany and Russia it is grown on large scale. Now a day's sunflower crop cultivation has become more popular among the farmers of Marathwada region. As considering survey of this crop that since last few years sunflower is subjected to various type of fungal diseases which may be soil borne, seed

borne, airborne

However detail studies on Aerospora over the sunflower field in respect to the seasonal conditions are meagre. Considering these facts studies on Aerospora belonging to ascomycetes over the sunflower field is carried out.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Continuous Volumetric Tilak air sampler (Tilak and Kulkarni 1970) was installed in the sunflower fields of a constant height at 1.5 meters above the ground level at Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed. From 1st July to 30th September 2002 for first Kharif season and from 5th July to 30th September 2003 for second Kharif season. The air was sampled at the rate of 5 liters/minute which left traces of deposition over the cellophane tape, affixed on the outer surface of drum. The slides were prepared after eight days and scanned regularly. The identification of spores was done which was based on visual characteristic of spores such as shape, size, colour, wall structure and ornamentation etc. The daily record of meteorological data was regularly maintained

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of spore catches from the result presented in table I revealed that eighteen types of fungal spores belonging to the ascomycetes were trapped on the cellophane tape fixed on the drum of the sampler.

Enumeration of the identified spores of fungi belonging to the ascomycetes over the sunflower field for two Kharif season.

1) *Chaetomium Kunz ex Fr.*

Spores are dark one celled, lemon shaped, tapering at both ends. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.83% and 0.08% during the first and second Kharif season. The Maximum Monthly Mean Concentration ($1148/m^3$ and $224/m^3$) was recorded in the month of August 2002 & September 2003.

Gaikwad (1974) reported 0.04% spores from Ahmedpur. Mane (1978) reported 0.15% spores from Vaijapur; Jogdand (1987) reported

the spores over the Jowar field at Aurangabad. Mali (2002), Gopan (2004) and Pathare (2005) recorded these spores at Beed & Kada. To trace the Source, the fungus was collected on decaying dead branches of different plant around the crop fields during Kharif season.

2) *Claviceps Tul.*

Spores elongated filiform with many transverse septa, slightly curved, hyaline spores occurred frequently. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.04% during second Kharif season only. The Maximum Monthly Mean Concentration ($196/m^3$) was recorded in the month of September 2003. Pande (1976) reported 0.11% spores over orange fields at Nanded. Pawar (1997) recorded of these spores over Bajara field at Aurangabad.

3) *Didymosphaeria Fuck :*

Spores two celled with single transverse septum, brown elliptic or cylindrical spores occurred continuously. Their contribution to the total air spora was recorded 1.68%. And 1.23% during the first and second Kharif season. Spores were collected from sampling sites in saprophytic form on stem of *Cajanus*. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($2954/m^3$ and $2828/m^3$) was recorded in the month of September 2002 & August 2003. The occurrence of this spore's type could be correlated with prevailing weather parameters like rainfall & humid conditions. Pande (1976) reported 2.41% from Nanded, Mane (1978) reported 0.94% from Vijapur. Reddy (1987) reported 0.85% from Aurangabad, Tuljapurkar (2000) & Garje (2000) at Aurangabad.

4) *Hypoxyylon Bull. Ex. Fr.*

Spores elliptic fusiform to bean shaped, dark brown in colour. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.98% and 0.27% during the first and second Kharif season. Spores saprophytic on bark of *Acacia*. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($1238m^3$ and $700m^3$) was recorded in the month of

September 2002 & August 2003.

Mane (1978) reported 0.72% spores to the total airspora at Vijapur & recorded high concentration during night hours & pointed out its "night spora" pattern. Bhalke (1981), Babu (1983) reported 1.72% & 0.45% over Jowar & Banana field at Aurangabad.

5) *Hysterium Tode. Ex Fr*

Spore three septate, elliptic, cylindrical, uniformly brown. Their concentration to the total airspora was recorded as 1.02% and 0.26% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($2478/m^3$ and $658/m^3$) was recorded in the month of Aug 2002 & July 2003. Tilak & Srinivasulu (1967) reported *Hysterium* spores from the air spora of Aurangabad for the first time. Mali (2002) & Pathare (2005) reported these spores at Kada.

6) *Lecanidion Endl. :*

Spores fusiform, clavate usually slightly curved, 7-11 septate, hyaline. Spores eventually saprophytic form on stem of *Ipomea* and *Lantana*. The spores contributed 0.22% and 0.03% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($546/m^3$ and $98/m^3$) was recorded in the month of Aug 2002 & Aug 2003. Earlier, these spores were also reported from Aurangabad (Tilak, 1989), Kotwal (1992) at Nashik, reported 0.05%, Pawar (1997) reported 0.46% of these spores over bajara fields at Aurangabad.

7) *Leptosphaeria Ces. And de Not*

Spores yellow to yellowish-brown, elliptic to fusiform, generally three septate. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 2.47% and 0.74% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($4294/m^3$ and $1372/m^3$) was recorded in the month of September 2002 & August 2003. Tuljapurkar (2000) reported these spores over sunflower field at Aurangabad. Mali (2002) and Banswadkar (2002) also recorded

this spores at Kada and Udgir respectively.

8) *Massarina* Sacc.

Spores elliptic, fusiform, dark brown, three septate, septum surrounded by thick, hyaline, gelatinous sheath. The spores contributed 0.03% during second Kharif season. The maximum monthly concentration (112m^3) was recorded in the month of September 2003. Spores occurred frequently. Meghraj (1989) reported 0.02% of these spores to the total *Aerospora* at Aurangabad. Aher (1993) recorded these spores from Ahmednagar. Garje (2002) recorded 0.03% spores over bajra fields at Aurangabad.

9) *Melanspora* Corda.

Spores one celled, oval discoid, often in equilateral with prominent germ pores at both ends, brown to blackish green. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 1.14% and 0.21% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($2268/\text{m}^3$ and $574/\text{m}^3$) was recorded in the month of September 2002 & August 2003.

Wankhede (1983) Meghraj (1989) recorded incidence of these spores over different field at Aurangabad. Kotwal (1992) recorded 0.27% incidence of these spores over grapevine yards at Nasik. Garje (2000) recorded 0.23% to the total airspora over jowar fields at Aurangabad.

10) *Parodiella* (Speg.) Thesis & Syd.

Spores two celled, elliptic, distinctly striated. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.06% during second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($168/\text{m}^3$) was recorded in the month of September 2003. Sreeramulu and Ramalingam (1966) reported these spores over the paddy fields at Visakhapatnam.

Venugopalchari (1986) recorded 0.22% to the airspora over cotton field at Nanded. Narsimha (1996) reported these spores over paddy fields at Siddipet

11) *Passerinella* Berl.

Spores elliptic, fusiform, three septate with brown central cells. Their frequency of occurrence was rare. The spores contributed 0.65% during first Kharif season only. The maximum monthly concentration (1134m^3) was recorded in the month September 2002. Bhadane (1991) reported 0.01% incidence of these spores over groundnut fields at Dhule. Garje (2000) recorded 0.03% over bajra fields at Aurangabad.

12) *Pleospora* Rash

Spores ablong, fusiform or ovoid, yellowish brown or golden brown, with several cross & one or usually 2 longitudinal Septa. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.67% and 0.15% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($854/\text{m}^3$ and $308/\text{m}^3$) was recorded in the month of September 2002 & July 2003.

Dye & Vernon (1952) reported these spores from New Zealand. Richard (1956) from England, Paddy & Kapica (1956) from Canada. The occurrence of these spores in air was favoured by high humid conditions. Ahuja (1991) recorded these spores at Aurangabad. Garje (2000) recorded 0.49% incidence of these spores to the total airspora over bajara field at Aurangabad.

13) *Pringsheimia* Schultz.

Spores hyaline, 3-5 septate, septa horizontal but in mature spores a vertical septum in each cell. Their occurrence was rare. The spores contributed 0.01% during second Kharif season only. The maximum monthly concentration (56m^3) was recorded in the month September 2003. Tilak and Srinivasulu (1967), reported this spore type for the first time from the airspora at Aurangabad. Mane (1978), reported their occurrence in airspora of bajra fields at Vijapur. Mali (2002) also reported these spores at Kada.

14) *Sordaria* Ces and deNot

Spores one celled, subglobose with small

papilla at the lower end. Spores occurred frequently. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.12% during first Kharif season only. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($350/m^3$) was recorded in the month of August 2002. Mane (1978) noted 1.81% spores from Vaijapur. Tilak and Bhalke (1981) recorded 1.13% spores over Jowar fields.

15) *Sporormia* de Not:

Spores dark brown, uniseriate, dull colored, three septate. Spores occurred frequently. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.66% and 0.10% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($1386/m^3$ and $308/m^3$) was recorded in the month of August 2002 & September 2003.

Tilak & Kulkarni (1972) reported 1.3% spores to the total airspora at Aurangabad. Babu (1983) pointed to count it peak at 10.00 hours. Goud (1993) recorded 0.22% incidence of these spores over groundnut fields at Narayankhed (A.P.) Garje (2002) 1.08% incidence of these spores over bajra fields at Aurangabad.

16) *Teichospora* Fuck.

Spores oblong - fusiform, yellowish brown up to 7 transverse Septa & one - two longitudinal Septa. Spores occurred frequently. Their contribution to the total airspora was recorded as 0.80% and 0.08% during the first and second Kharif season. The maximum monthly mean concentration ($1946/m^3$ and $196/m^3$) was recorded in the month of August 2002 & September 2003.

Babu (1983), Patil (1983), Wankhade (1983) over Jowar fields at Aurangabad.

References:

- 1) Mehata K.C. (1952): Further studies of cereal rusts in India -II Sci. Monogr. Coun. Agric. Res. India. 18:1 -368.
- 2) Padmnabhan S.Y. (1953): Specialization in pathogenicity of *Helminthosporium oryzae*. Proc. 40th Indian Sci. Congr. III: 18.

- 3) Ramlingum. A. (1966): A volumetric survey of the atmospheric pollen over paddy field at Vishakhapatnam in 1960 and 1961. Palynol. Bull; 2 and 3:11-17.
- 4) Tilak S.T. and S.P. Bhalke (1978): Aeromycology at Aurangabad - II Deuteromycetes. Indian J. Bot., I: 113-115.
- 5) Chakre, O.J. (1979): Studies in microbial population of air at Aurangabad, Ph.D. Thesis, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
- 6) Bhalke S.P. (1981): Airspora over some field. Ph.D. Thesis, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
- 7) Babu. M. (1983): Aerobiological Studies at Aurangabad Ph.D. Thesis, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
- 8) Kadam S.S. (2002): Aerobiological investigations over sugarcane field at
- 9) Bembekar. S.K. (2005): Studies in airspora of cotton field. Ph.D. Thesis, Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University, Nanded.

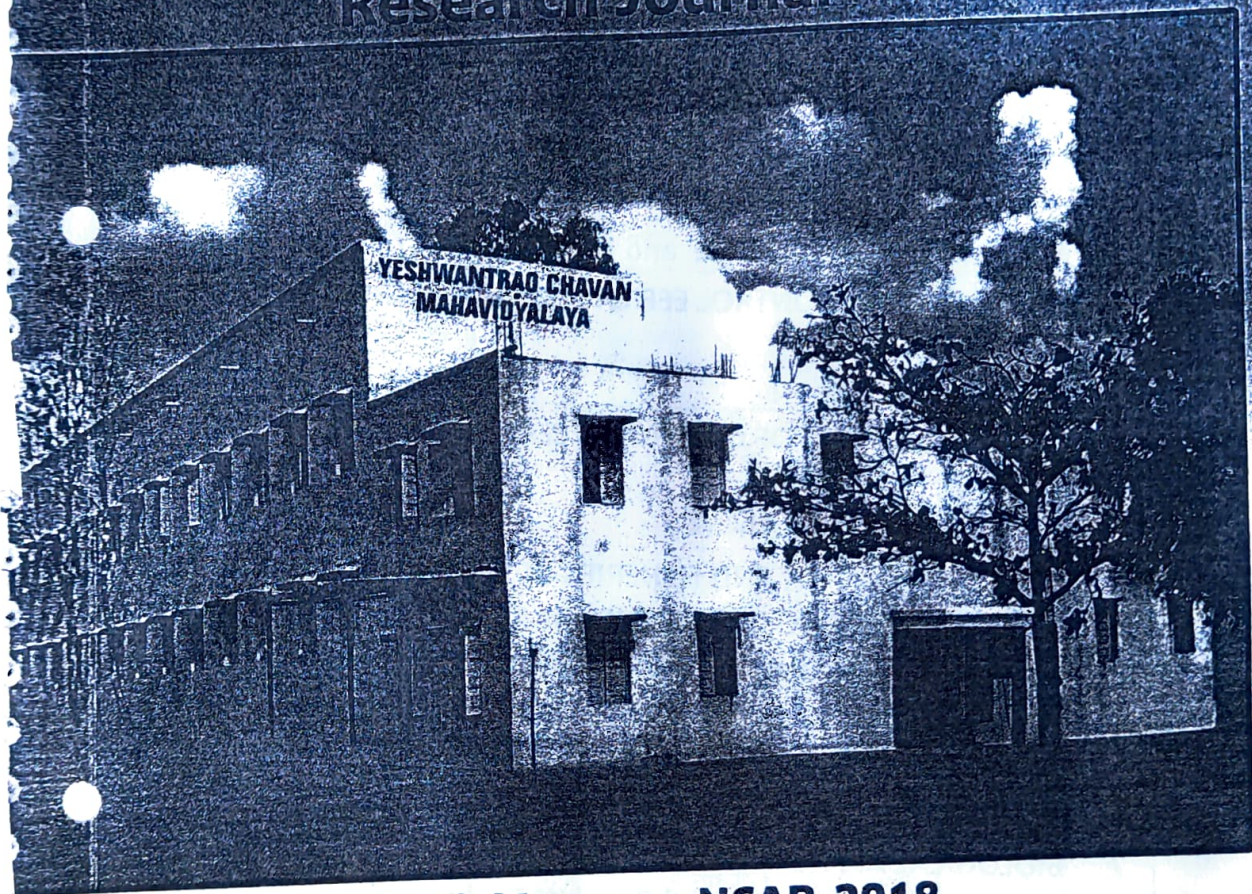
□□□

ISSN: 2349-8045

Impact Factor: 5.4218(UIF)

Science Park

Research Journal



Special Issue on NCAB-2018

Organized by
Department of Botany,
Yeshwantrao Chavan Mahavidyalaya,
Tuljapur- 413601, Dist.- Osmanabad (M.S.)

Chief Editor

Dr. Sanjay L. Korekar
Convener (NCAB-2018) & Vice Principal

Editorial Chairman

Dr. J. S. Mohite
Principal



Contents

| Sr. No | Title And Name Of The Author (S) | Page No |
|--------|---|---------|
| 1 | ZOOPLANKTON DIVERSITY OF DHARMAPURI RESERVOIR IN BEED DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA A. D. Chalak and V. B. Sakhare | 1 |
| 2 | MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE Amul M. Late , V. K. Mukke and M. B. Mule | 5 |
| 3 | PERCENTAGE TO CONTROL EFFICACY OF LEAF EXTRACT AGAINST BRINJAL DISEASES P. S. Anarse | 9 |
| 4 | MULTIFARIOUNESS OF CHLOROPHYCEAE IN NATHSAGAR DAM, PAITHAN, MAHARASHTRA. Anilkumar M. Desmukh | 13 |
| 5 | OVER-VIEW ON FISH AND FISHERIES OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT WITH REFERENCE TO NEW TRENDS IN AQUACULTURE PRACTICES Anirudhh Babare, Sameer Patil and Mohan Babare | 18 |
| 6 | STUDY OF AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY OF KAJDI RIVER FROM KAJI TAHSIL OF BEED DISTRICT M.S. Babasaheb J. Hirve | 21 |
| 7 | BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FUNGI Bhagwan M. Waghmare and Rahul K. Dhabale | 26 |
| 8 | PHYTOPLANKTON DIVERSITY IN JOGAIWADI TALAV IN AMBAJOGAI, DIST:BEED, MAHARASHTRA S. W. Bhivgade | 30 |
| 9 | ATMOSPHERIC COCENTRATION OF NIGROSPORA SPORES OVER GREEN GRAM FIELD I. G. Sayyad and G. M. Pathare | 33 |
| 10 | TO STUDY MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF DATURA SPECIES OCCURRING IN BEED DISTRICTS OF MARATHWADA REGION (M. S.) INDIA. M. G. Fawde | 35 |

ATMOSPHERIC COCENTRATION OF NIGROSPORA SPORES OVER GREEN GRAM FIELD

I. G. Sayyad¹ and G. M. Pathare²

¹Department of Botany, S. K. Gandhi College, Kada

²Department of Botany, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, Kada
Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed (M.S.)

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with airborne concentration of *Nigrospora* spores over a green gram field for one kharif season i. e. season from 5th June to 28th August 2007 using continuous Volumetric Tilak Air Sampler concentration of airborne *Nigrospora* spores was assessed and the role of the Metrological Parameters over the spore concentration were discussed. The spore concentration was maximum (5250/m³) in the month of July 2007 and minimum (2394/m³) in August 2007. Metrological parameters such as Rainfall, Relative humidity, Wind velocity and temperature showed significant effect on liberation of spores of *Nigrospora* in the airspora composition qualitatively and quantitatively.



KEY WORDS: Fungal spores, Green Gram field, Air Sampler, Air borne microbes.

INTRODUCTION

Aerobiology is an interdisciplinary science which deals with the study of biological components like pollen grains, fungal spores, hyphal fragments, viruses, algae, lichens, plant seeds and other propagules minute insects and insect's parts in the atmosphere. The role of fungi in causing diseases to crop plants, man, domestic animals, in bringing about deterioration of food grain in storage, valuable monuments has been subject of great interest for long time. Standing vegetation has a great influence on airspora of any place and it change in weather. Aerobiological survey conducted in various parts of India revealed the richness of airspora. Green gram (*Phaseolus aureus* Rorb.) is one of the most important pulses crop in Marathwada region. Pulses are being grown in India since ancient time. It is believed that Green Gram is native of India and Central Asia. Green gram is protein rich staple food. It contains about 2.5% proteins. As considering the survey of this crop that since last few years green gram is suffering with different types of pathogenic disease like Fungi, bacteria, viruses.

In India green gram is affected by various fungal diseases such as leaf spot caused by *Alternaria tenuissima*, *Cercospora*, *conscens*, leaf web blight caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, Powdery Mildew caused by *Erysiphe polygoni*, Dry root caused by *Macrophomina phaseolina*, Rust caused by *Uromyces phaseoli*, Anthracnose caused by *Glomerella lindemuthiana*. Seed and seedling root caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, etc. Due to this disease plant yield and poor quality of pods and seeds. This decreases product and valuation. It has been reported that other legume crop diseases. G. Rangaswami (1966).

It was with the aim to find out the important airborne pathogens, their distribution and seasonal variation in the concentration these investigations were undertaken, the prediction of airborne fungal disease

well in advance information of airspora of this crop is made timely available. In view of this, continuous Volumetric Tilak Air Sampler carried out an aero mycological survey over green gram field for kharif season. From 5th June to 28 August 2007.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

In the present investigation an exploration of airborne spores of *Nigrospora* (Tilak and Kulkarni 1970) was undertaken over the fields of green gram field for kharif season. Tilak Air Sampler was installed at a height of 1 Meter above the ground level at Kada Tal Ashti Dist Beed (M.S.) for one kharif season from 5th June to 28th Aug 2007. The air was sampled at the rate of 5litres/minutes which left traces of spores over cellophane tape, affixed on the outer surface of drum. The slides were prepared every eight days. Before the scanning, the slides were marked with a ball pen point pen in the six equal parts, each part indicating the spore catch of two hours of sampling period. Area of 9600sq.micron of the total area of the slide obtained was scanned under 10Xx45X eye piece objective combination of binocular research microscope. The transformation of spore was done which was based on visual characteristics of spore such as size, shapes. The metrological data was recorded during period of investigation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Spores one celled, globose, sub-globose or depressed globose, black and opaque, smooth, 14-23 μ m diameter. During the period of present investigation, spores of *Nigrospora* contributed as 7.68% which total concentration of 12138/m³ of air. Spores of *Nigrospora* occurred continuously throughout the period of investigation. Spores eventually parasitic or saprophytic were collected on plant material, dead stem and leaves of *Phaseolus mungo*, *Dodonia*. The maximum monthly mean concentration (5250/m³) was recorded in the month of July 2007 and minimum (2394/m³) of air in August 2007. Moson (1927) reported this spore type, Penzer et al. (1937) this spore type to 'Dry Spora' with maxima between 08.00 hrs and 17.00 hrs. Pande (1976), Varma (1979), Munshi (1980), Bhalke (1981), Bhagwan (1983) and Patil (1983) Mane (1978) of Vajapur, Thube (1992) reported incidence of these spores over wheat field at Ahmednagar. Thite (1998) and Pawar (1998) reported these spores over groundnut fields of Shrigonda and Nanded respectively. Mali (2002) and Pathare (2005) also reported these spore type at kada, while performing aerobiological survey obtained similar results.

Their daily maximum mean concentration (350/m³) was recorded on 17th June 2007. Similar observation were also recorded by Shashtri (1996) Pawar and Ahuja (1998) Aher et al (2002) Sheehy & Hugelot (1967).

During the period of present investigation the spores of *Nigrospora* were almost continuously found in the atmosphere over the mung field. Metrological parameters such as rain fall, relative humidity, wind velocity and temp showed significant effect on liberation of spores of *Nigrospora* in the air. Spores composition qualitatively & quantitatively.

The pathogenic fungi *Nigrospora* generally bring about leaf spot disease incidence, however very much significant in the atmosphere, nevertheless, they did not bring about leaf spot disease incidence to the mung crop. Therefore the entire mung crop in Kharif season 2007 was found healthy.

REFERENCES:

- Aher, S.K., Thite S.V. & Pande B.N. (2002). Fungal airspora of a groundnut field. *Eco, Env. & Cons*, 8: 283-288.
Mane, D.A. (1978) Studies in airspora over some fields. Ph.D. Thesis Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
Pawar, S.R. & Ahuja, S.R. (1988), Prevalence of *Alternaria* spores in the atmosphere over groundnut fields. *D B.A.M.U. J.Sci.* 28:95-100.
Shastri S.D. (1996), An aerobiological survey of fungal spores in two different seasons over maize fields. *D B.A.M.U. J.Sci.* 27:85-90.
Sheehy, J & Hugelot J.E. (1967) Diurnal Periodicity in *Helminthosporium* & *Alternaria* *Phytopathology*, 57:830.
Tilak, S.T. & Kulkarni R.L. (1970) A new air sampler *Experientia*. 26: 443-444.
A.V.Karne & B.N.Pande. (2005), Prevalence of *Alternaria* sp in the atmosphere over potato fields

Seasonal changes in the protein content of *Corbicula regularis* from Jayakwadi dam, Paithan dist – Aurangabad, (M.S.) India

Khaire BS

Assist. Prof., Department of Zoology, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidhyalaya Kada, Ashti, Beed, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The current study was achieved by measure the total protein concentrations on variations of ecological conditions or impact of natural conditions on various seasons in the protein content in soft body tissues of *Corbicula Regularis* of were collected from Jayakwadi dam, at Aurangabad district was observed during different seasons. It was variations of the climatic change in environment, Fluctuation of the protein content on its impact on various types of tissues, such as like, Mantle, Hepatopancreas, Gonad and foot. The Protein content maximum found in gonads tissues throughout all the three seasons, whereas mantle shows minimum values of protein. There are great variations in the values of protein during different seasons in ecological conditions.

Keywords: *corbicula regularis*, protein, different seasons, jayakwadi dam

Introduction

Mollusca are very important for many reasons. Apart from their commercial value for use as a human food stuff and in the feeding of several crustaceans. (Ekinand Bashan, 2010) The aquatic ecosystem of freshwater bivalve mollusks are hermaphrodite filter feeder animals on primary stage of food chains, hence they notably influences the organization and fluctuating of ecosystems. It is the efficient role in transformation of energy in food chains coupled with their sessile made of life. Seasonal variation in biochemical composition have been reported many workers. Gabbott and Bayne (1973) ^[7] determined seasonal changes in biochemical composition of adductor muscle, mantle, siphon and foot in *Mytilus edulis* from India. Proteins in an important organic constituent which play important role in metabolism in organism and metabolic activity. Modulation is a special type of combination chemotherapy which aims to selectively improve the therapeutic index by increasing the antitumour effect and protecting against toxic side effects. The main conclusion is that properly applied biochemical modulation schedules may lead to successful use in the clinic (Peter, 1991) ^[2]. Proteins are involved in anchor role in almost all physiological and metabolic activity. They extremely versatile in their action and interaction during metabolism of protein, amino acids, enzymes and co enzymes as a biological catalyst with the regulate the chemical or biochemical reaction in the body. The source of proteins all nutritious plants of vegetables, eggs and fruits. Proteins are useful and important role of tissue repair and action of drugs such drugs heavy metals lead, calcium magnesium in aquatic medium. (Harper 1977) ^[3].

Materials and Methods

The aquatic fauna of freshwater bivalve molluscs, *Corbicula Regularis* were collected from Jayakwadi dam which is about at the distance of 50 K.M. away from Aurangabad City of Maharashtra state., during monsoon (August to September), Winter (December to January) and Summer (April to May)

over a period one year were selected for laboratory experiments. Immediately after bringing to laboratory, the shells of these bivalves were brushed and washed with fresh and clean water to remove algal biomass, mid and other waste material. The cleaned animals were then kept for depuration for 12hrs in laboratory conditions under constant aeration. For biochemical analysis, animals were dissected and soft body tissues like Matle, Hepatopancreas, Gonad and Foot tissues were removed. 100mg of each wet tissues were taken for biochemical analysis. Protein was determined by the method proposed by Lowry's *et al.* (1951) ^[9]. Using Bovine serum Albumin (BSA) as standard. The results are expressed as milligram content per 100 mg wet tissue. Triplicate values of each biochemical constituents were subjected for stistical confirmation using student 't' test (Dowdeswell, 1957) ^[1]. Standard deviatins were calculated during variations of seasons.

Method of protein Estimation

Total protein contents of the tissues were estimated by Lowry's method (Lowry *et al.*, 1951) ^[9]. 10 mg of dry powder was homogenized in small amount of 10% TCA and the homogenate was diluted to 10 ml by 10% TCA. Then it was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes. The supernatant was removed which was used for ascorbic acid estimation. The protein precipitate at the bottom of centrifuged tubes was dissolved in 10 ml 1.0 N NaOH solution. 0.1 ml of this solution was taken test tube and 0.9 ml distilled water was added to make one ml. 4.0 ml. freshly prepared Lowry's 'C' and 0.5 ml Folin phenol Ciocalteu's reagent were added in each test tube, the test tubes were incubated in dark at 37 °C for 30 minutes. The O. D. of blue colour developed was read at 530 nm. The blank was prepared in same way using 1ml distilled water instead of protein extract. The protein content in different tissues was calculated referring to standard graph prepared and is expressed in terms of mg protein/100 mg of dry tissue. The Bovine serum albumen was used as a standard.

DIVERSITY OF ICHTHYOFAUNA FROM MEHAKARI WATER RESERVIOR, BEED
(MAHARASHTRA), INDIA

B. S. Khaire

Dept. of Zoology, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, Kada, Tq. Asthi, Dist. Beed.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation attempts to study diversity of ichthyofauna from Mehakari water reservoir. It is manmade reservoir constructed on Mehakari river in Ashti taluka of Beed district, Maharashtra, located at Latitude-18- 50'-30" North and Longitude – 75.00'- 30". It is meant for agriculture and fisheries. The Beed district of Maharashtra is having several small sized reservoirs which are being exploited for aquaculture through fisherman's co-operative societies supported by state fisheries department. The result of present investigation confirmed the occurrence of 18 fish species belonging to 6 orders. The order Cypriniformes was observed dominant with 10 species.



KEYWORD – Biodiversity, Ichthyofauna, Mehakari Water reservoir, Beed district.

INTRODUCTION:

The reservoirs are constructed for effective utilization of water for agriculture, fishery and drinking water purposes. For sustained exploitation and simultaneous conservation of fisheries resources basic scientific information on biodiversity is vital. Reservoirs fishery in India is important from socio-economic point of view as it provides the employment to about 2 million peoples (Khan et. al. 1999). It is also having with the potential for providing excellent food to human being. India has a large network of inland fresh water bodies occupy an area of 1.37 million hectors in which more than 2,44,000 hectors are under fish cultivation.

In the field of ichthyology valuable contributions were made by Chacko (1954), David (1963), Das (1996) Reddy (1984). In recent years considerable studies on ichthyofauna of many fresh water bodies have been carried by several workers. Talwar and Jhingran (1991), Sugunan, V. V. (1995), Sarkar L. and Banerjee S. (2000), Sakhare and Bidkar (2001), Datta, S.P. S. and F. A. Fayaz (2003), Sakhare and Joshi (2002), Kadam and Gaikwad (2006), Jayabhaye. U. M. et.al. 2006, Muley D. V. and Patil I. M. (2006), Pandey Kamleshwar and J.P. Shukla (2007).

Present work is an attempt to study diversity of ichthofauna during the year March 2015 to February 2016 in Mehakari reservoir in Ashti taluka of Beed district, Maharashtra, located at Latitude-18- 50'-30" North and Longitude – 75.00'- 30".



ISSN 2394-5303



2017-2018

विद्यार्त (R)

Issue-47, Vol-01 April- 2018

International Multilingual Refereed Research Journal



Editor

Dr. Bapu G. Gholap



www.vidyawarta.com

आंतरराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका

प्रिंटिंग एरिया

Printing Area International Interdisciplinary Research
Journal in Marathi, Hindi & English Languages

April 2018, Issue-47, Vol-01

Date of Publication
30 April 2018

Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

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

Co-Editor

Dr. Ravindranath Kewat

(M.A. Ph.D.)

