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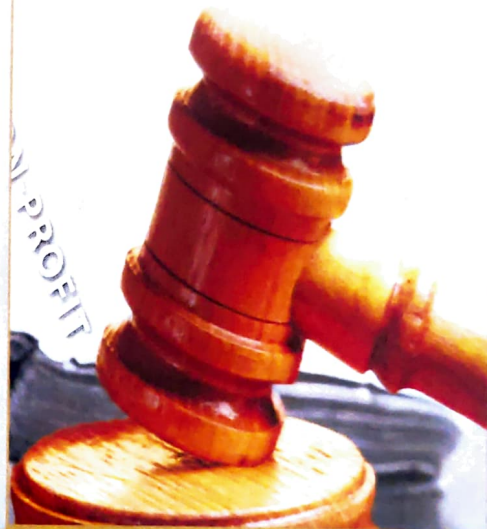
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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS



Economic Systems and Business Environment

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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 detennined 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 central problems viz., what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce in favors of maximum social welfare.

Objectives

1. To study Economic System and Business environment
2. To study the financial performance of Business environment.
3. To study the various policies of Business environment.
4. To compare the performance of Business environment
5. To evaluate the effect of Business environment.

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Role Of Cooperative Banks In Agricultural Credit And Its Importance In Rural Development

Manjurelahi Salimbhai Bagwan¹ and Dr. H. G. Vidhate²

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ABSTRACT

As we all know India is developing country and almost 68 percent of population lives in rural areas of the country according to Census 2011. Although Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economy, it is also fact that still majority of the peoples are depending upon the agriculture sector. The cooperative banks have more reach to the rural India because having huge network of credit societies in the institutional credit structure. The cooperative sector has played a key role in the Indian rural economy. As per study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India it is observed that, the share of co-operative banks in ground level credit to agriculture has been declining consistently. In this paper we will review the important role of cooperative banking in agricultural credit. Also we will focus on need of improving agricultural credit through cooperative banking and provide some suggestions.

KEY WORDS

Cooperative banking, Agricultural credit, Rural Development

INTRODUCTION

India is an emerging and developing country. Finance plays an important role in any economy as par as its development consider. In every economy there is requirement of good financial system which has included several institutions which plays vital role in flow of money from the savers to the seekers of fund. Banking institution is well-known and popular components of any financial system. The cooperative banking sector is one of the main partners of Indian banking structure, the cooperative banks have more reach to the rural India, through their huge network of credit societies in the institutional credit structure. The cooperative sector has played a key role in the economy of the country and always recognized as an integral part of our economy especially in case of rural area development.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The declining participation of co-operatives in agricultural credit supply is a matter of concern and there is a need to improve the credit allocation system in co-operative banks.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the performance of cooperative banking in respect of agricultural credit and rural development.
2. To study the role of cooperative bank in agricultural credit.
3. To suggest improvements needs to be done in agricultural credit structure of the cooperative bank.

HYPOTHESIS

Cooperative banking finance is crucial as far as its role in agricultural credit and rural development of India is concerned. There is no alternative to achieve economic reforms and strengthening rural economy.

RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

The present study is mainly based on the secondary data published by Reserve Bank of India and NABARD. The required data and literature for the study purpose were collected from the number of reference books, Journals and Internet.

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An Analytical Study on Working Capital Management of Co-Operative Sugar Industries in Western Maharashtra Region

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Mr.Rohit Ajinath Kamble

(Research Student)

A] Abstract –

In this papers study of capital ways. The sugar factories is how to solve the problem by way of capital planning way. The experts directors clear understand how to get finance by ways of sugar factories ideas of experts directors. In this paper management role is very important paper is study by employees policies of capital and other employees development. The clear ideas given the analytical study of five years planning of capital structurer.The paper focus by decision in employer's management.Western region correct planning in correct working sugar factories production by way of sugarcane. Goods taken help to farmers of good sugarcane to increase high production. The farmers given high rate of sugarcane tones by increasing high capital. It contributes significantly to the socio economic development of the National Indian Sugar Industry is also a major sector to generate employment to rural population. The Indian Sugar Factories producing more than 15% of the world sugar production in last 5 years. These Factories highly concentrated on rural area of the nation. Co-operative societies are promoted by sugarcane farmers of the sugar factories

Co-operative Sugar Factories , being agro-based industry, plays a predominant role in the economic life of Maharashtra. It also occupies the major place in the Co-operative movement. The state of Maharashtra has maintained its leading position in Co-operative Sugar factories since last fifty years though this industry in Maharashtra is playing role of catalyst in the socio economic landscape of the State, it is facing several problems.

The present study "An Analytical Study on Working Capital Management of Co-Operative Sugar Industries in Western Maharashtra Region" aims at analysing one of the management of working capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra. It also to examined financial performance of Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra State. This research study also aims to study the view of management, administrative staff and factory managers of Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra with help of the questionnaire as well as to study their financial performance for this purpose, secondary data have been collected and analysed using descriptive analysis ratio .

The Study will contribute with a new outcome in the area of Sugar Factory of Maharashtra as it provide effective and applicable recommendations to the Management of the units and related associations of the Sugar Industry. Exploring the external problems of sugar industry in Maharashtra will also enable Maharashtra Government to take necessary steps to help sugar industry in Maharashtra which well open new doors of development for sugar Factories of the State.

B] Introduction –

Sugar Factory is very important role play in Maharashtra State. The sugar factory is develop role of by the various sugar factory in Maharashtra. The main factor play role by farmers sugar factory. Shareholder, Board of Directors, Chairmen / President.The finance providing agencies by shareholder, bankers and other various co-operative sectors. The westerns region to many categories that is poor and rich. Categories by members. In Maharashtra State total number of co-operative sugar factories is 173 present available today now. The sugar factories main capital structure

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The role of social media in combating corruption in government departments in Marib Governorate

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Abstract: This study focused on the role of social media in combating corruption in Marib governorate institutions. The voices of media professionals and social media pioneers in Marib city have raised about corruption. Therefore, this research aimed to investigate the impact of social media in combating corruption in Marib and find out the significant differences between the participants regarding the role of social media in fighting corruption in Marib governorate institutions. The quantitative method was used for data collection. One hundred and forty-three respondents answered the questionnaire of 21 items. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 was used for data analysis. The results revealed that 70% of participants use Whatsapp, 50 % use Facebook, and 40% use Twitter. The results also showed that social media in Marib Governorate has a significant impact on fighting corruption. The results also revealed that males had shown better attitudes toward the role of social media than females because of the social boundaries that prevent women from using social media where only a few women in Yemen use social media.

Key Words: Social Media, Marib Governorate, Combating Corruption,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Social media is considered an effective tool in combating corruption in all institutions and departments. Social media sheds light on the places of corruption and corrupted officials and criticize them for tackling their mistakes. Officials nowadays have a fear of being attacked by social media and the pioneers of these methods as well. Social media is defined as a social network on the internet websites that allows users to enter their personal details and exchange information with other website users (Al-Harbi, 2017). There are many types of social media used in Marib. This study addresses three kinds of social media (Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp).

- **Facebook** is one of the social media on the Internet that allows those who wish to obtain an account for the purposes of social communication with relatives, friends, and others. It helps to exchange information, personal photos, and videos (Atmeezi, 2013). Facebook is a social media in which different topics are dealt with comfortably with a wide area of freedom and lack of censorship. It is very similar to a place where people of different colors, genders, and social statuses meet and exchange various topics and contents.
- **Twitter** is a social media that was founded in 2006 by Jack Dossey, which provides a micro-blogging service that allows its users to send updates (Al-Harbi, 2017). Twitter is one of the pioneering sites that the educated classes often get used to. On Twitter, the topics and issues are dealt with briefly, supported by pictures and short videos, because the program's feature is limited to a few letters.
- **WhatsApp** is a free application that allows its users fast messaging. It also enables its users the opportunity for synchronous and asynchronous communication and the exchange of various files such as audio files, videos, and images. In addition, WhatsApp provides the facility of creating groups, allowing for broader interaction with group members (Al-Aubathani, 2020).

Therefore, these types of social media play an essential role in curbing the corrupted officials and fighting corruption because these sites are within reach of any member of society. Anyone can create content and makes it an issue of public opinion. The researchers focused on the importance of social media and its positive repercussions on the fight against corruption through the previous studies. This study also sheds some light on three social media (Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp), which became a way of observation about corrupted officials.

1.1. Problem Statement:

The problem of the study is that the voices of media professionals and social media pioneers in Marib city have raised about corruption. Marib Governorate is considered one of the most governorates in which social media celebrities

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Aadhar B



Sustainable Agriculture: A Move Towards Healthier And Environment Friendly Farming -A Study On Agricultural Practices Of Farmers Of Kumbhashi

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Abstract

In India agriculture is considered to be primary occupations majority of India population depend on agriculture farming. India has come up with many policy measures to see that this farm economy is improved. India is also dreaming of doubling the income of farmers. This paper focuses on the different agricultural practices and farming in Kumbhashi, which is the small village of Karnataka. It also aims at knowing the sustainable development of Indian economy through the agriculture. For the study bot the primary and secondary data are considered. For the analysis of collected data SPSS is used.

Keywords: Agriculture, Sustainable development, Growth, Doubling, sustainable development

Introduction

In India, the majority of the population depends on agriculture. It is considered the primary occupation. Agriculture contributes to the maximum extent to the Indian economy. This sector needs to be uplifted, but it is facing serious difficulties these days. This could be due to a variety of factors, including emigration from rural areas to cities, increasing reliance on the monsoon, failure to implement the Israeli farming model, and so on.

A sustainable agriculture is simply integrated farming that produces for a longer period of time. An integrated and cooperative relationship has to be established among human beings, animals and plants so that long-term survival is made possible. Sustainable agriculture strongly believes that one has to feel the existence of an eco-system which is composed of all the living parts. The interests of all need to be equally taken care off. A human cannot independently operate or function. Whatever he or she does or is going to do will certainly affect the eco-system. The activities of human beings should be within the boundaries permitted by the eco-system. The term 'sustainable agriculture' was first coined by Gordon McClymount, an Australian farmer. We know that traditional agricultural activities have some serious drawbacks. Some of the drawbacks are inherent, and some are the outcomes of these traditional agricultural activities. Traditional farming techniques lead to degradation of soil quality, erosion, deterioration in the fertile qualities of soil, etc. Hence, a need is felt not only in India but also globally to address this issue so that all-round development in agriculture is made possible, keeping in mind the eco-system.

Literature review

To supplement the study and to come out with some concrete results various literatures have been reviewed.

T. Alshaal and H. El-Ramady, in their study said that to supplement the future generation integration among environment, economic profitability, social and economic equity and the

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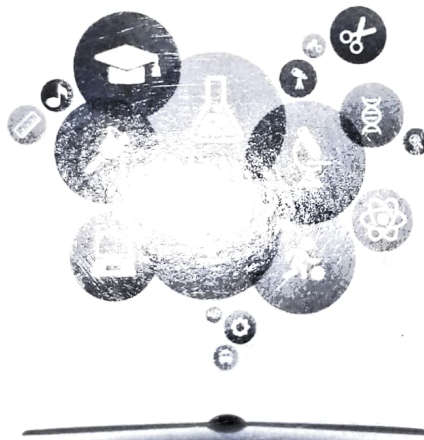
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Digital Economy-Role of E-Banking

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INTRODUCTION

Advances Technology brought a lot of changes in all fields in performing their activities. Banking sector is not exemption to it. So banks have been using electronic and telecommunication networks for delivering a wide range of their services. The delivery channels include direct dial – up connections, private networks, public networks etc. and the devices include telephone, Personal Computers including the Automated Teller Machines, etc. With the popularity of PCs, easy access to Internet and World Wide Web (WWW), Internet is increasingly used by banks as a channel for receiving instructions and delivering their products and services to their customers. This form of banking is generally referred to as Internet Banking or Electronic banking. Both computer and telephone banking cover the terms electronic banking. The emergence of globalization boosted up the activities of E-Banking. Internet banking involves consumers using the Internet to access their bank account and to undertake banking.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study advantages and disadvantages of E-banking
- 2) To identify recommendation of E-banking
- 3) To know recent trends in information and technology in banking

Methodology Adopted

The present study is of descriptive type. The entire study is based on secondary sources of data. These secondary data has been collected from books and websites. In order to fulfill constructed objectives of the present study the secondary data has been assembled.

HISTORY OF E-BANKING

Today, Information Technology and Communication is commanding banking field. In 1980s itself Reserve Bank of India advised all banks to go massive computerization at branch level. For this purpose, Reserve Bank of India constituted a Working Group to examine different issues relating to I-banking and recommend technology, security, legal standards and operational standards keeping in view the international best practices. The Group is headed by the Chief General Manager-in-Charge of the Department of Information Technology and comprised experts from the fields of banking regulation and supervision, commercial banking, law and technology. The Bank also constituted an Operational Group under its Executive Director comprising officers from different discipline in the bank, who would guide implementation of the recommendations. The Working Group, as its terms of reference, was to examine different aspects of Internet banking regulatory and supervisory perspective recommend appropriate standards for adoption of E-banking and some suggestions regarding association with international banking practices, risk with e-banking, security to account holder's money proper supervision and legal framework, further adoption of new technology.

PAYMENT AND SETTLEMENT WITH E-BANKING

For the payments in traditional method people use cash, cheque, electronic fund transfers and credit cards. But, internet banking came to be extensively used in banking transactions in a number of ways. It provides multiple benefits to the customers and ensured total accuracy of transactions for 24 hours. Electronic Fund Transfers (EFTs) are the ways of transferring notational money from one account to another account and converting notational money in to cash. These types of transfers are initiated through an electronic terminal, telephone, computer etc. The Electronic Clearing Services

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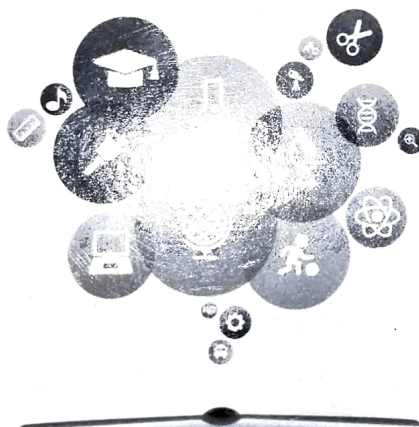
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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

“Sustainable Economic Development in India a Challenges for Sectorial Growth and impact of COVID 19”. -Special Reference Hospitality Industry.