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



Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed
Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

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

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND DIELECTRICAL
PROPERTIES OF INDIUM (In^{3+}) SUBSTITUTED
YTTRIUM IRON GARNET.

R. G. Vidhate,

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji
Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Beed

Abstract

The yttrium iron garnet (YIG) series having the general formula $\text{Y}_3\text{In}_x\text{Fe}_{5-x}\text{O}_{12}$ ($x = 0.0$, and 0.2) were synthesized by using double sintering solid state reaction method. The samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction technique (XRD). The X-ray diffraction studies of compositions revealed the formation of single phase cubic structure with lattice constant ranging from 12.37 to 12.40 \AA to $x = 0.0$ and 0.2 . The dielectric properties were investigated using LCR-Q meter (hp HEWLETT) in the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 MHz . The dielectric constant (ϵ'), dielectric loss (ϵ'') and dielectric loss tangent ($\tan \delta$) were measured as a function of frequency by using LCR-Q meter. The frequency dependence of dielectric measurements was carried out for both the samples.

Keyword: garnet, YIG, XRD, dielectric.

Introduction:

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 valences and prepared by different techniques.

Among 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, 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 In^{3+} substituted $\text{Y}_3\text{In}_x\text{Fe}_{5-x}\text{O}_{12}$ garnets with $x = 0.0$ and 0.2 were prepared by well-known double sintering ceramic method in which a molar ratio of analytical Y_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 and In_2O_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°C for 24 h and cooled to room temperature slowly at the rate of $2^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$. The samples were reground and re-fired at 1350°C for 30 h and slowly cooled to room temperature at the rate of $2^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$, and then reground for 1 h. The fine powdered sample was pelletized under the pressure $5 \text{ ton}/\text{inch}^2$.

Results and Discussion:

Mixed garnet ferrites system under investigation has been structurally investigated by X-ray diffraction technique. Typical XRD pattern for $x = 0.2$ sample is shown in figure 1.





Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed Pin-431126 (Maharashtra)
vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors

Undertaking/ Copyright Form

The Submitted manuscript/paper is original, exclusive and unpublished material. It is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. Further, it will not be submitted for publication elsewhere, until a decision is conveyed regarding its acceptability for publication in Harshwardhan Publication Pvt. Ltd. Published research journal. I/we also grant permission to organizer for making necessary changes in the title and content of the paper, if required, while being considered for publication. The undersigned hereby represents and warrants that the paper is original and that he/she is the author of the paper, except for material that is clearly identified as to its original source, with permission notices from the copyright owners where required.



Details of Authors & Paper

- ☐ Title of the research paper Crystal structure and dielectrical properties of Indium (In^{3+}) substituted yttrium Iron Garnet.
- ☐ Language for the presentation: Marathi ☐ Hindi ☐ English ☒
- ☐ Author Name 1 : Dr./Prof. R. G. Vidhate
- ☐ Author Name 2 : Dr./Prof. _____
- ☐ Institution/Organization: Anand rao Phonde Awas Babaji Maharaja
- ☐ Correspondence Address: Alp - Kada Tal - Ashti Dist - Beed
- State _____ Pin: 414202
- Contact No.1. 9422930120 Contact No.2. 9420922980
- Mail id: 1 rgvidhate@rediffmail.com
- Date _____ Signature of the participant [Signature]

Note : This undertaking/agreement is to be signed by at least one of the authors who have obtained the assent of the co-author(s) where applicable.

Send Copyright Declaration form scan copy after sign on it to :
vidyawarta@gmail.com, printingareahp@gmail.com

Any help plz call on : 09850203295, 07588057695

Visit Our Website : www.vidyawarta.com

Methodology for Designing of Microstrip Patch Antenna

Kiran Katke

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada,
Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed 414 202
Email : katkekiran@gmail.com

Abstract: A microstrip patch antenna is a type of radio antenna that can be mounted on a lower surface. The microstrip patch antennas are widely used in low cost wireless communication applications because they have distinct several benefits as compared to the traditional antennas. In this paper, the design and development methodology of microstrip patch antenna having H-shaped and using the FR4 substrate with 1 mm thickness has been discussed. The antenna parameters such as gain, bandwidth, return loss, and radiation pattern has been analysed on LED3 software. Other types of microstrip patch antennas can be designed using this methodology and the performance can be evaluated as required for a specific application.

Keywords- Antenna, Aperture, Microstrip Patch Antenna, Wireless Communications

I. INTRODUCTION

An antenna is a transducer for transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves from a transceiver employed in any wireless communication system. This is the basic and the most essential component of any wireless communication system. There are many performance parameters such as antenna gain, aperture, effective length, bandwidth, polarization, etc. There are several types of antennas that include wire, reflector, microstrip patch, etc. [1].

Microstrip patch antenna primarily consist of conducting path having either non-planar or planar geometry [2]. The conducting path known as patch and ground plane exist on either side of dielectric substrate, as depicted in Fig. 1.

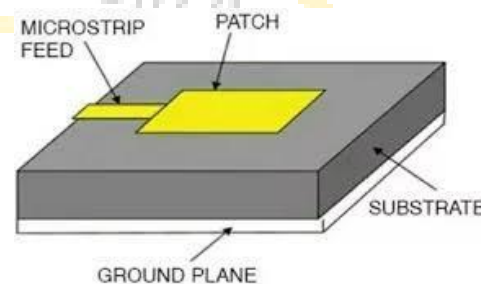


Fig. 1. Basic Structure of Microstrip Patch Antenna

Microstrip antennas, in general, can be categorized as Microstrip travelling antenna, printed dipole antenna and microstrip patch antenna. The first two types can have circular, rectangular, triangular, or elliptical shape only whereas there is no constraint on any specific geometrical shape for design of microstrip patch antenna. Moreover, they are very light in weight, have planar structure, has economic efficiency and are suitable for both planar and non-planar surfaces for installation purpose. They find applications in aircraft, satellites and missile systems. Its narrower operating bandwidth and lower gain, there are restrictions in its use in conventional wireless systems. Typical applications of various wireless networks and communication systems that deploy microstrip patch antennas are given in Table I [3].

TABLE I. APPLICATION AREAS OF MICROSTRIP ANTENNA

| Wireless Standards | Frequency |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1G Analog Cellular Standard | 824 - 849 MHz; 869 - 895 MHz |
| 2G GSM Standards | 890-915 MHz and 935-960 MHz |
| PCS | 1.85 - 1.99 GHz; 2.18 - 2.2 GHz |
| Cellular Video | 28 GHz |
| Wireless LAN | 2.40 - 2.48 GHz; 5.4 GHz band |
| Wide Area Wireless Networks | 60 GHz |



**SILENCE! THE COURT IS IN SESSION - DEFEATISM OF THE
UNSUCCESSFUL, FRUSTRATED MEN**

DR. GAIKWAD SAJJAN DNYANDEO

Anandrao Dhinde Alias

Babaji Mahavidyalaya

Kada, Tq-Ashti,

Dist-Beed. 414202

ABSTRACT

Human life is always an unending source of material for literature. Vijay Tendulkar's portrays ruthless violence in our society. He portrays separately existence of human beings and their social relations. Tendulkar never directly handled social issues and never reported any report that occurred, but derived inspiration from real life-incidents or social upheavals for his writing. He is called iconoclast, who intends to bring about a silent, gradual change in peoples attitude towards life & its problems. In Silence! the Court is in Session defeatism of the unsuccessful, frustrated men forces them to seek vicious pleasure in inflicting miseries on others, who are simple and innocent. Dramatist believes that violence is inherent in humans. The play oscillates between theatricalization of private life and privatization of theatrical performance. All Benare's companions are themselves dissatisfied with life as they fail to achieve their desired aims in their individual lives. Sukhatme fails to be a successful lawyer, Karmic, to be a successful artist, and to be a scientist. Rokade fails to earn his independent livelihood and Mr. & Mrs. Kashikar are without a child. Miss Benare oscillates between reality & allusion, imaginative & mundane.

In Shakespeare's plays, tragic hero is responsible for his death. Hence we feel pity & sympathy for them. But in Tendulkar's plays maximum number of character are essentially bad without having a single good quality. While depicting life as it is his attention is focused on not the happy, gleeful aspect of life but on human follies, foibles & weakness. He only presents problems without providing any answers. A woman plays a central role in Tendulkar's plays as Miss Benare in Silence!, Rama & Manik in Vultures, Laxmi & Champa in Sakharam, Lalita Gouri in Ghashiram, Kamala & Sarita in Kamala, Jyoti in Kanyadan and Sumitra in A friend's story. His Silence! The Court is in Session attacks valor and etiquette and puts forth a different aspect of human behavior. Through the characters dramatist derived in this drama indicates that defeatism of the unsuccessful, frustrated men forces them to seek vicious pleasure in inflicting miseries on others, who are simple and innocent. He believes that violence is inherent in humans.

Silence! is a satire on social as well as legal justice; it is a metaphorical trial between the humanist and anti-humanists. It is a mock trial of simple and straight forward school teacher. She is cross examined in the court with full mockery. She is charged with infanticide and having illicit relations with married person professor Damle. All the other characters behave in a way of mockery. On the charge of unmarried motherhood and having illicit relations with

so many persons, the judge Mr. Kashikar orders the school authorities to dismiss such an immoral woman. Mrs. Benare, school teacher tried to defend herself through a long soliloquy.

*'The parrot to the sparrow said,
'Why, oh why are your eyes so red?'
Oh my dear friend, what shall I say?
'Someone has stolen my nest away.'
Sparrow, sparrow, poor little sparrow! '
Oh, brother crow, oh brother crow. Where you there?
Did you see it go?' No. I don't know,
I did see, what are you troubles to do with me?
O sparrow, sparrow, poor little sparrow.'*

In Indian society women become prey of both male's vicious actions and traditional treatment of orthodox. In this play character fight for authority and power while other characters try to trap her through a metaphorical mock – court. The play oscillates between theatricalization of private life and privatization of theatrical performance. Leela Benare oscillates between reality and illusion and the imaginative and the mundane. The charges leveled against her might be called mindscape. But Leela Benare believes that truth and reality achieved only when reality is approached in nakedness of mind. Her argument against body and its mechanical connections and her discourse of emotion is to the point and realistic. Her last monologue reminds us one of Theodore Rozak's observation quoted by Charles Frankel,

*"Our proud, presumptuous head speaks one language our body another –
A silent arcane, language. Our head experiences in the mode of number,
Logic, mechanical connection, our body in the process of fluid process
intuitive Adaptation it says to an inner purposive rhythm....."*

Tendulkar again and again almost in all his plays mentions society and social customs by his realistic characters. Benare, the heroine of the play is a school teacher. She has total devotion for her profession. She is popular in not only her school but also in her school management. Miss Benare's crime is considered the crime against society. Sukhatme, the public prosecutor in the play within play clarifies that motherhood is sacred and a mother bears the responsibility of bearing her child unmindful of her won difficulties and Miss Benare has brought shame to the holy motherhood by her conduct. According to all of them Miss Benare has made a heinous blot on the sacred brow of motherhood – which is purer than Heaven itself. For that any punishment however great that the law may give her, will be too mild for her. Miss Benare's character is bankrupt of morality. She is public enemy number one.

Sukhatme clarifies his point, "Infanticide is a dreadful act, but nourishing an illegitimate child is horrifying, and if such things are encouraged, there will be no marriage institutions. Immorality will be flourished. Vijay Thendulkar, through Sukhatme expresses his deep concern about motherhood, morality, society, traditions and our religion. Judge Mr. Kashikar defends social customs while giving judgment on Miss Benare's case.

"Miss Benare, the crimes you have committed are most terrible.



*There is no forgiveness for it; your sin must be expiated.
Irresponsibility must be chained down."*

Further Judge says, "Motherhood must be sacred and pure. This court takes a serious view of your attempt to dynamite all this. The judge pronounces his final judgment thus,

"Neither you nor anyone else should ever do anything like this again.

No moment of your sin should remain for future generation.

Therefore this court hereby sentences that you shall live.

But child in your womb shall be destroyed".

Miss Benare says that society doesn't have right to peep in her personal matters. She gives fitting replay to the charges leveled against her. She tells the judge that life is very dreadful thing and life must be hanged.

"Life is no worthy of life. Hold an enquiry against life. Sack it from its job,

But, why? Why? Was I slack in my work? I just put my whole life

Into working with children."

Leela Benare is victimized by society. 'Vijay Tendulkar has brought humanist and anti humanist factors against each other in 'Silence! The Court is in Session.' The character of Benare symbolizes humanistic factors & all other remaining characters anti humanistic factors. This play depicts the conflict of innocence versus cruelty through the tragedy of a simple, innocent, and straightforward teacher. Here Benare symbolizes simplicity, innocence, & straightforwardness. Characters of her fellow companions symbolize narrowness, cruelty & crookedness. Her story reveals that in male dominated society women's innocence is punished & man's violence remains free. Prof. Damale the prime responsible man for Benare's accusation is only summoned as a witness. All the characters depicted in the play are white-collar, middle class. However these educated, civilized people become aggressive & violent against their fellow companion, Leela Benares. They entertain themselves at the cost of her honor & dignity. Benare suffers at their hands for the offence which she has not committed. So she cries out,

"These are mortal remains of some cultured men of the twentieth century.

See their faces, how ferocious they look! Their lips are full of lovely worn out

Phrases! And their bellies are full of unsatisfied desires."

Tendulkar's plays present life in all its ugly, vulgar, & banal aspects. The characters portrayed in his plays are angry & frustrated. The dramatist indicates the inherent wickedness in humans neither allows anybody to be happy with life nor sees and endures others being happy. All Benare's companions are themselves dissatisfied with life as they fail to achieve their desired aims in their individual lives. Sukhatme fails to be a successful lawyer, Karmic, to be a successful artist, and to be a scientist. Rokade fails to earn his independent livelihood and Mr. & Mrs. Kashikar are without a child.

What Tendulkar explores in this play is evil tendencies in the so called modern, cultural society. Miss Benare is ready to marry any of her companions but no one is ready to accept her. On the contrary they deny her both, the right of living & right of becoming mother. There is love, innocence & sincerity in her character. Life offers her nothing but grief; still



she is optimistic & has a positive attitude towards life. She loves everything whatever she possesses her babe, her profession, her pupils, her male companions etc.

There is no gap between Benre's way of thinking & doing. She is very straight forward nature educated modern woman. Her strong belief is that 'education has no connection with a person's intelligence.' The world around her is full with hypocrites; they are waiting to take disadvantage of her. She knows the consequences of the actions she has committed. This play is based on the theme of power, its source & manifestation. The characters fight for authority & power & try to trap each other. Miss Benare oscillates between reality & allusion, imaginative & mundane. This shows that what odds a progressive woman has to face in a patriarchal system. She is accused of keeping TIK-20, a poison in her purse. She has been cheated twice, first by her maternal uncle & now by professor Damle. The dramatist has exposed cruel reality of injustice to women in our society. Women's are denied equal rights, dignity & freedom to love. However man claims expanding women intellectually, physically & socially by providing equal right & treatment. Leela Benare frantically tries to persuade several people to marry her so that the child can have a legal name.

In the words of Shailaja Wadikar, "The study of Tendulkar's plays, to sum up, arrives at some significant inferences. The dramatist aims at bringing to light some of the most complex and vital issues of our existence, inner & outer. One can approach his plays from various points of view, such as psychological, sociological, politico-cultural, deterministic, existential, feminist, Marxist, etc."

REFERENCES:

1. Tendulkar, Vijay. *Collected Plays in Translation*, New Delhi: OUP, 2007.
2. Wadikar, Shailaja. *Vijay Tendulkar A Pioneer Playwright*, New Delhi: Atlantic, 2008.
3. An Internet Entry. Study.com/academy/lesson/john-Watson
4. An Internet Entry. www.pintyrest.com/.../larry-rivers



ISSN: 2454-5503
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.197(IJIF)
(UGC Approved
Journal No. 63716)

CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES

VOL. 4 NO. 1 JAN. 2018

A BIMONTHLY REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

SPECIAL ISSUE

On the Occasion of One Day National Conference On

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN ANCIENT TO MODERN PERIOD

27th January, 2018

(Book II)



Editor

Mr. Pawde K. W.

Principal

Dr. A. D. Mohekar

ORGANIZED BY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDAL'S

**SHIKSHAN MAHARSHI DNYANDEO MOHEKAR MAHAVIDYALAYA,
KALAMB. DIST. OSMANABAD**

2

CONTENTS

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील अग्रणी महिला कस्तूरबा गांधी | डॉ. शिवराम बोंकडे | 07 |
| 2. एकोणीसाव्या शतकातील स्त्री सबलीकरणाच्या प्रयत्नांत.... | प्रा. विकास टकले | 10 |
| 3. महिलांवषयक भारतीय कायदे व महिलासंरक्षण | प्रा. डॉ. कुलकर्णी जयश्री | 13 |
| 4. महात्मा फुले यांच्या विचार व कार्यातील महिला सबलीकरण | डॉ. शरद उ. गावंडे | 16 |
| 5. समाजसुधारकांचे महिला सबलीकरणात योगदान | प्रा. डॉ. आर. यु. हिरे | 19 |
| 6. र. धो. कवे यांचे स्त्री सशक्तीकरणाविषयक विचार | डॉ. एम. जी. बंजलवार | 21 |
| 7. आधुनिक महाराष्ट्रातील महिला सबलीकरणासाठी.... | प्रा. राजभोज सदिप | |
| 8. महागाणाच्या राजकीय व सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील महिलांची स्थिती | प्रा. वंदना घोडके | 24 |
| | प्रा. मोपान नवथर | 26 |
| 9. Modern Education in 19th Century in Maharashtra ... | Khodave Dnyaneshwar | 30 |
| 10. वैदिक कालखंडातील स्त्री: ऐतिहासिक परामर्श | प्रा. माधवी महाके | 31 |
| 11. आधुनिक स्त्रिवार आणि स्वयांचे सबलीकरण - एक आढावा | प्रा. डॉ. जिवेबाड लक्ष्मीकांत | 35 |
| 12. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील महिलांचा सहभाग- एक अभ्यास | प्रा. डॉ. जी. पी. फसले | 38 |
| 13. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व स्त्री सबलीकरण | प्रा. रघुनाथ व्यंकटजी घाडगे | 40 |
| 14. मध्ययुगीन काळातील साहित्या धंद्यातील कर्तृत्वान स्त्रीया | प्रा. डी. डी. जोधळे | 43 |
| 15. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि महिलांचे सबलीकरण | प्रा. तारू एन. एम. | 45 |
| 16. भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य पूर्व काळात महिला सबलीकरणासाठी ... | प्रा. अनिल बोराडे | 47 |
| 17. शैक्षणिक धोरण आणि महिला सबलीकरण | प्रा. डॉ. अंजली ग. सूर्यवंशी | 49 |
| 18. एकोणिसाव्या शतक, विधवा पुनर्विवाह व ज्ञानोदय | डॉ. भावना पाटीळे | 52 |
| 19. 1849 च्या उठावातील स्त्रियांचे योगदान | प्रा. डॉ. अंभुरे एस. डी. | 56 |
| 20. Relevance Of Swami Vivekananda's Thought | Dr. Mukund Devarshi | 58 |
| 21. प्राचीनभारतीय स्त्री जीवनचा आढावा | प्रा. संजय भिमराव तोंडारकर | 61 |
| 22. Saint Janabai and Warkari Sect | Dr. Swarali C. Kulkarni | 64 |
| 23. शिक्षण और महिला सक्षमीकरण | प्रा. चौधरी शफिक लतफ | 67 |
| 24. हेदराबाद मुक्तिलढ्यातील महिलांचे योगदान | डॉ. दुधभाते फुलचंद सुर्यभान | 69 |
| 25. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत महिलांचा सहभाग | डॉ. संतोष सु. कोटुरवार | 71 |
| 26. शेतकरी संघटनेत महिलांचे योगदान | प्रा. अविनाश ब. अवचट | 74 |
| 27. मध्ययुगीन काळातील एककर्तृत्ववान स्त्री : अहिल्याबाई होळकर | प्रा. पावडे खोब्राजी वामनराव | 77 |
| 28. समाज सुधारक आणि महिला सशक्तीकरण एक अध्ययन | प्रा. डॉ. टि. डी. राजगुरे | 79 |
| 29. Literature, A Tool of Empowering Women | Kuchekar Shailaja B. | 81 |
| 30. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील महिलांचा सहभाग | डॉ. सुचिता नि. किडीले | 82 |
| 31. जिजाऊंच्या जडणघडणीतील छत्रपती शिवाजी | प्रा. नारायण अंभोरे | 84 |
| 32. होळकर घराण्यातील महिलांचे योगदान | श्री. रामप्रसाद व्हडगीर | 86 |
| 33. हेदराबाद मुक्तिसंग्राम लढ्यातील महिलांचे शौर्य | श्रीमती. शिंगणे के. बी. | 88 |
| 34. शैक्षणिक धोरण व महिला सक्षमीकरण | प्रा. श्रीमती सरवदे वर्षा ता. | 90 |
| 35. डॉ. ताराबाई परांजपेचे हेदराबाद मुक्तिसंग्रामातील कार्य | प्रा. गुंजरसोमनाथ लक्ष्मण | 93 |
| 36. महिला सक्षमीकरण : एक सामाजिक दृष्टिक्षेप | पंकज भुजंगराव हाके | 94 |
| 37. महिला सशक्तीकरण : हिन्दी महिला कथाकारां के संदर्भ में | डॉ. शरद शेषराव कदम | 97 |
| 38. 'साहित्य क्षेत्र में आया हुआ महिला सशक्तीकरण' | मोरे वर्षा नागोराव | 100 |
| 39. मराठ्यांचे स्वातंत्र्ययुद्ध व महाराणी ताराबाई | डॉ. सुधाकर दिगंबरराव मुंगल | 102 |
| 40. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील कांतिकारी महिलांचा सहभाग | श्री. कौंदारे जे. व्ही. | 106 |
| 41. प्राचीन ते आधुनिक काळातील कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रीया | श्री. प्रदीप सुधाकर चव्हाण | 108 |
| 42. स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील महिलांचा सहभाग | श्री. लक्ष्मण नथ्युप्रसाद गोरे | 111 |
| 43. स्त्री सबलीकरणामध्ये ताराबाई शिंदे यांचे योगदान | रविंद्र भगवान दांडगे | 113 |

Literature: A Tool of Empowering Women

Kuchekar Shailaja Baburao

Assistant Professor in English, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed

Man is a social animal. He can live a good life alone. He needs companion for every step of life. So he lives in a family, families make a society. Thus man becomes one of the factors of society. Woman is important part of society as well. There is difference between the social position of Man and woman. Both of them have to follow certain rules of society. They have to live in the boundaries decided by the society.

As men and women are biologically different, so they are socially, politically and religiously. Nature has created them with different features and their natural difference forces them to follow certain rules created by the society. Society in itself is human being. So the rules are decided by the members of society i.e. men and women. Though, both men and women are the members of society, they have different rules. Now-a-days these social rules are changing. And in the country like India, where many social problems are being faced, the rules become more serious and important. The few years back women were not allowed to get educated. They were forced to manage households and bear children. But as time changed women's position is changing. Women are getting educated and they are working in various fields. They have proved themselves eligible and capable for house keeping and being a working woman.

Women's contribution at various levels has been proved successful and it has been appreciated by the world. Still in India, their education for women was not allowed, people are not yet able to accept that women can get out of home and lead a successful career. Not only at social level but also at political and religious level women are facing struggle. Though women recognized their ability, they have to struggle.

Men has witnessed that there are few fields where men also face difficulties, it becomes more difficult for women. Since the struggle for women's right for voting in 1921, when Chennai first granted women's suffrage, women have been struggling hard. Women finally could participate in voting as well as the right to participate every field.

Position of women in any field has always been the topic of discussion. And this discussion has always been reached to the common man through one or the other way. Literature is one of the ways through which position of women is known and understood. History in itself tells the position of woman in India through the life stories of women who proved their ability and created history. Rani Lakshmi Bai's story is the inspiration for any woman. Rajmata Jijau also inspires women to get the spirit of struggling for their children. Not only historical characters but also some historical books, novels, plays and poems present the contemporary women and her position at various levels.

Literature has always been the mirror of society and a powerful tool of presenting the contemporary issues. Problem plays are the examples through which some social problems are discussed. Literature very powerfully works among the common people and affects their social or traditional thinking and forces them to think powerfully.

There are some examples which have played an important role in presenting the position of women in the society creating the social discussion for the issue. Women represented in the literature are mirror of the society. Women's position at various levels of contemporary society are shown in the literary works. Shakespearean drama represents the woman of seventeenth century. When *As You Like It* or *Hamlet* is read it is understood that the woman of seventeenth century was like Desdemona or Ophelia. He has described woman as, 'Fragility, thy name is woman.'

In Milton's woman Eve in *Paradise Lost* is represented as a 'beautiful thing' created for man's entertainment and his service. Wordsworth's woman is introvert and expresses her inner feelings and sorrows through her songs. His woman is smart and sensitive.

Woolf's novels depict the picture of contemporary society where woman was having leisure time. Her novels represent woman playing cards, going to picnic, etc. Indian writers and poets have presented Indian contemporary women. R. K. Narayan's novels have typical Indian woman. She has a little participation in the main story. She plays a sensitive and loving woman. Rana Mehta represents woman who has no freedom at all. She has to follow *purdah* system. Rana Mehta has been dealing with the position of women in Indian traditional society and rapid change in her position in modern India. Geeta in *Geeta in the Haveli* is an educated woman but has to accept *purdah* system after marriage. She is very uneasy following the traditions of the family. Finally, after the death of her mother-in-law she takes her place and continues the tradition her mother-in-law was following. Modern writers and poets are presenting contemporary women, who are working in various fields, managing family and career successfully. They are facing insecurity not only in social but also in personal life. They are not safe at workplace as well as in the family. So Indian writers are representing modern woman. She is not only educated but also capable and ready for facing the problems.

This literature is playing an important role in empowering woman. Empowering women is making women capable of making a successful and meaningful life with their internal powers they are unaware of. Literature has the power of making world change its deep-rooted rules.

References:

1. Kuchekar, Shirin. 'Feminist Literary Criticism: the Ground Work', *Journal of Literary Criticism* 8.1, June 1996.
2. Nelsen, Raman. *A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory*. Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
3. Abel, Elizabeth (ed.) *Writing and Sexual Difference*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Power of Knowledge

An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal
(UGC Approved Journal Sr.No.45681)

Special Issue on One Day International Conference on
Confronting New Times : Human Nature, Culture & Literature
Volume II - 8th January, 2018

Organized by
Career Spirit Education LLP,
Santacruz, Mumbai (MS)

Issue Editor
Dr.Vishnu W. Patil
Assit. Professor, Dept. of English
MSP Mandal's
Deogiri Arts, Commerce & Science
College, Aurangabad (MS)

Index

| Sr. No. | Name of Author | Title of Paer | Pg. No. |
|---------|---|---|---------|
| 1. | Jaimee Wriston Colbert: | <i>Things Blow Up: A Discussion of The Fragmented Narrative As Literary Device / 6</i> | |
| 2. | Abdal Hmeed Hassen Abdallah Althahiany & Dr. Prashant Mothe: | <i>Voicing Female Identity Crisis in Betsey Brown By NtozakeShange</i> | |
| 3. | Mr. Amol G. Rajpankhe & Dr. N.R. Totawad: | <i>The Social Issues in Bhabani Bhattacharya's He Who Rides A Tiger: An Overview</i> | |
| 4. | Mr. Anand Ashok Khillare: | <i>Violence and History in the context of Indian Partition Literature</i> | |
| 5. | Dr. Anant Vithalrao Jadhav: | <i>Humiliation and Agony of Childless Woman in Perumal Murugan's One Part Woman</i> | |
| 6. | Dr. Anita Mudkanna & Mr Gopal M. Jadhav: | <i>Identity Crisis in JhumpaLahiri's The Namesake</i> | |
| 7. | Ms. Waghmare Anjali Anantrao: | <i>Dalit Women Autobiographies: As Literature of Trauma</i> | |
| 8. | Mr. Khan Anjum Sarfraz & Dr. Farhana Khan: | <i>The Zahir: A Feeling of Destitute in the Post-Modern World</i> | |
| 9. | Dr. Jadhav Ankush Natha: | <i>Translation Studies</i> | |
| 10. | Dr. Anupama Prakash Pol: | <i>Eco Criticism: A Study</i> | |
| 11. | Dr. Apeksha N. Nalawade: | <i>Postcolonial Identity and Cultural Crisis in V. S. Naipaul's A House for Mr. Biswas</i> | |
| 12. | Mr. Ashok Jagannath Jadhav: | <i>Colonized Globalization in Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of the Loss</i> | |
| 13. | Dr. Asrar R. Khan: | <i>Malamud's Prophetic Warning of Doom in God's Grace</i> | |
| 14. | Ms. Shakuntala S. Bade: | <i>The Use of Language by Samuel Beckett as an Effective Absurd Element in Waiting for Godot</i> | |
| 15. | Dr. Balasaheb B. Shinde: | <i>Cortemporary Relevance in Johnnie Sahib</i> | |
| 16. | Dr. Beena Vinod Rathi: | <i>Karl Ove Knausgaard: Struggle Undeterred</i> | |
| 17. | Ms Bhagyashree K. Biyani: | <i>The Theme of Alienation, Identity and Culture: Edward Albee's The Zoo Story</i> | |
| 18. | Mr. Bhagwat C. Patil & Mr. Mukesh P. Patil: | <i>The Transformed Feminine Image in Indian English Novel</i> | |
| 19. | Mr. Bhushan B. Nandedkar: | <i>Plight of Bessie Mears in Native Son</i> | |
| 20. | Mr. Chincholkar B. B.: | <i>The Mount of The Rustic Text</i> | |
| 21. | Dr. D.S.Chaudhari & Ms. Manisha B.Ghorge: | <i>Marxist Perspective on Analyzing Films: An Exploratory View</i> | |
| 22. | Mr. Dashrath Vaijnath Rode: | <i>The Rise of The Sufi Literature</i> | |
| 23. | Ms. Dimple Mapari: | <i>Consuming Consumerism, Feisty Feminism of the Modern Life- A study of kalkiKoechlin's Select Poems</i> | |
| 24. | Gameel Mahmmoud Saeed Rajih & Dr. Sarje S. K.: | <i>Blended Learning Strategy To Create Effective ESL/EFL Writing Classes</i> | |
| 25. | Ms. Shelke Geetanjali Anantrao & Dr. Sarje, S.K.: | <i>Theme of Gender- Bias In Mrinal Pande's: Daughter's Daughter</i> | |
| 26. | Dr. Ashok Uttamrao Gholve: | <i>Literary Analysis of Newspaper: A Study of Social Media</i> | |

57. **Dr. S. P. Kapade:** *Art of Fiction Writing and Mulk Raj Anand*
58. **Dr Pravin Sonune:** *Displacement, Alienation and Search For The Self In Jasmine And Leave It To Me*
59. **Dr. Shrimant R. Tonde:** *Caste Discrimination in Omprakash Valmiki's Joothan: A Dalit's life*
60. **Dr. Sasane S. S. & Dr. A. B. Galphade:** *Marginal, Pathetic Social Life in Fandry*
61. **Dr. Sanjay S. Tamgadge:** *Hybridity and Cross –Culturalism in R.K. Narayan's The Vendor of Sweets*
62. **Dr. Sandeep K. Thorat:** *Study of Poetry of Purushottam Lal and Gieve Patelin the Light of Indian Ethos and Culture*
63. **Mr. S. P. Kamble:** *Intertextuality in the Analysis of Discourse*
64. **Dr. Rani S. Sarode:** *Ethnic Literature: A Critical Approach*
65. **Mr. Rajeswar Dhanpawal:** *Expression of 'Otherness' in Dalit Literature*
66. **Nilkanth G. Jadhao:** *Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's the Palace of Illusion as a Female Version of Mahabharata: a Feministic Perspective*
67. **Mohammed Mohsen Mohsen Al-Raimi:** *Functional vs. Formal Approaches to Stylistics*
68. **Dr. Mane M.S.:** *Nationalism in Kushwant Singh's I Shall Not Hear The Nightingale*
- ✓ 69. **Kuchekar Shailaja Baburao:** *Indian Diaspora: The Great Indian Novel: Retelling the Past*
70. **Mr. Umesh Kushal Rathod:** *Human Being and Culture: Changing Anthropological Interpretation*
71. **Dr. Meena Kadam & Uday Madhukarrao Kharat:** *Robots, Aliens Corporate Drones-Who Will Be the Citizens of the Future?*

BINGHAMTON
UNIVERSITY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Harpur College of Arts and Sciences

Department of English, General Literature
and Rhetoric

PO Box 6000
Binghamton, New York 13902-6000
607-777-2168, Fax: 607-777-2408

Indian Diaspora: *The Great Indian Novel: Retelling the Past*

Kuchekar Shailaja Baburao

Assistant Professor in English

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya,

Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed

Introduction:

India has been producing various types of literary works. Modern writers are contributing innovative literary pieces to the world literature. Diaspora writers like Arundhati Roy, Rohinton Mistry, Vikram Seth, Jhumpa Lahiri, etc. have created wonderful novels having themes of quest for identity, alienation, nostalgia, etc. Diasporic writers have created their own place in world literature. Shashi Tharoor is one of the best modern writers who has done various experimental works in literary world, may it be his way of presenting the characters, or his way of telling the story. In *Riot* and *Show Business*, he has used various innovative narrative techniques to tell the story and to present the characters.

Tharoor's *The Great Indian Novel* is a satire on Indian politics. He has interwoven myth and politics and past and present so brilliantly that it gives the feel of reading epic as well as Indian political system. Tharoor has narrated the Mahabharata story in modern terms. The Mahabharata contains history of India. Tharoor has told the same story of Mahabharata through different perspective. The narrator Ved Vyas retells the story with its modern version. All the characters from the Mahabharata are same but Tharoor has changed them to the modern characters as to understand Mahabharata with its modernity, as well as India's rich culture and heritage.

Tharoor has not made any change in characters or in the story. He tells all the incidents and its effects on the characters. Tharoor, very skillfully, combines the reality, that is - the present with myth and history that is - the Mahabharata. The characters in Mahabharata represent the characters in real politics. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, etc. these characters are real characters and after reading this novel readers must think about the reality in Indian politics. The book presents Indian culture and historical heritage through the altered and reshaped characters referring to the reality. Tharoor says about his writing, "The task of altering and shaping such resonant characters and situations to tell a contemporary story offered a rare opportunity to strike familiar chords while playing an unfamiliar tune." As a novelist Tharoor has proved his ability in *Riot* as well as in *Show Business*. In *Riot* he has combined imagination and reality giving readers the impression that the fictional events are the real events as he mixes the imagination and reality wonderfully well. Even his novel *Show Business* includes the situations which have close similarity with reality; and characters seem to be real.

In *The Great Indian Novel* Tharoor retells the story in the context of the Indian Independence Movement. He includes Dandi March, the Indian National Army formed by Subhas Chandra Bose, the Quit India Movement, Nobel Prize winner Ravindranath Tagore, E. M. Forster's *Passage to India* and Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*. These references relate the myth with the Indian history. Mahabharata is the story about the conflict between Kauravas and Pandavas for the throne of Hastinapur. The same story is retold by Tharoor with little changes in the characters. He shows a struggle between groups and individuals. This struggle includes close relation with the individual's personal and political histories. One of the features of this novel is that Tharoor gives much importance to the old generations and a little to the young

generation. He emphasises the deeds of Bhisma, Dhrutrashta and Pandu; and neglects Kauravas and Pandavas.

Conclusion:

Tharoor's retelling the history through myth is one of the best experiments in Indian literary world. His way of telling a story in general has been already appreciated, but with this novel, his way of retelling the story should also be appreciated. He has been presenting India at its cultural, political and religious levels. In this book also he has presented India at political and religious levels. By retelling the Indian myth Tharoor has retold the Indian politics as well.

Works Cited:

- Jha, Gauri Shankar. (2006) *Current Perspectives in Indian English Literature*, Atlantic, New Delhi.
- Rao, A. Sudhakar (2000) *Myth and History in Contemporary Indian Novel in English*, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors (P) Limited.
- Rees, R. J. (2005) *English Literature: An Introduction for Foreign Readers*, Macmillan India Limited.

MULTICULTURALISM: A MODERN TECHNIQUE OF INDIAN WRITERS

- Kuchekar Shailaja Baburao

Multiculturalism is not only seen in religious ceremonies but also in literary works produced in India. Indian literature has been produced in various regional languages. Right from Sanskrit to foreign language like English, are being used for creating literary works. Initially, Bengali writers started translating their Bengali works into English. Then literary works were being written in English. Other regional writers also tried their hands in English. Many Indian writers have created wonderful works in English.

The contemporary Indian novelists have created the best fictions. They have used various techniques. Use of innovative techniques is one of the features of their writings. Most of the Indian contemporary novelists have proved their ability as they have been given various awards for their writings.

Indian writers have created their own place in the world of literature. They have been creating various literary works since the times of Rabindranath Tagore. Today's Indian English writing is known for its innovative ideas. A large number of inventions are seen in their literary works. Various innovative techniques are used. Different innovation trends are being seen in the modern Indian writing in English.

Thus Indian contemporary writers are producing the novels which are not only readable but also popular in the realm of novel reading. Since the period of R. K. Narayan and Raja Rao innovative story-telling methods have been used. Contemporary writers have wider vision and assistance of technology. Their imagination power has produced the unique creations. Their works are the perfect combination of entertainment and invention. They have introduced various innovative concepts in the field of novel writing. Emerging

and innovative novels have been created by the contemporary novelists as they have been experimenting with the novel writing. The techniques established by these writers have given the new horizon for the coming generations to explore.

New generations of the fiction writers are using various techniques to make their writings interesting. Technology is playing vital role in the literature. E-mail, SMS, news, telephonic conversations and other technologies have been used as the various literary techniques in the contemporary Indian English Literature. Various types of innovative ideas have been used. Multiculturalism is also used as one of the techniques to make the literary works more interesting.

India, with its rich heritage is well identified for its unity in diversity. People from different religion, caste, language and custom live together. Different religions have different culture, and they follow it with keeping its greatness alive. This is the only country which has accepted cultural diversities and follows them. Thus the nation represents ideal integrity. As India has agreed with all the customs and traditions it becomes the nation of multiculturalism.

Multiculturalism is not only seen in religious ceremonies but also in literary works produced in India. Indian literature has been produced in various regional languages. Right from Sanskrit to foreign language like English is being used for creating literary works. Initially, Bengali writers started translating their Bengali works into English. Then literary works were being written in English. Other regional writers also tried their hands in English. Many Indian writers have created wonderful works in English.

Indian writers have created their own place in the world of literature. They have been creating various literary works since the times of Rabindranath Tagore. Today's Indian English writing is known for its innovative ideas. A large number of inventions are seen in their literary works. Various innovative techniques are used. Different innovative trends are being seen in the modern Indian writing in English.

Chetan Bhagat in his novel *2 States: the Story of My Marriage* deals with the love story of a Punjabi boy and a Tamil girl. They met, fell in love and wanted to marry. But circumstances didn't allow them. The problem was that both of them belong to different states, different cultures. Thus the novel presents a multicultural atmosphere. The author presents the story, inter-woven with multiculturalism. The readers get to know the story without knowing that the two cultures are running around. His other novel *One Night @ the Call Centre* revolves around a group of people who belong to cyberspace profession. It represents the culture of consumerism. The people from this culture have different world. They have to deal with the consumers and their problems, without making them disappointed.

The Three Mistakes of My Life is the story of three friends who belong to different states. The narrator Govind belongs to Gujrat. His mother has a shop of sweets and other Gujarati dishes. Gujarat state and its culture is represented through these characters. He represents a businessman. Ali represents a Muslim character, its culture. The story revolves around Hindu-Muslim conflict. For that the story presents cultures of these religions.

Shashi Tharoor also deals with multiculturalism in his novel *Riot*. He not only presents different cultures from different states but the cultures from different countries. The central character of the story is an American woman, she comes to India. She represents American culture through her thoughts, actions and behavior. The place of woman is different in American and in Indian culture. Both the images are presented in the book. The difference can be well understood when the American woman tries to help Indian woman in her personal matter. Indian woman has to depend on her husband in every simple matter and American women are free to lead their own lives.

Shashi Tharoor not only highlights cultural difference at international level but also national and social levels. Farida Bi, a Muslim woman has different culture and Geetha, a Hindu woman has different culture. Both of them belong to the different social classes

which again deal with different cultures. Being a Muslim and lower class woman Farida has many restrictions. She has to depend on her husband. She can't take any decision without him. Her decision about abortion creates much chaos. On the other hand, Geetha - a higher class woman has every freedom and position. But she doesn't want to do anything against her husband. She even knows her husband's affair and accepts this reality. The cultural difference in the social classes is presented well in the novel.

Tharoor also deal with the different languages used by different characters. Priscilla's English is American English. She speaks with American style. Magistrate speaks Indian English but the good one. His English matches with that of the American English. The editor who takes the interview of Prescilla's parents has low level Indian English. He makes mistakes grammatically but the meaning is understood. The Indian regional impact can easily be understood by the reader.

Vikas Swarup also deals with the class difference in his novel Q & A. A teenager from a slum is central character of the story. He gets into a controversy where he has to deal with the police, businessman, politician etc. Each one of them represents the different social class and their different culture.

Rama Mehta's concern is about the status of women in male-dominated society. She also presents the fact that, in India even today there is no equality in men and women. Women have to suffer a lot and face so many obstacles in living a simple life. This culture of male dominance is seen in her books, whereas Shobha De and Zumpa Lahiri present the strong female characters.

Thus the Indian writers now a day are using various innovative techniques in their writings. Multiculturalism is seen in their writings which is used as one of the techniques.

In the realm of novel reading, innovative story-telling methods have been used. Their imagination power has produced the unique creations. Their works are the perfect combination of entertainment and invention. They have introduced various innovative

concepts in the field of novel writing - multiculturalism is just one of them. The use of such innovative techniques will give the new horizon for the coming generations to explore.

Works Cited:

Dodiya, Jaydipsinh. Perspectives on Indian English Fiction. Swarup & Sons, India, 2006. Print.

Jha, Gauri Shankar. Current Perspectives in Indian English. Atlantic, New Delhi, 2006. Print.

Modden David, Bane Charles and Flory M. A Primer of the Novel: for Readers and Writers. Scarecrow Press, Lanham, M. D., 2006. Print.

Naikar, Basavaraj Ed. Indian English Literature. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors (P) Ltd., 2007. Print.

Rees, R. J. English Literature: An Introduction for Foreign Readers. Macmillan India Limited, 2005. Print.


Head

Dept. of English
A.D. College, Kada



INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH
NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE NOVELS OF VIKAS SWARUP

KUCHEKAR SHAILAJA BABURAO

Assistant Professor

Dept. of English

Anandrao Dhonde Mahavidyalaya,

Kada (Beed)

ABSTRACT:

Modern Indian literature has been producing wonderful literary pieces. Modern writers are contributing various innovative literary works using innovative methods and techniques of writing. Indian novelists like R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao have used innovative techniques in their works. Contemporary Indian writers have also followed techniques by British and American writers as well. James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are the novelists who have invented and used the innovative technique of narration - stream of consciousness. Such techniques like stream of consciousness and interior monologue are also used by the modern Indian novelists. Among the contemporary Indian novelists Arundhati Roy, Rohinton Mistry, Arvind Adiga, Kiran Desai, Chetan Bhagat, Shashi Tharoor, etc. have used very innovative story-telling methods. Innovative techniques used in their novels make their works different and 'modern'. Some of the features of modern Indian novels are - no chronological order is followed, shifting point of view throughout the novel and these novels have innovative narrative techniques. One more and the most prominent features of the contemporary Indian novels is that there is the use of technological devices as methods of narration. Samuel Richardson has coined the term 'Epistolary' novels, in which letters are used as the story telling method. In the same way modern writers are using conventional methods as well as technological devices to narrate the story. Chetan Bhagat has used SMS, emails, etc. as narrative techniques. So it can be called as modern writers use technology in their works as the innovative narrative techniques. Vikas Swarup, who has contributed three wonderful novels to the English literature, has used innovative techniques in all of the three novels he has written. It becomes necessary to study the literary style by this modern novelist, in order to make these innovative narrative techniques familiar to the researchers and the students of English literature.

Since ancient times there have been so many books produced in English literature. Every literary form has been admired by the readers. But before composition of these literary works, poets and writers have to work hard in order to make their works systematic and readable. They use various methods for the presentation of their works. Poets have to choose proper words for the proper place, dramatists have to present perfect situations to reveal the



characters and novelists are forced to use different methods and techniques to present the story.

Story-telling methods are used to develop the story. Every writer chooses the method according to his own style. Writers in the past employed conventional methods but the modern writers have been using innovative techniques.

The beginning of using innovative technique was loosely in 1740 with the publication of Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*. He used letters to reveal the story. There were some writers who used different narrative techniques like flashback, flash forward, the first person narration and the third person narration. These techniques were used as the need of the story.

In Indian literature various techniques have been used right from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, where the main story is narrated through another story. R. K. Narayan used flashback, flash forward, the first person and the third person narration in *The Guide*. Stream of consciousness is the technique in which inner world of the character is revealed to the reader, introduced by James Joyce. This technique also is used by Raja Rao in *The Serpent and the Rope* and by Anita Desai in *Cry, the Peacock*.

In the modern period innovative techniques are being used by the writers in order to make the novels very coherent and interesting. Contemporary Indian novelists are using modern methods and technological devices in their writings. The use of innovative techniques have made contemporary Indian novels create their different image in world literature. Their experiments in the technical field of the fiction writing have been welcomed and admired by the readers.

One of the modern Indian writers Vikas Swarup has always been using experimental story-telling methods in his novels. His novels represent India through characters, events and situations. The characteristics of Indian way of life are presented throughout the novels. He uses innovative techniques to reveal the events, situations and characters.


His novel *Q & A* has been appreciated all over. He has used unusual style of writing. The story of a young waiter Ram Mohammad Thomas is narrated in first person. He shares his experiences with the readers. The story does not follow any chronological order. The narrator goes back and forward in time. Swarup uses the techniques of flashback and foreshadowing. This entire novel is the conversation between Ram and Prem Kumar. Ram is playing in a quiz show and during this show he remembers some events in the past and the missing part of the story is provided to the readers for which they are very excited to know. The story proceeds with the quiz show. Every aspect of the protagonist's life is revealed with the help of narrative techniques like - flashback and foreshadowing. Conversation also helps to proceed the story.

Swarup's *Six Suspects* is another novel which can be called mystery novel. A person is murdered and six different people are suspects. The story is narrated through various techniques like dialogues, descriptions of each person with their background. The novel also has innovative story-telling methods like - one sided phone conversation, diary-entries and news updates. One sided phone conversation does not make everything clear but it gives a

way to think about the characters and the situations. This is writer's technique to make the readers think about the story so that they can get interest in the novel.

Accidental Apprentice is a story of a young girl who struggles for her family. In this novel, as in his other novels Swarup deals with the present day India. The novel has the first person narration. Swarup agrees that it was not easy to narrate the story through a woman's point of view. But he has made justice with his style of narration. The story is presented in such a way that the interest remains constant till the last page.

All of the three novels by Vikas Swarup are full of new techniques of narration. Not only the story or the theme but the way of story-telling is one of the main attractions of his writings. Innovative story-telling methods like - diary-entries, news updates and one sided telephone conversations are helpful to make his novels interesting and readable.


Head
Dept. of English
A.D. College, Koda

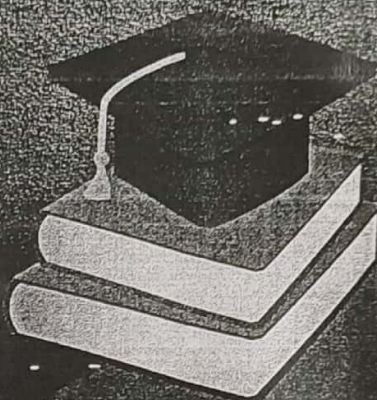


MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318



Vaidyavarta®

Issue-22, Vol-01 April to June 2018
International Multilingual Research Journal



Editor
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap

मध्ययुगीन मराठी साहित्य आणि जागतिकीकरण

प्रा.डॉ.चौधरी एन.डी.
मराठी विभाग प्रमुख
आनंदराव धोडे महाविद्यालय
कडा.ता.आष्टी जि.बीड

प्रस्तावना:—

मध्ययुगीन मराठी साहित्याचा समाजावर प्रामुख्याने प्रभाव पडला. अशिक्षित पण प्रभावी संस्काराने संस्कारीत असलेल्या समाजामध्ये ज्ञान प्रसार करणे लोकजागृती घडवून आणणे आणि लोकशिक्षणाचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार करणे आवश्यक होते. संस्कृती प्रवाहातील साचलेपण नष्ट करून साचेबंद समाज प्रवृत्तीला प्रवाहीत करून सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी पोषक स्थिती निर्माण करणे गरजेचे होते. समाजामध्ये, कर्मकांड, धर्म भोळेपणा चार्तुवर्ण्यव्यवस्था, सोवळे ओवळे, संस्कृत भाषेचे वाढत महत्त्व लोकभाषेचा अन्यादर अशा अनिष्ट बाबींना उत आला होता. ब्राम्हण्यविचारामधून समाजाची सोडवणूक होणे गरजेचे होते. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी ही कोंडी फोडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. अखिल मानवजातीला जीवन प्रवाहामध्ये सामावून घेवून समाजातील लोकांना नवी दृष्टी दिली. तत्काळापूर्वी महाराष्ट्रात धर्मप्रचार आणि प्रसार करणारे पंथ किंवा संप्रदाय लोकांपासून दूर गेले होते. पंथाचा कडक आचार धर्म, संन्यासवाद, कठोर नीती नियम यामुळे लोकांना ते आकर्षित करू शकले नाही. “धार्मिक क्षेत्रात अज्ञान, स्वार्थ आणि अंधश्रद्धा यांचे राज्य

चालू होते. त्यामुळे लोकांच्या मनात उच्च विचारांची बैठकच निर्माण झाली नाही. “या समाजात यौवणास मानाचे स्थान होते. शुद्र लोक गावाबाहेर अन्यायाचे व पशूसारखे दीनवाणे जीवन जाणत होते.”

समाजात निर्माण झालेले वर्णभेद, जातीभेद, धर्मा धर्मातील विसंगती यामुळे मानवी मूल्यांचा किंवा सत् विचार, नीतीनियम, सुसंस्कार यांना महत्त्वच राहिले नाही. यासाठी सत्विचाराची समाजात जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यकता होती. भारतीय संस्कृती धर्मग्रंथांनी सजली आहे. पौराणिक ग्रंथांनी मानवी जीवनात सद्भाव, दया, माया, माणुसकी व्यक्त केलेली आहे. भारतीय संस्कृती धर्म ग्रंथांनी सजली आहे. पौराणिक ग्रंथांनी मानवी जीवनातील सद्भाव, दया, माया, प्रेम, माणुसकी व्यक्त केलेली आहे. भारतीय संस्कृतीत भगवद्गीता, भागवत अशा ग्रंथांचा ठेवा संपूर्ण जगासमोर आजही अभिमानाने ठेवते आहे. भागवत ग्रंथातील श्री विष्णू यांनी व्यक्त केलेले विचार संपूर्ण विश्वकल्याणाची मार्गदर्शनाचा प्रयत्न करतात. रामायण, महाभारत, भागवत या ग्रंथांतील मानवीमुल्यांना भारतीयांनी स्वीकारलेले आहे. भागवत हा ग्रंथ विष्णू या देवतेच्या उपदेशावर आणि कर्तृत्वावर आधारित असून रामकृष्णाच्या कथांनी भारतीयांना नवीन उर्जा निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य केलेले आहे. समाजाच्या अवनतीच्या काळात याच पौराणिक ग्रंथांनी समाज तारलेला आहे.

प्राचीन वाङ्मय परंपरा:— प्राचीन वाङ्मयाचा विचार केला असता असे लक्षात येते की, बहुतांश साहित्य संस्कृत भाषेतील असून वेद, उपनिषदे, पुराणे यांची भाषा सर्वसामान्य माणसांना न समजणारी होती. संस्कृतीतील देवदेवतांच्या कथा सर्व सामान्यांना शास्त्री, पंडीत यांचे शिवाय समजत नसत. व्रत वैकल्ये, पूजाविधी, जप, तप, यज्ञयाग



CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES

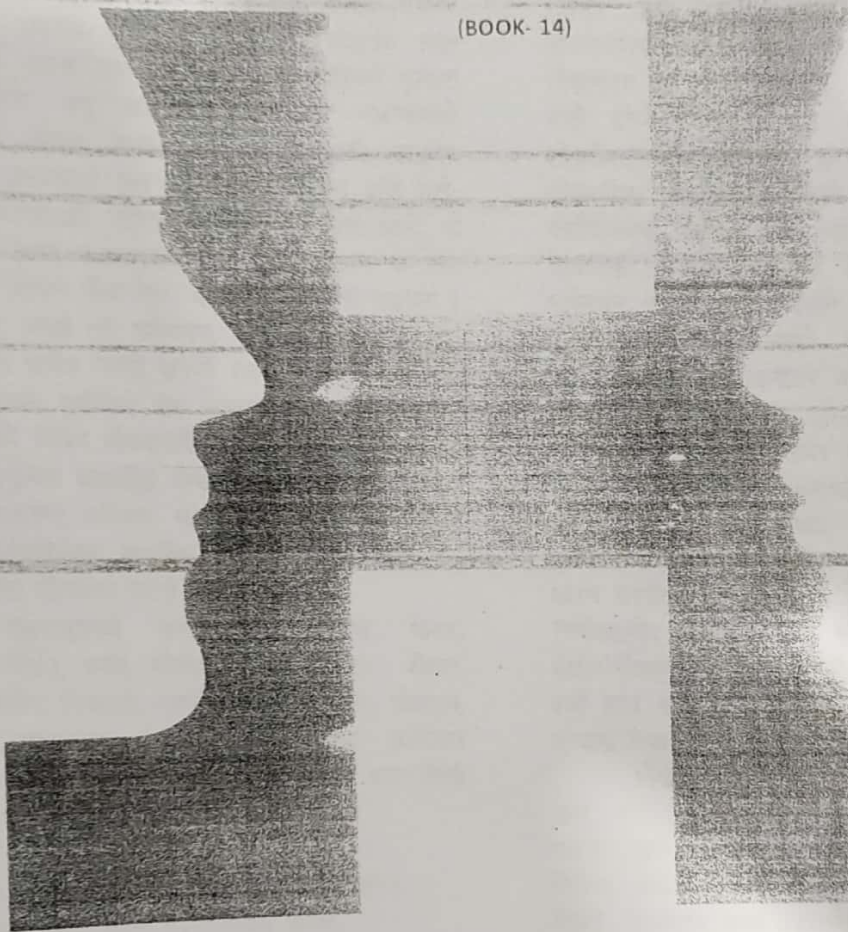
A BIMONTHLY REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

SPECIAL ISSUE

On the Occasion of ICSSR-WRC Sponsored Interdisciplinary Multilingual National Seminar on
ROLE OF PERFORMING ARTS IN THE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

24 February, 2018

(BOOK- 14)



Guest Editor

Dr. R. T. Bedre

Associate Editor

Dr. A. V. Kasande

35.

लोकनाटय सादरीकरणातील शैली

प्रा. डॉ. चौधरी एन.डी.

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व मराठी

विभाग प्रमुख, आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा

प्रस्तावणा : - भारतीय संस्कृती बहुविध घटकांनी सिध्द झालेली आढळते . मनुष्य समूह करून राहू लागल्यानंतर जीवनपद्धती सुखकर होण्यासाठी नीती नियम, आचार विचार यांची निर्मिती करून विशिष्ट पद्धतीने जीवन जगण्याची पद्धती अस्तित्वात आली . यालाच आपण संस्कृती मानतो. संस्कृतीतील जीवन सामूहिक जीवन असते. मानवी कर्तृत्वापलिकडील घटकांना मनुष्याने देवत्व बहाल केले. आपले जीवन संकटमुक्त करण्यासाठी मनुष्याने निसर्गातील गूढ अनाकलनीय शक्तींना देवत्व बहाल करून मनुष्याने त्यांचे पुजा विधी, आराधना, साधना करण्यासाठी नम्रभाव स्वीकारून उपासना सुरू केली. यामधून देवदेवतांचे उत्सव सुरू झाले. उरुस, जत्रा पार पाडून देवदेवतांविषयी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त केली जावू लागली. उत्सव पार पाडण्यासाठी देवदेवतांचे उपासक, भगत यांची निर्मिती झाली. सामूहिक देवदेवता असल्यामुळे यास लोकोत्सवाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. अशा लोकोत्सवाद्वारे विविध लोककलांचो निर्मिती झाली. या लोककला सादर करण्यासाठी नृत्य, गीत, गायन या कला प्रकारांचा स्वीकार केला गेला. यामागे देवदेवतांची उपासना हे मुख्य सूत्र असले तरी मनोरंजन, लोकशिक्षणही प्रधान होते. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती यामध्ये सहभागी होत असे. जत्रा, उत्सव, उरुस एकोप्याने पार पाडला जात असे. महाराष्ट्र संस्कृतीमध्ये विविध लोककलांपैकी पूर्वीच्या काळातील तमाशा आणि आधुनिक काळातील लोकनाटय सादरीकरणातील शैली या विषयासंबंधी सविस्तर मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. पारंपारिकेतून सामूहिक अविष्कार ज्या कलेत होत असेल यांना लोककला म्हटले जाते.

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये जागरण,गोंधळ, भराड, भाखड, वासुदेव, कीर्तन, भजन, कोल्हाटी नाच, दशावतार, बोहाडा, पंचमी, लळीत, चित्रकथी, कळसूत्री बाहुल्यांचे खेळ, लोकनृत्य, पोतराज, लोकनाटय, बहुरूपी असे विविध कलाप्रकार आढळतात. यापैकी, लोकनाटय या लोककला प्रकाराविषयी काही उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करता येतील.

१) लोकनाटयाची उद्दिष्ट्ये

- १.१) लोकनाटय आणि समाज यांचा अनुबंध तपासणे.
- १.२) लोकनाटयाची जडण घडण व्यक्त करणे.
- १.३) लोकनाटयातील प्रायोगिकता अविष्कृत करणे.
- १.४) लोकनाटयातील भाषा सौंदर्याचा उहापोह करणे.
- १.५) लोकनाटयातील घटकांची मांडणी करणे.