Mohini Shinde

Research Scholars 9607159191, mohinishinde9090@gmail.com

Prof.Dr.S.N.Waghule

(Research Guide) Professor & Head, Department of Commerce Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya, Kada ,Tal- Ashti; Dist- beed-414202 (MS)

Abstract: - The hospitality industry is a very important part of the service sector. Many people think that it only includes hotels and tourism. But the truth is, this is a very broad area. It involves many things. Such as lodging, traveling and tourism, business and industry catering, hotel, casino, event planning. People are dependent on the hospitality industry for their basic needs. Currently, the number of working women is increasing. That is why the dependence on the hospitality industry is increasing. According to the Indian Tourism and Hospitality Report 2021, tourism is the most important source of foreign exchange earnings. From 2016 to 2019, the compound annual growth rate had increased by 7%, but in 2020 it came down due to COVID 19.

The Ministry of Tourism launched some schemes like PRASHAD, SWADESH DARSHAN and also promoted e visa. So that will encourage the inflow of tourists. According to FHRAI many hotels and restaurants closed due to COVID 19 first wave and many went to loss. Although there has been growth in foreign investment, its impact has been felt in the hospitality industry. In hospitality industry most weightage sector is tourism because this sector promotes further infrastructure development, and hotels, restaurants and healthcare facilities. The hospitality industry is a very important part of the Indian economy. And COVID 19 has had a huge impact on the field, either directly or indirectly. This is because the hospitality industry was the most closed area during the Lock Down period.

Keyword: - Hospitality Industry, Traveling and Tourism, COVID 19, Foreign Investment, Sustainable Development, Challenges.

Introduction: -The hospitality industry is a very important part of the service sector. Many people think that it only includes hotels and tourism. But the truth is, this is a very broad area. It involves many things. Such as lodging, traveling and tourism, business and industry catering, hotel, casino, event planning. The main goal of the hospitality industry is to provide services and customer satisfaction. Hospitality business industry concerns itself with providing products and services to people which assist in recreation and supporting the well-being of people. People are dependent on the hospitality industry for their basic needs.

If you think of During COVID, all services were down due to lockdown. This includes traveling, hotels, restaurants and much more. Only essential services were permitted. Therefore, COVID 19 has hit this area to a large extent. This sector was and is providing a large number of jobs. But it also had an effect. According to the latest figures, more women are working in this field. COVID 19 has had a huge impact on their jobs.

Challenges during and post COVID19:- The hospitality industry has been hit the hardest by COVID 19. It is more important to deal with it and find a way out of it. The hospitality industry is an important part of the service sector. It has a big share in employment, GDP and foreign investment.

Sustainable Development and Industries: - If you want to survive in any field right now, you need to survive in the competition. No matter what the field, there is competition. Every Professional/

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Financial Management Of Co-Operative Sugar Factories In Maharashtra State (India), A Study With Reference To Ahmednagar District (M.S)

Mrs.Bhor Raveena Mayur

Prof. Dr.S.N.Waghule

(Research Guide)

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada, humberaveena@gmail.com, Mob-8788818868

1. INTRODUCTION :-

Post Independent India has made tremendous development in various sectors like Education, Agriculture, Technology, Health and industries. Most importantly agro-based industries and mainly sugar industry, doesn't remain an exception in this regard.

As per the recent census of 2011, India has crossed 127 crores of population, of which 76% lives in rural area and 74% people are dependent on agriculture. Though, it has proudly expressed that, India crossed 180 million tonnes in the production of food grains, whereas it is going to become stagnant and it may make compulsory to import food grains. This heavy population resulting in shortage, not only in food grains but also in sugar.

Sugar industry is the second largest agro based industry in India after textile. This is the only industry, which is located in rural part of the country. About 5 crores of sugarcane farmers, their dependents and large mass of labourers are involved in sugarcane cultivation, harvesting and ancillary activities. This constitutes 7.5% of rural population. Besides over 5 lakh of skilled and semiskilled workers, mostly from rural areas, which are employed in the sugar industry, the annual wage bill of the industry is around Rs. 1,000 core per year. "Presently industry contributes 15% of the world sugar production. Though there are over 700 and odd sugar mills which are under different stages of installation out of which 450+ mills are in operation. The yearly turnover of the industry goes to Rs. 30,000 crores and cane growers use to get Rs. 6,000 crores as sugarcane price"¹. "The area under sugarcane cultivation comes 44 lakh of hectares in the country. The industry contributes to the state and central exchequers per year to the tune of Rs. 17,625 crores as state and central taxes. The sugarcane yield stands nearing 68 M.T. per/ha with 10 percent of sucrose recovery"². "It is also noticed that, the recovery in Indian Sugar Industry is hovering around 10 percent since last 50 years"³. Recently the industry has gone for cogeneration and use to supply the surplus power to the national grid which is based on by-product i.e. bagasse. It has also started producing ethanol a renewable energy for blending with petrol at 5%.

First co-operative sugar factory was established in 1949 at Pravaranagar, Dist. Ahmednagar, M.S., the first of its kind not only in India, but also in Asia. The successful experiment of first co-operative sugar factory reflected a tremendous enthusiasm amongst the cane producers and leaders - having much concern in the development of economically weaker marginal farmers, - to establish more and more sugar mills, particularly in co-operative sector. "There are about 427 sugar factories in India, which have produced 98 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1998-99, of which 116 factories are from Maharashtra state. It is specially mentioned that about 30-40% of Indian sugar business is from Maharashtra only. In the year 2002-03 there are 453 sugar factories in India and amongst them 269 are co-operative; in Maharashtra there are 160 sugar factories out of which 145 are co-operative"⁴

India is amongst the top producers of sugar in the world. No doubt, it is matter of pride, but sadly we have to say that, we are importing sugar since 1979-80. Today our internal sugar consumption is going to cross 12 lakhs tonnes per month reaching to 155.36 lakh tonnes per year in 2011-12, whereas to maintain this level of production, is itself a great challenge before Indian sugar

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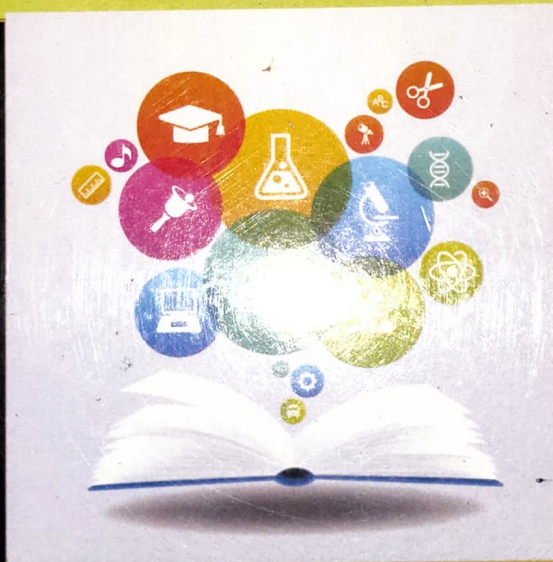
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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

**Make in India Initiative: Success or failure****Ms. Vaishali Balasaheb Shinde**

(Research Scholar)

Prof. Dr. S. N. Waghule

(Research Guide) Professor & Head, Department of commerce Anandrao Dhonde Alias babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada, Tal-Ashti; Dist-Beed-414202 (MS)

Abstract:-

The Make in India initiative was launched by Prime Minister in September 2014 as a part of a wider set of nation-building initiatives. Devised to rework India into a worldwide design and manufacturing hub, Make in India was a timely response to a critical situation. By 2013, the much-hyped emerging markets bubble had burst, and India's rate of growth had fallen to its lowest level during a decade. The promise of the BRICS Nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) had faded, and India was tagged together of the so-called 'Fragile Five'. Global investors debated whether the world's largest democracy was a risk or a chance. India's 1.2 billion citizens questioned whether India was too big to succeed or too big to fail. India was on the brink of severe economic failure, desperately in need of an enormous push.

Keywords: - Economic, BRICS Nations, rate of growth.**Introduction**

In the recent few years India has witnessed an interesting structural transformation and is one among the fastest growing economies within the world. India is concentrated to embark upon an 8-10% growth trajectory over subsequent decade. Several new initiatives are launched by the govt within the last two years, like 'Make in India', 'Start-up India', 'Skill India', 'Digital India etc. with an aim to form India favorite destination for global FDI and to enhance 'Ease of Doing Business' in India. 'Make in India' initiative was launched on September 25, 2014 by the govt of India with the aim to market manufacturing in India. The program includes major new initiatives designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, protect property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. Make in India aims at 25 economy driving sectors including Biotechnology for GDP growth of the country. DBT has entrusted BIRAC with the responsibility of making a facilitating ecosystem within the country for promoting the manufacturing capabilities of the Indian Biotechnology sector. Hence, BIRAC has established a Make in India Facilitation Cell for disseminating the relevant information in context to form in India and attracting investments within the sector.

Objectives of the Study

1. To review about Make in India
2. to review about Status of the Make in India
3. To review about the Challenges in make in India

Methodology

This study is descriptive and uses the exploratory technique. the info for the study data was collected from secondary sources like magazines, articles published online and offline on various newspapers and websites

Five Years of 'Make in India Initiative': Success or failure?

On September 25, 2014, the Indian government has launched the 'Make in India Initiative' so as to offer thrust to the manufacturing sector's rate of growth to 12-14 percent once a year, but after five years, the initiative has did not achieve its objective thanks to the varied parameters. what's Make in India (Beginning of Indigenous Manufacturing): 'Make in India' may be a major national initiative that focuses on making India a worldwide manufacturing hub.

- Objective: The initiative motivated to extend the manufacturing sector's rate of growth to 12-14 percent once a year so as to extend this sector's share within the economy.

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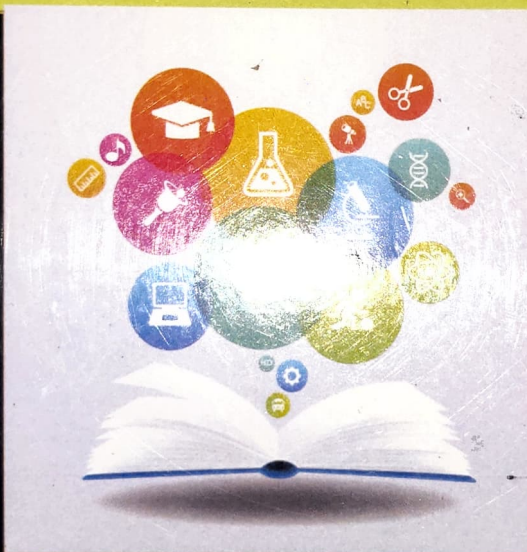
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Rural Development in India through Entrepreneurship: An Overview of the Problems and Challenges

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Abstract:

In the era of globalization, entrepreneurship development in the rural context is a Challenge. According to 2011 Census 68.84% people are living in rural areas of India. People in Rural areas suffer with unemployment, poor infrastructure facilities which may be solved with the development of the rural entrepreneurs. "Rural Entrepreneurship can be defined as entrepreneurship emerging at village level which can take place in a variety of fields of endeavor such as business, industry, agriculture and acts as a potent factor for economic development". But, these rural entrepreneurs are suffering with various problems like fear of risk, lack of finance, illiteracy, and competition from the urban entrepreneurs. Rural entrepreneurs increase the standard of living and purchasing power of the people by offering employment opportunity to the people in villages. This paper is an attempt to understand the problems and challenges for rural entrepreneurship in the context of rural development in India and possible suggestions to overcome the problems.

Key Words: Rural Entrepreneurs, Problems and Challenges, Rural Development, Suggestion

Introduction:

The Make in India Strategy adopted by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi aims to facilitate investment, foster innovation, entrepreneurship, enhance skill development in the country. Mahatma Gandhi has rightly pointed out that "India lives in villages". Villages comprise the core of Indian society and represent the real India. Rural entrepreneurs are those who carry out entrepreneurial activities by establishing industrial and business units in the rural sector of the economy. In other words, establishing industrial and business units in the rural areas refers to rural entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship can play an important role in rural development. Agriculture continues to be the back bone of rural society. 70 per cent of holdings are held by small and marginal farmers resulting in overcrowding on the agricultural land and diminishing farm produce. This results in migration of farm worker in large numbers to the urban areas. Land being limited and unable to absorb the labour force in agriculture, there is a need to develop rural industries to solve rural unemployment and rural migration to cities. Growth and development of rural economy is an essential pre-condition to the development of the country as a whole. The gap between rural urban disparities should be lessened. The standard of living of the rural people should be increased. Entrepreneurship in rural sector provides an answer to the above problems.

Indian rural sector is no longer primitive and isolated. Therefore, if entrepreneurship encouraged in rural and tribal areas looms large to solve the problems of poverty, unemployment, and economic disparity, poor utilization of rural capacity, low level of standard of living and backwardness of Indian economy. Rural industrialization is viewed as an effective means of accelerating the process of rural development. Government of India has been continuously assigning increasing importance and support for the promotion and growth of rural entrepreneurship. According to latest definition of Government of India, "Any industry located in rural area, village or town with a population of 20,000 and below and an investment of Rs. 3 crores in plant and machinery is classified as a village industry." Rural entrepreneurship is a new field in the area of entrepreneurship research. It has become one of the supportive factors for rural economic development and agribusiness. In this backdrop, the present paper addresses the problems and challenges for development of entrepreneurship in the context of rural India

Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data. The data is collected from books, Journals and websites.

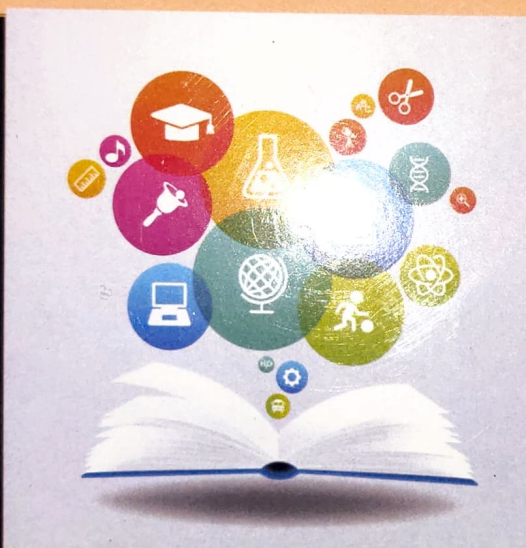
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Merging of Public Sector Banks in Maharashtra State

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Abstract

The PSBs are the biggest player in the Indian banking system and they account for 70% of the assets of scheduled commercial banks in India. These banks are responsible for the overall banking needs of the people around the country. The bank also provides facilities like lockers, remittance, draft creation, Cheque collection and transfer, bank guarantee credit to its esteemed customers. It also offers insurance and mutual fund plans to its customers along with providing loan schemes and savings of their money.