लोकांनी लोकविधी प्रसंगी सादर केलेल्या विधीनांही लोक नाटय संबोधले जाते., रंजन प्रधान लोकनाटय हा कलाप्रकार निव्वळ मनोरंजनात्मक मानला जातो. तमाशातून

लोकनाटयाचा उदय शाहीर आण्णामाऊ साठे यांनी घडवून आणला. लोकांच्या सामूहिक समस्यांवर कोटीबाजपणे भाष्य करून कलात्मक अविष्कार लोकनाटयातून व्यक्त होवू लागला. लोकनाटय हा कलाप्रकार जसा रंजन प्रधान मानला जातो तसा हा प्रयोगशील कला प्रकार ही मानला जातो. दृक आणि श्राव्य माध्यमाद्वारे लोकनाटयाचा आस्वाद घेतला जातो. या संदर्भात डॉ. विश्वनाथ शिंदे म्हणतात " लोकनाटय म्हणजे प्रयोगशील कला, ही सादर केली जाणारी कला आहे. त्यामुळे नृत्य, संगीत, अभिनय, नाटय आणि भाषा या कलेची मूलभूत अंगे आहेत" डॉ. शिंदे यांच्या मतानुसार लोकनाटयाचा प्रयोग पाहिल्याशिवाय तो कळत नाही. लोकनाटय हा लोकरंगाविष्कार असल्यामुळे लोकनाटयाचा हीशी रसिक त्याचा आस्वाद मनमुरादपणे घेत असतो. लोकजीवनामध्ये मनोरंजन, करमणूक आवश्यक असते. लोककलेच्या माध्यमातून लोकांचे रंजन होते. जीवनातील कोटीबाजपणा फक्त अशा माध्यमाद्वारेच व्यक्त होतो. सामाजिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक क्षेत्रातील उणिवा अस्सल भाषेमधून उपहासात्मक पद्धतीने व्यक्त करण्याचे सामर्थ्य फक्त लोकनाटयामध्येच असते. या संदर्भात डॉ. बाळकृष्ण लळीत म्हणतात " लोकनाटय व लोकजीवन यांचा घनिष्ठ संबंध असतो. त्यामुळे सण, उत्सव, जत्रा, उरुस, मंगलकार्य या निमित्ताने लोकनाटय सादर केले जाते." २ लोकनाटय सादर करणारे कलावंत कुलाचार आणि धर्माचरण पार पाडणारे होते. जागरण,गोंधळ, भराड असे विधी पार पाडताना विनोदी भाषा, कोटीबाजपणा यांना स्थान नव्हते. कारण धर्मपीठासमोर आणि देवदेवतांचे अधिष्ठाण असलेल्या रंगपीठासमोर अश्लील विनोद करणे शक्य नव्हते. म्हणून शाहीर गोंधळ्यांनी तमाशाची निर्मिती करून त्यास लोककलेचा दर्जा प्राप्त करून दिला. अशा लोकनाटयातील प्रयोगात्मक मूल्यांचा विचार प्रस्तुत ठिकाणी करणे आवश्यक वाटते.

लोकनाटयातील अंगे : - लोकनाटय ही प्रयोगशील कला आहे. लोकनाटयाचा प्रयोग विशिष्ट पद्धतीने पार पाडला जातो. लोकनाटय सादर होत असताना त्याची निश्चित अशी अंगे आहेत यालाच आपण घटकही म्हणू शकतो. लोकनाटय कला प्रकारामध्ये गण, गौळण, बतावणी, लावणी, वग आणि मुजरा अशी अंगे येतात. लोकजीवनातील कोणत्याही लोककलाप्रकाराची सुरुवात गणपती स्तवनाशिवाय होतच नाही. लोकनाटयाची सुरुवातही गणेशस्तवनाने होते. गणपती हा विघ्नहर्ता म्हणून मानला जातो. त्याची स्तुती करण्यासाठी पठे बापुराव यांनी सादर केलेला गण

जय गणपते गुणपते गजवदना ८

VOL. 4 | ISSUE 2 | FEB. 2018
(UGC Approved Journal No. 63716)



ISSN: 2454-51
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.197 (II)

CHRONICLE OF SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL STUDIES

SPECIAL ISSUE
On the Occasion of One Day International Conference On
RECENT ADVANCES IN
LANGUAGES, LITERATURE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
17th February, 2018

(BOOK- 3)

Guest Editors
Dr. Rajaram Sontakke
Prof. Ravindra Ahire

ORGANIZED BY
MGEWS
CENTRE FOR HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES,
KALYAN, DIST. THANE &
NEW MAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES, PARBHANI

www.newmannpublication.com

46

ग्रामीण साहित्यातील वैश्विकता

प्रा. डॉ. चौधरी एन. डी.

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय, कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना : मराठी साहित्य प्रवाहामध्ये १९६० नंतर ग्रामीण साहित्य निर्मितीस प्रारंभ झाला असे मानले जाते. e. फुले यांनी देशातील शुद्धातिशुद्ध जातीतील शेतकऱ्यांच्या दैन्यावस्थेविषयी जे विचार मांडले तीच प्रेरणा मराठीतील ग्रामीण साहित्य प्रवाहाने स्वीकारली असली तरी ग्रामीण साहित्याच्या पाऊलखुणा प्राचीन काळापर्यंत नेता येतात. प्रस्तुत शोधनबंधामधून ग्रामीण साहित्याची वैश्विकता विषयी मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. शोध निबंधाची मांडणी करत असताना प्रामुख्याने काही उद्दिष्टे समोर ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. प्राचीन मराठी साहित्यातील भाषा ग्रामीण साहित्याने स्वीकारून त्यात विकास घडवून आणला का ? ग्रामीण साहित्यातील संभाषणाची भाषा बोलीभाषा म्हणून समाजाकडून स्वाकारली गेली आहे का ? स्वातंत्र्याचा परिणाम ग्रामीण साहित्यावर झाला का ? ग्रामीण जीवनपद्धती, जीवनमान यांच्यात स्वातंत्र्यानंतर विकास झाला का ? प्रत्यक्ष जीवनमानाचे प्रतिबिंब ग्रामीण साहित्यातून पडते का ? ग्रामीण साहित्यातील वैश्विकता समाजात नव्याने अस्तित्वात आली का ? ग्रामीण साहित्य निर्मितीस मध्यवर्ती साहित्य प्रवाहाने मदत केली का ? अशी प्रश्नांची शृंखला तयार करून सदरील शोध निबंधाची मांडणी करावयाची आहे.

ग्रामीण साहित्याच्या बरोबरीने उदयास आलेल्या दलित साहित्यातून दलितांना आलेले आत्मभान हे प्रमुख सूत्र मानले तर ग्रामीण साहित्यातून व्यक्त होणारे मुख्य सूत्र कोणते ? ग्रामीण हे वर्णनात्मक आहे की जीवनपद्धतीतील मूल्यवर्धक आहे याचेही स्पष्टीकरण गरजेचे आहे. ग्रामीण साहित्याने ग्रामीणतेला स्वतःमध्ये शोषून घेतले आहे का ? ग्रामीण साहित्य परिपूर्ण जीवनपद्धती व्यक्त करते का ? असे असंख्य अनुत्तरीत प्रश्न आजही व्यासपीठावरून चर्चित जातात. विचावंताकडून त्यांची समर्पक उत्तरेही दिली जातात.

ग्रामीण म्हणजे काय ? या प्रश्नाचा शोध घेत असताना ग्रामीण हे वर्णन विषयक आहे की मूल्यसूचक आहे याचा खुलासा माझेपरीने करावासा वाटतो. या संदर्भात गो. म. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात. “ग्रामीण साहित्य रुढ होऊन आज बराच काळ लोटला आहे. ग्रामीण या विशेषणाने वल्यांकीत होणारे साहित्यही विपुल प्रमाणात होत आहे. तथापि या साहित्याच्या प्रेरणास्वरूप आणि समस्या यांचे सविस्तर उपपादन करणारी समिक्षा कृती आजही उपलब्ध नाही”^१ डॉ. कुलकर्णी यांच्या मतानुसार ग्रामीण ही संज्ञा वर्णनात्मक मानली तर नवीन समिक्षा कृती निर्माण करणे आवश्यक वाटते. जर मूल्यवर्धक मानली तर माणूस हा केंद्रस्थानी मानून रुढ समिक्षा पद्धतीप्रमाणे समिक्षा होऊन ग्रंथ निर्मिती व्हायला हवी. मला असे वाटते की, ग्रामीण साहित्यातील ग्रामीण

ही संज्ञा निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात राहणाऱ्या निसर्गच आपली जीवनप्रणाली मानणाऱ्या मानवी समूहाविषयी हवी. निसर्गाशी कधी संघर्ष करत कधी समन्वय साधत जीवनपद्धती निश्चित करणाऱ्या मानवी समूह असे मान्य करावयाला हरकत नसावी. जेव्हा आपण ग्रामीण जीवन पद्धतीचा स्वीकार करू तेव्हापासून आपणास निसर्गातील घटकांचा मानवी जीवनमानाशी समन्वय साधून एकसंधता व्यक्त होणे गरजेचे वाटते. ग्रामीण या शब्दाद्वारे ज्या निसर्गाचा काळया कसदार जमिनीचा उल्लेख केला जातो तसा या निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात राहणाऱ्या माणसाच्या बाबत आडाणी अंधश्रद्धाळू असा उल्लेख केला जातो. याबाबत मला ही विशेषणे ग्रामीणपेक्षा नागर संकल्पनेस जोडावी वाटतात. कारण शेती हा व्यवसाय प्रमुख मानला तर शेतीमध्ये कष्ट करणाऱ्या किंवा काळया मातीची सेवा करणाऱ्यांना श्रेष्ठ मानून ज्यांना शेतीतील कौशल्य माहित नाहीत त्यांना आडाणी म्हटले आहे. गावगाडा कसे त्रिं. ना. आत्रे यांचे विधान ग्रामसंदर्भात अत्यंत बोलके आहे. “कुणबी पुढे झाल्यावाचून एकाही खेड्याची वसाहत झाली नाही. त्याने धान्य पेदा करून इतरांच्या खाण्याची तरतूद केली तेव्हा ते गोळा झाले.”^२ कारण भटकंतीचे जीवन जगत असताना होणारी धावपळ संपवण्यासाठी कुणब्यांनी शेती कसण्यास सुरुवात करून धान्य पैदास केले. तेव्हा खाण्यासाठी या धान्याची गरज सर्वांनाच होती. ज्याला धान्य पिकवता येत नाही किंवा नवनिर्मिती करता येत नाही तो आडाणी मानला गेला आहे. अंधश्रद्धाळूपणा हे दैवता संदर्भात वापरले जाणारे वैशिष्ट्य होय. मानवी कर्तृत्वापलिकडील काही अज्ञात शक्तींना आपले जीवन सुखकर करण्यासाठी अनुकूल करून घेणे त्याकाळात महत्वाचे असावे. मानवी जीवनाचे संरक्षण, शेती, शिवार गाव यांचे संरक्षण पशुपक्षी झाडे यांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी अशा विविध देवदेवतांची निर्मिती झाली असावी. देवतांच्या उपासनेसाठी उत्सव, जत्रा यांचे नियोजन केले असावे असे वाटते.

ग्रामीण साहित्यातील वैश्विकता समजावून घेण्याअगोदर ग्रामीण व्यवस्थे विषयात थोडक्यात मत नोंदवावे वाटते. त्रिं. ना. आत्रे यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की, “कुणब्याने गाव बसवले आणि काळी उचलली खरी तथापि, त्याचा धंदा पार पाडण्याला व प्रपंचाची कामे पार पाडण्याला त्याला आडाण्यांच्या जातिपरत्वे धंद्याची गरज होती. म्हणून कुणब्याने आपल्याबरोबरच गावात आडाणी आणले.”^३ येथे आडाणी म्हणजे शेतीचे रहस्य न जाणणारे पण शेती पूरक व्यवसाय करणारे. यालाच कारू आणि नारू असे म्हटले जाते. सुतार, लोहार, कुंभार, चांभार, यांनी शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय करून शेतीला सहाय केले आहे. आडाणी लोकांना व्यवसायाचा किंवा केलेल्या कामाचा मोबदला म्हणून धान्य दिले जाई त्यास बलुतं म्हणत असत आणि मागल्यांना धान्य



नॅक पुनर्मूल्यांकित 'A' ग्रेड

पैमराज सारडा महाविद्यालय, अहमदनगर

(सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाशी संलग्नित)

व

विद्यपीठ अनुदान आयोग, नवी दिल्ली
यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित

दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

पावर ऑफ नॉलेज
विशेषांक
संमेल २०१८

ISSN-2320-4494
UGC approved
Sr. No. 45681

संशोधनाच्या नव्या दिशा

संपादक

डॉ. माहेश्वरी गावित

भरतमुनींची रसनिष्पत्ती आणि रसविचार : एक शोध

- प्रा.डॉ. एन. डी. चौधरी
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभागप्रमुख,
आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा
मो.नं.७३५०४७४९८९

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय साहित्यामध्ये अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले तत्त्व म्हणजे 'सौंदर्य' होय. सुंदर वस्तूच्या दर्शनाने रसिकांस आल्हाद होतो पण त्यास सौंदर्य कशास म्हणतात याच्याशी काहीही देणे नसते. भारतीय दर्शनामध्ये ललितकलांचे प्राणतत्त्व सौंदर्य मानले आहे. साहित्य ही ललित कलाकृती मानली जाते. त्यामुळे साहित्यातील सौंदर्याला प्राणतत्त्व म्हणून साहित्यमीमांसकांनी मान्यता दिलेली आढळते. 'काव्यम् ग्राह्यम् अलंकारात् सौंदर्यं अलंकारः' या व्याख्येनुसार काव्यास सौंदर्य ही संकल्पना जोडताना काव्यातील शब्द आणि सौंदर्य यांचा संबंध कसा जोडावयाचा यावरून साहित्यमीमांसकांनी आपले विचार व्यक्त करून साहित्यशास्त्राचा पाया रचला. सौंदर्ययुक्त वस्तूचे ठिकाणी सौंदर्याची अनुभूती घेत असताना विविध घटकांतील एकसंघता अनुभवून रसिक प्रेक्षकांना आनंद होतो त्याप्रमाणे काव्यातील विविध घटकांच्या एकत्र येण्यामुळे रसिकांना आनंद होतो असे मानले जाते. मग काव्याचा आत्मा कोणता? या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर शोधण्याकरिता काव्यलक्षणामध्ये विविध उपपत्तींची भर पडली. 'काव्याला मानवी देहाची उपमा देऊन शरीर आणि आत्मा या परिभाषेत काव्यतत्त्वाचे वर्णन करण्याची पद्धती संस्कृत साहित्यशास्त्रात फार पूर्वीपासून रुढ आहे.'

संशोधनाच्या नव्या दिशा । ३२७

नेक पूरमूल्यांकित A ग्रेड



॥ नहि ज्ञानेन सदृशं पवित्रमिह विद्यते ॥

RNI No. MAHAUL03008/13/182012-TC

ISO-9001:2008 प्रमाणित

पार्थ विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे

बाबुजी आम्हाड महाविद्यालय

पाथर्डी, जि. अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र).

(सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाशी संलग्नित)

व

विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग, नवी दिल्ली

यांचे संयुक्त विद्यमाने

दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र



पॉवर ऑफ नॉलेज

विशेषांक

जानेवारी २०१८

ISSN-2320-4494

UGC approval

No. 45681

दलित साहित्य : एक चिंतन

संपादक

डॉ. सुभाष शेकडे

डॉ. अशोक डोळस



दलित साहित्याची वैश्विकता

- प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. चौधरी

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभाग प्रमुख.

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय. कड

प्रस्तावना :-

साहित्य हा समाजाचा आरसा असतो. समाजातील मानवी समूह आपला जीवनपद्धती निश्चित करण्यासाठी 'सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये' जतन करून जीवनामध्ये त्यास सामावून घेत असतो. 'दलित' ही साहित्य चळवळ अशा जीवनपद्धतीकडे उदयास आली. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात जरी हा प्रवाह स्पष्टपणे जाणवू शकला असला तरी त्याची पार्श्वभूमी प्राचीन काळापर्यंत मागे नेता येते. म. फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, राजर्षि शाहू महाराज हे या प्रवाहाचे प्रेरणास्त्रोत असले तरीही समाजाची सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजकीय स्थिती आणि समाजजीवन पद्धती यांचा समन्वय साधणे शक्य नव्हते. मानवी समूहातील जीवनपद्धती सुदृढ होण्यासाठी निश्चित केलेली नीतीमूल्ये, आचार विचार यांचे प्राबल्य वैदिक काळात असल्यामुळे इ. स. पू. सहाव्या शतकात अवैदिकतेचा प्रसार झाल्याचे आढळते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार भगवान बुद्धांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानामुळे बळकट झालेले होते. बौद्ध तत्त्वज्ञानातील स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुभाव ही तत्त्वे आज ही लोकशाहीमध्ये स्वीकारलेली आहेत. मध्ययुगीन काळातही याचा प्रभाव आढळतो. महाराष्ट्रातील संतांनी विशेषतः संत नामदेव यांनी 'येथ जाती अप्रमाण मानून अठरापगड जातीतील संतांना भागवत धर्मांमध्ये सामावून घेतले होते. संतांनी धार्मिक क्षेत्रात जरी ऐक्यभाव निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असला तरी राजकीय आणि सामाजिक क्षेत्रात संतांनी प्रयत्न केले नाहीत. मध्ययुगीन काळात समाजाची स्थिती तशीच राहिली.

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील कर्मकांड जातीव्यवस्था, जुलूम, शोषण यामुळे पिचलेला मानवी समूह आपल्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी लढ्यास सिद्ध झाला. त्यांचा हुंकार म्हणजेच त्यांनी आविष्कृत केलेले साहित्य होय.

Impact
Factor
4.574

ISSN 2349-638x

Refereed And Indexed Journal



**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

UGC Approved Monthly Journal

Special Issue No. 18

संत साहित्याचे सामाजिक योगदान

संपादक

डॉ. आप्पा दत्तू माने

संत साहित्यातील भक्ती स्वरूप आणि वैशिष्ट्ये

प्रा.डॉ.एन.डी चौधरी

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभागप्रमुख

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय, कडा.

प्रस्तावणा :-

संत साहित्य आणि मराठी भाषा यांचा संबंध कधीही न तुटणारा आहे कारण मराठी भाषेच्या प्रारंभ काळातील संतांची ग्रंथ अभंग निर्मिती ही समजा जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचे प्रेरणेंने झालेली आहे. ही साहित्य निर्मिती करताना देवता आणि उपासना ही उर्जास्थाने महत्त्वाची आहेत संतांची मुख्य देवता म्हणजे पंढरपूरचा श्री विठ्ठल किंवा पांडुरंग होय. विठ्ठलाच्या रामकृष्ण वरा या नामघोषामध्ये संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र न्हावून निघाला आहे. मज विठू पलवितो किंवा बोलविता धर्मा वेगळाचि या उक्तीवरून मध्ययुगात संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र भक्ती साधनेत लीन झालेला आढळतो. या पार्श्वभूमीनुसार आपणास मध्ययुगीन काळातील भक्ती चे स्वरूप आणि वैशिष्ट्ये यांची सविस्तर मांडणी करता येईल आहे. नवनिर्माणशील साहित्याचा त्या काळातील समाज,जीवन,परंपरा,धर्म,कला,आणि संस्कृतीशी जवळचा संबंध असतो.संत साहित्य हे तत्कालीन सामाजिक,धर्माची, व्यवसायांची बंधने गळून पडली - विठ्ठल देवतेच्या भक्तीत मध्ये युगीन काळातील ज्ञानदेवापासून संत तुकारामा पर्यंतचे संत एकरूप झाले आढळतात. या संतांच्या भक्तीचा त्यांच्या वाङ्मय निर्मितीचा आणि जीवन पद्धतीचा शोध घेण्यापूर्वी त्या देवतेचे हे संत उपेक्षित होते त्या पंढरपूरच्या विठ्ठलाची थोडी पूर्वपिढीका मांडणे आवश्यक वाटते.

पंढरपूरचे प्राचीन काळातील पौंड्रकपूर असे नाव होते. श्री. विठ्ठल पंढरपूरला कधी नामरूप पावले? त्या मागची अनेक कारणे सांगितली जातात.

1 कृष्ण आणि राधा यांना द्वारकेत एकांत क्षणी पाहून रुक्मिणीला आग अनावर झाला.रुक्मिणी भीमा नदीकाठी दिंडोर वनात रुसून बसली. तिला समजवण्यासाठी कृष्ण गोप वनात येथे आला.

2 पौंड्रकपूर येथे भक्त पुंडलीक आपल्या आई वडीलांच्या सेवेत मग्न असताना कृष्णाचे नामस्मरण करत असे त्याच्या भक्तीला प्रसन्न होवून कृष्णाने पुंडलीकाचे भेटीसाठी येथे आगमन झाले. सर्व संतांनी यास दुजोरा दिलेला आहे.

"युगे अठठावीस | विटेवरी उभा |

वमांगी रखुमाई | दिसे दिव्य भोभा || "

असे आजही मानले जाते. द्वापार युगाच्या शेवटी आणि अभिमन्यूच्या नातवाचे हाती इंद्रप्रस्थाची सत्ता सोपवल्यानंतर श्री कृष्णाने कलीयुगास प्रारंभ लवकरच होईन असे भागवत पुराणात म्हटले आहे. या युगामध्ये 'भक्ती' हेच मोक्षाचे प्रमुख साधन राहिल असेही मानले आहे. त्यानुसार मध्ययुगीन काळात पंढरपुरचा विठ्ठल आणि त्याची भक्ती हेच या काळातील वेगळेपण ठरते. असे असले तरी श्री विठ्ठल आणि कृष्णाचे झालेले दैवतीकरण महत्त्वाचे आहे. कृष्ण पुंडलिक भेटीसाठी जरी आलेले असले तरी पुंडलिकाने उभे राहण्यासाठी भिरकावलेली विट आणि कटीवर हात ठेवून युगानुयुगे विटेवर उभी राहिलेली विठ्ठलाची सावळी मुर्ती आजही भक्तांना आकर्षित करते आहे. संत ज्ञानदेवापूर्वी या मूर्तीचे तीर्थस्थळाचे महत्त्व असेलही पण ज्ञानदेवांनी भागवत धर्माचे केलेले पुनरज्जीवन या मुळे या देवतेचे महत्त्व वाढले. "ज्ञानदेवांच्या काळापूर्वीच जनमानसाने स्वीकारलेली पुंडलिकाची कथा ही ऐतिहासिक नसून ती विठ्ठलाची शुध्द पौराणिक प्रकृतीची अवतरण कथा आहे". डॉ. रा. ची. ढरे यांचे मतानुसार श्री विठ्ठलाचे



Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal

Special Issue- XVIII Impact Factor 4.574 ISSN -2349-638x

UGC Approved Sr.No.64259

रूरल एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे
महात्मा फुले नूतन महाविद्यालय, मिरजगाव
नेक मूल्यांकन "B" ग्रेड
मराठी विभाग
आणि
सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ
बी.सी.यु.डी.
गुणवत्ता सुधार योजने अंतर्गत
संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित

राज्यस्तरीय एकदिवसीय चर्चासत्र
दिनांक ४ जानेवारी २०१८
विषय : संत साहित्याचे सामाजिक योगदान

प्रमुख संपादक
डॉ. आप्पा दत्तू माने

मा. डॉ. गोपीनाथ पा. बोडखे
आनंदराव धोंडे लॉक बाबाजी महाविद्यालय,
कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

संतसाहित्य हे मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील महत्त्वपूर्ण साहित्य होय. महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक इतिहास संदर्भातही त्याचे मोठे महत्त्व आहे. साहित्याचा त्या त्या काळातील समाज जीवन, धर्म, परंपरा, कला, संस्कृती आणि राजकीय परिस्थितीशी संबंध असतो. 'संतसाहित्य' हे महाराष्ट्रातील भागवत संप्रदायाच्या संतांनी निर्माण केलेले साहित्य. या संतसाहित्यामधूनही तत्कालीन समाज जीवनाचे चित्र प्रभावीपणे अभिव्यक्त झालेले पाहण्यास मिळते. असे असले तरी साहित्य निर्मितीमागील प्रेरणा वाड मध्य निर्मितीच्या नसून तत्कालीन महाराष्ट्रातील समाज जीवनाला योग्य मार्ग दाखवण्याचे होती. संत ज्ञानेश्वर व इतर सर्व संतांनी तत्कालीन समाज जीवनातील अनेक अप्रिय गोष्टींचे अवलोकन केले.

समाज जीवनाची घडी व्यवस्थित बसवायची असेल तर सरळ साधा सोपा मार्ग म्हणजे भक्ती मार्ग. त्यांनी सांगितला, पंढरीच्या विठ्ठलाला आपले अराध्य दैवत मानून भजन कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून निरक्षर माणसाला सोपा भक्ती मार्ग दाखविला.

मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील संतांचे अभंग हे महाराष्ट्राचे आणि मराठी भाषेचे वैभव आहे. तत्कालीन समाजाला भक्तीप्रवण करण्याच्या हेतूने संतांनी हे साधन वापरले. नव्हे तर आजच्या वर्तमान समाजाची भक्ती प्रवणता जागृत करण्यासाठी तेच अभंग उपयोगी पडत आहेत. म्हणूनच नावाप्रमाणे खरोखर अभंग हे अभंगच ठरले आहेत.

तत्कालीन समाजामध्ये कर्मकांडाचे प्रस्थ माजले होते, जादू - टोना, अंधश्रद्धा, जातिप्रेता व अंध रुढी - परंपरेने समाज भरकटत चालला होता. या समाजाला मुख्य रस्त्यावर आणण्यासाठी ईश्वर प्राप्तीचा सोपा मार्ग नामस्मरणातून भक्ती असा संतांनी शिकविला. सर्व जाती धर्मातील व्यक्ती भक्ती करू शकतात ' या रे यारे लहान थोर । याती नर - नारी सकलजन । ' हा विश्वास दिला. यातिहीन समाजाला त्यामुळे फार मोठा दिलासा मिळाला. माणूस - माणसाजवळ येवू लागला. कर्मकांडामुळे ज्या माणासांना हीन - दीन समजून बहिष्कृत केले होते, त्या माणसांच्या कोंडलेल्या प्रतिभेला चालना मिळाली. सर्वच जाती धर्मातील लोक संत ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेवांनी स्थापन केलेल्या भागवत संप्रदायाच्या पताकाखाली एकत्र आले. सर्वच जाती - धर्मातील लोकांना एकत्र आणण्याचे महान कार्य संत साहित्यातील भक्ती प्रेरणेतून झालेले पहावयास मिळते. संतांचे नवविचार एक नवे विश्व निर्माण करणारे झाले. संवर्णापासून ते दलितांपर्यंत सर्वच संत एकत्र आले. माळी, साळी, तेली, न्हावी, कुंभार, सोनार, चांभार व दलित सर्व समाजातून सगळी संत मंडळी एकत्र आली. स्त्रीयांनीही या भक्तीमार्गाने त्यांच्या प्रतिभेला चालना दिली. संत जनाबाई, मुक्ताबाई, कान्होपात्रा, सोयराबाई, निर्मला, भागू इत्यादी यादवकालीन संत कवयित्रींनी अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून भक्तीभाव व्यक्त केला आहे. या भक्तीचे -

' इवलेसे रोप लाविलेले द्वारी ।

त्याचा वेलू गेला गगनावरी ॥

फुले वेचीता अतिभारु कळियांसी आला ।

मनाचिये गुंती गुंफियेला शेला ।

बाप रखुमादे विवरु विठ्ठल अर्पिला ॥'

संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या या अभंगाप्रमाणे विठ्ठल भक्तीचा वेल गगनावर गेला आहे. याची साक्ष म्हणजे पंढरपूर येथे दरवर्षी आषाढी, कार्तिकेला लाखो भक्तांचा फुलणारा मळा याचा प्रत्यय आणून देतो. तर संत सावता महाराजांनी आपल्या शेत पीकामध्ये विठ्ठलाबद्दलचा भक्तीभाव व्यक्त केला.

' कांदा मुळा भाजी । अवघी विठाबाई माझी ।

वेक पुनर्मुद्रित A ग्रेड



॥ महि ज्ञानेन सदृशं पवित्रमिह विद्यते ॥

RNI No. MAHAUL/03008/13/182012-TC

ISO-9001:2008 प्रमाणित

पार्थ विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे

बाबुजी आळ्हाड महाविद्यालय

पाथर्डी, जि.अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र).

(सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाशी संलग्नित)

व

विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग, नवी दिल्ली

यांचे संयुक्त विद्यमाने

दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र



पॉवर ऑफ नॉलेज

विशेषांक

जानेवारी २०१८

ISSN-2320-4494

UGC approval

No. 45681

दलित साहित्य : एक चिंतन

संपादक

डॉ. सुभाष शेकडे

डॉ. अशोक डोळस



दलित साहित्याचे भाषिक योगदान

– प्रा.डॉ. गोपीनाथ पा. बोडखे

आनंदराव धोंडे उर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय,
कडा ता आष्टी जि. बीड

दलित साहित्य हा १९६० नंतर मराठी वाङ्मयामध्ये आलेला ठळक साहित्य प्रवाह आहे. या साहित्य प्रवाहाने स्वतःचे वेगळेपण सिद्ध केले आहे त्याचबरोबर या प्रवाहाच्या भाषिक योगदानामुळे मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या कक्षा अधिक व्यापक झाल्या आहेत. म्हणूनच दलित साहित्य हा मराठी वाङ्मयातील महत्त्वाचा प्रवाह झालेला पहावयास मिळत आहे.