It also acts as the body that carries the objective of the central government by providing facilities to the people connected with the bank of the various government schemes, loans and pensions. Recently the linking of lakhs of people with bank accounts through the 'Jan Dhan Yojna' programme is one such example of such objectives of the government, which needs to be fulfilled by the banks over requirement. It is also responsible for the collection of taxes and carrying various developmental schemes for the underdeveloped.

(**Keyword-** facilities like lockers, remittance, draft creation, Jan Dhan Yojna' programme)

Introduction:

The word, Bank can be traced to ancient Roman Empire where money lenders would set up their stalls on a bench called Bancu. In India, banks have played an important role in economic growth and development. The Indian banking sector is referred to as the backbone of the Indian economy and occupies an important and pivotal place in the development of our country. Bank is a life blood of Indian economy. The banking activity means accepting of deposits of money from public, for the purpose of lending or investment. Banks contribute to economic development by mobilizing small and scattered savings of the community and disbursing those as loans among enterprises. Thus, banks perform the task of credit intermediation, and netting and settlement of payments. As money deposited may generally be for short-term while the loans may generally require long-term commitments, banks also perform the role of maturity transformation.

Since the 1970s, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been in the forefront of mobilizing resources from far flung rural areas as well as extending banking services in the remotest parts of the country. The public banking sector has travelled a long path since its inception in the country. The burden of social agenda has largely been shouldered by PSBs without any compensation. Therefore, in the interest of maintaining credibility of PSBs which account for nearly 70 percent of banking activity in the country, the government is justified in recapitalizing the PSBs regularly.

1 Mobilizing and pooling savings: Financial systems mobilize savings from many diverse individuals, overcoming transaction costs and information asymmetry, and invest in projects that elicit high returns, thereby enabling economic growth.

2. Producing Information ex-ante about possible investments and allocating capital: Individuals face a high cost of acquiring information on firms, managers, market conditions and related issues where investment opportunities exist. Financial intermediaries reduce such information costs through specialization and economies of scale and thus improve resource allocation.

3. Monitoring Investments and exerting corporate governance: As a provider of capital, financial intermediaries can effectively monitor and influence how firms use capital and utilize resources more effectively.

4. Facilitating Trading, Diversification and Management of Risks: PSBs help mitigate risks associated with individual firms, industries, countries etc. by investing in a diversified portfolio of innovative projects. Financial systems also facilitate intertemporal risk sharing and smoothing over generations.

5. Facilitating Exchange of Goods and Services: PSBs facilitate transactions in the economy, by providing the mechanism to make and receive payments.

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The Impact of Covid-19 on Banking Sector

Dr. Aute P. N.

Assistant Professor Dept. Of Commerce,
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Abstract:

In today's era, as everyone knows that to defeat pandemic like covid-19, the Indian Government announced complete lock out in the country from 24 March 2020 and was then extended to 3 May 2020 by the Government of India. The Indian government needs to lock out so that the lives of the people of the country can be saved. This is going to severely affect various sectors of our country. Banking is the backbone of the Indian economy. This research paper is an attempt to assess the casual impact of a pandemic like covid-19 on banks due to lockdown. As a result, all commercial organizations, educational institutions and public and private sector offices have been closed. This research article has indicated a very serious impact of the lock down on banks in the event of moving beyond the July 2020. The rapid spread of pandemics such as covid-19 had led to a steep decline in key indicators significant impact on its impact and GDP growth.

Rationale of the Study:

The first news of the outbreak of novel coronavirus came from Wuhan city of China on 31 December 2019. The corona virus is a new virus that has not yet been identified in humans. The literature indicates that the corona virus is a very large family of virus its spreading speed is very fast. This corona virus can cause anything from the common cold to the more severe. To prevent this from spreading across the country, the Indian government announced a lockdown on 24 March 2020 extended to 3 July 2020. Many actions taken by governments around the world. WHO praised the timely action by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and many people as a lockdown, because of the cure of diseases or in the absence of vaccine to prevent the virus from spreading was the best option? By the way, various institutions like IMF and World Bank central banks economists from different countries have expressed their facts about the divesting effect of lockdown in GDP world especially in general and emerging economies like India.

A Bank is an institution that has the primary function of depositing and lending money to needy individuals, business and governments. When a person deposits money in a Bank it does not mean to the Banks what the amount is. The person knows that the money is safe with the Bank. The Bank provides many facilities to customers such as providing loans, debit cards and credit cards to generate demand. It has been expanded and modernized as certain that the Banking sector is poised to become the fifth largest banking industry in the world in the year 2030 and will be the third largest by 2035.

Objective of the Study:

Following are the objectives of the research paper:

1. To Study the change in RBI policy due to covid-19.
2. To Study the effect of covid-19 in Indian Banking sector.
3. To find out solutions for Indian Banking system to face Covid-19 pandemic.
4. To study the RBI circular announced certain regulatory measures for overcoming from the covid-19 pandemic.
5. To study the reducing the effect of covid-19 pandemic all commercial Bank, co-operative Bank all India Financial Institutions and Non-Banking Financial companies.
6. To study the RBI provide the facilities to pay the working capital loans in the form of cash credit.

Hypothesis:

1. Increase loans defaulters due to reduce revenue and margin.
2. Raising need and preference for digital transactions.
3. Growing preference for health and life insurance policies.

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ABSTRACT:

Keywords: Agriculture, Economy, Infrastructure, Livelihoods, Productivity, Rural Communities, Rural Development, Technology.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture sector Importance in Rural Development:

Urban and Rural Economic relationship:

78

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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS



A study of Industrialization of India with special reference to Maharashtra state

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Abstract

Industries play an important role in the growth and development of Indian Economy. It is acknowledged by the government that alongside agriculture, industries are an important segment of Indian economy and it is widely recognized as a powerful instrument for social as well as economic growth and balanced sectorial development.

Industrial sector plays a vital role in Indian economic development as it helps to employment generation, value addition, export potential etc. Industrial sector in India is making significant progress since her independence. However, the industrial units all over the country have certain challenges to face in different areas such as finance, marketing, scarcity of raw materials, skilled labour, quality of product and low productivity etc. Global competition and non availability of adequate finance are the serious challenges of industries that affect their operational efficiency in long run. In spite of these challenges, the changing policy environment and growing competitiveness the Indian industry has resulted into significant growth of industries of all types and categories in the last two decades.

Key Words – Industrialization, Economic and Social development

1.1 Introduction

Industrial sector plays a vital role in Indian economic development as it helps to employment generation, value addition, export potential etc. Industrial sector in India is making significant progress since her independence. However, the industrial units all over the country have certain challenges to face in different areas such as finance, marketing, scarcity of raw materials, skilled labour, quality of product and low productivity etc. Global competition and non availability of adequate finance are the serious challenges of industries that affect their operational efficiency in long run. In spite of these challenges, the changing policy environment and growing competitiveness the Indian industry has resulted into significant growth of industries of all types and categories in the last two decades. This paper specially studies the industrialization of India with special reference to Maharashtra state.

1.2 Industrial Investment

The following Table 1 containing the details of approved industrial proposals in major states of the country.

Table 1
Approved Industrial proposals in major states of India

State	No. of Proposals	Investment (Rs in Crore)	Per cent share in India	Employment (Lakh)	Per cent share to India
Gujarat	10,666	8,59,787	11.8	19.5	9.9
Maharashtra	16,140	6,95,516	9.5	30.2	15.3
Andhra Pradesh	7,237	6,94,640	9.5	13.7	6.9
Tamil Nadu	8,502	3,54,710	4.9	23.8	12.0
Uttar Pradesh	7,380	2,26,232	3.1	19.4	9.8
India	91,598	72,87,324	-----	197.9	-----

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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

**A Study of e-commerce to the electronic Industry****Nikhil M. Athwale**

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Abstract:

In present Electronic Industry, e-commerce is very important .In the emerging global economy; e-commerce has increasingly become a vital component of business strategy and a solid catalyst for economic development. The continued expansion of e-Commerce could lead to downward pressure on inflation through increased competition, cost savings, and changes in sellers' pricing behavior. The present Research, A Study of e-commerce to the electronics Industry is objectives to study selling electronic online. To study consumer electronic to sell. To Study Positive and negative side of selling electronics online.To Study Marketing tips for selling electronics online. The study evaluates positive and negative aspect of online selling of electronic industry and its importance.

Key words: Selling electronics online,consumer electronic to sell,Positive and negative side of selling electronics online,Marketing tips for selling electronics online.

Introduction:

One of the rapidly evolving and highly innovative industries is the consumer electronics industry. Most of time electronics manufacturers are regularly creating the next best electronic item, each time making their products more user-friendly, advanced and developing ways to help or entertain their customers. With £23 billion spent on consumer electronics in 2020, the electronics industry plays a huge part in the ecommerce sector with 43% of these purchases being made online. 2020 has been a turbulent year for many industries. However, thee-commerce sector saw a whopping 129% year-over-year growth (Forbes).

The electronics industry set to be one of the biggest industries in e-commerce for 2020 with e-Marketer predicting that it will make up 22% of US retail ecommerce sales for 2020 .It has attracted online sales for quite some time, even before the pandemic shifted people's shopping habits.Due to Pandemic the stores being closed and from2020, consumers have turned to purchasing online primarily .There is also a new nervousness amongst shoppers emerging where they are less inclined to shop in person due to not knowing the safety of a specific store and wanting to avoid unnecessary interactions with others. This makes it an ideal time to capitalizeon selling electronics online. Sales on mobile devices continue to increase; however, it would appear that larger purchases are still being made on desktop. We can see that this has been the case for quite some time with Statista reporting desktop dominating the value of purchases made in 2019.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study selling electronic online
2. To study consumer electronic to sell
3. To study positive and negative side of selling electronics online.
- 4.To study marketing tips for selling electronics online.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on the secondary data; data are collected from various research paper, report and news. Data are also collected from various news, government report regarding e-commerce related to electronic industry.

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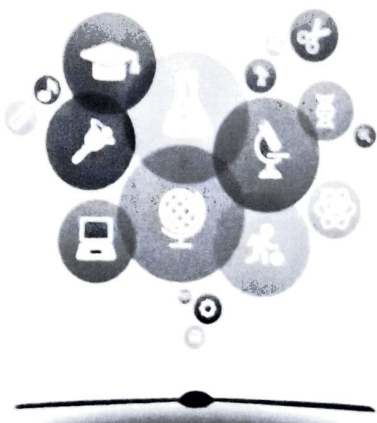
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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

An Analytical study of online shopping & shopping sites in India –An Overview

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Dr. Dile D.B. Borade

(Research Guide) Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, A D College, Kadal, District Beed

Abstract In the modern era of technology online shopping is convenient way to buy. In online shopping with the help of internet consumer can get information of products and service at fingertips. By simply with the help of internet consumer can make purchases with the fast fashion and instant information. In the online shopping consumer can experience unique benefits by sitting at home. In this research paper researcher study the online shopping, online shopping pattern and famous shopping sites in India. The research paper is based on secondary data only.

Keywords: online shopping, Shopping Sites, Consumer, Internet, Market Place, Product, Buyer

Introduction

In the modern era of fashion life style of ever individual is different. For each and every activity of human consume time. In this fast life style people don't have much time for shopping in the market and purchase things directly. Market is not open for 24 hours for consumer but online shopping sites is available for 24 hours. People can buy anything at any time as per their requirement that is why craze of online shopping has been increased. Amazone, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Paytm, Naykaa these are popular online sites in India.

Objective of the Study

- 1) To Study the overview of online shopping.
- 2) To study the popular shopping sites in India.
- 3) To study the benefit of online shopping.
- 4) To study what are the factors which attract consumer for online shopping.

Review of Literature

C.K.SUNITHA, &Gnanadhas, Edwin, (2014). Online Shopping – An Overview. B-DIGEST. In his research paper he studied the preference of the consumer towards online shopping and the factors which affect the customer preference.

Amit, Kumar & Singh, Amit&Sailo, Malsawmi, (2014). Consumer Behavior inOnline Shopping: A Study of Aizawl. His research paper is based on the behaviour and perception of online customer. He also studied the consumption of classical model behaviour.

Tan Pei Kian& G.H Boon, Lian Fong Stay Wee (2017). Factors that influence the consumer purchase intention in social media websites. In this research paper researcher examine the factors affect on purchase decision and influence consumer behaviour. In this research paper researcher find out the consumer purchase intension of social media websites.

Shajida Sultan &DigantaDebnath ,Dr.MDMamunHabib (2021). Consumers Online Purchasing Intention During Pandemic and Post Pandemic: A Comparative Study. In this research paper researcher studied the impact of covid-19 pandemic on purchase intension of consumers towards online shopping.

Research methodology

This study is completely based on the secondary data. A systematic review was done in detail for the collected literature. In the presented research (Secondary Data) research papers, books, journals, current papers, research essays etc. were used.

Secondary sources of data used are journals, reports, search engines, company websites and scholarly articles, research papers, and other academic publications.

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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

A Vision for Healthy State : Organic Farming in Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

Now a days, important factors that have gained ever increasing attention in general consumers regarding "Food Quality and Safety". It is seen that conventionally grown foods have immense adverse health effects due to genetically modified organisms and presence of higher pesticide residue, more nitrate, heavy metals, hormones, antibiotic residue. Moreover, conventionally grown foods are less nutritious and contain lesser amounts of protective antioxidants. In the quest for safer food, the demand for organically grown foods has increased in the 21st Century due to their probable health benefits and food safety concerns. Organic food production is defined as cultivation without the application of chemical fertilizers and synthetic pesticides or genetically modified organisms, growth hormones, and antibiotics.

The popularity of organically grown foods is increasing gradually owing to their nutritional and health benefits. Organic farming also protects the environment and has a greater socio-economic impact. In India, Maharashtra is a pro-active state that is bestowed with indigenous skills and potentiality for growth in organic agriculture. Although Maharashtra was far behind in the adoption of organic farming due to several reasons, presently it has achieved rapid growth in organic agriculture and now stepped in, in the list of states, becoming one of the largest organic producers in India. Therefore, organic farming has a great impact on the health of a Peoples in Maharashtra like other states by ensuring sustainable development.

Key words: Food safety, Organic food, Sustainable farming, Conventional farming

INTRODUCTION

Organic production and trade has been emerged as an important sector in Maharashtra and in other parts of India. Organic produce or products or produced and processed through environment friendly techniques, non-chemically treated, fresh or animally processed, non-pesticide, free from genetically modified organism, having organic certificates, traditional / indigenous products, herbal product and naturally grown. The market of organic products is growing as the number of people willing to eat organic food and attitude towards organic food is increasing.