कोणत्याही भाषेमध्ये नवनवे प्रवाह निर्माण होत असतात. त्याला मराठी वाङ्मयसुद्धा अपवाद नाही. मानवी जीवनात परिवर्तन झाले की त्याचे पडसाद वाङ्मयात दिसून येतात. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर मराठी माणसांच्या जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात अतिशय गतीने परिवर्तन झालेले दिसून येतात. या परिवर्तनाचा आरंभ थेट ब्रिटीश राजवटीपासून दिसून येतो. पण भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर मानवी जीवन क्षमता स्वातंत्र्य, समता, न्याय आणि बंधुता या आधारे उभारली जावी असा नवा दृष्टिकोन प्राप्त झाला. कोणतीही व्यक्ती जन्माने श्रेष्ठ किंवा कनिष्ठ नसते. व्यक्तीला निर्णय घेण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य सर्व बाबतीत असावे शिक्षण, व्यवसाय व लेखनाचे स्वातंत्र्य असावे असे मानणारी नवी विचारसरणी रूजू लागली. त्यामुळे सामान्य माणसाला जगण्याची नवी दिशा लाभली. अनेक संघर्ष झाले. या परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीला बळ देण्याचे काम दलित साहित्याने दिले. हा साहित्य प्रवाह परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीतून उदयाला आला. जीवनाची बांधिलकी मानणारे दलित साहित्य होय. जीवनातील वास्तव प्रश्नांना हे साहित्य सामोरे जाते. व्यापक अर्थाने हे जीवनवादी साहित्य आहे. पण या साहित्यातील जीवनवादाला महात्मा फुले आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचे अधिष्ठान आहे. या अधिष्ठानामुळेच अन्य जीवनवादी साहित्यापेक्षा दलित साहित्याचे वेगळेपण सिद्ध होत आहे. याविषयी डॉ. प्रल्हाद लुलेकर म्हणतात, “दुभंगलेल्या जाणिवांचे

दलित साहित्य : एक चिंतन । २१९



संपादक मंडल

मुख्य संपादक

प्रा.बहिरम देवेंद्र (हिंदी)

डॉ. योगिता रांधवणे (मराठी)

सहायक संपादक

प्रा.नारायण हिरेडे

डॉ. राजेंद्र ठाकरे

डॉ. नीतिन थोरत

प्रा. बापु देवकर

Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed
Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vaidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors

Vidyawarta

: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

Impact Factor 5.131 (IUIF)

“मराठी संत साहित्य परंपरा व स्वरूप”

प्रा. डॉ. बोडखे जी.पी.
आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी
महाविद्यालय कडा, ता.आष्टी जि.बीड

प्रस्तावना :

संत साहित्य हे मराठी भाषेच्या प्रारंभ काळातील अत्यंत महत्वाचे साहित्य होय. महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाच्या संदर्भातही त्याचे मोल महत्वाचे आहे. कारण महाराष्ट्रातील भागवत संप्रदायाच्या संतांनी निर्माण केलेले ‘साहित्य’ म्हणजे संतसाहित्य होय. तेराव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीला म्हणजे इ. स. १२९० मध्ये ज्ञानेश्वरीची रचना झाली. त्यापूर्वी ग्रंथरचना सामान्यपणे संस्कृतमध्ये किंवा संस्कृतप्रचुर शैलीमध्ये होत होती. सर्वसामान्य माणसापासून ‘साहित्य’ दूरच होते. ज्ञानदेवांनी ज्ञानेश्वरी किंवा भावार्थ दिपिका सारखा ग्रंथ सर्वांना समजेल अशा सोप्या मराठी भाषेत निर्माण केला.

‘संतकृपा झाली | इमारत फळा आली

ज्ञानदेवे रचिला पाया | उभारिले देवालय |’

संत बहिणाबाईंच्या या अभंगातच वारकरी पंथाचे स्वरूप सामावले आहे. संत ज्ञानदेव, संत नामदेवांनी वारकरी पंथाचे मूळ रुजविले आणि त्याचा विस्तार संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम आदी संतांनी केला. संत ज्ञानेश्वर हेच मुळी मराठी मनाचे अध्यात्म आहे. पंढरपूरच्या वाळवंटात अध्यात्मिक लोकशाहीच्या विद्यापीठात प्रवेश करण्यासाठी जात, धर्म, पंथ व स्त्री - पुरुष समान मानणारे ते एक स्त्रीवादी होते. त्यांच्या प्रभावळीतील संत कवयित्रींच्या कविता अभ्यासतांना या गोष्टींचा सतत प्रत्यय येत राहतो. त्यामागे प्रेरणा ही संत ज्ञानेश्वरांचीच होती. समतावादी तत्त्वज्ञान भक्तीमधून संतांनी पुढे आणले. त्यामुळे भागवत संप्रदाय सर्वसमावेशक बनला. ज्ञानेश्वरांभोवती समाजाच्या सर्व थरांमधून सर्व जातीपातींची साधी माणसे गोळा झाली. आपल्या भावनांना ओवी अभंगामधून व्यक्त करण्याला संधी मिळाली. ज्ञानदेवांचा संतमेळा पाहता पाहता वाढत गेला. त्यांची भावंडे, नामदेव-शिंपी, चोखा-महार, सेना- न्हावी, सावता-माळी, विसोवा-खेचर, गोरा-कुंभार अशी संत मंडळी होती. जनाबाई, सोयराबाई, निर्मळा, यासारख्या स्त्रीया होत्या. नामदेव हे या संतांमध्ये प्रमुख संत होते. त्याच्यानंतर एकनाथ, तुकाराम आणि रामदासांचा परिवार यांच्या प्रभावाने महाराष्ट्रात भक्ती गाजत होती. गं. बा. सरदार यांचे विचार संत साहित्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचे वाटतात. ते म्हणतात “त्यांची दृष्टी केवळ स्वतःच्या जीवनावर केंद्रित न होता समाजाचा उन्नतीचा मार्ग शोधीत होती. लौकीक जीवनातील विषमता नाहीशी करून, शूद्रांनी सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा व त्यांचे राहणीमान वाढविणे त्यांच्या हाती नव्हते. . . म्हणून सामाजिक प्रश्नांच्या वाटेला न जाता वारकरी संतांनी फक्त धार्मिक क्षेत्राकडेच आपली दृष्टी वळवली आणि समतेच्या व बंधुभावाच्या तत्वांचा पाठपुरावा करून सामाजिक विषमतेची धार पुष्कळच कमी केली. संत साहित्य निर्माण झाले ते कोणत्याही शुध्द वाड.मयीन अशा प्रेरणांनी नाही किंवा त्यामागे कोणतीही वैयक्तिक यशाची अपेक्षा नव्हती. या संप्रदायात समाजाच्या सर्व थरातील भक्त सहभागी झाले. आजवर ज्यांना माणूस म्हणून प्रतिष्ठा मिळाली नव्हती, असे स्त्री-शूद्रही या संप्रदायात भक्त म्हणून दाखल झाले होते. त्यांना भक्तीच्या पातळीवर समानतेचा अनुभव आला. या संतांनी आपल्या देवाशी भक्त म्हणून संवाद केला. आपली सुखदुःखे सांगितली. संतमेळ्यात जो आनंद

VOL. 4 | ISSUE 2 | FEB. 2018
(UGC Approved Journal No. 63716)



ISSN: 2454-5503
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.197 (IIJIF)

CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES

A BIMONTHLY REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

SPECIAL ISSUE

On the Occasion of One Day International Conference On

RECENT ADVANCES IN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

17th February, 2018

(BOOK- 3)

Guest Editors

Dr. Rajaram Sontakke
Prof. Ravindra Ahire

ORGANIZED BY
MGEWS

**CENTRE FOR HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES,
KALYAN, DIST. THANE &
NEW MAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES, PARBHANI**

www.newmanpublication.com

१९६० नंतरचे स्त्रीवादी साहित्य

प्रा. डॉ. गोपीनाथ पा. बोडखे

आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय, कंडा ता. आष्टी जि. वीड

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर समाजातील प्रत्येक माणसाच्या मनातील आशा, आकांक्षा वाढल्या, दबलेल्या, हीनलेल्या माणसांना स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता व न्याय या मुल्यावर आधारलेल्या लोकशाहीचा विचार मनात रुजू लागला. शिक्षणाचा प्रसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ लागला. त्यामुळे निरनिराळ्या खेड्यातील विलीन, भटकं-विमुक्त आणि आदिवासी शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारांमुळे जागे होऊ लागले. शेतकरी स्त्रीया व शेतमजूरपर्यंत शिक्षणाचे लोन पसरले लोकांमध्ये आत्मभान निर्माण झाले. तरीमुद्धा जात, धर्म, पैसा व संस्कृतीच्या नावाखाली नवी व्यवस्था समाजात निर्माण होऊ लागली होती. नव्या व्यवस्थेत नव्या रूपांमध्ये नवसमाज व्यवस्था मात्र विषम बनत चालली होती. अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये नवशिक्षित तरुण-तरुणींमध्ये मानवी मूल्याची जाण असल्यामुळे राष्ट्र, समाज आणि व्यक्ती यांच्या जीवनात क्रांतीकारक बदल घडू लागला. विषम समाज व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध असमाधानामुळे समाजमनात वेदना आणि विद्रोहाने आवाज उठविला याचेच वाड. मर्याद रूप म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील वाड. मय प्रवाह होय. या प्रवाहामध्ये स्त्रीवादी साहित्य महत्वाचा वाड. मय प्रवाह आहे.

माणसांमध्ये अनेक जात-धर्म भेद असले तरी मुख्य स्त्री व पुरुष हा भेद मानला जातो. स्त्री जातीवरील अत्याचार परंपरेने चालत आलेला आहे. जन्माला आलेल्या स्त्रीला जीवनात, मुलागी, पत्नी आई, सून, सामू अशा जेव्हावेगळ्या भूमिका पार पाडल्या लागतात. स्त्रीया लहानपणी वडीलांच्या छायेत, तरुणपणी लग्न झाल्यावर पतीच्या छायेत आणि म्हत्वारपणी मुलांच्या छायेत आपले जीवन जगावे लागते. पुरुषसत्ताक समाज व्यवस्थेने स्त्रीला कुठल्याच प्रकारचे निर्णय स्वातंत्र्य दिलेले नाही. स्त्रीने कुटुंबासाठी स्वतःचे अस्तित्व विसरून दुसऱ्याची सेवा करणे, त्याग करणे यात आपले आयुष्य खर्च करणे, असे असले तरी राजाराम मांढन राय यांच्या पासून ते महर्षी कर्वे पर्यंत समाजसुधारकांनी स्त्री दास्य विमोचनाची चळवळ चालवली. स्त्रीयांना समाजामध्ये समानतेने वागविले पाहिजे. त्यांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार दिला पाहिजे. अशा भूमिका घेऊन समाजसुधारणेच्या चळवळी झाल्या. बालविवाह, पुनर्विवाह प्रतिबंध, पारित्यक्ता, विधवा, कुमारी माता, हुंडा प्रथा, बालहत्या अशा अनिष्ट रूढी आणि प्रथाविरुद्ध जागृती निर्माण झाली. पुढील काळामध्ये शिक्षणामुळे शिक्षित स्त्रीचे प्रश्न निर्माण झाले. स्त्री शिक्षणाविषयी प्रतिकूल मानसिकता असलेल्या समाजामध्ये शिकलेली स्त्री ही धीट असते. ती पुरुषांच्या मान राखत नाही. कमवती स्त्री ही घराबाहेर पडत असल्याने ती मोकळी होती. म्हणून स्त्री सुशिक्षिततेचा व कमवतपणाला गौणत्व देण्यात आले. समाजसुधारकांच्या बरोबरीनेच त्या काळखंडात मराठी लेखकांनी स्त्रीयांच्या प्रश्नांवर

लेखन केलेले आहे. बाबा पद्मजी यांनी 'यमुना पर्यटन' हरिबाळ आपटे यांची 'पण लक्षात काण घेतो?' तय्येच श्री. व्य. केकर यांची 'ब्राम्हणकन्या' या कादंबऱ्या स्त्री सुधारणेच्या काळातील महत्वाच्या आहेत.

स्त्री जीवनातील पिता, पुत्र, पती आणि प्रियकर ही जीवनातील शरीरनिष्ठ नाती आहेत. पती आणि प्रियकर ही नाती तर अत्यंत नाजूक आहेत. साहित्य हा कलावंताच्या तय्यार आरसा मानला जातो. काही कवियत्रींनी आपले पुर्वयुगातील जे व प्रियकर उघडकीस येऊ नये म्हणून पुरुषमुखी कविता लिहिण्याचे जाणवते. त्यांच्या कवितांमध्ये पतीलाच प्रियकराच्या रूपात पाहिल्याचे दिसून येते. कुठल्याही कलाकृतीचा उद्देश हा कलावंताच्या अभिव्यक्तीमधील प्रमाणिकपणावर अवलंबून असते. त्यामुळे काही कविता सत्य हरवल्यासारख्या वाटतात. पतीवरोवर माहेर-सासरच्या भावना जशा होतात. त्याच काळ प्रियकरासमवेच्या गाठीभेटी, स्त्रीची विविध रूपे, आठवणी, दुःख-सुख-दुःखाच्या स्मृती, दिली- घेतलेली वचने, विश्वासघाताने फट फिरवलेली फसवी क्षितिजे हे स्त्रीयांच्या कवितामधून व्यक्त झालेले दिसतात. अत्यंत वैयक्तीक तरल संवेदनक्षम अनुभवलेल्या कविता ज्याप्रमाणे व्यक्त झाल्या आहेत. त्याप्रमाणे स्त्रीवर होणाऱ्या अन्यायाच्या तीव्र निषेधातूनही अभिव्यक्त झालेल्या आहेत. अनुराधा पाटील 'दिगंत' या काव्य संग्रहातील काव्यंमधील म्हणतात

‘रहा उभी तू तुझ्याच चितेवर
आयुष्याचे पूरवित इंधन’

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील स्त्रीयांच्या कविता 'भावकीविता' आणि 'नवकविता' या अंगाने व्यक्त झालेल्या आढळतात. यामध्ये 'वाळूचा प्रियकर'-मलिका अमर शेख (१९७९), 'दिगंत'- अनुराधा पाटील (१९८९), 'विवर्त'-प्रभा गणेशकर (१९८५), 'एकोल'- संजीवनी खोजे (१९८६), 'अरुणाची गंधगीते'-विजया संगवई (१९८८), 'अंतरंग' - हेमा लेले (१९८९), 'मनस्वी' - अंजली कुलकर्णी (१९९१), 'आत्मरंग'- सुनिता जोशी (१९९२), 'अंतःस्थ' - प्रज्ञा लोखंडे (१९९३), 'निरंजन' - अरुणा ढेरे (१९९४), 'काळीजकुपी'- संजीवनी बोकील (१९९४), 'मी एक स्त्रीजातीय अस्वस्थ आत्मा'- अंजली कुलकर्णी (१९९५), 'लाहो'- आसावरी काकडे (१९९५) इत्यादी कवियत्रींनी आपल्या कवितामधून स्त्री जीवनातील सुख-दुःख व स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा स्वर अळविलेला दिसून येतो.



नेक पुनर्मूल्यांकित 'A' ग्रेड

पैमराज सारडा महाविद्यालय, अहमदनगर
(सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाशी संलग्नित)

व
विद्यीपाठ अनुदान आयोग, नवी दिल्ली
यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित
दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

पॉवर ऑफ नॉलेज
विशेषांक
एप्रिल २०१८

ISSN-2320-4494
UGC approved
Sr.No. 45681

संशोधनाच्या नव्या दिशा

संपादक
डॉ. माहेश्वरी गावित

तौलनिक साहित्याभ्यासाची दिशा

- प्रा.डॉ. गोपीनाथ पा. बोंडगे
आनंदराव धोंडे उर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय
कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना :-

मराठी साहित्यामध्ये तौलनिक साहित्याभ्यास ही संकल्पना भारतीय स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडामध्ये आलेली पाहावयास मिळते. इंग्रजी साहित्याकडून ती आपण घेतली. तौलनिक साहित्याभ्यास म्हणजे दोन किंवा अधिक भाषांमधील दोन लेखकांच्या (दोन किंवा अधिक) साहित्यकृतींचा तुलनात्मक पद्धतीने अभ्यास करणे होय. तसेच तुलनात्मक साहित्याचा अभ्यास दोन राष्ट्रीय साहित्यांच्या, दोन भाषेमधील साहित्यांच्या संदर्भातही केला जातो.

सर्वसमावेशकपणे तुलनात्मक साहित्याभ्यासाला एखाद्या प्रवृत्तीचा, विचारसरणीचा, साहित्यप्रकारांचा किंवा राष्ट्रांच्या सीमांचा अडसर नसतो. त्यामधील विचार प्रवाह, वृत्ती प्रवृत्ती व संस्कृतींचा तुलनात्मक पद्धतीने मांडणी केली जाते. त्यामधील भूमिका स्पष्ट करताना समानता, विविधता, उगम, विकास व प्रभाव याचा सखोलपूर्ण अभ्यास करूनच व्यक्त करावी लागते. म्हणूनच विशेषतः हा तुलनात्मक साहित्याचा अभ्यास दोन राष्ट्रीय किंवा प्रांतीय साहित्यांचा तसेच दोन भाषेमधील साहित्यांच्या संदर्भात केला जातो. त्यामधून काही प्रमाणात मानवी मूल्यांतील समानता आणि विविधता स्पष्ट होण्यास मदत होत असते. एकाच भाषेतील दोन साहित्यकृतींचा किंवा दोन लेखक, एकाच लेखकाच्या दोन साहित्यकृतींचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास यामध्ये समाविष्ट नाही.

आपल्या भारत देशामध्ये 'विविधतेत एकता' हे मूल्य रुजले जात आहे. वेगवेगळ्या जात-धर्मातील लोक वेगवेगळी भाषा बोलतात. त्या भाषांमधील साहित्याची वेगवेगळी परंपरा पाहावयास मिळते. म्हणजेच भारतातील बहुभाषिकत्व

ISSN 2320-6263 | UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO 64395
RNI REGISTRATION NO MAHMUL/2013/49893

RESEARCH ARENA

A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL REFEREED RESEARCH JOURNAL

Vol 5 Issue 11 February 2018

समकालीन हिन्दी पद्य विवचेन

SPECIAL ISSUE NO. 1

संपादक

डॉ. रामचंद्र ज्ञानोबा केदार

सह संपादक

डॉ. प्रकाश बन्सीधर खुळे

2017-2018

७. समकालीन कथाकार कमलेश्वर के कहानियों में विषयों की विविधता
प्रा. डॉ. गंगा लिबांजीराव गायके
५२-५५
८. समकालीन हिंदी कहानी : स्त्री विमर्श के विविध आयाम
डॉ. के. बी. गंगणे
५६-५९
९. स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या का प्रतिरोध - वारिस
डॉ. धीरज जनार्दन व्हत्ते
६०-६४
१०. समकालीन उपन्यास साहित्य
सुरेखा लक्खस और प्रा.डॉ. सुलक्षणा घुमरे (जाधव)
६५-६९
११. समकालीन स्त्री विमर्श और कहानी
डॉ. शिवाजी वैद्य
७०-७८
१२. मराठी से हिंदी में अनुदित दलित आत्मकथाएँ एक परिचयात्मक अध्ययन
प्रा. सुजाता एस. हजारे
७९-८७
१३. नारी विमर्श : श्रमीक वर्ग का प्रतीक 'आनारो'
प्रा. डॉ. शे. रज़िया शहेनाज़ शे. अब्दुला
८८-९४
- ✓ १४. ज्ञानरंजन और उनकी संपादकीय पत्रिका 'पहल'
दोडके माई भगवान और प्रा. डॉ. पटेल एम. आर.
९५-९७
१५. जूठन : शिक्षा, संगठन और संघर्ष का जीवन्त दस्तावेज
डॉ. सतीश वाघमारे
९८-१०८

RESEARCH ARENA**ISSN 2320-6263****Vol 5. Issue 11. Feb 2018. pp. 95-97**

Paper received: 01 Jan 2018.

Paper accepted: 26 Feb 2018.

© VISHWABHARATI Research Centre

ज्ञानरंजन और उनकी संपादकीय पत्रिका 'पहल'

दोड़के माई भगवान और प्रा. डॉ. पटेल एम. आर.

ज्ञानरंजन हिंदी साहित्य के सर्व श्रेष्ठ कहानीकार हैं। उनका जन्म २१ नवंबर १९३६ को अकोला (महाराष्ट्र) में हुआ है। ज्ञानरंजन का बचपन अजमेर, दिल्ली, वाराणसी में बिता है। ज्ञानरंजन का सबसे पसंदीदा शहर इलाहाबाद रहा है। उन्होंने अब तक कुल छह कहानी संग्रह प्रकाशित किए हैं। उनका पहला कहानी संग्रह 'फेन्स के इधर और उधर' नामक है। जो सन १९६८ में प्रकाशित हुआ। ज्ञानरंजन को अपने कहानी साहित्य कृतियों के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण सम्मान मिले हैं। ज्ञानरंजन ने कहानी लेखन बंद करने के बाद संपादन का काम शुरू किया।

ज्ञानरंजन ने संपादकीय काम की शुरुआत सन १९७३ में 'पहल' पत्रिका द्वारा की है। 'पहल' पत्रिका की शुरुआत एक उल्लेखनीय साहित्यिक घटना के रूप में हुई है। शुरुआत के कुछ साल बाद इंदिराजी ने १९७५ में इमरजेन्सी घोषित कर दी थी। तब 'पहल' पत्रिका के प्रगतिशील लेखक संघ ने इंदिराजी के इमरजेन्सी का समर्थन किया था। 'पहल' पत्रिका ने इस घटना को किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी से नहीं जोड़ा। बल्कि भारत में चल रही संघटीत हिंसा, असुरक्षा, राज्य की परिस्थिती

दोड़के माई भगवान : शोध छात्रा, हिंदी विभाग, डॉ. बा. अ. म. वि. औरंगाबाद
प्रा. डॉ. पटेल एम. आर.: शोध निर्देशक, हिंदी विभाग, आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय
कडा ता आष्टी जि बीड

Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

ISSN No. 2456-1665

Online Available at www.cmrv.in

email: cosmosjalna@gmail.com



May 2017 - ISSUE

Dr. D.S. Gajhans
(Chief Editor)

Dr. Tukaram Gajar
(Executive Editor & Publisher)

Office Address:

Plot No. 206, Priyadarshini Colony, Sambhajinagar, Jalna 431203,
Maharashtra, India.

Contact Numbers: +91-7588089926 +91-9158615177
+91-9423748852

Email : cosmosjalna@gmail.com

Website: www.cmrv.in

य व म. पु. वि. न. शि. क
आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा

Spatial Distribution of Sex Ratio in Ahmednagar District: A Geographical Analysis

Dr. Rajpange M.G.

Department of Geography,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Arts Commerce &
Science College, Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed

Introduction:

Sex ratio generally affects our process of social life upto great extent. Its effective impact is seen both on demographic element like marriage, birth rate etc and non-demographic elements like migration, war business etc. the disequilibrium in the number of men and women effects our social and economic lives. Sex ratio will be equal to one in the society of high birth and death rate and the proportion of male and females are equal. On the contrary, if these rates (birth death are low, it means there is abundance of adults and old persons and number of males will be lesser in the society. Sex ratio is the count of females per 1000 males in the society. It is often expressed in terms of sex ratio. This ratio is calculated differently in different countries. Generally it is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males in the society. Differences in the mortality rates of the males and females give rise to differences in sex ratio. Generally, at world-wide pattern, it is observed that, more males die than the females not only at birth but also at all ages.

Study Region:

Ahmednagar district is the largest district of Maharashtra state in western India. This district is known for the town of Shirdi associated with Sai Baba. Ahmednagar district is part of Nashik Division. The neighbouring districts to Ahmednagar district are Solapur (South East - SE), Osmanabad (SE), Beed (SE), Aurangabad (NE), Nashik (NW), Thane (NW), and Pune (SW). In the 2011 census, Ahmednagar district recorded a population of 4,543,083. This gave it a ranking of 33rd among the districts

Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

ISSN No. 2456-1665

Recognized Peer Reviewed Journal

email: cosmosjalna@gmail.com



December 2017 - ISSUE

Dr. D.S. Gajhans
(Chief Editor)

Dr. Tukaram Bajar
(Executive Editor & Publisher)

Office Address:

Plot No. 206, Priyadarshini Colony, Sambhajinagar, Jalna 431203,
Maharashtra, India.

Contact Numbers: +91-7588089926 +91-9158615177
+91-9423748852

Email : cosmosjalna@gmail.com

Website: www.cmrj.in

केंद्र संयोजक
य च म.मु.वि. न.शिक
आनंदराव फोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा



बीड जिल्ह्यातील वाहतूक व दळणवळण: एक अभ्यास

डॉ. एम.जी. राजपंगे

भूगोल विभाग, आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय, कडा ,
ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना:

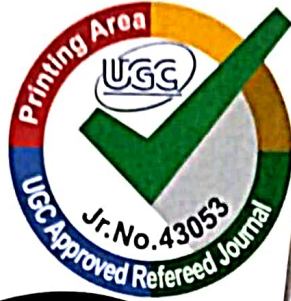
वाहतूक व दळणवळण हा घटक कोणत्याही प्रदेशाच्या विकासामध्ये अत्यंत महत्वाचा घटक आहे. बीड जिल्हा वाहतूक आणि दळणवळणाच्या क्षेत्रात फारसा प्रगतशिल नाही. बीड जिल्ह्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने वाहतूकीमध्ये रस्त्यांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे व याच मार्गाचा मोठा वापर असून रेल्वे वाहतूक फक्त एकाच ठिकाणी म्हणजेच परळी ते हैद्राबाद हा एकच रेल्वेमार्ग असून त्याची जिल्ह्यात लांबी ४७.८६ किमी आहेत या मार्गावर परळी, आंबालाटेक, घाटनांदूर, मूर्ती व पाणगांव ही स्थानके आहेत. हा मार्ग रेल्वेचा अखत्यारित आहे. जिल्ह्यात विमान व जलवाहतूक उपलब्ध नाहीत.

दळणवळण व संदेशवहनाच्या बाबतीत म्हणावा तसा विकास झालेला नाही. म्हणून या सर्वांचा परिणाम बीड जिल्ह्याच्या आर्थिक विकासावर झालेला दिसून येतो.

रस्ते वाहतूक :

बीड जिल्ह्यात रस्ते वाहतूक हीच एकमेव सुविधा मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे. त्यामध्ये राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग, राज्य महामार्ग, प्रमुख जिल्हा रस्ते व ग्रामीण रस्ते इ. चा समावेश होतो. तर रेल्वे वाहतूक जिल्ह्याच्या पूर्व भागात म्हणजेच परळी तालुक्यात कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे. बीड जिल्ह्यातील रस्ते वाहतूकीचा तपशील तक्ता क्र. १ मध्ये दर्शविला आहे.

ISSN 2394-5303



प्रिंटिंग एरियाTM

International Multilingual Research Journal
Issue-34, Vol-06, October 2017



Editor
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap

www.vidyawarta.com

25) महार संतांच्या अभंगातील दलिततत्त्व

प्रा. डॉ. के. के. अहिरे, भुसावळ

|| 117

26) जैनकालीन शिल्पकला व स्थापत्य

डॉ. आर. व्ही. ढेरे, जिल्हा पुणे.

|| 121

27) संताची पर्यावरण दृष्टी

प्रा. डॉ. ममता इंगोले (महल्ले), पातूर, जि. अकोला

|| 124

28) कॉ. डांगे यांची विधानसभेतील भूमिका

संजय पाटील, चोपडा

|| 133

29) आष्टी तालुक्यातील डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा विकास आणि समस्या—एक

प्रा. श्रीमती एम. एस. टेकाडे—प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर गणपतराव राजपंगे

|| 138

30) अभिवृत्ति: एक मानसिक समप्रत्यय

अनुज कुमार, अलवर (राजस्थान)

|| 141

31) डॉ. कैलाशचंद्र शर्मा के नाटकों का कथ्य वैविध्य

प्रा. निंबा लोटन वाल्हे, तह. शिंदखेडा, जि. धुले

|| 143

32) पंचकोश एवं आध्यात्मिक विकास: उपनिषदों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में

इन्द्राणी त्रिवेदी, हरिद्वार।

|| 147

33) प्राचीन काल में बौद्ध शिक्षा का क्रमिक विकास: एक अवलोकन

डा० अलका तिवारी, लखनऊ

|| 152

34) पंजाबी लोक गीतों में पंजाब की वेदना

डॉ. कुलविन्द्र कौर छीना, दीनानगर।

|| 158

35) स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन और हिन्दी

डॉ. मोनिका मिश्रा, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

|| 163

36) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में महिलाओं के विकास के राज्य महिला आयोग की भूमिका

डॉ. दुर्गा महेश्वरी (सोनी), जिला—धमतरी (छ.ग.)

|| 169

आष्टी तालुक्यातील डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा विकास आणि समस्या—एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा. श्रीमती एम.एस. टेकाडे
आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय,
कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि.बीड

प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर गणपतराव राजपंगे
कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, चौसाळा.

प्रस्तावना:—

आष्टी तालुका हा मराठवाड्यातील आवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्राचा भाग असून येथे भौगोलिक घटकांची विषमता दिसून येते या प्रदेशात ७५ ते १५० से. मी. सरासरी पर्जन्यमान आढळते. बालाघाट डोंगराळ भाग तर दक्षिणेस सीना नदी खोऱ्याचा भूभाग यामुळे यात विविध पीक प्रणालीचे प्रयोग घेतले जातात. सततच्या दुष्काळी परिस्थिती मुळे कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेत असंतुलन निर्माण झाल्याने तालुक्याच्या उत्तर भागातील डोंगराळ प्रदेशातील बहुतांश शेतकरी उसतोड कामगार म्हणून पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात स्थलांतरीत होतात. तर येथील भौगोलिक परिस्थितीवर मात करून शेतीच्या माध्यमातून आपला विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. विशेषतः डाळींब लागवडीस अनुकूल परिस्थिती असलेल्या ठिकाणी डाळींब फलोत्पादन कृषीचा प्रयोग करून अर्थिक जीवनमान उंचावण्याचा प्रयत्न तालुक्यातील दक्षिण भागात झालेला दिसून येतो.