Food quality and safety are two vital factors that have attained constant attention in common people. Growing environmental awareness and several food hazards have substantially decreased the consumer's trust towards food quality since last few decades. Intensive conventional farming can add contamination to the food chain. For these reasons, consumers are quested for safer and better foods that are produced through more ecologically and authentically by local systems. Organically grown food and food products are believed to meet these demands and can sustain resultantly.

There are three types of organic producers in Maharashtra (i) traditional organic growers who grow for their subsistence needs, (ii) commercial farmers who have surplus and export their produce through different channels, and (iii) private companies which either have their own farms or organise large conversion programmes with growers (Yussef and Willer, 2003). The organic products available in the domestic market are rice, wheat, tea, coffee, pulses and vegetables. On the other hand, products available for export market, besides these, include cashew nuts, cotton, oilseeds, various fruits and medicinal herbs. Whereas wholesalers and traders, supermarkets and own shops are the major

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Industrial Corridors in India: Opportunities & Challenges

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Abstract

Across the world, the stride of migration from rural to urban areas is increasing. India needs about 500 new cities (Mega Cities) to accommodate the influx. Megacity challenges can be loosely categorized as practical or subjective based on the underlying need. Practical matters most commonly associated with smart cities, cover transportation, carbon emissions, energy, water, unemployment and segregation, and have traditionally been driven top down by the need for efficiency and productivity.

The government is trying to overcome such problems by creating industrial corridors & smart city initiatives. This paper focuses the opportunities & challenges before industrial corridors and the smart city initiatives and their probable solutions.

Introduction

India imported \$300 billion of capital and consumer goods last year, and if 80 per cent of it is produced from India, it will create massive job opportunities and investment. The corridors will become catalysts in this in this journey.

So what exactly is an industrial corridor?

Besides allocating a package of infrastructure spending to a specific geographical area, industrial corridors help in flourishing industrial development by creating manufacturing clusters and ancillary industries. Besides smart cities, these corridors will be well-connected by road, rail, air or sea. Industrial corridors will help attract talent in large numbers and achieve 100 million job targets easily.

Manufacturing is the keystone of industrialization as the society is moving towards massive consumerism supported by growing disposable income. But to make the corridors successful, we have to be part of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which will be shaped by a fresh wave of innovation in areas such as smart robotics, materials that are lighter and tougher, and a manufacturing process built around 3D printing and analytics. Massive investment in industrial corridor will pave the way for large human displacement and destruction of fertile agricultural land. According to economist Joseph Schumpeter's Creative Destruction Theory, an entrepreneur's introduction of radical innovation into the system will bring in creative destruction of economic value and it will really force sustained long-term economic growth. Let us believe Schumpeter and industrial corridors will help India's efforts to lead the world in the fourth wave of industrial revolution.

Here we have to come up with new technologies, new products, and new brands and enter new markets so that Make in India will become a grand success. Even though we have entrepreneurs who have performed well, we need strategic alliances with countries like the US, Britain, Germany, Japan, Korea and Taiwan to emulate and correct ourselves to go ahead.

Opportunities

The current levels of 15% to 16% to 25% by 2022. Among these corridors, the development of 100 smart cities has been envisaged in the union budget of 2014-2015. These cities are being developed to integrate the new work force that will power manufacturing along the industrial corridors and to decongest India's urban housing scenario. The corridors are -Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC); Bangalore- Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC); Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor

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Impact of Covid -19 Pandemic on Online Marketing of Electronic Consumer Durable Goods

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Abstract:

Over the last few months, COVID-19 has given our digital lives a huge boost. According to an IAMAI-Nielsen report on Digital India, as of November 2019, the total number of people using the internet in India was 1.2 billion. In India, there were 504 million internet users, with Over the age of 12, 433 million people used the internet. spawned out It would not be an exaggeration to say that this is a necessity. In a matter of weeks, pandemic reached a level of digital adoption.

Earlier, it would have taken years to accomplish what would have taken months.

Keywords: Consumer Durable Goods, COVID-19 pandemic, Consumer, Behavior

Introduction:

The wave of Covid-19 has brutally exposed and worsened existing vulnerabilities in the Indian economy. India's \$2.9 trillion economy remains shuttered during the lockdown period, except for some essential services and activities. As shops, eateries, factories, transport services, business establishments were shuttered; the lockdown had a devastating impact on slowing down the economy. The informal sectors of the economy have been worst hit by the global epidemic. India's GDP contraction during April-June could well be above 8% if the informal sectors are considered. Private consumption and investments are the two biggest engines of India's economic growth. All the major sectors of the economy were badly hit except agriculture. The Indian economy was facing headwinds much before the arrival of the second wave. Coupled with the humanitarian crisis and silent treatment of the government, the covid-19 has exposed and worsened existing inequalities in the Indian economy. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact most industries at an unprecedented scale globally, including consumer products (CP) that has witnessed significant disruption over the past few months. In widespread health concerns, travel restrictions and local movement limitations, several companies in India are already feeling the heat. The crisis is impacting some categories more than others. Essentials (staples, packaged food, home and hygiene products) are less impacted, while economic concerns have reduced spending on discretionary goods like confectionery and appliances. The demand for alcoholic drinks and carbonated beverages declined due to restrictions on the on-premise consumption due to lockdown.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the consumer durable goods.
2. To study the impact of Covid -19 on consumer durable goods.
3. To evaluate the impact of marketing electronic consumer durable goods.

Research Methodology: This paper is based on descriptive method and secondary data has collected from reports, articles and books.

Consumer Durable Goods:

In India electronic goods is one of the most prominent and fast-growing industry. Consumer durables account for more than 40% of end consumer spending. The consumer electronic itself produces 28% of revenue. There are huge opportunities for flat TV, refrigerators, washing machines and air conditioners, etc. It is thus imperative to work for the still non-penetrated area of market. This is how the companies will be able to prepare the strong ground for growth. Consumer durable goods include appliances such as washers, dryers, refrigerators, and air conditioners; tools; computers, televisions, and other electronics; jewelry; cars and trucks; and home and office furnishings. The Consumer Durables industry consists of durable goods and appliances for domestic use such as televisions, refrigerators, air conditioners and washing machines. Instruments such as cellphones and kitchen appliances like microwave ovens are also included in this category. The preference of consumers is based on Brand, Equity, price, Advertisement, celebrity endorsement, Country of origin.



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A Study of Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) On Common Man Budget in Aurangabad District, Maharashtra

Deepali Ashok Pagare¹, Dr. Dileep Borade²

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Abstract - France is the first country to implement GST in 1954. Within 62 years of its advent, about 160 countries in the world have adopted GST because this tax has the capacity to raise revenue in the most transparent and neutral manner.

In India The Constitution amendment bill 2014 was passed in Lok Sabha on 6th May, 2015 and Rajya Sabha passed the bill on 3rd August 2016 .Subsequent to ratification of the bill by more than 50 % of the states, Constitution (122nd Amendment bill),2014 received the assent of president on 8th September 2016 and became Constitution(101st Amendment) Act 2016,which paved the way for introduction of GST in India. The Government of India implemented the historic tax reform in Indirect taxes from 1st July 2017. It has replaced total indirect structure such as Central excise, custom, entry tax and service tax etc. GST will unify all the indirect tax under an umbrella in order to foster a common market in the country.

Index Terms - GST, Awareness, Common Man, Government, Impact, Budget.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is Conceptual framework research; the entire source of collection of data is secondary that includes government websites, various journals and articles, publications, GST Books, GST Council (gstcouncil.gov.in), Newspaper reports, related books and Various websites of Indian Government.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To furnish the information of Goods and Services Tax to the Common Man

To find out benefits of GST for Common Man

To Study impact of GST on household budget of Common Man

To find out what are challenges in GST for Common man

CONCEPT OF GST

Indirect tax is major source of tax revenue for government. In India, indirect tax contributes more than 50% of total tax revenue for central and state governments. It is levied on commodities at the time of manufacture or purchase or sale. There is clear shifting of tax burden in respect of indirect tax. Since the value of indirect tax is generally inbuilt in the price of the commodity, most of the time taxpayer pays the same without actually knowing that he is paying tax to the government. High tax rate are imposed on the consumption of harmful product (also known as 'sin goods') such as alcoholic product, tobacco product etc. generally, the indirect taxes are regressive in nature. The rich and poor people have to pay the same rate of indirect taxes on certain commodities of mass consumption. Indirect taxation directly affects the price of the commodities and services.

AWARENESS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IN COMMON MAN

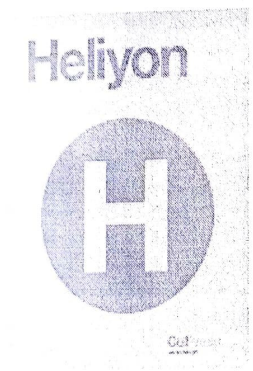
Goods and service tax is new act took place recently in India. People are less aware about the act's rules and implication. The primary impact to be felt by consumer would be based on change in prices of goods and services taxes. Lots of people don't know that they are paying indirect tax in each transaction of daily. The GST tax will make Goods and services cheaper. They will be for the benefit of the general public. The highest rates of GST found in India i.e. 28 %



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Entrepreneurial orientation and supply chain resilience of manufacturing SMEs in Yemen: the mediating effects of absorptive capacity and innovation

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ABSTRACT

Literature has revealed, recently, the importance of entrepreneurial orientation (EO) for supply chain resilience (SCR); however, doubts remain as to how EO could improve SCR exist due to the vagueness surrounding it. We examine absorptive capacity (AC) and innovation as two mechanisms that mediate the EO-SCR relationship. An empirical analysis was made of the proposed model, based upon survey data for 171 manufacturing SMEs in the Sana'a region, Yemen, using a structural equation model (SEM) with the SmartPLS. The results obtained have shown that EO positively affects SCR for SMEs and, most significantly, this relationship is indirect as it is fully mediated by AC and innovation. The findings have revealed that EO improves SCR when those firms make efforts in developing AC and innovation. EO is significant, but it may not be sufficient to improve SCR if the firm is unable to absorb external knowledge and innovate.

1. Introduction

Globally, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have been viewed as a key driver behind the economic development of developed and developing countries because of their large number and rate of workforce participation in them. At the level of developing countries, SMEs account for at least 90% of firms, 40–60% of GDP, and provide nearly 40% of world industrial production and 35% of world exports as well (Asgary et al., 2020). In a developing country like Yemen, although the manufacturing sector is dominated by SMEs, they contribute little to the country's GDP (Al-Hattami et al., 2021; Goaili and Al-Hakimi, 2021). Where the manufacturing sector's contribution to the national GDP fell from 19% between 1990 and 1994 to 15% between 2005 and 2010, according to the (World Bank, 2015) report published in 2015. In 2020 (USAID, 2020), reported that manufacturing SMEs account for just 9.9% of Yemeni GDP, and employ just 4% of the workforce, which is a low percentage compared to other developing economies. This low performance of the SMEs in Yemen reflects a priority problem and a cause for academic researchers to examine the main factors underlying this status.

One of the main issues in the poor performance of Yemeni SMEs is the disruptions of the supply chain (SC) caused by the country's conflict and political crises, which include stringent inspection at seaports that limit imports, delayed delivery of raw materials, as well as expensive

insurance and freight expenses (Morris et al., 2019; Tandon and Vishwanath, 2020). The disruptions, arising from the increasingly dynamic and complex business environment, have led to weakening SCs with constant risks and uncertainty. Where the disruptions endanger the SC and can influence firms' performance in the form of direct financial losses, loss of demand, as well as a bad reputation (Bier et al., 2020). As per surveys, 75% of firms face some kind of disruption in their SCs yearly (Scholten et al., 2020). The aforementioned situations illustrate the need to create more resilient SCs, particularly given the growing body of literature demonstrating the importance of resilience as an effective practice to face such risks (e.g., Carbonara and Pellegrino, 2018; Namdar et al., 2017). Supply chain resilience (SCR), which refers to, "*the adaptive capability of the SC to prepare for unexpected events, respond to disruption and recover from them by maintaining continuity of operations at the desired level of connectedness and control over structure and function* (Ponomarev and Holcomb, 2009)", is an important dynamic capability in facing disruptions (Hohenstein et al., 2015; Rajesh, 2016; Sheffi and Rice, 2005). However, the huge magnitude of the disruptions facing firms may make reliance on resources alone or capabilities unviable in the long term. In this regard, a previous study has found that firm-level resources and capabilities enhance SCR, with reference to the overall importance of firm-level resources and capabilities (Cheng and Lu, 2017). In the current study, we focus on entrepreneurial orientation (EO)- one of the important

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The mediating role of innovation between entrepreneurial orientation and supply chain resilience

Mediating role
of innovation

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to explore whether innovation mediates the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation (EO) and supply chain resilience (SCR) in the context of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Design/methodology/approach – Based on the structural equation modeling the relationships were tested in the proposed model. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from SMEs owners/managers in Yemen. Out of 384 questionnaires, 229 have been used in statistical analysis.

Findings – The results obtained reveal that both EO and innovation have positive and significant effects on SCR. In addition, innovation partially mediates the effects of EO dimensions (risk-taking and proactiveness) on SCR.

Practical implications – Managers and decision-makers of SMEs who want to enhance their firms' resilience to any supply chain disruptions are highly recommended to adopt EO, as well as to develop the innovative capability resulting from it.

Originality/value – The present study emphasizes previous results and provides additional evidence that SMEs' adoption of EO can reinforce their resilience within the supply chain through innovation in light of the disruptions facing supply chains in developing countries.

Keywords Entrepreneurial orientation, Innovation, Supply chain resilience, Resource-based view, Dynamic capabilities theory, SMEs

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

In today's turbulent and uncertain environment, every firm in the supply chain (SC) has become more vulnerable to disruptions (Ambulkar *et al.*, 2015; Gligor *et al.*, 2019). SC disruption is "an event that disrupts the flow of goods or services in a supply chain (Ambulkar *et al.*, 2015, p. 111)," which can negatively affect firms' performance (Narasimhan and Talluri, 2009). In line with this, firms are now focusing on building resilience in order to moderate the effect of disruptions (Juttner and Maklan, 2011; Polyviou *et al.*, 2019), as supply chain resilience (SCR) is an important dynamic capability in facing disruptions (Sheffi and Rice, 2005).