तालुक्यातील विविध लघुसिंचन प्रकल्पत, मध्ययम सिंचन प्रकल्प, विहिर सिंचन शेततलाव, इत्यादीच्या माध्यमातून ठिबक सिंचनाचा प्रयोग करून डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा विकास साधण्याचा

प्रयोग तालुक्यातील निवडक प्रगतीशिल शेतकऱ्यांनी केल्याचे दिसून येते.

उद्दिष्टे—

आष्टी तालुक्याचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करणे.
तालुक्यातील फलोत्पादन शेतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीच्या समस्यांवर प्रकाश टाकणे.
सामग्री संकलन व संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी वापरण्यात आलेली साधन सामुग्री पूर्ण दुय्यम स्वरूपाची असून प्राप्ती करण्यासाठी बीड जिल्हा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, समालोचन (२००१ ते २०१७) तसेच बीड जिल्हा कृषी विभागातील संकलीत आकडेवारी तसेच विविध वृत्तपत्रे इत्यादीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र:—

मराठवाड्यातील बीड जिल्ह्यातील आष्टी
gk , d rky wk v l w j k k o r h fo L r h 75°
५० पुर्व ते ७५° २० पुर्व तर अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार
१८° ३० उत्तर ते १९° १० उत्तर अक्षवृत्त्याच्या
उत्तर ते दरम्यान आहे. तालुक्यातील दक्षिण भागातून
सीना नदी खोऱ्याचा सुपीक प्रदेश तर उत्तरेस बालघाट
डोंगराच्या रांगा पसरलेल्या आहेत.

तालुक्याची २०११ च्या जनगणने नुसार
२४३६००४ एवढी लोकसंख्या आहे. प्राकृतिक व
राजकीय सीमांच्या दृष्टीने आष्टी तालुक्याचे वेगळे
पण आहे. तालुका मराठवाडा विभागात असला
तरी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या शेजारी असून आष्टी
तालुक्याचा भाग अहमदनगर जिल्याशी भौगोलिक
दृष्टीने जवळ आहे. तर जामखेड तालुका अहमदनगर
जिल्ह्यात असूनही बीड जिल्याशी भौगोलिक दृष्टीने
जवळीक आहे.

आष्टी तालुक्यातील डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा विकास

बीड जिल्हा आवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्राचा भाग
असून सततच्या दुष्काळी परिस्थिती मुळे शेती
व्यवसायात अनेक समस्या निर्माण होतात. कमी
पर्जन्यमानाच्या क्षेत्रात अधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने
ठिबक सिंचनाच्या माध्यमातून डाळींब फलोत्पादन
शेतीचा प्रयोग या तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांनी करून

ISSN-2320-4494
RNI No. MAHAUL03008/13/2012-TC

UGC Approved



POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal

VOLUME-I
ISSUE-XX

Oct-Dec.2017



ARTS | COMMERCE
SCIENCE | AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION | MANAGEMENT
MEDICAL | ENGINEERING & IT | LAW
PHARMACY | PHYSICAL EDUCATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE | JOURNALISM

Editor
Dr. Sadashiv H. Sarkate

E-mail : powerofknowledge3@gmail.com

www.powerofknowledge.co.in

| | | | |
|----|--|---|-----|
| २२ | बीड जिल्ह्यातील डाळीय फलोत्पादन शेतीचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास | प्रा. श्रीमती एम.एस. टेकाडे प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर गणपतराव राजपांगे | ८५ |
| २३ | डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि संसदीय लोकशाही | प्रा. डॉ. नरवाडे भाऊराव माधवराव | ८९ |
| २४ | मराठी निर्मितीचा पुनर्विचार : एक अभ्यास | प्रा. डॉ. सदाशिव सरकटे | ९२ |
| २५ | अहमदनगरच्या इतिहासात ज्ञानोदय नियतकालिकाचे योगदान | सुरेखा दिनेश गांगुडे | ९६ |
| २६ | महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या भांडवली खर्चाच्या प्रवृत्तीचे विश्लेषण | डॉ. संजय तळतकर | ९९ |
| २७ | योगाद्वारा वृद्धावस्थेत निरोगी राहण्याचा मंत्र | डॉ. लीला बनसोडे | १०३ |
| २८ | माळवा प्रांतातील मराठेकालीन प्रशासन व्यवस्था | डॉ. सुशीलकुमार शंकरराव सरवदे | १०५ |
| २९ | मनु भंडारी कृत आपका बंटी : अभिव्यंजना शिल्प | प्रा. डॉ. सुलक्षणा जाधव संज्योती जगन्नाथ रोठे | १०८ |
| ३० | इक्विसवी सदी की हिंदी कविताओं में व्यक्त नारी चित्र | प्रा. डॉ. द्वारका गिते-मुंडे | १११ |
| ३१ | स्त्री विमर्श हिंदी साहित्य में नारी जीवन | प्रा. डा. न.पु. काळे | ११४ |
| ३२ | दलित जीवन की व्यथा और मुक्तिपर्व | प्रा. डॉ. पवन नागनाथराव एमेकर | ११७ |
| ३३ | संतसाहित्यातून प्रकट झालेले पर्यावरण विषयक दृष्टिकोन | प्रा. प्रधान रामकृष्ण ज्योतिबा | १२० |
| ३४ | आदिवासींची सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी | प्रा. डॉ. जगतवाड एस. पी. | १२४ |
| ३५ | Exchange Rate and Foreign Trade of India : An Analysis of the Causal Relationship (१९९०-९१ to २०१०-११) | Dr. Maroti V. Tegampure | १२६ |
| ३६ | सत्यशोधकीय विचाराच्या प्रसार प्रचारात कादंबरीचे योगदान | डॉ. सो. जयदेवी पवार | १३० |
| ३७ | सत्य और असत्य और लड़ाई नाटक | प्रा. बिरादार उमाकांत अनंप्पा | १३४ |
| ३८ | अहिल्याबाई होळकरांनी भिल्ल आदिवासी जमातीसाठी केलेले प्रशासकीय कार्य | सोनवणे सुजाता रामदास | १३६ |
| ३९ | देवनागरी लिपि का स्वरूप एवं महत्त्व | डॉ. मीना खरात | १३९ |
| ४० | मराठी नाटकाची आरंभीक स्थिती | डॉ. गजानन पां. जाधव | १४१ |
| ४१ | तुळजाजी आंग्रे आणि बाळाजी बाजीराव संबंध | प्रा. डॉ. एम. जी. मोरे | १४४ |
| ४२ | नाट्य बंदीने काय साधले | प्रा. डॉ. भगवान सांगळे | १४६ |
| ४३ | Re-engineering in Academic College Library | Dilip Bhagwan Doifode | १५० |
| ४४ | भीष्म साहनी के उपन्यासों में स्त्री मुक्ति | संजय एस. गायकवाड | १५३ |
| ४५ | संत कबीर के विशेष संदर्भ में संत साहित्य और जीवन मूल्य | डॉ. सुभाष पवार | १५६ |
| ४६ | माक्सवादी चिंतन - स्वरूप एवं उसका साहित्य पर प्रभाव | संजय एस. गायकवाड | १६० |

बीड जिल्ह्यातील डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा. श्रीमती एम.एस. टेकाडे

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा

ता. आष्टी जि.बीड

प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर गणपतराव राजपांगे

कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय चोराळा

ता. जि. बीड

सारांश :-

मानवी जीवन विविध नैसर्गिक घटकावर अवलंबून आहे. मानव आपल्या विविध गरजा निसर्गाच्या माध्यमातून पूर्ण करतो. विशेषतः अन्न, वस्त्र व निवारा या महत्त्वाच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी निसर्गातील विविध घटकांचे सहकार्य लाभल्याशिवाय पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाहीत. ही महत्त्वाची गरज शेती माध्यमातून पूर्ण होते परंतु या बरोबरच मानवाच्या आहारात फलाहार अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा असून त्याची उपलब्धता मानव फलोत्पादन शेतीच्या माध्यमातून पूर्ण करतो. त्यापैकीच एक डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेती असून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक जीवनात कायापालट करण्यास या शेतीची महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. म्हणून सदरील शोध निबंधात बीड जिल्ह्यातील डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा विकास आणि समस्यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

प्रस्तावना :-

बीड जिल्हा हा मराठवाड्यातील आवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्राचा भाग असून येथे भौगोलिक घटकांची विषमता दिसून येते. या प्रदेशात ७५ ते १५० से.मी. सरासरी पर्जन्यमान आढळते. बालाघाट डोंगर रांगा व गोदावरी खोरे व कृष्णा खोऱ्याचा काही भाग जिल्ह्यात येतो. सततच्या दुष्काळी परिस्थितीमुळे कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेत असंतुलन निर्माण झाल्याने जिल्ह्यातील बालाघाट डोंगर रांगातील बहुतांश गावातील शेतकरी व शेतमजूर उसतोड कामगार म्हणून पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात स्थलांतरीत होतात. तर काहीजण येथील भौगोलिक परिस्थितीवर मात करून शेतीच्या माध्यमातून आपला विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. विशेषतः डाळींब लागवडीस अनुकूल परिस्थिती असलेल्या ठिकाणी डाळींब फलोत्पादन कृषीचा उपयोग करून आर्थिक जीवनमान उंचावण्याचा प्रयत्न जिल्ह्यातील शेतीनिष्ठ शेतकऱ्यांनी केलेला दिसून येतो.

जिल्ह्यातील विविध लघुसिंचन तलाव, मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प, विहिर सिंचन, शेततलाव इत्यादीच्या माध्यमातून ठिक सिंचनाचा प्रयोग करून डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीचा विकास साधण्याचा प्रयोग जिल्ह्यातील निवडक प्रगतीशील शेतकऱ्यांनी केल्याचे दिसून येते.

उद्दिष्टे :-

१. बीड जिल्ह्याचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करणे.
२. बीड जिल्ह्यातील डाळींब शेतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. डाळींब फलोत्पादन शेतीच्या समस्यावर प्रकाश टाकणे.

सामग्री संकलन व संशोधन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी वापरण्यात आलेली साधनसामग्री पूर्ण दुय्यम स्वरूपाची असून प्राप्त करण्यासाठी बीड जिल्हा आर्थिक, सामाजिक समालोचन (१९८८-८९-२०१६-१७) तसेच बीड जिल्हा कृषी विभागातील संकलित आकडेवारी तसेच विविध वृत्तपत्रे इत्यादीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

अध्यासक्षेत्र :-

मराठवाड्यातील आठ जिल्ह्यांपैकी एक बीड जिल्हा असून याचा रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७४°५४' पूर्व ते ७५°५७' पूर्व

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by **NAAC B++ Grade** with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

Interdisciplinary National Conference on

**Recent Trends in
Social Sciences & Commerce**

27th February 2018

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & POLITICAL SCIENCE

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal

Index

Public Administration

| Sr. No. | Title | Author | Page No. |
|---------|---|--|----------|
| 1 | Historical Background of Good Governance | Dr. S.B. Kurhe | 1 |
| 2 | Good Governance in Indian Context | Dr. P.R. Tharkar | 8 |
| 3 | Good Governance and the indian scenario | Dr. Bharat Gore | 12 |
| 4 | Recent Trends In Public Administration: Performance Management Of Civil Servants | Dr. Smt. J.T. Birdavade- Bhandwaladar | 15 |
| 5 | Panchayati Raj System in India | Dr.Argade Ambadas | 20 |
| 6 | E-Governance towards Good Governance | Gayal Maroti Ramrao | 25 |
| 7 | E-Administration: Impact on Various Sectors | Prof. Dr. Deepak S. Phulari | 28 |
| 8 | Governance and Good Governance: A Conceptual Perspective | Hatkar jalba umaji | 31 |
| 9 | Human Right and Social Justice | Mr. Gawande Sunil Laxman | 35 |
| 10 | Good Governance in India | Mr. Vaibhav Ramu Shendage | 37 |
| 11 | लॉकॉनवड दृष्टीकोन | प्राचार्य डॉ. अजय पाटील | 40 |
| 12 | सुशासन - अपेक्षा व वास्तव | डॉ. शंकर लेखने | 44 |
| 13 | ई-प्रशासन (E-Administration) | डॉ. चव्हाण बी. एम. प्रा. खेडकर व्ही. एल. डॉ.हजारे ए.पी. | 46 |
| 14 | ई-प्रशासना समोरील आव्हाने | डॉ. जीवन सुदामराव गंगणे | 51 |
| 15 | तणाव व्यवस्थापन | डॉ.बी.आर.कतुरवार | 54 |
| 16 | ई-प्रशासनाचा उद्देश आणि त्याचे फायदे | प्रा.डॉ. कहाळेकर सी. एम. | 58 |
| 17 | सुशासन एक विश्लेषण | प्रा. अशोक नारायण गायकवाड | 61 |
| 18 | राज्य मानवी हक्क आयोग आणि आजची स्थिती | डॉ. संजय भालेराव, सुनिल लक्ष्मण गावंडे | 63 |
| 19 | जागतिकीकरण आणि सु-शासनाचा आकृतिबंध | डॉ. भालेराव जे.के. | 65 |
| 20 | पर्यावरण संरक्षणासाठी प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था | डॉ. एन. पी. कुडकेकर | 68 |
| 21 | सुशासन एक पारदर्शक शासन | डॉ. घव्हाण संजय संदिपान | 72 |
| 22 | लोकप्रशासनातील लोकसहभागाच्या भूमिकेच आणि वाढत्या महत्त्वाचा प्रशासकीय अभ्यास | प्रा.डॉ.गोरे अशोक लक्ष्मण | 74 |
| 23 | नवलोकाप्रशासन : प्रशासनाची बदलेली भूमिका | डॉ. सोनकांबळे ए.सी. | 77 |

ई-प्रशासन (E-Administration)

प्रा. डॉ. घट्टाण बी. एम.

लोकप्रशासन विभागप्रमुख,

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा

प्रा. खेडकर व्ही. एल.

प्रा.डॉ.हजारें ए.पी.

भगवान महाविद्यालय आष्टी

विसाव्या शतकामध्ये जगातील अनेक राष्ट्र साम्राज्यवादाड्या जोरखडातून मुक्त झाली. त्या राष्ट्रांनी योग्य अशी शासन व प्रशासन व्यवस्था निर्माण केली. त्याड्या समोर अनेक प्रश्न आ वासून उभे होते. त्यांडे निवारण करण्याडी जबाबदारी शासन व प्रशासनावर येऊन पडली होती. मात्र या यंत्रणांना म्हणावे तसे यश प्राप्त झाले नाही.

२१ वे शतक माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाडे शतक म्हणून ओळखले जाते. या शतकात सर्वड क्षेत्रात नवनविन कल्पना - संकल्पनांडा उदय होत आहे. हा काळ विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाडा काळ म्हणून ओळखला जाऊ लागला आहे. या विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाड्या प्रसार व प्रडारामुळे जगात अनेक क्षेत्रात क्रांतीकारक बदल झाले आहेत. औद्योगिक क्रांती घडून आली आहे. त्यामुळे आर्थिक विकासाला घालना मिळाली आहे. प्रत्येक राष्ट्र आपल्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी या तंत्रज्ञानाडा वापर करत आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाडा परिणाम शासन व प्रशासन यंत्रनेवर देखील पडलेलु आहे.

आधुनिक समाजाड्या आशा, आकांशा व गरजा पुर्ण करण्यात पारंपरिक प्रशासन यंत्रणा कुडकामी ठरली आहे. कारण पारंपरिक प्रशासनात त्यांड्या कार्यपध्दतीत पारदर्शकतेडा आभाव, जनतेप्रती असणारी उदासिनता, कार्यक्षमतेडा आभाव, भ्रष्टाडारास प्रोत्साहन, लालफितशाही, कार्यातील वाढ व जटीलता, बेजबाबदार वृत्ती असे दोष होते. त्यामुळे शासन आणि प्रशासनाविषयी लोकांड्या मनात अविश्वास व नाराजी पसरली होती. तेव्हा जन कल्याणासाठी शासन व प्रशासनामध्ये परिवर्तन करण्याड्या दृष्टीने आणि प्रशासनाला लोकाभिमुख, उद्दिष्टाभिमुख व कार्यक्षम बनविण्याड्या दृष्टीने प्रभावी उपाय म्हणून प्रशासनात संगणक, इंटरनेट, मोबाईल, व्हिडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग अशा साधनांडा वापर करण्यात येऊ लागला. त्यालाइ ई-प्रशासन म्हणतात. आज युनोड्या सडिवालयपासून राज्य सडिवालयपर्यंत, पंतप्रधान कार्यालयापासून ग्रामपंडायत कार्यालय, शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विद्यापीठे, रेल्वे, परिवहन, बँका, वित्तीय संस्था, विद्युत, कृषी, महसूल अशा सर्वड क्षेत्रात या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांडा वापर केला जात आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीडा वार केला आसून त्यासाठी संदर्भग्रंथ, संशोधन लेख, इंटरनेट, वृत्तपत्रे इ. दुय्यम स्त्रोताडा वापर केला आहे.

उद्देश -

- १) ई-प्रशासनाडी संकल्पना आभ्यासणे.
- २) ई-प्रशासना पुढील आव्हाने जाणून घेणे.
- ३) ई-प्रशासनाडे बदलते स्वरुप आभ्यासणे.

ई-प्रशासनाडा विकास-

प्रशासनात कार्यक्षमता, पारदर्शकता, गतीशिलता, अडुक्ता, सुलभता व प्रामाणिकता येण्यासाठी अमेरीकेत सर्वप्रथम १९६९ मध्ये ई-प्रशासन संकल्पना अस्तीत्वात आली. नंतर १९९५ ला जी-७ राष्ट्राड्या बैठकीत या संकल्पनेडे स्वरुप निश्चित झाले २००० ला ई-युरोप, २००३ ला सिंगापुर मध्ये या संकल्पनेला मान्यता मिळाली. म्हणजेइ १९७० पासून जगात अमेरीका, इंग्लंड, जर्मनी, जपान व फ्रान्स या प्रगत देशात एलपीजी धोरणाडे वारे वाहू लागले तेव्हा माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाडा विकास होऊ लागला.

भारतामध्ये संगणक युगाडी सुरुवात १९७५ पासून झाली व राजीव गांधीड्या काळात १९८५ ला माहिती तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारले व १९९५ मध्ये भारतात 'इंटरनेट'ची सुरुवात झाली. १९९९ड्या ऑक्टो. १५ ला माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान मंत्रालय स्थापन करण्यात येऊन १५ ऑगस्ट २००० रोजी ई-प्रशासन केंद्र स्थापन केले. व २००१ हे वर्ष भारताने ई-प्रशासन वर्ष म्हणून साजरे केले. त्यापुढे भारताने अनेक क्षेत्रात ई-सुविधा सुरु केल्या आहेत.

2017-18

UGC Approved Journal
Sr. No. 64310

ISSN 2319-8648

Indexed (IIJIF)

Impact Factor - 2.143

Current Global Reviewer

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

Special Issue

Issue I, Vol II 10th February 2018



Editor in Chief
Mr.Arun B. Godam

www.rjournals.co.in



| Public Adm | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Impact of New economic policy on Development | Dr. Prabhakar V. Aher | 129 |
| 2 | Urbanization in India | Dr. Magar S. R. | 131 |
| 3 ✓ | Globalization and Social policy in development context | Dr.B.M.Chavan | 135 |
| 4 | Indian Constitutional minority right & Globalization | Jadhav vs. | 138 |
| 5 | जागतिकीकरण आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या | डॉ. धायगुडे जे. एस. | 140 |
| 6 | जागतिक पर्यावरण : वायू प्रदूषण एक गंभीर समस्या | डॉ. प्रतिभा उन्हाळे | 147 |
| 7 | जागतिकीकरणात सार्वजनिक धोरणाची दिशा | डॉ. भालेराव जे.के. | 151 |
| 8 | जागतिकीकरण व मानवी मूल्य | डॉ. गोविंद येडले | 154 |
| 9 | जागतिकीकरणाचा भारतीय शिक्षणावरील परिणाम : एक चिकित्सा | डॉ. प्रमोद चव्हाण | 156 |
| 10 | जागतिकीकरणाचे भारतावरील परिणाम | डॉ. कल्पना हनुमंतराव घारगे | 159 |
| 11 | जागतिकीकरण: भारतीय सार्वजनिक उपक्रमातील निर्गुतवणुक धोरण | डॉ.बाळासाहेब निर्मळ | 162 |
| 12 | जागतिकीकरणातील शिक्षणाची बदलती भुमिका—एक अभ्यास | प्रा. डॉ. अशोक लक्ष्मण गोरे | 168 |
| 13 | सायबर गुन्हेगारी | प्रा. अशोक नारायण गायकवाड | 171 |
| 14 | लातूर जिल्हा महसूल प्रशासनातील नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रम सुवर्णज्यंती राजस्व अभियान | प्रा. डी . बी . जाधव | 174 |
| 15 | शिक्षणाचा मुलभूत हक्क | प्रा. धर्मराज कटके | 184 |
| 16 | जागतिकीकरण आणि उच्च शिक्षण धोरण | डॉ.शिंदे डी.एस. | 188 |
| 17 | जागतिकीकरण आणि सार्वजनिक धोरण | प्रा.हेळंबे हनमंत बालाजी | 191 |

**Globalization and Social policy in development context**Dr. R.M. Chavan
Associate Prof. & Head

Department of Pub. Administration, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada

(03)

Abstract

This paper addresses how 'globalization' shapes the possibility of realizing an inclusive, democratic and development social policy. This review is not undertaken through a belief that there are fixed constraints on the nature of policy reforms, or that answers lie in simple policy transplantation, or that social convergence is desirable. Rather, the paper is guided by the view that 'globalization' entails multiple, contradictory processes and that there is a need for informed debate about the continued possibilities for progressive social reform. By way of contribution to this debate, this paper discusses the possibilities that transnational forms of collaboration in social policy offer for such reform.

Keywords: - Globalization, Democratic Development, Social Policy)

Introduction

The discussion is organized around two main parts. The first part addresses the implications of adoption a globalization perspective for social policy. Here the need to supplement traditional analyses of the national sphere with those that focus on the transnational sphere is emphasized, as is the need to highlight the formative role of social conflict and political struggle in accounts of institutional responses to 'globalization'. These points are developed in the second part of the paper concerns itself with the possibilities of developing such social policies within regional formations which are mainly economic in aim. However, the almost exclusive preoccupation of these formations with economic issues has led to a reaction from international civil society organizations demanding the inclusion of social issues on the agendas of these meetings. Through these demands, and the shadow summits, meetings and social for a through which they are organized and articulated, international civil society organization are laying the groundwork for the development of an inclusive, democratic and development social policy.

Objectives of the study

Marketing researchers may use the Internet to meet three different types of research objectives:

1. They can study how the Social Policy in Globalization
3. To understand the present structure of Globalization
5. To know the implementing of Policy in Social Globalization
6. To understand the Social Policy in Globalization of India
7. Analysis Social Policy in Globalization

Data Collection methods

The third dimension of our typology of Internet marketing survey designs is related to the data collection methods. Three different methods may be used;

1. Direct observation;
2. A questionnaire; or
3. An experiment.

What is Globalization?

Globalization has become an extremely popular term in the media and in everyday language, often loosely used to describe increasing international contacts of any kind-by travel, trade, internet, cultural exchanges, etc.

In a more serious economic and political analysis, term globalization is normally reserved for a more specific phenomenon-the trend toward reduction or elimination of barriers between national economies, with a view of creating one unified global market.

For example, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) describes globalization as "the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows" while the economist Arthur MacEwan writing in US journal Radical teacher, speaks about "homogenization of the world economy". Their



ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE
On

INDIAN SOCIETY: ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND CHANGES

(An Interdisciplinary Approach)

27 February 2017

Editor Chief

Principal Dr. Bhimrao Waghchoure

Vice-Principal Sunil K. Kotkar

Editor Board

Dr. Dilipkumar D. Salve

Prof. Vikas R. Zakde

Prof. Vishnu P. Bhingardeo

ENGLISH PART - II



AJANTA PRAKASHAN

Innovative Practices in Physical Education - Yoga

Dr. B.M. Dhonde

Physical Instructor, Deptt. of Physical Education Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada,
Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed (M.S.)

Abstract

With rising health issues among children and adolescents in America such as obesity and diabetes, getting physically active becomes ever more important. Yoga, as an ancient system of exercise, has a great potential to teach children to be mindful of factors that impact their health and improve their total well-being. The purpose of this study was to examine the perceived benefits of incorporating yoga-based activities into classroom teaching as a result of implementing the Yoga Ed. Tools for Teachers program. One hundred and three physical education and classroom teachers were trained by certified Yoga Ed. instructors for two days. These teachers, in turn, implemented the yoga-based activities for 5 - 15 minutes daily for a year. At the completion of this period, questionnaires from 550 parents and 661 students as well as 103 teachers were analyzed. Triangulation of the data provided solid evidence suggesting that yoga-based activities produced perceived benefits in such areas as mental well-being, social well-being, physical well-being, and daily behaviors. The data analyses also revealed barriers teachers encountered during implementation and what they did to overcome these barriers. The results were discussed with regard to their future implications for yoga programs appropriate for schools in the United States.

Introduction

The current health status of U.S. school children causes great concerns for educators and parents. Lack of regular physical activity is believed to contribute to the childhood obesity epidemic which is associated with premature mortality rates in the US. In addition, lack of physical activity also causes many other related health issues among children in the US such as increased stress, poor sleep, and decline in mental health. Childhood and adolescence pose more and more stressors in today's society when the demands of a situation exceed an individual's ability to cope with and resolve the problem, resulting in emotional, behavioral, and cognitive disturbances that can adversely affect a person's physical and mental well-being. Under stress many young people resort to unhealthy ways of coping such as over-eating and use of drugs, resulting in health crises.

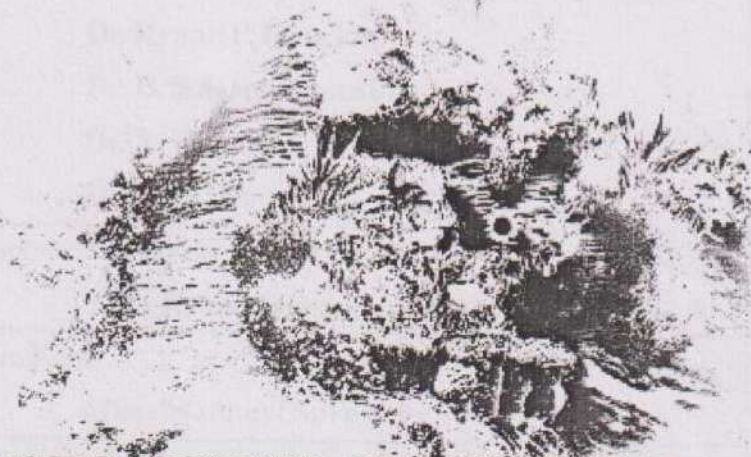
Because children spend many hours at schools where infrastructure already exists for physical activity, school-based programs may contribute to reversing the negative trends in physical activity. In fact, schools have been



North Maharashtra University
in Association with

SSVP Santha's

BHAUSAHEB N. S. PATIL ARTS AND
M.F.M.A.COMMERCE COLLEGE, DHULE



**ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE On
LIBERALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION AND
GLOBALIZATION: IMPACT ON
INDIAN SYSTEM-AN ASSESSMENT
(An Interdisciplinary Approach)**

21 January, 2017

**Editor
Dr. Manohar T. Patil**

**English
Part - IV**

AJANTA PRAKASHAN

34

The impact of Physical Education on Childhood Obesity: Between Health and Academics

Dr. B. M. Dhonde

Physical Instructor, Dept. of Physical Education, A. D. College Kada, T. Ashti Dist. Beed.

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between physical education in schools and childhood obesity. Children spend a significant amount of their lives at school. Outside of the home, there is no other environment to which they have as much exposure. As a result, physical education in schools has the potential to have a strong impact on children's physical fitness and well-being. This paper uses nationally representative, longitudinal data to test the link between physical education and children's body mass index (BMI). As the focus of education in the United States moves in the direction of standards based reform, the importance of physically active time during the school day may be overlooked. Results from this study indicate that greater frequency of physical education classes reduces the risk of obesity in children 6 to 11 years of age.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between physical education in schools and childhood obesity. As the focus of education in the United States moves in the direction of standards based reform, the importance of physically active time during the school day may be overlooked. With limited resources available to school districts, physical education classes, like other non-academic subjects, may among the first to go when a school experiences budget shortages. Given the problem the United States is facing with obesity, if physical education classes do have an impact on children's health, it is important that researchers, educators and policymakers understand and appreciate this impact. Children spend a significant amount of their lives at school, outside of the home there is no other environment that they are more exposed to. As a result, physical education in schools may have the potential to have a strong impact on children's physical fitness and well-being. This paper uses nationally representative, longitudinal data from the National Center for Education Statistics to test the link between physical education and children's body mass index (BMI). Chapter Two will provide an overview of relevant literature concerning the rise of childhood obesity in the United States, physical education activities and America's schools, and previous research considering the link between childhood obesity and physical education in the school environment. Chapter Three explains the data and methods I will use in my analysis, discussing my data source, limitations of my analysis, and the

आंतरराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका
प्रिंटिंग एरिया
Printing Area International Interdisciplinary Research
Journal in Marathi, Hindi & English Languages
July 2017, Issue-30, Vol-05

Editor

Dr. Babu g. Gholap

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

Co-Editor

Dr. Ravindranath Kewat

(M.A. Ph.D.)