On the other hand, entrepreneurial orientation (EO), as a strategic posture that reflects specific practices, processes and behaviors that allow a firm to act in an entrepreneurial manner (Engelen *et al.*, 2014), plays an important role in how firms are empowered to respond



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Adsorption Studies of Dyes from Aqueous Solution by Low-cost Bio-adsorbents: A Review

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Abstract: Toxic, carcinogenic, and create hazardous impact on ecosystem. but use of synthetic dyes is convenient. because preparation of natural dyes is costly, time consuming, and complicated as compare to synthetic dyes. These synthetic dyes used in industries like pulp, paper, paints, plastic, cosmetic, medicine, rubber, food etc. waste water coming out from such industries contain synthetic dyes. for removal of such synthetic dyes from waste water researchers use many techniques in this review article we discuss limitations of this techniques [4] out of that technique's adsorption technique is low-cost, simple, ecofriendly technique. But some adsorbents like CAC and CAA require high investment. To avoid this problem bio-adsorbents used as adsorbents. Plant biomass like rice husk, sawdust, dried, leaves, bark, root, seeds, are used as a bio adsorbent which are show superior adsorption capacity towards dyes. Treated and untreated powder of dried leaves shows significant adsorption capacity for dyes. The main intention of this review article is study of effect of temperature and contact time on various plant derived bio-adsorbent.

Key Word: Synthetic dyes, waste water, adsorption capacity, removal efficiency, temperature, contact time.

I. Introduction

From ancient time we use dyes for coloring the various materials. Until 1856 whole world used natural dyes which are obtained from plant or animal. For example, Cochineal dye, cochineal dye has bright red in color and this dye obtained from cochineal insect. About 7000 insects use to prepare one pound this dye. Tyrian purple, Tyrian purple dye has purple in color and this dye obtained from sea mollusk. About 12,000 sea mollusks use to prepare 1 gm of this dye. Indigo dye is obtained from indigo plant biomass it requires several weeks for preparation. Because of this tedious and costly method used in preparation of natural dyes were used by only rich people. In 1856 Sir William Henry Perkin discovered first synthetic dye named as 'Mauveine' and this discovery responsible for modern pulp, plastic, paint, paper, textile, cosmetic, food, medicine industries. Synthetic dyes are cheaper to produce bright, easily apply, fast color because of this properties in every field like paint, paper, pulp, plastic, paint, textile, food, medicine rubber, leather industries use synthetic dyes [1]. This is doubtless synthetic dyes are responsible for today's colorful world but chemicals used to prepare synthetic dyes are carcinogenic, toxic, and shows hazardous impact on health. Waste water generated in industries like pulp, paint, paper, plastic, rubber, cosmetic, leather, food, medicine contaminated by such chemicals. If this waste water directly discharges in water bodies without any water treatment cause huge amount of water pollution. Because these industries are highly water consumer industries. Thus, color removal from waste water is one of the difficult tasks facing by such industries to control water pollution. To overcome such problems researchers, use various

A Review of *MitragynaParvifolia* (Roxb) Korth – An Important Medicinal Plant

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Abstract: Herbal plants are potent in curing various diseases from common cold to dreaded diseases like variety of cancers as they have comparatively lesser side effects than synthetic drugs. Corona-virus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has identified and experimented many drugs in its management and these agents included both new and old drugs. *MitragynaParvifolia* (Roxb.) korth popularly known as kaim, is a deciduous traditional medicinal plant belongs to genus Rubiaceae. It is a true kadamba. *MitragynaParvifolia* is one of the medicinal plants considered for repurposing in the management of covid-19 because it is crucially significant as it contains rich fraction of alkaloids. *MitragynaParvifolia* is crucially significant as it has largest number of phytochemicals (such as alkaloids, flavanoids, tannins, glycosides, carbohydrates, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, phytosterols, triterpenes, triterpenoids, saponins, indole alkaloids etc.) and Secondary metabolites (viz. quinolic acid, quinovic acid, β -sitosterol, methyl acetate, pyroligenous acid, scopoletine, therophylline, daucosterol, cadambagenic acid, cadamine, cadambine, isocadambine, isodihydrocadambine etc.) In Ayurveda medicinal effect of kadamba is described in different sunhitas like Charak Samhita, Sushrutasamhita, Ashtanga hridaya, Haritsamhita, Chakardatta etc. Kadamba is used as antihepatotoxic, antibacterial, antimalarial, antimicrobial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anti-oxidant wound healing activities, diuretic and laxative. Antiarthritic, Anticonvulsant, Anthelmintic, antinociceptive, Antiproliferative activity. *MitragynaParvifolia* plant extract also possess Antifungal, Antidiarrheal, Antiviral activity leads to the development of potent antiviral drug, which can be safer, cost effective and can be used in the Medical field in promoting rural development and prosperity.

Key Word: *MitragynaParvifolia*, Traditional medicinal plant, Phytochemical constituent, Pharmacological Activity.

I. Introduction

MitragynaParvifolia is commonly known as kadamba or kaim belongs to family Rubiaceae [1] It is an ornamental tree use for their fine timber throughout the area where they grow. It has potential role of traditional medicinal plants for the treatment of various ailments of ancient times and several viral infections focusing on Covid-19. *MitragynaParvifolia* have largely contributed to the treatment of several human diseases and different phytoconstituents have been previously described to impede the replication of numerous viruses. Plant crude contains several metabolites and it is extremely crucial to identify which component make it potential candidate for an effective antiviral drug. Different antiviral compounds of plants including alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, peptides, Lignans, polysaccharides, polyacetylenes effective against different targets of viruses such as DNA, RNA, genomes, membranes, the replication process and ribosomal activity. [2,3,4] Kadamba is a miraculous tree having enormous Pharmacological implication. [5] India is largest Producer of Ayurvedic medicinal herbs in the World due to which it is often called as botanical paradise. The genus *mitragyna* is a short genus comprising of 10 species.

A Review on some Medicinal plants

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Abstract: Medicinal plants have been used from the Vedic era. For thousands of years, they have been used to treat and prevent many types of diseases along with epidemics. Plants play an important role in the development of new drugs. A large number of the plants are also reported to possess many other activities like anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-insecticidal, anti-parasitic, antibiotic, anti-hemolytic properties, etc. for thousands of years medicinal plants have been used to treat health disorders. In these reviews we gave general review of the medicinal plants.

Key Word: Intrathecal; Medicinal plants, drugs, antioxidant activity.

Introduction

Plants have been associated with the human health from time immemorial and they are the important sources of medicines since the dawn of human civilization. In spite of tremendous development in the field of allopathic medicines during 20th century, plants still remain one of the major sources of drugs in modern as well as in traditional systems of medicine. In India, phytochemicals, as well as medicinal plants, have remained the most abundant source of health care and life improvement since very long [1]. India is the richest source of traditional herbal plants with their prescriptions. In India, Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medico-therapeutics are playing a very important role in the society since ancient time. Ayurveda is approximately 5000 years old and predominantly uses phytochemicals in their preparations and formulations. Now in modern era, about 24%–27% drugs are derived from the plant sources. Several synthetic drugs also have been developed as the analogs /prototype of the natural phytochemicals, which serve as lead compounds for these synthetic drugs [2]. Phytochemicals are classified as primary and secondary constituents, depending on their role in plant metabolism. Primary constituents (metabolites) include common sugar, amino acids, protein, chlorophyll etc. Secondary constituents are the remaining plant chemicals such as alkaloids, terpenes, flavonoids, lignans, plant steroids, curcumin's, saponins, phenolics, flavonoids and glucosides. Nearly one third of the pharmaceuticals are plant origin. Plants derived compounds are playing an important role in the development of several clinically useful medicines. Secondary metabolites or phytochemical content have pharmacological activities such as antioxidative, antiallergic, anticarcinogenic, they protect cells from the damage caused by free radicals [3].

Experimental Technique

Geographical Distribution:

Phytochemical, Antibacterial, Metal Content and Spectral Studies of *Morinda Tinctoria*

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Abstract: Plants have been one of the important sources of medicines, since the beginning of human civilization. Plant based medicines, food supplements, health products, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals are in the great demand these days. Nuni is the commercial name for *Morinda tinctoria* (L), which belongs to the family Rubiaceae. It is used in the treatment of various diseases. Different parts of *Morinda tinctoria* (L) such as roots, fruits and leaves are used as an astringent, deobstruent in the treatment of illness such as cancer, gout, arthritis, heart diseases and gastric ulcer, etc. The ashes of *Morinda tinctoria* (L) leaves act as biosorbents which controls ammonia pollution in waste waters. This study was carried out to evaluate the phytochemical and potential antimicrobial activity against five bacterial strains namely *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *B. megaterium* by agar cup assay method. The acetone leaf extracts of *Morinda tinctoria* was proved to be highly antibacterial activity as compared to other extract. Due to rich source of primary and secondary metabolites *Morinda tinctoria* exhibiting the antimicrobial activity. *Morinda tinctoria* evaluated for nickel, copper, cobalt and iron content. It shows 20.0 ppm of nickel, 82.6 ppm of copper, 4.1 ppm of cobalt and 8154.9 ppm of iron. Also, UV-Visible and FTIR of this different extract has been done.

Key Word: *Morinda tinctoria*, Phytochemical analysis, Antimicrobial Activity, Metal content, Spectral study.

Introduction

India is known for its rich diversity of medicinal plants and from ancient times these plants have been utilized as therapeutic agents [1]. Many bioactive compounds and medicinal power are possessed by the medicinal plants. Bioactive compounds and medicinal power have great pharmacological significance it depends on phytochemical constituents. 119 secondary metabolites were identified by the researchers that are isolated from the plants being used as drugs globally. More than 80% of the world's population has been using the traditional medicines as primary health care needs [2]. Different valuable chemical components like phthalides, terpenoids, aromatic compounds, alkynes, alkaloids, sterols, fatty acids, tannins, anthocyanin, phenylpropanoids, essential oils, polysaccharides and phenolic compounds etc are included in natural products. They also have significant antioxidant activity [3]. Apart from their role of health benefactors, antioxidants are added in foods to prevent or delay oxidation of food, initiated by free radicals formed during their exposure to environmental factors such as air, light and temperature [4].

Medicinal value has been found in thousands of species in India. Since ancient times it has been a practice to use several medicinal plants and its different parts to cure specific diseases [5]. Being valuable natural resources medicinal plants are considered safe drugs. These drugs have been tested for antimicrobial, biological, as well as hypoglycemic activity. These activities play a vital role in the world of modern medicine [6,7]. It is well known that even the most synthetic drugs have their origin from plant products [8]. There are two reasons behind rapid

Comparative Study of Adsorption of Red Gram Seed Husk for the Adsorption of Congo Red, Crystal Violet, and Methylene Blue from Aqueous Solution

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Abstract: Many industries such as paper, food, cosmetics, textiles etc. use dyes in order to color their products. The presence of Congo red, Crystal violet and Methylene blue dyes in water even at very low concentration is highly visible and undesirable. The degradation by-products of organic dyes have dangerous impacts on the environment. The ability of the low-cost materials viz. red gram seed husk (RGSH) powder to remove Methylene Blue (MB), Congo Red (CR), and Crystal Violet (CV), dyes in aqueous solution was studied by using batch adsorption process. Effect of contact time, adsorbent dosage (g/L), pH, and effect of temperature were studied in batch technique and results showed that amount of the dye adsorbed increases with increase in contact time and adsorbent dosage studied. The extent of adsorption was strongly depending on pH of solution, free energy of adsorption (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) changes were calculated. Equilibrium adsorption isotherms and kinetic were investigated. The experimental data were analyzed by the Langmuir and Freundlich models and the isotherm data fitted well to both Langmuir Freundlich isotherm. The kinetic data obtained were analyzed using a pseudo-first order and pseudo-second-order equation. The experimental data fitted very well the pseudo second-order kinetic model.

Key Word: Adsorption, red gram seedhusk, Dyes, Adsorption isotherm, Equilibrium kinetics, etc.

I. Introduction

Pollution caused by the textile wastewater is a common problem faced by many countries. The effluents from textile, leather, food processing, dyeing, cosmetics, paper, and dye manufacturing industries are important sources of dye pollution. Wastewaters from dyeing and finishing operations in the textile industry are generally high in both color and organic content. Color removal from textile effluents has been the target of great attention in the last few years, not only because of its potential toxicity, but mainly due to its visibility problems. Recent estimates indicate that approximately 12% of synthetic textile dyes used each year is lost during manufacture and processing operations and 20% of these lost dyes enter the environment through effluents that result from the treatment of industrial wastewaters. Many dyes and their break down products may be toxic for living organisms [1]. Dyes may be carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic. Additionally, it may also cause severe damage to human beings such as dysfunction of kidney, reproductive system, liver brain and central nervous system. The dyes are generally resistant to environmental conditions like light, effect of pH and microbial attack. The removal of dyes from industrial effluents in an economical way is a growing concern these days. There are various methods for the removal of dyes including sedimentation and flotation, membrane separation, coagulation, ion exchange and adsorption. The cost of operation is the main drawback of these techniques [2]. Among these methods, adsorption is a widely used for dye removal from wastewaters [3, 4]. Generally biological aerobic wastewater systems are not successful for decolorization of majority of dyes. Thus, the use of several low-cost adsorbents has been tested and used for the

KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDY OF REMOVAL OF CHROMIUM IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

The present study shows that the adsorbent husk powder derived from *Cajanus cajan* seed can be used as a potential adsorbent for the removal of Cr (VI) ions from aqueous solution. Batch adsorption studies were carried out as a function of contact time, adsorbent dosage, concentration of adsorbate, pH and temperature. Equilibrium was attained at 35 min. The amount of Cr (VI) ion adsorbed (mg/g) was found to be increase with increase in contact time, dosage, pH and concentration of adsorbate. The highest adsorption capacity was found to be 79.98 % which was obtained at 5 mg/L Cr (VI) ion concentration and 0.5 g/50 mL adsorbent dose. pH 7 was chosen as the optimum pH and better adsorption occurred at 306.5 K temperature. Equilibrium data fitted satisfactorily with Langmuir isotherm model whereas the adsorption kinetic data were evaluated by pseudo-second order kinetics. Based on the calculated thermodynamic parameters like enthalpy (ΔH), entropy (ΔS) and Gibbs free energy (ΔG). It is shows that the adsorption of Cr (VI) ion was spontaneous and exothermic process. The results demonstrated that *Cajanus cajan* seed husk (CCSH) have potential to be employed as the adsorbent for the adsorption of Cr (VI) metal ions from aqueous solution.

Keywords: Adsorption, Chromium, isotherms, kinetics, thermodynamic parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Many industries such as paper and pulp, paint and pigments, plastics, leather tanning and textile industries generate huge amount of colored effluent and considerable number of toxic metals. The excrete of such effluents causes toxicological and aesthetical problems. This also inhibits the sunlight penetration into the inland water surface and therefore, reduces photosynthetic activity of aquatic plants [1,2]. Rhodamine B and Cr (VI) are widely used in the above industries. It is harmful when it spiflicates by human beings and animals, and causes irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract [3, 4]. Moreover, its carcinogenicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, neurotoxicity and chronic toxicity towards humans and animals have been experimentally proven [5-7]. Thus, removal and remediation of this hexavalent chromium and dye from the industrial effluents is of significant environmental and commercial importance. Recently more contemplation was paid on biomass adsorbents due to its lower cost and higher adsorption capacity towards metals and dyes. It was reported that the adsorption capacity of the bio-adsorbent for metals and dyes could be improved greatly through chemical and physical modification [8-10]. However, literatures on the adsorption of Cr (VI) biomass-based adsorbents are scarce. In the present study, an investigation has been carried



Kinetic, Equilibrium Isotherm and Thermodynamic Study of Removal of Cu (II) Metal ions by Using Sarpagandha Leaves as Bio- adsorbent

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ABSTRACT:

The ability of Sarpagandha (*Rauwolfia Serpentine*) leaves powder (SLP) to adsorb copper (II) from aqueous solutions has been investigated through batch experiments. In this study, the effect of contact time, effect of temperature, effect of adsorption dose, pH and initial concentration of metal ion on the bio adsorbent capacities. Kinetics of adsorption and adsorption isotherms has been studied. The various thermodynamic parameters such as free energy of adsorption (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) changes were calculated. According to the experimental results, SLP is recommended as cheapest and easily available bio adsorbent to removal of toxic heavy metal ions from industrial wastewater.

Index Terms - Cu (II) metal ion, adsorption, isotherms, kinetics, thermodynamic parameters, Sarpagandha leaves powder.

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrial waste water may contain some toxic heavy metal ions like Cr, Pb, Co, Cu, Ni etc. the release of toxic heavy metal ions by various industries such as mining, electroplating, dyeing, metal processing leather tanning, cement, textile, and paint industries into the environment in quantities that pose to human health [1]. Copper metal is one of the highly toxic heavy metals essential to human life and health. Small quantities, the metal is ultimate in maintaining the health of an individual, whereas larger of the same is carcinogenic. Prolonged exposure to copper causes serious illness to human [2]. The permissible limit of Cu (II) in water is 2.5 mg/L [3]. Pulp and paper mills, fertilizers, petroleum refineries, basic steel works foundries, nonferrous metal works, motor vehicles, aircrafts plating and finishing are the major contributors of copper into the environment [4, 5]. Hence, the remedy of polluted water is the need of the hour. Ion-exchange, reverse-osmosis, electro-coagulation, chemical precipitation, neutralization and adsorption. These existing methods that are generally expensive leads to incomplete metal removal, high energy consumption and generation of toxic sludge. Utilization of low-cost adsorbents to eliminate toxic heavy metals was reported in recent years. These low-cost adsorbents include agricultural waste, domestic waste, industrial waste, forest trees [6], and many more sources.

The aim of this study was to remove the Cu metal ions from aqueous solution. The effect of various parameters such as adsorbent dose, initial metal ion concentration, contact time, pH of solution and temperature on metal ion adsorption were investigated. Various low-cost adsorbents are used for rice husk [7], wheat shell [8], teak leaves [9], seed and seed shell of mango [10], gram seed husk [11], bajra powder [12], etc. which were used to remove heavy metal ions from wastewater. The present study under taken to evaluate the efficiency of Sarpagandha leaves powder. (SLP) for adsorption of Cu (II) metal ions in aqueous solution in addition to estimate the optimum adsorption condition and the suitable adsorption isotherms with their related conditions.

In the present paper, Sarpagandha leaves powder. (SLP) as bio-adsorbent to the adsorption of Cu (II) metal ions from aqueous solutions, kinetics of adsorption equilibrium and thermodynamic studies were studied.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Preparation of adsorbent:

The low-cost agricultural adsorbents were prepared from leaves of *Rauwolfia serpentine* (Sarpagandha) shrub was used. This adsorbent was used without any chemical- treatment for adsorption of heavy metal ions as well as organic dyes.

The mature and fresh leaves of *Rauwolfia serpentine* (Sarpagandha) shrub were collected from college campus and washed thoroughly by distilled water before drying to remove any dust then dried in shadow region [13]. The dried leaves were grinded to fine powder [14]. The homogeneous powder was obtained by passing through mesh of desired particle size (40 – 70 μm). The homogeneous fine powder adsorbent was stored in an air tight container for the adsorption study for further experiments.

Tamarindus Indica: An Important Medicinal Plants

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Abstract - Tamarindus indica is a plant that can be used traditionally in wound healing, snake bite, abdominal pain, colds, inflammations, diarrhea, helminth infections and fever. It may also play a role as antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and effects on the control of satiety, playing a potential role in the treatment or prevention of obesity and other chronic diseases. These effects are probably due to the presence of polyphenols Tamarindus indicus includes a variety of bioactive compounds in the leaves, seeds, bark, pulp, and flowers with beneficial effects to human health and the possibility of application in the pharmaceutical industry.

Index Terms - Tamarindus indica, antioxidant, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal medicine plays a powerful part in both traditional and modern system of medicine. In India due to its tropical weather, it is blessed with rich heritage of plant kingdom [1]. The phytochemical is naturally occurring, biologically active chemical compounds in plants, phytochemicals carotenoids, flavonoids, and polyphenols. The most important of the bioactive contains of plants are alkaloids, phenols, terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, tannins, protein, steroids, lipids, and amino acid compared many of the indigenous medicines plant are used as spices and food plant. Tamarind is especially useful for managing pain and inflammation on joints. It has been seen that leaves as well as pulp crushed and applied on swollen joints provides great relief and reduces inflammation. Tamarind used for treating sore throat. It is either gargled or drunk as tamarind juice to help relief pain and discomfort of sore throats [2-3]. In Northern Nigeria, the fresh stem bark and leaves are used as decoction variegated with potash for the treatment of stomach disorder, general body pain, jaundice, yellow fever and as a blood tonic and skin cleanser [4]. Various parts have been expansively studied in terms of the pharmacological activity potent antibacterial, antifungal, hypoglycemic, cholesterol emic [5],

hypolipidemic, antioxidant [6], antihepatotoxic, anti-inflammatory [7], and antidiabetic [8] properties. The phytochemicals study in the human system due to their therapeutic properties cure many ailments which cannot be cured by the modern drugs [9]. This may help to advance safer antimicrobial drugs [10]. Flowers are in bunches, yellow in color and boat-shaped [10], seeds are reddish brown, thick [11], bark of the trunk is scaly; leaves are paripinnate and 15 cm in length [12].

Taxonomical classification [13]

Kingdom	:	Plantae
Phylum	:	Spermatophyte
Class	:	Angiosperm
Sub class	:	Dicotyledon
Family	:	Leguminosae
Subfamily	:	Caesalpinaceae
Genus	:	<i>Tamarindus</i>
Species	:	<i>indica</i>

Vernacular name [14]

Hindi	:	<i>Ambli, Imlii</i>
English	:	<i>Indian date, sweet tamarind</i>
Afrikaans	:	<i>Tamarindo</i>
Arabic	:	<i>Aradeib, Tamar el hindi.</i>
Burmese	:	<i>Ma gyi, Ma jee pen.</i>
Chinese	:	<i>Da ma lin, Luo huang zi.</i>
Danish	:	<i>Tamarind</i>
Philippines	:	<i>Sampaloc</i>
Estonian	:	<i>Tamarindipuu.</i>
Greek	:	<i>Tamarin</i>
Japanese	:	<i>Tamarindo</i>
Srilanka	:	<i>Sinhala</i>

Properties of Tamarindus indica:

Literature brings several studies about tamarind compounds and its effects. Table:1 shows some properties of this plant, the part that are used and the active components present in it [15].

Adsorption Studies of Dyes from Aqueous Solution by Low-cost Bio-adsorbents: A Review

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Abstract: Toxic, carcinogenic, and create hazardous impact on ecosystem. but use of synthetic dyes is convenient. because preparation of natural dyes is costly, time consuming, and complicated as compare to synthetic dyes. These synthetic dyes used in industries like pulp, paper, paints, plastic, cosmetic, medicine, rubber, food etc. waste water coming out from such industries contain synthetic dyes. for removal of such synthetic dyes from waste water researchers use many techniques in this review article we discuss limitations of this techniques [4] out of that technique's adsorption technique is low-cost, simple, ecofriendly technique. But some adsorbents like CAC and CAA require high investment. To avoid this problem bio-adsorbents used as adsorbents. Plant biomass like rice husk, sawdust, dried, leaves, bark, root, seeds, are used as a bio adsorbent which are show superior adsorption capacity towards dyes. Treated and untreated powder of dried leaves shows significant adsorption capacity for dyes. The main intention of this review article is study of effect of temperature and contact time on various plant derived bio-adsorbent.

Key Word: Synthetic dyes, waste water, adsorption capacity, removal efficiency, temperature, contact time.

I. Introduction

From ancient time we use dyes for coloring the various materials. Until 1856 whole world used natural dyes which are obtained from plant or animal. For example, Cochineal dye, cochineal dye has bright red in color and this dye obtained from cochineal insect. About 7000 insects use to prepare one pound this dye. Tyrian purple, Tyrian purple dye has purple in color and this dye obtained from sea mollusk. About 12,000 sea mollusks use to prepare 1 gm of this dye. Indigo dye is obtained from indigo plant biomass it requires several weeks for preparation. Because of this tedious and costly method used in preparation of natural dyes were used by only rich people. In 1856 Sir William Henry Perkin discovered first synthetic dye named as 'Mauveine' and this discovery responsible for modern pulp, plastic, paint, paper, textile, cosmetic, food, medicine industries. Synthetic dyes are cheaper to produce bright, easily apply, fast color because of this properties in every field like paint, paper, pulp, plastic, paint, textile, food, medicine rubber, leather industries use synthetic dyes [1]. This is doubtless synthetic dyes are responsible for today's colorful world but chemicals used to prepare synthetic dyes are carcinogenic, toxic, and shows hazardous impact on health. Waste water generated in industries like pulp, paint, paper, plastic, rubber, cosmetic, leather, food, medicine contaminated by such chemicals. If this waste water directly discharges in water bodies without any water treatment cause huge amount of water pollution. Because these industries are highly water consumer industries. Thus, color removal from waste water is one of the difficult tasks facing by such industries to control water pollution. To overcome such problems researchers, use various

A Review of *MitragynaParvifolia* (Roxb) Korth – An Important Medicinal Plant

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Abstract: Herbal plants are potent in curing various diseases from common cold to dreaded diseases like variety of cancers as they have comparatively lesser side effects than synthetic drugs. Corona-virus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has identified and experimented many drugs in its management and these agents included both new and old drugs. *MitragynaParvifolia* (Roxb.) korth popularly known as kaim, is a deciduous traditional medicinal plant belongs to genus Rubiaceae. It is a true kadamba. *MitragynaParvifolia* is one of the medicinal plants considered for repurposing in the management of covid-19 because it is crucially significant as it contains rich fraction of alkaloids. *MitragynaParvifolia* is crucially significant as it has largest number of phytochemicals (such as alkaloids, flavanoids, tannins, glycosides, carbohydrates, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, phytosterols, triterpenes, triterpenoids, saponins, indole alkaloids etc.) and Secondary metabolites (viz. quinolic acid, quinovic acid, β -sitosterol, methyl acetate, pyroligenous acid, scopoletine, therophylline, daucosterol, cadambagenic acid, cadamine, cadambine, isocadambine, isodihydrocadambine etc.) In Ayurveda medicinal effect of kadamba is described in different sunhitas like Charak Samhita, Sushrutasamhita, Ashtanga hridaya, Haritsamhita, Chakardatta etc. Kadamba is used as antihepatotoxic, antibacterial, antimalarial, antimicrobial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anti-oxidant wound healing activities, diuretic and laxative. Antiarthritic, Anticonvulsant, Anthelmintic, antinociceptive, Antiproliferative activity. *MitragynaParvifolia* plant extract also possess Antifungal, Antidiarrheal, Antiviral activity leads to the development of potent antiviral drug, which can be safer, cost effective and can be used in the Medical field in promoting rural development and prosperity.

Key Word: *MitragynaParvifolia*, Traditional medicinal plant, Phytochemical constituent, Pharmacological Activity.

I. Introduction

MitragynaParvifolia is commonly known as kadamba or kaim belongs to family Rubiaceae [1] It is an ornamental tree use for their fine timber throughout the area where they grow. It has potential role of traditional medicinal plants for the treatment of various ailments of ancient times and several viral infections focusing on Covid-19. *MitragynaParvifolia* have largely contributed to the treatment of several human diseases and different phytoconstituents have been previously described to impede the replication of numerous viruses. Plant crude contains several metabolites and it is extremely crucial to identify which component make it potential candidate for an effective antiviral drug. Different antiviral compounds of plants including alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, peptides, Lignans, polysaccharides, polyacetylenes effective against different targets of viruses such as DNA, RNA, genomes, membranes, the replication process and ribosomal activity. [2,3,4] Kadamba is a miraculous tree having enormous Pharmacological implication. [5] India is largest Producer of Ayurvedic medicinal herbs in the World due to which it is often called as botanical paradise. The genus *mitragyna* is a short genus comprising of 10 species.

A Review on some Medicinal plants

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Introduction

Plants have been associated with the human health from time immemorial and they are the important sources of medicines since the dawn of human civilization. In spite of tremendous development in the field of allopathic medicines during 20th century, plants still remain one of the major sources of drugs in modern as well as in traditional systems of medicine. In India, phytochemicals, as well as medicinal plants, have remained the most abundant source of health care and life improvement since very long [1]. India is the richest source of traditional herbal plants with their prescriptions. In India, Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medico-therapeutics are playing a very important role in the society since ancient time. Ayurveda is approximately 5000 years old and predominantly uses phytochemicals in their preparations and formulations. Now in modern era, about 24%–27% drugs are derived from the plant sources. Several synthetic drugs also have been developed as the analogs /prototype of the natural phytochemicals, which serve as lead compounds for these synthetic drugs [2]. Phytochemicals are classified as primary and secondary constituents, depending on their role in plant metabolism. Primary constituents (metabolites) include common sugar, amino acids, protein, chlorophyll etc. Secondary constituents are the remaining plant chemicals such as alkaloids, terpenes, flavonoids, lignans, plant steroids, curcumin's, saponins, phenolics, flavonoids and glucosides. Nearly one third of the pharmaceuticals are plant origin. Plants derived compounds are playing an important role in the development of several clinically useful medicines. Secondary metabolites or phytochemical content have pharmacological activities such as antioxidative, antiallergic, anticarcinogenic, they protect cells from the damage caused by free radicals [3].