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



Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed

Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors

www.vidyawarta.com

Index

- 01) A Citation Analysis Study Of Doctoral Dissertations In Botany Submitted To The Swami Ramanand
Pawar Vilas Bhaurao—Dr. Ghogare Govind || 10
- 02) GST- A Catalyst for Economic Development
Dr. B. M. Waghule, Distt-Beed || 13
- 03) MICROFINACE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Umesh Balu Gadekar, Kolhapur (MS) || 16
- 04) CITATION ANALYSIS OF INDIAN JOURNAL OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE 2013-2014
Deepali C. Gaikwad—Revati R. Khokale || 21
- 05) A Study of Styles of Learning and Thinking in Relation to School Adjustment of
Dr. RAJESHWARI GARG, Jabalpur (M.P.) || 25
- 06) MANAGEMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL: A STUDY OF HEATHCARE SECTOR IN INDIA
Md. Zafar Alam, Muzaffarpur || 29
- 07) Break through to the Indian Rooster Coop: Rise of Balram Halwai in The White Tiger by Arvind Adiga
Dr. Uddhav Jane, Kamargaon Tq. Karanja, Dist. Wasim || 36
- 08) A study of Occupational Structure And Economic Development
Dr. V. S. Kshirsagar, Parbhani. || 39
- 09) SKILL BASED EDUCATION—SOLUTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT
Dr. Kolhe Gopal Gorakh, , Faizpur, Yawal, Jalgaon || 41
- 10) CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS PER COMPANIES ACT 2013
Ashutosh Mehta || 43
- 11) LOST IN TRANSLATION: PROBLEMS OF RE-CREATING HAMLET IN A NATIVE TONGUE
Chinmoy Mondal, West Bengal || 47
- 12) An Empirical Study on Employee Development and Organizational Development Practices Among
Dr. Manish P Parmar, Vadodara, Gujarat || 52
- 13) Understanding Kashmir Megalithic Culture on Ancient Silk Route
Radha Devi—Vishal Baloria, Jammu || 56

GST- A Catalyst for Economic Development

Dr. B. M. Waghule

Associate Professor & Head,
Department of Economice,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias babaji college Kada,
Tal-Ashti, Distt-Beed

Abstract

Goods and service tax being a broad based, single comprehensive system of tax is in its birth stage in India. Therefore the understanding of the concept of GST is important. The paper therefore studies the concept of GST and also examines the mechanism of it. The paper also focuses on analyzing the SWOT of GST implementation in India. GST is expected to unite the country economically as it will remove various forms of taxes that are currently levied at different points. This paper presents the

Key words: GST, SWOT, mechanism

Introduction

GST is broad based, single, comprehensive tax levied on goods and services at each point of sale of goods or provision of service, in which, the seller or service provider may claim the input credit of tax which he has paid while purchasing the goods or availing the service; the final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain. With the introduction of GST at the state level, the additional burden of CENVAT and services tax would be comprehensively removed and major central and state taxes will get subsumed into GST which will reduced the multiplicity of taxes.

Significance of the problem

Since India hasn't implemented GST, a

study of this kind besides creating awareness would also help in analyzing the prose and cons of GST and the important points that has to be kept in mind before its implementation as it would affect different stakeholders differently.

Objective of the study

To study the concept of Goods and service tax

To examine the mechanism of Goods and service tax

To analyze the SWOT of GST implementation in India

Limitations of the study

The study is restricted only to India although other countries have made great progress in this field.

Methodology- Data collection

Data has been obtained from secondary sources like National & International Journals, Government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and service tax.

Goods and service tax in India

The concept of VAT was introduced in the year 1986 to overcome the limitation of levy of duty i.e., cascading of taxes, where duty was collected on both inputs used and outputs produced. This problems was addressed with the help of VAT where the tax paid on the inputs can be deducted from the tax payable on the outputs produced. Even though the problem of cascading of taxation was addressed there were other problems like Goods and service were taxed differently, sectors like real e state, oil and gas productions, etc were exempted from tax, several central and state taxes were exempted from tax. Thus, in order to overcome these problems GST was introduced. In the yuear 2011, 115th amendment was made in the constitution bill for the introduction of GST but the bill was lapsed with the dissolution of 15th loksabha. And in December 2014 122nd amendment was made in the constitution bill for the introduction of GST and the bill was passed by the

MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN:2319 9318



UGC Approved
Jr.No.62759

Oct. To Dec. 2017
Issue-20, Vol-15

Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

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

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

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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



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



Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.
At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed

Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

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

Index

- 1) GST in India: Its impact on the Indian Economy
Dr. Bhagwan M. Waghule, Dist.-Beed || 10
- 2) Breaking the Barriers: Revisiting Tehmina Durrani's My...
Naseem Chowdhary, Jammu || 13
- 4)Gita: Scientific Vision Towards life
Dr. Hemant Sudhakar Dalal,Dhule. || 18
- 4) A STUDY OF INTERNET ADDICTION AND WELL-BEING ...
Dr. Smita Jaiswal,Manjari Kureel,Jhansi || 19
- 5) IMPACT OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON TEACHER FREEZING ...
Dr. Mrs.Kiran Bala Patel & kiran Bataw,Bilaspur,CG || 25
- 6) Effect of father's LITERACY on physical fitness of their son
Dr. Bhimjibhai N. Patel , Dist- Sabarkantha. || 28
- 7) Khandavi Culture in Arun Kolatkar's "Sarpa Satra"
Dr. Vishwanath Motiram Patil, Dist: - Dhule (M.S.) || 32
- 8) Problems and affecting factors in Learning ...
Dr. Prakash B. Bhange,Dist . Parbhani || 35
- 9) MAHATMA GANDHI - A LITERARY AND SPIRITUAL MENTOR
S.M.Shafi Bhat & ZAHIED RAHMAN GANIE || 39
- 10) Application of Graph Theory in Transport Networks
Sanjay Kumar Bisen & Dr. Brajendra Tiwari ,Bhopal (M.P.) || 43
- 11) Love Psyche in Rabindranath Tagore's 'Chitra'
Dr. Hemant Sudhakar Dalal, Dhule. || 46
- 12) AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON LISTING DAY PERFORMANCE ...
NARENDRASINH B. RAJ,ANAND || 48
- 13) Class character of farmers movement in Maharashtra
Mr. Pravin Chavan & Dr.S.P.Takle, Dist.Jalna || 51

GST in India: Its impact on the Indian Economy

Dr. Bhagwan M. Waghule

Associate Professor &

Head, Department of Economice,

Anandrao Dhonde Alias babaji college Kada,
Tal-Ashti, Dist.-Beed

Abstract :

The goods and service (G.S.T.) is one of the biggest taxation reforms in India. The decision on which is pending in parliament since March 2011. The central idea behind this form of taxation is to replace existing levies like value added tax, excise duty service tax and sales tax by levying a comprehensive tax on the manufacture sale and consumption of goods and services in the country. G.S.T. is expected to untie the country economically as it will remove various forms of taxes that are currently levied at different points.

This paper highlights the concept of GST. It explains the features of the suggested GST. It also throws light on GST in India its impact on the Indian Economy.

Introduction:

Indirect taxes are taxes that are imposed on goods and services tax (GST) like central excise Duty, customs Duty, service tax, value added tax or sales tax. In order to regulate indirect taxation in India, there are a number tax laws and regulations enforced by Central or State Governments. In any economy tax policies play a major role thought their impact on both proficiency and equality. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and also attempt to generate tax revenue to upkeep government expenditure on public services and

infrastructure development. The introduction of VAT was one of the major reforms in Indian indirect taxes at state and central level. If that was major reform in Indirect taxes then implementation of Goods and service Tax (GST) would be progression over the current existing system of indirect taxes in India.

Objectives:

- 1) To study the concept of Goods and service tax (GST)
- 2) To study the Need of Goods and service tax (GST)
- 3) To study the Impact of Goods and service tax (GST) on Indian Economy

Definitions:

1) Taxable supply:

"A supply that is subject to output tax (Goods and service tax (GST on sales) and entitles the vendor to reclaim impute tax (Goods and service tax (GST on purchases) This is often referred to as a standard rated supply."

2) Zero rated supply :

"A supply that is not subject to output tax, but still entitles the vendor to reclaim impute tax"

3) Exempt supply :

"A supply that is not subject output tax, and does not entitle the vendor to reclaim any related input tax. In his case the vendor is effectively treated like on end consumer."

Research methodology :

This study is bases on available secondary data. Data available from Books, Journals, News paper and Internet Websites etc.

Concept of GST :

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and service at national level. GST is a part of proposed tax reforms in India having an extension base that instigate the applicability of an efficient and harmonized consumption tax system. GST has been commonly accepted by world and more than '140' countries have acknowledge the same. Generally the

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by NAAC B++ Grade with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

Interdisciplinary National Conference on

**Recent Trends in
Social Sciences & Commerce**

27th February 2018

COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal



Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Dr. Malshikare Ashok Bhaurao
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College
At/Post. Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed

Abstract:

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India, the (GST) is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. Currently, companies and businesses pay lot of indirect taxes such as VAT, service tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, octroi and luxury tax. Once GST is implemented, all these taxes would cease to exist. There would be only one tax, that too at the national level, monitored by the central government. GST is also different in the way it is levied — at the final point of consumption and not at the manufacturing stage. At present, separate tax rates are applied to goods and services. Under GST, there would be only one tax rate for both goods and services.

The goods and services Tax will indeed be a further significant improvement towards comprehensive indirect tax reforms in the country. Integration of goods and services taxation would give India a world class tax system and improve tax collections. It would end distortions of differential treatments of manufacturing and service sector. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. An attempt is made in this paper to study the concept of goods and service tax and its impact on Indian economy. The study also aims to know the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario.

Key Words: goods n services tax, economic development, Indian economy and value added

Introduction:

Taxes are the only means for financing the public goods because they cannot be provided appropriately in the market. They can only be provided by governments, funded by taxes. It is important the tax regime is designed in such a way that it does not become a source of distortion in the market or result in market failures. The tax laws should be such that they raise a given amount of revenue in an efficient, effective and equitable manner. Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and, at the same time, also endeavour to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. GST stands for Goods and Services Tax. It is a domestic trade tax that will be levied in the form of a value added tax on all goods and services -in practice with some exemptions. A value added tax exempts all inputs including capital goods. Hence, it becomes a general tax on domestic consumption. It is a convenient and economically efficient way of taxing consumption. If it is levied at a single rate and there are only very few exemptions, it becomes a proportional tax on consumption. In order to ensure that the tax burden is distributed according to the consumption of different individuals, it must be levied on the basis of the principle of destination, that is to say that the tax on a good should go to the state in which the concerned consumer lives. This automatically takes

Our Campus



Kr.V.N Naik Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Nashik
Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University
Naac Reaccredited 'B' Grade
website : www.kvnacs.in



Aarhat Publication & Aarhat Journal's
108, Gokuldham Park, Dr. Ambedkar Chowk, Near J.V. Tower, Badlapur(E), 421503
Email ID: aarhatpublication@gmail.com • Ph.: 9822-07164
Website : www.aarhat.com

CONTRIBUTION OF GST IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Aarhat Publication & Aarhat Journal's
**AARHAT MULTIDISCIPLINARY
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
RESEARCH JOURNAL**
Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN- 2278-5655
Online and Print Journal
Edupoint Impact Factor: 5.13

UGC Approved Journal No 48178, 48818

Vol VII Special Issues No. IV

On

**CONTRIBUTION OF GST IN
DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN
ECONOMY**

In collaboration with
Kr.V.N Naik Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Nashik

Editor

Dr. Shantaram Badgujar
Principal

Mr. Shantanu Kulkarni
HOD - Economics & Co-ordinator



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|------------|
| 15. | Dr. A. B. Malshikare | Advantages & Disadvantages of GST on Indian Economy | 81 to 85 |
| 16. | Dr. D. B. Borade | Contribution of GST in National Income | 86 to 90 |
| 17. | Prin. Dr. H.G. Vidhate | Multiple Tax Structure under GST | 91 to 94 |
| 18. | Dr. S. N. Waghule | Impact of GST on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise | 95 to 99 |
| 19. | Dr. Varsha N. Bhabad | GST: A Key Element Of Indian Economy | 100 to 104 |
| 20. | Gawali Prakash Kashinath | GST- An Overview | 105 to 108 |
| 21. | Dr. Deepak Vishwasrao Nandre | Goods and Services Tax (GST): A simpler and easier closer look | 109 to 118 |
| 22. | Ms. Clera De Souza & Dr. Sanjay P Sawant Dessai | Goods And Service Tax And Its Impact On Consumers | 119 to 125 |
| 23. | Pavan Laxman Gaikwad | GST - A New Phase of Indian Economy | 126 to 131 |
| 24. | Dr. Rupali R Shinde | Goods and Service Tax & Indian Economy | 132 to 137 |
| 25. | Dr. Ghuge Sunil Balu | GST India and Its Impact on the Indian Economy | 138 to 142 |
| 26. | Prakash V. Gharte | GST & Its Impact On Indian Economy | 143 to 150 |
| 27. | Donde Anil.B. & Dr.Jadhav Sndeeep B. | An Overview Of Goods And Service Tax - In India | 151 to 154 |
| 28. | Dr. Pravin B.Rayate & Prof. Harshal S. Deshmukh | Impact Of GST On Indian Economy | 155 to 160 |

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. A. B. Malshikare

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics

A.D. Collage Kada Tal. Ashti Dist Beed

Abstract

Goods and service tax being a broad based, single comprehensive system of tax is in its birth stage in India. Therefore the understanding of the concept of GST is important. The paper therefore studies the concept of GST and also examines the mechanism of it. The paper also focuses on analyzing the SWOT of GST implementation in India.

Key words: GST, SWOT, mechanism

Introduction

GST is broad based, single, comprehensive tax levied on goods and services at each point of sale of goods or provision of service, in which, the seller or service provider may claim the input credit of tax which he has paid while purchasing the goods or availing the service; the final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain. With the introduction of GST at the state level, the additional burden of CENVAT and services tax would be comprehensively removed and major central and state taxes will get subsumed into GST which will reduced the multiplicity of taxes.

Significance of the problem

Since India hasn't implemented GST, a study of this kind besides creating awareness would also help in analyzing the prose and cons of GST and the important points that has to be kept in mind before its implementation as it would affect different stakeholders differently.

Objective of the study

- To study the concept of Goods and service tax
- To examine the mechanism of Goods and service tax
- To analyze the SWOT of GST implementation in India

Limitations of the study

The study is restricted only to India although other countries have made great progress in this field.

Methodology- Data collection

Data has been obtained from secondary sources like National & International Journals, Government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and service tax.



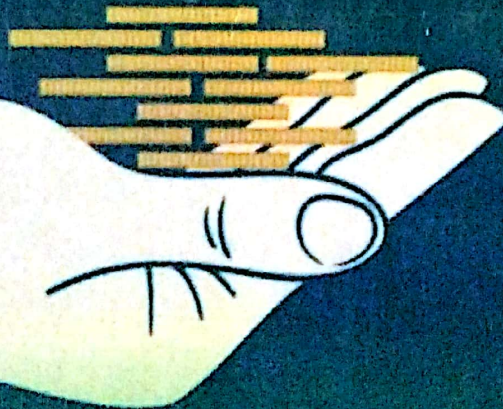
MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal

V i d y a w a r t a

January 2018

**Special Issue On
Impact of GST on Indian Economy**



Editor

**Dr. Ganesh Deshmukh
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap**



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

| | |
|---|-----|
| 14) Good and Services Tax and Inflation in Indian Economy Shri Waghamare Ambadas Namdeo | 61 |
| 15) Impact of GST on Import and Export of India Dr. S. N. Waghule | 63 |
| 16) Impact of GST on Textile Industry Dr. A. B. Malshikare | 67 |
| 17) Impact of GST on Trader Dr. D. B. Borade | 69 |
| 18) Impact of GST on Consumer in India Mr. Nirmal Vijay D. | 71 |
| 19) Goods and Service Tax in India: Concept and Benefits Prof. Maharudra Bibhishan Khose, Mr. Santosh Shriram Sirsat | 75 |
| * 20) Nature of GST and its Advantages and Disadvantages Dr. Khiste Onkar Balkriishna. | 79 |
| 21) To Study of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Its Impact on Common Man Dr. Sanjay B. Shinde | 85 |
| 22) GST in India: An Overview Dr. Sonal A. Ubale, Dr. Krutika Khandare | 87 |
| * 23) Impact of GST on Agriculture Sector Dr. Lalit Babasaheb Golde | 89 |
| 24) Impact of GST on Agriculture sector of India Dr. Kundan M Patel, Dr. V. A. Kharde, Dr. Vipul B. Patel | 91 |
| 25) Impact of GST on Indian Economy, Business and Industry Prof. Prakash Deshpande, Dr. Ashok Mane | 95 |
| 26) Impact of Goods & Service Tax on Service Sector Mr. Patole Vijay Marshal, Dr Irole Sandip Vitthal | 98 |
| 27) Impact of GST and National Agriculture Market on Indian Economy Mr. Pravin Bhausahab Vikhe, Dr. Sambhaji Gopala Shinde | 100 |
| 28) Advantages and Disadvantages of Goods & Service Tax Dr. Markande Madan Rambhau | 103 |

16

Impact of GST on Textile Industry

Dr. A. B. Malshikare

Assistant Professor,

Department of Economics,

A.D. Collage, Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed

Abstract

The maker movement in recent years has shed light on the blurring boundaries between crafts, creativity and technology. Tools are a key part of the creation process, shaping both our process of making and objects we make. They do so through their form and material influence, the matter they can handle, as well as the skills needed to utilize them. Often, tools also evoke stereotypical associations of who is using them and what is being produced with them.

Keywords: Making, Maker culture, Electronics, Crafting, Tools, Diversity, Materiality, Design.

Introduction

In the following, I focus on needlework tools and the crafting of electronic textiles. I introduce research into the shape and aesthetics of needlework tool that incorporate the functionality of electronic probe. On a functional level, they can be used to construct pieces of textile crafts as well as to connect and test their electrical functions while making. On a metaphorical level, they allude to a possible alternative realm of creating electronic devices and components. In connecting the skills and aesthetics of textile crafting to electronic objects, we want to spark an exchange between different making cultures and enable diverse approaches for expression.

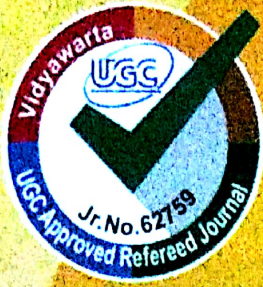
This research focuses on the field of

electronic textiles [e-textiles], an area where textile materiality any electronic capability merge in the creation of textilesthathenable electronic and digital functionalities to be embedded in them. Whereas very different in many aspects ,textiles and electronics are increasingly seen as potentially complementary rather than mutually exclusive disciplines, spreading into the domains of fashion, product design, material research, and education. Research into how to make textile sensors and how to ease the integration of computational hardware with textile material among others have greatly improved the field's accessibility. A range of kits are available providing specifically designed electronic components that can be sewn onto fabric,as well as conductive and resistive threads for making connections and crafting sensor. All of these enable new groups to engage and contribute to diverse creations.

Textile material and electronic function:

As briefly discussed before, the disciplines of textiles and electronics seem to be especially far in terms of their material ties and tool-sets used to work these. This makes mergingthem specifically interesting. It is not only affecting the objects realized but also prevailing assumptions about the coming into being of that object-of the processes, materials, and cultures dominant in creating them.

Needlework and textile crafts in general are long established practices, and their tools have undergone much iteration of improvements to reach their current shape (Beaudry 2006). Also, the use of electronically conductive and resistive materials has existed within the domain for a long time. Early descriptions of metal needlecrafts date back to the thirteenth century B.C. Metallic threads, prepared in nu-produce exquisite garments or textile arts for clerical, royal, and bourgeois clientele. Even though resistive and conductive properties are inherent in their material qualities, they have not been



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal

Vidyawarta®

Special Issue, January 2018

Dnyaneshwar Gramonnati Mandal's

Hon. Balasaheb Jadhav

Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ale

Tal. Junnar, Dist. Pune-412411.

NAAC Re-accredited with "B" Grade

Organized By

Department of Commerce

**International Conference on Recent Trends
in Commerce & Management**

Editor

Subhash Wadekar

B. J. College, Ale (Pune)

Sponsored by

Planning & Development,

Board of College & University Development (BCUD)

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE.



|| Index ||

| | |
|--|----|
| 01) E-Commerce and E-governance Mrs. Bharti Mahesh Arote | 13 |
| 02) A Critical study of the initiative 'Make in India' Bhangare Ganesh Shivnath | 16 |
| 03) Impact of E-Banking on Traditional Banking Services Prof. Dr. Rajaram Nathaji Wakchaure, Ahmednagar | 19 |
| 04) New Trendes in Commerce and Management (E-Commerce) Akshay Abasaheb Bomble, Nashik | 23 |
| 05) E-Commerce Recommendation and Applications Dr. A. B. Malshikare, Beed | 28 |
| 06) Role of Women Entrepreneurs in transforming India Dr. Manisha Anil Navare-Kulkarni, Nashik | 32 |
| 07) GREEN MARKETING: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF CO- OPERATIVE SOCIETY Mr. Sudam Balasaheb Shinde, Dr. Preeti Mahesh Kulkarni (MS) | 35 |
| 08) RETAIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA S. R. Pagare, Ahmednagar | 41 |
| 09) E-Governance in India Dr. Harjeet Panjabi, Prof. Shradha Bhandari, Sangamner | 45 |
| 10) A Study on the Role of Bamboo and Cane Industry in the Economic Development of Nagaon District of Assam Rita Marak, Dr. Gour Gopal Banik, Assam | 51 |
| 11) Study of Mgnrega as an Engine for Rural Development in Kamrup District of Assam with Special Reference to the Job Card Holders Khanindra Sarma, Dr Gour Gopal Banik, Guwahati | 58 |
| 12) A study of Females Literacy in Maharashtra Dr. Kashide Ramesh Tukaram, Pune | 63 |
| 13) Women Empowerment: Role of Higher Education in India Dr. Sandeep Vitthal Irole, Prof. Patole Vijay Marshal, Ahmednagar | 65 |

E-Commerce Recommendation and Applications

Dr. A. B. Malshikare

Department of Economics, A.D. Collage,

Kada, Tal. Ashti Dist Beed

Email: shambhuwaghule@gmail.com

Abstract:

Recommender systems are being used by an ever-increasing number of E-commerce sites to help consumers find products to purchase. What started as a novelty has turned into a serious business tool. Recommender systems use product knowledge — either hand-coded knowledge provided by experts or “mined” knowledge learned from the behavior of consumers — to guide consumers through the often-overwhelming task of locating products they will like. In this article we present an explanation of how recommender systems are related to some traditional database analysis techniques. We examine how recommender systems help E-commerce sites increase sales and analyze the recommender systems at six market-leading sites. Based on these examples. We create a taxonomy of recommender systems. including the inputs required from the consumers, the additional knowledge required from the database. the ways the recommendations are presented to consumers, the technologies used to create the recommendations. and the level of personalization of the recommendations. We identify five commonly used E-commerce recommender application models, describe several open research problems in the field of recommender systems and examine privacy implications of recommender systems technology.

INTRODUCTION:

“If I have 3 million customers on the web, I should have 3 million stores on the web.”

Recommender systems are used by E-commerce sites to suggest products to their customers and to provide consumers with information to help them decide which products to purchase. The products can be recommended based on the top overall sellers on a site, on the demographics of the consumer, or on an analysis of the past buying behavior of the consumer as a prediction for future.

Recommender systems are similar to, but also different from, marketing systems and supply-chain decision-support systems. Marketing systems support the marketer in making decisions about how to market products to consumers, usually by grouping the consumers according to marketing segments and grouping the products in categories that can be aligned with the marketing segments. Marketing campaigns can then be run to encourage consumers in different segments to purchase products from categories selected by the marketer. By contrast, recommender systems directly interact with consumers, helping them find products they will like to purchase. Supply-chain decision-support systems help marketers make decisions about how many products to manufacture and to which warehouses or retail stores to ship the products. These decision-support systems use analytic technology to predict how many of which products will be purchased in each location, so the right products are available for consumers to purchase. Many supply-chain decision-support systems answer questions about aggregates.

Objectives of the study

Marketing researchers may use the Internet to meet three different types of research objectives:

1. They can study how the Application used in E-commerce:
2. They can use the Application used in

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by NAAC B++ Grade with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

Interdisciplinary National Conference on

**Recent Trends in
Social Sciences & Commerce**

27th February 2018

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal

Index

Sociology

| Sr. No. | Title | Author | Page No. |
|---------|--|---|----------|
| 1 | Problem's of Child Labour in Maharashtra | Dr. A. R. Wagdaw | 1 |
| 2 | Child Labour - A Serious Problem | Smt.Archana Kundlikrao Chavare | 5 |
| 3 | Millennium Development Goals and Indian Education: An Analytical Study | Dr. Beedkar Sandhya Dattopant | 7 |
| 4 | Work-Life Balance Benefits and Programmes in India | Manjunath Sanganna Mokashi Dr.Paul .G Aquinas | 15 |
| 5 | Child labour and child Issues in Maharashtra | Dr Abdul Samad Nadvi Dr.Asad Baig Dr.Syed Rafat Ali Osman | 20 |
| 6 | Role of NGO's in Combating of Child Labour in India | Talib Hussian Shapoo | 25 |
| ✓ 7 | भारतातील बाल कामगारांचे प्रकार | प्रा. डॉ. व्ही. जी. पोकळे प्रा. सोंडगे टी.पी. | 31 |
| 8 | भारतातील बालकामगार निर्मूलनासाठी उपाययोजना | प्रा. पोकळे एस.एम. | 33 |
| 9 | बालकामगार : एक गंभीर समस्या | प्रा. जाधव शामल भिमराव | 36 |
| 10 | बालकामगार एक सामाजिक समस्या | प्रा. गाडवे मनिषा महारुद्र | 41 |
| 11 | बालकामगार : एक समस्या | प्रा. भोसले एस. ई. | 44 |
| 12 | बालमजुरीची कारणे आणि परिणाम | प्रा. राठोड बी.जे. | 46 |
| 13 | बीड जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी बालकामगाराच्या विविध प्रकाराचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास | प्रा. डॉ. यादव घोडके | 49 |
| 14 | बालमजुरी एक सामाजिक समस्या | प्रा.गजानन भिकाजी फुलसावंगे | 54 |
| 15 | बालकामगार समस्येची कारणे | चोंडे अंबिका गोविंदराव | 56 |
| 16 | बालकामगार : एक सिंहावलोकन | प्रा.डॉ.दामावले डी.एन. | 58 |
| 17 | बालकामगारांच्या समस्या : कारणे व उपाय | प्रा. डॉ. मनिषा देशमुख | 61 |
| 18 | भारतातील बालकामगार समस्येची कारणे आणि परिणाम | प्रा. डॉ. गोरे बी. एम. | 65 |
| 19 | बालकामगार | मनिषा खंडागळे | 68 |
| 20 | बाल कामगार समस्येची कारणे | प्रा.डी.पी. मुंढे | 72 |
| 21 | महिला सक्षमीकरणात भारतीय कायद्यांची भूमिका | प्रा. बी.पी. पवार | 75 |
| 22 | बालमजुरी एक सामाजिक समस्या : कारणमिमांसा | डॉ.घायाळ एस. पी. | 78 |
| 23 | बालकामगारांची समस्या : हक्क आणि कायदे - एक अभ्यास | प्रा. प्रदीप दाजीबा पाटील | 81 |

भारतातील बाल कामगारांचे प्रकार

प्रा. डॉ. व्ही. जी. पोकळे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय, कडा.

प्रा. सॉडगे टी.पी.

समाजशास्त्र विभाग,

स्वा. सावरकर महाविद्यालय, बीड.

प्रस्तावना :

औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतून गृहउद्योगाचा न्हास होऊन उत्पादन प्रक्रियेमध्ये अमूलाग्र परिवर्तन घडून आले व उत्पादन क्षमतेत प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. एकाच वस्तूचे उत्पादन अनेक उत्पादक घेवू लागले. परिणामी ज्या उत्पादकाचा दर्जा चांगला व किंमत कमी त्याच्या उत्पादनाचा खप वाढू लागला. त्यातून उत्पादकाचा उत्पादन खर्च कमी करण्याकडे कल वाढू लागला. त्यासाठी उत्पादकाने नवनवीन यंत्र आणि तंत्राचा अवलंब करण्याबरोबरच उत्पादन खर्च कमी करण्यासाठी मनुष्य बळावरील खर्च कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने मनुष्य बळात कपात करणे, मजुराच्या मजुरीत कपात करणे यासारख्या बाबींचा अवलंब करण्यास सुरुवात केली. परंतु कामगार संघटनांच्या दबावामुळे तसे करणे उत्पादकास कठीण जावू लागले. त्यामुळे वाढती लोकसंख्या, दारिद्र्य, शिक्षणाचा आभाव, अर्थाजनाची गरज यासारख्या बाबींमुळे कमी मोबदल्यात सहज उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या बालकांकडे उत्पादकाने आपला मोर्चा वळवला आणि त्यातून बालकामगारांचा उदय होऊन उत्पादक वर्गास बाल कामगारांच्या रूपाने अल्पदरात मानवी श्रमाचा पुरवठा सहज उपलब्ध होऊ लागला.

साधारणपणे कृषी उद्योगाकडून उद्योगाकडे अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या होणाऱ्या उत्क्रांतीच्या टप्प्यावर बालकामगार व्यवस्था विकसित झाली. बालकामगार व्यवस्थेमुळे बालकाची शारीरिक, मानसिक वाढ खुंटण्याबरोबरच त्यांचे बालपण हिरावले जाऊन ते अकाली प्रौढ बनण्याबरोबरच ते शिक्षणापासून वंचित होवून त्यांची उत्पादकता घटते. परिणामतः अकूशलता, कमी उत्पन्न, गरीबी अशा दुष्टचक्रात ते आडकते. त्यामुळे वैयक्तिक बालकामगारांचे नुकसान घेण्याबरोबरच अंतिमतः राष्ट्राचे नुकसान घडून येते.