Experimental Technique

Geographical Distribution:

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Abstract: Plants have been one of the important sources of medicines, since the beginning of human civilization. Plant based medicines, food supplements, health products, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals are in the great demand these days. Nuni is the commercial name for *Morinda tinctoria* (L), which belongs to the family Rubiaceae. It is used in the treatment of various diseases. Different parts of *Morinda tinctoria* (L) such as roots, fruits and leaves are used as an astringent, deobstruent in the treatment of illness such as cancer, gout, arthritis, heart diseases and gastric ulcer, etc. The ashes of *Morinda tinctoria* (L) leaves act as biosorbents which controls ammonia pollution in waste waters. This study was carried out to evaluate the phytochemical and potential antimicrobial activity against five bacterial strains namely *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *B. megaterium* by agar cup assay method. The acetone leaf extracts of *Morinda tinctoria* was proved to be highly antibacterial activity as compared to other extract. Due to rich source of primary and secondary metabolites *Morinda tinctoria* exhibiting the antimicrobial activity. *Morinda tinctoria* evaluated for nickel, copper, cobalt and iron content. It shows 20.0 ppm of nickel, 82.6 ppm of copper, 4.1 ppm of cobalt and 8154.9 ppm of iron. Also, UV-Visible and FTIR of this different extract has been done.

Key Word: *Morinda tinctoria*, Phytochemical analysis, Antimicrobial Activity, Metal content, Spectral study.

Introduction

India is known for its rich diversity of medicinal plants and from ancient times these plants have been utilized as therapeutic agents [1]. Many bioactive compounds and medicinal power are possessed by the medicinal plants. Bioactive compounds and medicinal power have great pharmacological significance it depends on phytochemical constituents. 119 secondary metabolites were identified by the researchers that are isolated from the plants being used as drugs globally. More than 80% of the world's population has been using the traditional medicines as primary health care needs [2]. Different valuable chemical components like phthalides, terpenoids, aromatic compounds, alkynes, alkaloids, sterols, fatty acids, tannins, anthocyanin, phenylpropanoids, essential oils, polysaccharides and phenolic compounds etc are included in natural products. They also have significant antioxidant activity [3]. Apart from their role of health benefactors, antioxidants are added in foods to prevent or delay oxidation of food, initiated by free radicals formed during their exposure to environmental factors such as air, light and temperature [4].

Medicinal value has been found in thousands of species in India. Since ancient times it has been a practice to use several medicinal plants and its different parts to cure specific diseases [5]. Being valuable natural resources medicinal plants are considered safe drugs. These drugs have been tested for antimicrobial, biological, as well as hypoglycemic activity. These activities play a vital role in the world of modern medicine [6,7]. It is well known that even the most synthetic drugs have their origin from plant products [8]. There are two reasons behind rapid

Comparative Study of Adsorption of Red Gram Seed Husk for the Adsorption of Congo Red, Crystal Violet, and Methylene Blue from Aqueous Solution

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Abstract: Many industries such as paper, food, cosmetics, textiles etc. use dyes in order to color their products. The presence of Congo red, Crystal violet and Methylene blue dyes in water even at very low concentration is highly visible and undesirable. The degradation by-products of organic dyes have dangerous impacts on the environment. The ability of the low-cost materials viz. red gram seed husk (RGSH) powder to remove Methylene Blue (MB), Congo Red (CR), and Crystal Violet (CV), dyes in aqueous solution was studied by using batch adsorption process. Effect of contact time, adsorbent dosage (g/L), pH, and effect of temperature were studied in batch technique and results showed that amount of the dye adsorbed increases with increase in contact time and adsorbent dosage studied. The extent of adsorption was strongly depending on pH of solution, free energy of adsorption (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) changes were calculated. Equilibrium adsorption isotherms and kinetic were investigated. The experimental data were analyzed by the Langmuir and Freundlich models and the isotherm data fitted well to both Langmuir Freundlich isotherm. The kinetic data obtained were analyzed using a pseudo-first order and pseudo-second-order equation. The experimental data fitted very well the pseudo second-order kinetic model.

Key Word: Adsorption, red gram seedhusk, Dyes, Adsorption isotherm, Equilibrium kinetics, etc.

I. Introduction

Pollution caused by the textile wastewater is a common problem faced by many countries. The effluents from textile, leather, food processing, dyeing, cosmetics, paper, and dye manufacturing industries are important sources of dye pollution. Wastewaters from dyeing and finishing operations in the textile industry are generally high in both color and organic content. Color removal from textile effluents has been the target of great attention in the last few years, not only because of its potential toxicity, but mainly due to its visibility problems. Recent estimates indicate that approximately 12% of synthetic textile dyes used each year is lost during manufacture and processing operations and 20% of these lost dyes enter the environment through effluents that result from the treatment of industrial wastewaters. Many dyes and their break down products may be toxic for living organisms [1]. Dyes may be carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic. Additionally, it may also cause severe damage to human beings such as dysfunction of kidney, reproductive system, liver brain and central nervous system. The dyes are generally resistant to environmental conditions like light, effect of pH and microbial attack. The removal of dyes from industrial effluents in an economical way is a growing concern these days. There are various methods for the removal of dyes including sedimentation and flotation, membrane separation, coagulation, ion exchange and adsorption. The cost of operation is the main drawback of these techniques [2]. Among these methods, adsorption is a widely used for dye removal from wastewaters [3, 4]. Generally biological aerobic wastewater systems are not successful for decolorization of majority of dyes. Thus, the use of several low-cost adsorbents has been tested and used for the

KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDY OF REMOVAL OF CHROMIUM IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

The present study shows that the adsorbent husk powder derived from *Cajanus cajan* seed can be used as a potential adsorbent for the removal of Cr (VI) ions from aqueous solution. Batch adsorption studies were carried out as a function of contact time, adsorbent dosage, concentration of adsorbate, pH and temperature. Equilibrium was attained at 35 min. The amount of Cr (VI) ion adsorbed (mg/g) was found to be increase with increase in contact time, dosage, pH and concentration of adsorbate. The highest adsorption capacity was found to be 79.98 % which was obtained at 5 mg/L Cr (VI) ion concentration and 0.5 g/50 mL adsorbent dose. pH 7 was chosen as the optimum pH and better adsorption occurred at 306.5 K temperature. Equilibrium data fitted satisfactorily with Langmuir isotherm model whereas the adsorption kinetic data were evaluated by pseudo-second order kinetics. Based on the calculated thermodynamic parameters like enthalpy (ΔH), entropy (ΔS) and Gibbs free energy (ΔG). It is shows that the adsorption of Cr (VI) ion was spontaneous and exothermic process. The results demonstrated that *Cajanus cajan* seed husk (CCSH) have potential to be employed as the adsorbent for the adsorption of Cr (VI) metal ions from aqueous solution.

Keywords: Adsorption, Chromium, isotherms, kinetics, thermodynamic parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Many industries such as paper and pulp, paint and pigments, plastics, leather tanning and textile industries generate huge amount of colored effluent and considerable number of toxic metals. The excrete of such effluents causes toxicological and aesthetical problems. This also inhibits the sunlight penetration into the inland water surface and therefore, reduces photosynthetic activity of aquatic plants [1,2]. Rhodamine B and Cr (VI) are widely used in the above industries. It is harmful when it spiflicates by human beings and animals, and causes irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract [3, 4]. Moreover, its carcinogenicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, neurotoxicity and chronic toxicity towards humans and animals have been experimentally proven [5-7]. Thus, removal and remediation of this hexavalent chromium and dye from the industrial effluents is of significant environmental and commercial importance. Recently more contemplation was paid on biomass adsorbents due to its lower cost and higher adsorption capacity towards metals and dyes. It was reported that the adsorption capacity of the bio-adsorbent for metals and dyes could be improved greatly through chemical and physical modification [8-10]. However, literatures on the adsorption of Cr (VI) biomass-based adsorbents are scarce. In the present study, an investigation has been carried



Kinetic, Equilibrium Isotherm and Thermodynamic Study of Removal of Cu (II) Metal ions by Using Sarpagandha Leaves as Bio- adsorbent

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ABSTRACT:

The ability of Sarpagandha (*Rauwolfia Serpentine*) leaves powder (SLP) to adsorb copper (II) from aqueous solutions has been investigated through batch experiments. In this study, the effect of contact time, effect of temperature, effect of adsorption dose, pH and initial concentration of metal ion on the bio adsorbent capacities. Kinetics of adsorption and adsorption isotherms has been studied. The various thermodynamic parameters such as free energy of adsorption (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°) changes were calculated. According to the experimental results, SLP is recommended as cheapest and easily available bio adsorbent to removal of toxic heavy metal ions from industrial wastewater.

Index Terms - Cu (II) metal ion, adsorption, isotherms, kinetics, thermodynamic parameters, Sarpagandha leaves powder.

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrial waste water may contain some toxic heavy metal ions like Cr, Pb, Co, Cu, Ni etc. the release of toxic heavy metal ions by various industries such as mining, electroplating, dyeing, metal processing leather tanning, cement, textile, and paint industries into the environment in quantities that pose to human health [1]. Copper metal is one of the highly toxic heavy metals essential to human life and health. Small quantities, the metal is ultimate in maintaining the health of an individual, whereas larger of the same is carcinogenic. Prolonged exposure to copper causes serious illness to human [2]. The permissible limit of Cu (II) in water is 2.5 mg/L [3]. Pulp and paper mills, fertilizers, petroleum refineries, basic steel works foundries, nonferrous metal works, motor vehicles, aircrafts plating and finishing are the major contributors of copper into the environment [4, 5]. Hence, the remedy of polluted water is the need of the hour. Ion-exchange, reverse-osmosis, electro-coagulation, chemical precipitation, neutralization and adsorption. These existing methods that are generally expensive leads to incomplete metal removal, high energy consumption and generation of toxic sludge. Utilization of low-cost adsorbents to eliminate toxic heavy metals was reported in recent years. These low-cost adsorbents include agricultural waste, domestic waste, industrial waste, forest trees [6], and many more sources.

The aim of this study was to remove the Cu metal ions from aqueous solution. The effect of various parameters such as adsorbent dose, initial metal ion concentration, contact time, pH of solution and temperature on metal ion adsorption were investigated. Various low-cost adsorbents are used for rice husk [7], wheat shell [8], teak leaves [9], seed and seed shell of mango [10], gram seed husk [11], bajra powder [12], etc. which were used to remove heavy metal ions from wastewater. The present study under taken to evaluate the efficiency of Sarpagandha leaves powder. (SLP) for adsorption of Cu (II) metal ions in aqueous solution in addition to estimate the optimum adsorption condition and the suitable adsorption isotherms with their related conditions.

In the present paper, Sarpagandha leaves powder. (SLP) as bio-adsorbent to the adsorption of Cu (II) metal ions from aqueous solutions, kinetics of adsorption equilibrium and thermodynamic studies were studied.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Preparation of adsorbent:

The low-cost agricultural adsorbents were prepared from leaves of *Rauwolfia serpentine* (Sarpagandha) shrub was used. This adsorbent was used without any chemical- treatment for adsorption of heavy metal ions as well as organic dyes.

The mature and fresh leaves of *Rauwolfia serpentine* (Sarpagandha) shrub were collected from college campus and washed thoroughly by distilled water before drying to remove any dust then dried in shadow region [13]. The dried leaves were grinded to fine powder [14]. The homogeneous powder was obtained by passing through mesh of desired particle size (40 – 70 μm). The homogeneous fine powder adsorbent was stored in an air tight container for the adsorption study for further experiments.

Tamarindus Indica: An Important Medicinal Plants

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Abstract - Tamarindus indica is a plant that can be used traditionally in wound healing, snake bite, abdominal pain, colds, inflammations, diarrhea, helminth infections and fever. It may also play a role as antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and effects on the control of satiety, playing a potential role in the treatment or prevention of obesity and other chronic diseases. These effects are probably due to the presence of polyphenols Tamarindus indicus includes a variety of bioactive compounds in the leaves, seeds, bark, pulp, and flowers with beneficial effects to human health and the possibility of application in the pharmaceutical industry.

Index Terms - Tamarindus indica, antioxidant, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal medicine plays a powerful part in both traditional and modern system of medicine. In India due to its tropical weather, it is blessed with rich heritage of plant kingdom [1]. The phytochemical is naturally occurring, biologically active chemical compounds in plants, phytochemicals carotenoids, flavonoids, and polyphenols. The most important of the bioactive contains of plants are alkaloids, phenols, terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, tannins, protein, steroids, lipids, and amino acid compared many of the indigenous medicines plant are used as spices and food plant. Tamarind is especially useful for managing pain and inflammation on joints. It has been seen that leaves as well as pulp crushed and applied on swollen joints provides great relief and reduces inflammation. Tamarind used for treating sore throat. It is either gargled or drunk as tamarind juice to help relief pain and discomfort of sore throats [2-3]. In Northern Nigeria, the fresh stem bark and leaves are used as decoction variegated with potash for the treatment of stomach disorder, general body pain, jaundice, yellow fever and as a blood tonic and skin cleanser [4]. Various parts have been expansively studied in terms of the pharmacological activity potent antibacterial, antifungal, hypoglycemic, cholesterol emic [5],

hypolipidemic, antioxidant [6], antihepatotoxic, anti-inflammatory [7], and antidiabetic [8] properties. The phytochemicals study in the human system due to their therapeutic properties cure many ailments which cannot be cured by the modern drugs [9]. This may help to advance safer antimicrobial drugs [10]. Flowers are in bunches, yellow in color and boat-shaped [10], seeds are reddish brown, thick [11], bark of the trunk is scaly; leaves are paripinnate and 15 cm in length [12].

Taxonomical classification [13]

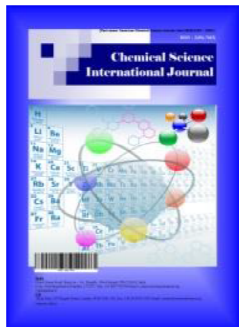
Kingdom	:	Plantae
Phylum	:	Spermatophyte
Class	:	Angiosperm
Sub class	:	Dicotyledon
Family	:	Leguminosae
Subfamily	:	Caesalpinaceae
Genus	:	<i>Tamarindus</i>
Species	:	<i>indica</i>

Vernacular name [14]

Hindi	:	<i>Ambli, Imlii</i>
English	:	<i>Indian date, sweet tamarind</i>
Afrikaans	:	<i>Tamarindo</i>
Arabic	:	<i>Aradeib, Tamar el hindi.</i>
Burmese	:	<i>Ma gyi, Ma jee pen.</i>
Chinese	:	<i>Da ma lin, Luo huang zi.</i>
Danish	:	<i>Tamarind</i>
Philippines	:	<i>Sampaloc</i>
Estonian	:	<i>Tamarindipuu.</i>
Greek	:	<i>Tamarin</i>
Japanese	:	<i>Tamarindo</i>
Srilanka	:	<i>Sinhala</i>

Properties of Tamarindus indica:

Literature brings several studies about tamarind compounds and its effects. Table:1 shows some properties of this plant, the part that are used and the active components present in it [15].