बालकामगार संकल्पना :

बालकामगार कोणास म्हणाले या संदर्भात देश, काल, स्थलपरत्वे एक वाक्यता आढळत नाही. त्यामुळे बालकामगार कोणास म्हणावे याची सर्वसामान्य कल्पना यावी यासाठी विविध संस्था आणि संघटनांनी बालकामगारांच्या केलेल्या व्याख्या लक्षात घ्याव्या लागतात.

१) भारतीय राज्यघटना व बालकामगार कायदा १९८७ नुसार :

ज्या व्यक्तींनी आपल्या वयाची १४ वर्षे, पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत अशा सर्व कामगारांना बाल कामगार असे संबोधले आहे.

२) आंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संघटना (ILO):

ज्या मुलांवर सतत प्रौढ व्यक्तींची जबाबदारी असते; जी मुले त्यांच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक विकासाला मारक ठरेल अशा वातावरणात कमी मोबदल्यात काम करतात, जी मुले आपल्या कुटुंबाला दुरावलेली असतात, जी मुले स्वतःच्या उज्ज्वल भवितव्यासाठी आवश्यक ठरेल अशा शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षणास पारखी झालेली असतात. अशा सर्व मुलांना आंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संघटनेने बालकामगार संबोधले आहे.

३) दि ऑपरेशन रिसर्च ग्रुप :

०६ ते १४ वर्षे वयोगटातील अशी कोणतीही व्यक्ती जी, कौटुंबिक किंवा कुटुंबाह्य व्यवसायात सवेतन किंवा विनावेतन दिवसाच्या कोणत्याही वेळा काम करते.

४) अमेरिकन राज्यघटना :

ज्या व्यक्तींनी आपल्या वयाची १२ वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत अशा सर्व कामगारांना बाल कामगार असे संबोधले आहे.

५) इंग्लंड व अन्य युरोपीयन राष्ट्रे :

ज्या व्यक्तींनी आपल्या वयाची १३ वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत अशा सर्व कामगारांना बाल कामगार असे संबोधले आहे.

बालकामगार संदर्भातील सांख्यिकीय माहिती :

इ.स. १९६१ च्या जनगणना अहवालानुसार भारतामध्ये बालकामगारांची संख्या १४.५० दशलक्ष इतकी होती. १९७१ मध्ये यात घट होवून ती १०.७१ दशलक्ष इतकी झाली. पुढे १९८१ मध्ये मात्र यात वाढ होवून बाल कामगारांची संख्या १३.६४ दशलक्षवर पोहचली. इ.स. १९९१ मध्ये घट होवून ही संख्या ११.२९ दशलक्षापर्यंत खाली आली. यापैकी ९.१३ टक्के शहरी भागातील तर ९०.८७ टक्के ग्रामीण भागातील बाल कामगार आहेत. लिंग भेदानुसार विचार करता ११.२९ दशलक्ष बालकामगारांपैकी ६.१८

दशलक्ष मुले व ५.१० दशलक्ष मुली बालकामगार आहेत. एकूण, बालकांच्या संख्येचे हे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे ५.६६ टक्के व ५.०६ टक्के प्रचंड आढळते. तसेच २००१ च्या जनगणना अहवालानुसार भारतातील बाल कामगारांची संख्या पुन्हा १९९१ च्या तुलनेत वाढून तो १२.५९ दशलक्षावर पोहचला. हे प्रमाण जगातील एकूण बाल कामगारांच्या जवळपास ३३ टक्के इतके आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संघटनेने प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार जगातील बालकामगारांची संख्या ५२ दशलक्ष असून यातील ३८ दशलक्ष बाल कामगार आशिया खंडात आढळतात. जगातील बाल कामगारांपैकी ३२.६० टक्के बाल कामगार भारतात काम करतात. १९९६-९७ मधील केंद्रीय श्रम मंत्रालयाच्या अहवालाप्रमाणे भारतात ११३ लक्ष बाल कामगार आहेत.

बालकामगारांचे प्रकार :

भारतामध्ये साधारणपणे पुढील प्रकारचे बाल कामगार आढळतात.

- १) **अदृश्य बाल कामगार :** जे असंघटीत क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करतात असे बालकामगार उदा. शेती क्षेत्रातील बालके.
- २) **निर्वासीत बाल कामगार :** यामध्ये कुटुंबा बरोबर स्थलांतरीत झालेली बालके तसेच लहान गावातून मोठ्या शहरामध्ये स्थलांतर करून काम करणाऱ्या बालकांचा समावेश होतो. उदा. ऊस तोडणीच्या कामातील बालके.
- ३) **बँडेड लेबर (कामगार) :** मुलांचे आई-वडिल त्यांनी घेतलेल्या कर्जांची परतफेड करण्यासाठी किंवा अन्य आर्थिक कारणासाठी आपल्या मुलांना सावकाराकडे तारण ठेवतात अशी बालके.
- ४) **रस्त्यावरील मुले :** अशा बाल कामगारामध्ये सर्वसाधारणपणे कुटुंबातून पळून आलेल्या मुलांचा समावेश होतो.
- ५) **रस्त्यावर नसलेली मुले :** या प्रकारच्या बाल कामगारांना आपले कुटुंब असते. परंतु कौटुंबिक समस्या वा अन्य काही कारणामुळे ही मुले घरी जाण्याचे टाळून जास्तीत जास्त वेळ रस्त्यावरच घालतात व स्वतःसाठी काम करून पैसा कमवतात.
- ६) **टाकून दिलेली मुले :** या बाल कामगारामध्ये आई-वडिलांनी टाकून दिलेल्या तथा अन्य कोणत्याही कारणामुळे कुटुंबास पारख्या झालेल्या बालकांचा समावेश होतो.
- ७) **उत्पादन क्षेत्रातील बाल कामगार :** यामध्ये काड्या पेट्या बनविणे, फटाके बनविणे, काच काम, वीट काम व अन्य घरगुती व्यवसायात काम करणाऱ्या बालकांचा समावेश होतो.
- ८) **शेती क्षेत्रातील बाल कामगार :** भारतातील एकूण बाल कामगारांच्या पैकी ४४.०७ टक्के बाल कामगार शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये आढळतात. प्रामुख्याने गुरे सांभाळणारी, गुरासाठी चारा गोळा करणारी, कुटुंबासाठी लाकूड फाटा गोळा करणारी, दुध, दही, अंडी यासारख्या माल बाजारात नेऊन विकणाऱ्या बालकांचा समावेश होतो.
- ९) **सेवा क्षेत्रातील बाल कामगार :** यामध्ये मॉलीश करणे, गाड्या धुणे, बुट पॉलीश करणे व अन्य अवैध धंदे असणाऱ्या लोकांची कामे गुप्तपणे करणाऱ्या बालकांचा समावेश होतो.

वरील बाल कामगारांच्या प्रकारांशिवाय भिक्षा मागणारे अपंग, व्यश्या व्यवसायाशी संबंधित असेही बाल कामगारांचे प्रकार म्हणता येतात. तसेच युनिसेफ ने बाल कामगारांची विभागणी पुढील ३ प्रकारात केलेली आढळते. १) कुटुंबातील बाल कामगार २) कुटुंबात राहणारे परंतु घराबाहेर काम करणारे बाल कामगार ३) कुटुंबा बाहेरील बाल कामगार.

बाल कामगार समस्येचे निर्मूलन करण्यासाठीच्या उपाययोजना :

- १) कुटुंबाच्या किमान गरजांची पूर्तता होईल इतपत प्रत्येक कुटुंबाचा आर्थिक दर्जा उंचावेल अशा व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे.
- २) सर्व बालकांना दर्जेदार मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण लागू करणे.
- ३) १९८६ च्या बाल कामगार कायद्यामध्ये आवश्यक त्या दुरुस्त्या करून त्याची कडक अमलबजावणी करणे.
- ४) प्रत्येक मुलाला किमान प्राथमिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य व सक्तीचे केले पाहिजे जे पालक आपल्या मुलांना प्राथमिक शिक्षण देणार नाहीत त्यांच्या विरोधात दंडात्मक कारवाईची व्यवस्था असणारा कायदा करणे गरजेचे आहे.
- ५) राष्ट्रीय व राज्य पातळीवर बाल कामगारांचे पुनर्वसन करण्यासाठी आयोगाची स्थापना करणे.
- ६) बाल कामगार समस्येकडे एक सामाजिक समस्या म्हणून पहावे.
- ७) कायद्याच्या पातळीवर ही समस्या थांबविणे अशक्य वाटते तेंव्हा संदर्भात असे सुचवावे वाटते की, समस्येकडे सामाजिक दृष्टिने पहावे. बालश्रमिकांना अनेक वेळा श्रमकरणे आवश्यक असते. अशावेळी त्याच्या श्रमाचा मोबदला, श्रमाबरोबरच शिक्षण, मनोरंजन कसे देता येईल याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.



UGC Approved

ISSN - No. 2319-9318

Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA

Special Issue.

Ashti Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ashti

Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (MS)

Accredited by NAAC B++ Grade with 2.78 CGPA,
ISO 9001:2015, Green Audited College

Interdisciplinary National Conference on

Recent Trends in Social Sciences & Commerce

27th February 2018

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY

Organizer
Dr. S. R. Nimbore
Principal



बालकामगार एक सामाजिक समस्या

प्रा.डॉ.आव्हाड बी.बी.

प्रास्ताविक –

बालकामगार ही एक अनेक सामाजिक समस्यांपैकी एक सामाजिक समस्या आहे. या समस्येने उग्र स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. औद्योगिकरणाच्या उगमाबरोबर इंग्लंड, अमेरिका, जर्मनी इ. देशात बालकामगारचा उदय झालेला दिसतो. साधारणपणे ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागामध्ये स्थलांतर होत असतांना बालकामगार ही समस्या विकसित झाली असे म्हणता येईल. ह्या समस्येमुळे बालकांचे शोषण केले जाते. भारतामध्ये प्रामुख्याने हॉटेल व्यवसाय, किराणा नोकर, घरगुती कामासाठी, खाणी, हातमाग, कुलपे बनविणे गालिचे, विडीउद्योग शेतीतील कामे इ. क्षेत्रात बालकामगार काम करतांना दिसतात इतकेच नव्हे तर त्याची उत्पादकताही घटते, परिणाम असा होतो की अकुशलता कमी उत्पन्न या चक्रात तो अडकतो त्यांची मानसिक, शारीरिक वाढ खुंटतेच पण त्यांचे बालपण हिरावून घेतले जाते. बालक शिक्षणापासून दुरावत जातो त्यामुळे त्यांचे वैयक्तिक नुकसान तर होतेच पण अंतिमतः राष्ट्राचे, समाजाचे नुकसानही मोठ्या प्रमाणात होते. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये बालकामगार या समस्यांच्या कारणांचा शोध घेतलेला आहे बालकामगार म्हणजे काय हे जाणून घेण्यासाठी काही व्याख्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटना-बालमजुरांमध्ये अपरिपक्व वयात प्रौढासारखे जीवन जगणार्या मुलांचा समावेश होतो. आरोग्याला तसेच मानसिक आणि शारीरिक विकासाला हानिकारक परिस्थितीमध्ये, तुटपुंज्या वेतनावर त्यांना तासंतास काम करावे लागते. बऱ्याच जणांना कुटुंबापासून दूर रहावे लागते. उज्वल भविष्यासाठी अर्थपूर्ण शैक्षणिक संधीपासून बऱ्याच वेळा अशी मुले वंचित राहतात. भारतीय राज्यघटना – भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या २४ व्या कलमानुसार १४ वर्षांखालील कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला 'बालक' संबोधण्यात यावे असे नमूद केले आहे. बालकामगार कायदा १९८६ नुसार – ज्या व्यक्तींनी वयाची १४ वर्ष पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत अशा सर्व कामगारांना बालकामगार असे संबोधले आहे. ग्लोबल मार्च अगेन्स्ट चाईल्ड लेबर – बालकामगार म्हणजे मानसिक, शारीरिक, सामाजिक, नैतिकदृष्ट्या धोकादायक व ज्यामुळे शिक्षणात खंड पडेल किंवा व्यत्यय येत असेल अशा कामामध्ये सहभागी बालक. महाराष्ट्र शासन राज्यकृती आराखडा- 'बालकामगार म्हणजे १४ वर्षांखालील शाळेत जाणारी अथवा न जाणारी आणि बालकामगार कायद्यामध्ये नमूद केलेल्या किंवा नमूद न केलेल्या कामामध्ये पूर्णवेळ गुंतलेली सर्व मुले' व्याप्ती व तथ्यसंकलन

| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 21 | जागतीकीकरण आणि बेकारी डॉ. जॉयलेश्वर नारायण, औरंगाबाद | 188 |
| 22 | जागतीकीकरणाचा समाजावर झालेला परिणाम प्रा. गजानन आनंता देवकर, नांदेड | 191 |
| 23 | जागतीकीकरण आणि स्त्री शिक्षण प्रा. काळे आर. बी., प्रा. गोरे बी. डी., जालना | 197 |
| 24 | माध्यमांचे जागतीकीकरण आणि ग्रामीण सामाजिक परिवर्तन प्रा. एस. के. राठोड, औरंगाबाद | 203 |
| 25 | महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना महाराष्ट्र डॉ. मंचिंद्र कडुवा सवाई, वाळूज | 211 |
| 26 | जागतीकीकरण व शेतकरी आत्महत्ये डॉ. गोविंद रामदिनेश्वर देगलूर | 216 |
| 27 | जागतीकीकरणामुळे परिवर्तित झालेले भारतीय ग्राम जीवन डॉ. मिसाळ हनुमंत दामोदर, औरंगाबाद | 221 |
| 28 | स्वयं सहाय्यता बचत गटाच्या माफक सामाजिक स्थित्यंतर डॉ. आकाड बी. बी. | 229 |
| 29 | महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (MNREGA) : ग्रामीण गरीबांचा आधार डॉ. फोले संभाजी कोंडबाजी, औरंगाबाद | 234 |
| 30 | ईंदरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धापकाळ निवृत्तीवेतन योजनेचे वृद्धांच्या कल्याणातील योगदान डॉ. दत्ता एम. तंगलवाड, (गढी) | 237 |
| 31 | ग्रामीण विकासासाठी महात्मा गांधी तंटामुक्त गाव मोहिमेची गरज प्रा. गजानन भिकाजी फुलसावंगे, औरंगाबाद | 243 |
| 32 | जागतीकीकरणाचे ग्रामीण भागावरील परिणाम प्रा. कोल्हे तुकाराम त्रिंबकराव, कन्नड | 252 |
| 33 | जागतीकीकरणाच्या वाटचालीत दारिद्र्याची समस्या : एक सामाजिक विश्लेषण प्रा. शेख जहारा अब्दुल रहमी, औरंगाबाद | 256 |
| 34 | जागतीकीकरण आणि भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्रातील परिवर्तन एक सामाजिक चिंतन प्रा. शालिनी बन्सीधरराव कुलकर्णी, जालना | 260 |
| 35 | जागतीकीकरण आणि भारतीय महिला प्रा. जयश्री गिरीधारी गायकवाड, जालना | 264 |
| 36 | एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास योजना (IRDIP) डॉ. मधुकर चाटसे, औरंगाबाद | 267 |
| 37 | शासकीय योजनेतून ग्रामीण महिलांचा विकास प्रा. डॉ. मिसाळ एच. डी., प्रा. पोपळघट आर. एस., फुलंब्री | 269 |
| 38 | ग्रामीण भागातील इंग्रजी शाळांची गुणवत्ता : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास प्रा. डॉ. मंजुषा नळगीरकर, फुलंब्री | 273 |
| 39 | एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम डॉ. साईनाथ राधेशाम बनसोडे, औरंगाबाद | 289 |
| 40 | ग्रामीण विकासात दीनदयाळ उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजनेचे योगदान योगेश लक्ष्मण नरवडे, औरंगाबाद | 292 |
| 41 | जागतीकीकरणाचा खेड्यावर झालेला परिणाम चव्हाण अनिता सुकलाल, औरंगाबाद | 295 |

स्वयं सहाय्यता बचत गटाच्या मार्फत सामाजिक स्थित्यंतर (Social Transformation Through Self Finance Group)

प्रा.डॉ.आव्हाड बी.बी

प्रस्तावना : भारत देशात पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती अस्तित्वात असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांना समाजामध्ये दुय्यम स्थान आहे चूल आणि मूल यापलीकडे पाहणार्या स्त्रियांची संख्या कमी आहे स्त्रियांना समाजात स्वातंत्र्य दिले जात नाही त्यामुळे स्त्रिया शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहिल्या परिणामी भारतीय समाजाची पाश्चिमात्यांच्या तुलनेत प्रगती होऊ शकली नाही स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य न दिल्यामुळे द्वंगी क्षमता असूनही त्या दुर्बल राहिल्या कुटुंबातील सर्वांची सेवा श्रुशुषा करूनही त्या निर्धन राहिल्या स्त्री ही पुरुषापेक्षा जास्त काम करते घरातील झाडलोट करणे, धुणे भांडे, स्वयंपाक व शेतात पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करते

समाजात दुःख, दारिद्र्य, गरिबी व विषमता कायम वाढतच जाते संपूर्ण जगामध्ये कमी अधिक प्रमाणात हीच परिस्थिती आहे जगाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नापैकी ९४% उत्पन्न हे ४०% लोकांकडे जाते उर्वरित ६०% लोक ६% उत्पन्नावर आपली गुजराण करतात केवढी ही भयानक विषमता जगातील दैन्य (दारिद्र्य) व विषमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी सन २००० मध्ये युनोने ठराव पारित केला, २०१५ पर्यंत जगातील अर्धी गरिबी दूर करण्याचा परंतु हा लक्षांक अद्याप आपणाला गाठता आला नाही.

जगातील कुठल्याही बँका गरिबांना विनातारण कर्ज देत नाहीत या समस्येची तीव्र जाणीव बांगलादेशातील प्रा. डॉ. महंमद युनूस यांना झाली. १९८२ साली ग्रामीण स्त्रियांना एकत्र करून महिलांचे बचत गट स्थापण्यास त्यांनी सुरुवात केली. १९८३ साली " बांगलादेश ग्रामीण बँकेची " स्थापना त्यांनी केली. या बँकेद्वारे अविरत स्वयं सहाय्यता बचत गटाचे कार्य चालू आहे हळूहळू संपूर्ण जगाने त्यांची दखल घेतली सन २००६ साठीचा शांततेचा नोबल पुरस्कार त्यांना मिळाला. त्यांचा आदर्श घेऊन भारत देशानेही स्वयंसहाय्यता महिला बचत गट



10

SHODHANKAN

SHODHANKAN

UGC APPROVED

(SL No. 2630) Journal No. 48999

Quarterly

International

Multi - Disciplinary

Refereed & Reviewed

Research Journal

Chief Editor

Dr. Radhakrishna Joshi

INDEX

| अ.क्र. | शोधनिबंधाचे नांव | शोधनिबंधकाचे नांव | पान नं. |
|--------|---|--|----------|
| १ | शेरशहा का मकबरा : सूर वंश की विरासत | प्रा.डॉ. राधाकृष्ण जोशी | १ ते ३ |
| २ | स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील आठवणींचा जिवंतझरा भाई लकेशी | प्रा. प्रभाकर गणपत गावंड | ४ ते ८ |
| ३ | महात्मा गांधीजींची ग्रामस्वराज्याची संकल्पना : एक अभ्यास | प्रा. डॉ. जी. व्ही. गट्टी | ९ ते ११ |
| ४ | Anna Hajare's Early Life | Prof -Ram Bodkhe | १२ ते १५ |
| ५ | Drinking Water Scarcity In Pune District: A Critical Analysis | Arjun B. Doke | १६ ते २५ |
| ६ | Understanding The View Of Swami Vivekananda On Education And Its Relevance | Dr. Amol S. Vidyasagar | २६ ते ३० |
| ७ | Occupational Pattern Vis-A-Vis Standard Of Living Among The People Of Lakhimpur District | Dr. Tarun Kalita | ३१ ते ३७ |
| ८ | New Views On M-Commerce Analysis | Dr. Ashok B. Navale | ३८ ते ४३ |
| ९ | Tagging of Rapd and ISSR Markers for Powdery Mildew Resistance in Mungbean (<i>Vigna Radiata</i> l. Wilczek.) | S. R. Dhonde, A. A. Kale, N. S. Kute, G. N. Deore and M. S. Kambale | ४४ ते ४७ |
| १० | महाराज सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांच्या शेतकरी आणि दुष्काळ विषयक सुधारणा | केदार एच. के. प्रा.डॉ. अनिल गर्जे | ४८ ते ५० |
| ११ | The Virtual Library : Role and Ethical Challenge for Librarian | Manisha Nimraj Jadhav | ५१ ते ५७ |
| १२ | Sources Of Resistance Against <i>Fusarium</i> Wilt Of Chickpea | Mahamaya Banik, Dr. G. N. Deore, Dr. G.P. Deshmukh, Dr. N. S. Kute, Prof. L. B. Mhase, S. R. Dhonde & Shruti G. Deore | ५८ ते ६२ |
| १३ | Recent Trends In Cryptography | Dhanashri A. Munot | ६३ ते ६५ |
| १४ | इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता | सौ. मोहिनी रणजित कुटे | ६६ ते ७० |

ANNA HAJARE'S EARLY LIFE

Prof -Ram Bodkhe

Anandrao Dhonde Mahavidhyalaya

Kada, Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed. Mob-9423032222

Kisan Baburao Hajare is one of the prominent social workers in India. He began development of villages and proved Raleganshiddhi as the 'Best Village'. After developing the village he started his fight against corruption and made four Ministers from Maharashtra to resign, hundreds of officers were suspended. During this period he fought forced Government of Maharashtra. To pass the law of Right to information. This Law is applicable in India from the year 2005.

Then Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh the government of India wanted some corrections in this Law. But Anna started fast to cancel this correction Bill. And it was canceled. Anna was successful in this fight for common people. This was for the first time when Anna Hajare became famous of national level. He has received hundreds of awards and Lakhs of rupees as award. He has used this money for social work.

Anna's fast for 'Jan Lokpal Vidhyeyak' made him reach in every corner of the world. Anna Hajare's fight against corruption is greater than Jayaprakash Narayan's fight for freedom. There was no violence in this fight. This was run with non-violence. So, he was called as second Gandhi of India. Crores of people were saying proudly - 'Main bhi Anna, tub hi Anna' Jan Lokpal bill which was pending for 42 years was accepted by the Government.

This research paper aims to provide an inspirational information to social fighting of a simple retired Army personality who belongs to a small village Ralegansiddhi. This Rashtrawadi History will be seen through this writes.

Birth and Childhood :

Anna's Father's father used to live in Head Quarter of Bhingar cantonment area near Ahmednagar. He was working as Jadar in English Army. He had two sons. Baburao was working in a private medicine company. His wife Lakshmi Bai gave birth to their son Kisan at Bhingar on 15 June 1938. His grandfather died when he was only 6 years old. It was difficult manage 12-13 family members in alone Baburao's in come. They come to their native village and started to work in their farms. They sold



SHODHANKAN

UGC APPROVED

(SL No. 2630) Journal No. 48999

Quarterly

International

Multi - Disciplinary

Refereed & Reviewed

Research Journal

Chief Editor
Dr. Radhakrishna Joshi

अण्णा हजारेंच्या चळवळीने झालेले कायदे

प्रा. राम बोडखे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय, कडा, ता. आष्टी. जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना -

भारतात ब्रिटिशांची सत्ता असताना त्यांनी भारताची लूट करण्यासाठी अनेक कायदे केले होते. परंतु भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर समाजहिताचे कायदे लोकसभेत, राज्यसभेत व विधानसभेत होणे अपेक्षित होते. परंतु माहिती अधिकार कायदा व लोकपाल बिल मंजूर झाले तर भ्रष्टाचाराला मोठ्या प्रमाणात पायबंद होणार होता. परंतु दोन्हीही कायद्यांच्या अंमल बजावणीसाठी अण्णा हजारेंना प्रदीर्घ असा लढा द्यावा लागला. जनतेच्या आंदोलनामुळे शेवटी सरकारला अनेक कायदे पारीत करावे लागले त्यांची थोडक्यात माहिती पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येईल.

१) माहिती अधिकार कायदा -

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारताने लोकशाही शासन प्रणालीचा स्वीकार केला होता. लोकांचे लोकांसाठी, लोकनियुक्त सरकार हे राज्यघटनेचे मुख्य सुत्र असल्यामुळे माहिती अधिकार कायदा भारत प्रजासत्ताक राष्ट्र झाले त्याच दिवशी मिळाला पाहिजे होता. परंतु तसे झाले नाही १ जगात माहिती अधिकारांचा सर्वात प्रथम स्वीकार स्वीडन देशाने सन १८६६ मध्ये मान्य केला. भारतात सन १९२३चा कार्यालयीन गोपनीयतेचा कायदा करण्यात आला होता. हा स्वातंत्र्यानंतर रद्द झाला पाहिजे होता. परंतु तो रद्द करण्यात आला नाही. माहिती अधिकाराचा कायदा पास व्हावा म्हणून देशात राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, तामिळनाडू, गोवा या राज्यांनी व देशातील व्यक्तींनी प्रयत्न केले. परंतु महाराष्ट्रात श्री किसन बाबूराव हजारे उर्फ अण्णा हजारे यांनी भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी जनआंदोलनाच्या माध्यमातून १२ वर्षे सभा, मोर्चे, मेळावे, उपोषण, मौन, घंटानाद, धरणे आंदोलन या जनादोलनाच्या माध्यमातून मोठी चळवळ उभी करून सरकारवर दबाव निर्माण करूनच माहितीच्या अधिकाराचा कायदा होऊ शकतो हे अण्णांनी ओळखले त्यामुळे भारतात माहिती अधिकार कायद्यासाठी जी आंदोलने झाली त्यात महाराष्ट्रातील अण्णा हजारेंचे आंदोलन हे उल्लेखनीय असे ऐतिहासिक आंदोलन होते.

१२ जानेवारी १९९८ रोजी अण्णांनी महाराष्ट्र सरकारला माहितीच्या अधिकारासाठी पहिले पत्र दिले. यानंतर अनेक पत्रे व उपोषण, आंदोलन करून महाराष्ट्रात माहिती अधिकारासाठी अण्णा हजारेंनी मोठी लोक चळवळ उभी केली शेवटी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम २००२ हा कायदा पास केला हे अण्णा हजारेंच्या चळवळीला मिळालेले मोठे यश होते.



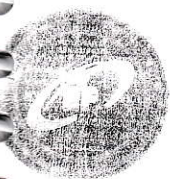
MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

Vidyawarta®

International Multilingual Research Journal

Special Issue: (Vol.-I) Feb.-2017

The Relevance of Social Sciences in Constructing Society



www.vidyawarta.com

ICT Tools And Library Services

Prof S.T.Sangale

Librarian

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College Kada
Tal-Ashti Distt-Beed

Astract:

Informational cities are the proteotypical spaces of the knowledge society. Public libraries play an important role as parts of the digital, smart, knowledge and crative infrastretures of these Informational Cities. Libraries have econimic value as location factors in the two spaces of Informatinal cities, the physical and the digital. For this reason, we divided the library services into two main groups, namely the digital library and te physical library. For 31 specified Informational World Cities, we empirically analyzed the core services of their public libraries via content analysis of the libraries 'Web pages, Additionally, we studied these libraries 'social media activities. Manay libraries provide free e-resources (above all, e-books, e-journals and bibliographical databases) to their customers. Libraries offer digital reference services, manily via e-mail and Web forms. Their presence in social media is dominated by posts on Facebook and Twitter. Nearly all public libraries we analyzayed represent attractive architectural landmarks in their region. Besides offering spaces for children, the libraries provide rooms for learning and getting together and, to a lessor degree, modular working spaces. Most libraries provide Wi-Fi inside their buildings: more then half of those we investigated work with RFID tebhnology

Introduction: Researchers have posited that the typical city in knowledge societies is the

so-called Informational City, where flows of information, capital, and power are as or more important than physical spaces. What roles do public libraries play in such cities of the knowledge era? What are the core services of those libraries? In an empirical investigation wer analyzayed libraries from 31 Informational World Cities.

Besides out theoretical considerations on prototypical cities of the knowledge society, empirical results are available concerning the nature of Informational cities, e.g. on measuring Informational World Cities' degree of 'cityness' on job polarization in Informational Cities (Dornstadter, Finkelmeyer, and Shanmuganathan 2011), about Singapore as a prototype of an Informational City on digital libraries in selected Informational Cities (Mainka and Khveshchanka 2012) and on the role of physical and digital libraries in Informational World Cities (Mainka, Stallmann, and Orszullok 2012; Orszullok et al.2012),

In our theoretical framework (Mainka, Khveshchanka, and Stock 2011), we use six groups of indicators to determine an Informational World City. These indicators are interlinked: Infrastructures Cityness: Position in the World City hierarchy.

Structure of the labour market Mix of companies, Political willingness to establish an Informational City Soft location factors

Informational World Cities:

At the beginning of our Informational City research, we were obliged to identify potential Informational World Cities. An Informational world City links different aspects of modern cities in the knowledge society First of all, an Informational World City has to be a World City as described by the framework of Friedmann (1995) .Sassen (2001), or Taylor (2004), where it is defined by its degree of cityness. Population numbers by themselves do not make a World City. Next, World Cities have to provide important infrastructure for information and communication