Antioxidant Potential and GC-MS Analysis of *Abrus precatorius* Linn Leaves Ethanol Extract

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The aim of present study to evaluate the antioxidant potential of *Abrus precatorius* Linn leaves ethanol extract containing bioactive compounds on free radical scavenger using DPPH. Ethanol extract of *Abrus precatorius* Linn leaves was subjected to preliminary phytochemical screening and fraction of extract was detected by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry analysis.

Methodology and Results: GC-MS analysis of ethanol leaves extract was carried out on Shimadzu GC-MS model number QP 2010S and revealed the presence of 18 phytochemical compounds, with mome inositol as a dominant component. Antioxidant potential of leaves ethanol extract was evaluated using DPPH free radical scavenging assay at five different doses as 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 µg/mL and showed significant DPPH free radical scavenging potential with the IC₅₀ value of 33.37 µg/mL. The bioautography of extract showed that fractions with the most prominent antioxidant potential tended to contain secondary metabolites reported in preliminary phytochemical screening such as alkaloids, carbohydrates, protein and amino acids, glycoside, tannins, flavonoids, triterpenoids and phenolic compounds. The results evaluate and justify the traditional relevance of *Abrus precatorius* Linn leaves ethanol extract for free radical scavenging potential as a antioxidant and can be used as a lead for the isolation of the antioxidant bioactive chemical constituents in further study.

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Assessment of Bioactive Phytochemicals with GC-MS Analysis Technique and Antioxidant Activity of *Ziziphus mauritiana* L. Leaves

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess phytochemicals with GC-MS analysis technique and antioxidant activity of *Ziziphus mauritiana* L. plant leaves ethanol extract by using DPPH *in vitro* system. GC-MS analysis of ethanol extract were reported seven peaks of phytochemicals as 4-Iodo-2-Methyl-1-Butene, 3,5-Bis(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-Phenol, Neophytadiene, 2-Decen-1-ol, 6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-Dimethyl-, Propanoate, 3,7,11,15-Tetramethyl-2-Hexadecen-1-ol and Squalene. The provided evidence of results concluded that the ethanol extract of *Ziziphus mauritiana* L. leaves are potential sources of natural bioactive phytochemicals and showed significant growth inhibition *in vitro* antioxidant activity with their IC₅₀ value 41.90±0.03 µg/mL. Therefore, bioactive phytochemicals reported in *Ziziphus mauritiana* L. medicinal plant leaves ethanol extract were responsible for effective antioxidant properties with significant advantages to human health.

Keywords: *Ziziphus mauritiana* L., ethanol extract, GC-MS, DPPH, Antioxidant.

INTRODUCTION

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 [1]. These different type of pathological disorders such as cancer, cataracts, chronic inflammation as well as diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular and neurodegenerative diseases believed to be associated with oxidative stress [2-3]. Artificially Synthesized antioxidants have been widely used for treatment the pathological conditions. The regular use of these synthetic antioxidants in food preparations have been questioned due to potential health risks, toxicity and carcinogenicity [4-5]. Majority of the diseases today are due to the shift in the balance of the pro-oxidant





'Thiazolo Pyrimidinone' as a Versatile Nucleus in Pharmaceutical Field

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ABSTRACT

Bacterial and fungal infections represent one of the most prevalent health problems that cause functional disability, leading to lifestyle sacrifice and further complications. Upcoming needs for the clinical drugs candidates for the improvement signifies an exciting and challenging approach to improve the clinical efficacy of current drugs in the development of new therapeutic approaches. The synthesis of fused pyrimidinones and their evaluation against antibacterial and antifungal therapeutic area displayed decent antibacterial and antifungal profiles. The compounds of thiazolo pyrimidinones are considered as a promising class of bioactive heterocyclic compound having a wide range of biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, Anti- hypertensive, antibiofilm, antiviral, antioxidant, antitumor, anti-HIV, calcium channel blocking, antitubercular.

Keywords: Pyrimidinones, Therapeutic, Antibacterial, Bioactive, Antioxidant.

I. INTRODUCTION

Heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen or sulphur as a heteroatom have been described for their biological activity against various micro-organisms. Indole unit is the key building block for a variety of compounds which have important roles in the functions of biologically significant molecules. Introduction of different groups to the modified indole structure can produce a series of compounds with numerous activities. Various 3-substituted indoles had been used as starting materials for the synthesis of a number of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and perfumes. Also 3-substituted indole derivatives possess various types of broad spectrum's biological activities such as anti-microbial, antitumor, analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities [1,2]. Moreover the substitution at the 3-position of the indole ring can take place by

Prevalence of Helminthosporium Spores over Sunflower Fields

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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, from 5th July to 30th September 2016 for first Kharif season and from 1st July to 30th September 2017 for second Kharif season. The present paper deals with airborne concentration of Helminthosporium spores over sunflower fields. The concentration of airborne Helminthosporium spores was assessed and the roles of the metrological parameters over the spore concentration were discussed. The spore concentration was maximum (8540/m³ and 10221/m³ of air) in the month of September 2016 and September 2017 during first and second Kharif season respectively.

Keywords: Aerobiology, Helminthosporium, Air Sampler, Sunflower field.

I. 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 etc. The aim of present study was to find out the atmospheric concentration of *Helminthosporium* 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.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present investigation an exploration of airborne spores of *Helminthosporium* (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. 5th July to 30th September 2016 for first Kharif season and from 1st July to 30th September 2017 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.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Spores obclavate to cylindrical, slightly curved or bent, apex somewhat rounded, sub-hyaline to dark brown, with three or many pseudosepta, with prominent basal scars, 35-95x11-18 μ m long. Spores occurred continuously. The spores contributed 3.86% and 4.59% during first and second Kharif season respectively. The maximum monthly mean concentration (8540/ m^3 and 10221/ m^3 of air) was recorded in the month of September 2016 and September 2017 during first and second Kharif season respectively. The maximum daily mean concentration (370/ m^3 and 1135/ m^3) was recorded on 25th September 2016 and 9th September 2017 during first and second Kharif season respectively.

Kramer et al. (1959), recorded 0.3% spores at Kansas. Kramer and Pady (1960) at Kansas reported these spores more frequently during growing season. Dransfield (1966) in Samaru reported these spores with 0.85% with maximum incidence in the air between September and November months. In Hong Kong, Turner (1900)

recorded 0.2% spores. Kulkarni (1971) at Aurangabad reported 2.83% spores. Gaikwad (1974) at Ahmednagar, reported 9.38%, Kamal and Singh (1975) also reported two species of *Helminthosporium* at Gorakhpur. Pande (1976), Tilak and Bhalke (1978), Verma (1979), Shastri (1981), Saibaba (1982), Patil (1983), Venugopalachari (1986), Ramakrishna Reddy (1987), Minhaj (1988), Meghraj (1989), Vaidya (1990), Ahuja (1992), Patil (1992), Zahid (1994), Thite (1998) and Pawar (1998), Tuljaputkar (2000) and Garje (2000) also recorded these spores from airspora at Aurangabad. Mali (2002) and Banswadkar (2002) also reported these spores at Kada and Udgir respectively. Gopan (2004) and Pathare (2004) reported these spores over sunflower fields at Beed and Kada respectively. 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.

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND *IN VITRO* ANTILITHIATIC POTENTIAL OF BIOFLAVONOIDS FRACTIONATED FROM *PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI* SEED

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ABSTRACT

Kidney stone (Lithiasis) is the formation of calculi or urinary stone which is a concretion of material mainly mineral salts in any part of the body. One of the major causes of acute and chronic renal failure is lithiasis (Stone formation) which includes both nephrolithiasis (stone formation in the kidney) and urolithiasis (stone formation in the ureter or bladder or both). Of many types of stones that are formed, the most common are calcium oxalate. The formation of such concretion encompasses several physicochemical events beginning with crystal nucleation, growth, aggregation, and ending by retention within urinary tract. The present study is to reveal the in vitro antilithiatic activity of Phyllanthus niruri (Fam: Phyllanthaceae) seeds and its chemical characterization. Phyllanthus niruri (Fam: Phyllanthaceae) is a widespread tropical plant commonly known as stone breaker. It is a plant used for the treatment of kidney stone by tribal people. The seeds of this plant are suggested for the patients of the kidney stone. From this project it can be concluded that the phenolic compounds isolated from seed extract is able to inhibit CaC₂O₄ crystallization in vitro and thus it can be confirmed to have antilithiatic property.

KEYWORDS: *Lithiasis, calculi, urinary stone, nephrolithiasis, urolithiasis, nucleation, aggregation.*

INTRODUCTION

In developing country, about 80% of population use traditional medicine against primary medical problem. In past decade, research in plant sciences is of interest. Due to the development in technology new tools are innovated; which results in novel drugs, isolated and synthesized from plant origin. There is necessary to complete evaluation of medicinal plants used in folk medicine, it could be lead to advanced drug discovery. Now a days the trend of characterization of such green medicine is underutilized, which is safe and more dependable. [1]. Urolithiasis is characterized by the formation of a stone in the kidneys or urinary tracts. A large number of people, nearly 4–15% of the human populations are suffering from urinary stone problem all over the globe [2]. The crystals of calcium oxalate (CaOx) are the primary constituent of more than 60% of the majority of human kidney stones; they exist in the form of CaOx monohydrate (COM) and CaOx dihydrate (COD) [3].

Nucleation, crystal growth, crystal aggregation and crystal retention are the major steps for pathogenesis of calcium oxalate stone formation. The stone formation requires supersaturated urine. Supersaturation also depends on urinary pH, ionic strength, solute concentration and complexations [4]. There is no satisfactory drug being used in clinical therapy for removal of stone, in spite it is done by shock wave lithotripsy which is prohibitively costly and recurrence [5]. Thus a drug for the prevention of this disease or its recurrence would be of great interest. *Phyllanthus niruri* Linn. (Bhuiamla) has occupied an important place in Indian culture and folk medicines. It has been used in all most all the traditional systems of medicine viz., *Ayurveda*, *Unani* and *Sidha*. From the ancient time the tribal and rural people of our country commonly used this herb in treating various disorders. *P. niruri* has also been used traditionally for treating liver problems like hepatitis, elimination of mucous, kidney stones and diuretic problems [6,7,8]. Keeping above knowledge in the mind, current study was done to find out the stone formation inhibitor effect and stone dissolving effect of bioflavonoids and identification of bioactive molecule fractionated from *P. niruri* seeds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection and identification of the plant species: Collection of the *Phyllanthus niruri* seeds was done from forest area of Sangamner tehsil. Identification of plant was done in Department of Botany, Sangamner College, Sangamner by using Flora of Maharashtra.



Extraction and fractionation: Collected seeds of the plant will be shade dried for 15 days and grind to fine powder. Hydromethanolic extract will be prepared by maceration technique. The Phenols will be isolated using standard fractionation method. Each of the fraction will be filtered through four layers of gauze, and then filtrates will be passed through a Whatman No. 1 filter paper. The resulting double filtrates were then concentrated in a rotary evaporator.

Phytochemical Screening: The seed powder was used for the preliminary phytochemical screening for the identification of the various classes of active chemical constituents, using standard prescribed methods [9,10]. The positive tests were noted as weak (+), moderate (++), strong (+++) and absent (-).

Alkaloids: 1ml of the seed powder filtrate was mixed with 2 ml of Dragendoff's reagent; a turbid orange colour indicated the presence of alkaloids. The confirmation test was done using Mayer's reagent; a yellow precipitate indicated the presence of the alkaloids.

Tannins: 1 ml of the filtrate was mixed with 2 ml of FeCl_3 ; a dark green colour indicated a positive test for the tannins.

Saponins: 1 ml of the plant filtrate was diluted with 2 ml of distilled water, the mixture was vigorously shaken and left to stand for 10 min during which time, the development of foam on the surface of the mixture lasting for more than 10 min, indicates the presence of saponins.

Anthraquinones: 1 ml of the plant filtrate was shaken with 10 ml of benzene; the mixture was filtered and 5 ml of 10% (v/v) ammonia was added, then shaken and observed. A pinkish solution indicates a positive test.

Flavonoids: 1 ml of leaves filtrate was mixed with 2 ml of 10% lead acetate; a brownish precipitate indicated a positive test for the phenolic flavonoids. While for flavonoids, 1 ml of the plant filtrate was mixed with 2 ml of dilute NaOH; a golden yellow colour indicated the presence of flavonoids.

Steroid: 1ml of extract was dissolved in 10 ml of chloroform and equal volume of conc. H_2SO_4 was added from the side of the test tube. Upper layer turns red and H_2SO_4 layer turns yellow with green fluorescence shows the presence of steroid.

Anthocyanin: 2ml of methanolic extract was mixed with 2N HCl and equal volume of NH_3 . Pink red colour turns to blue violet indicates the presence of anthocyanin.

Caumarin: 3ml of 10% NaOH was mixed with 2ml of methanolic extract the formation of yellow colour indicates the presence of coumarin.

Emodin: 2ml of NH_4OH and 3ml of benzene was mixed with extract confirmation test indicates the appearance of red colour.

Protein: Few drop of conc. HNO_3 was mixed with methanolic extract formation of yellow colour indicates the presence of protein.

Reducing sugar: 10 drop of the copper acetate solution was mixed in the filtrate. Formation of emerald green colour indicates the presence of reducing sugar.

Phytosterol: The mixture of extract and chloroform was filtrate using whatman no.1 filter paper shaken well after adding few drop of conc. H_2SO_4 and allow standing. The appearance of golden yellow colour indicates the presence of Phytosterol.

Phenol: Test extract was treated with 4 drop of alcoholic FeCl_3 solution formation of bluish black colour indicates the presence of phenol.

Phlobatannin: Aqueous extract of plant powder was boiled with 1% aq. HCl. Deposition of red precipitate indicates the presence of Phlobatannin.

Leucoanthocyanin: Equal volume of isoamyl alcohol and aq. Extract was mixed. The red upper layer indicates the presence of Leucoanthocyanin.

Cardinal glycoside: 2ml of glacial acetic acid containing a drop of FeCl_3 was mixed with a filtrate appearance of brown colour ring indicates the presence of Cardinal glycoside.



SCREENING FOR ANTILITHIATIC ACTIVITY

Preparation of synthetic urine: The artificial urine was prepared according to the method of Burns and Finlayson (1980) and had the following composition: sodium chloride 105.5 mmol/L, sodium phosphate 32.3 mmol/L, sodium citrate 3.21 mmol/L, magnesium sulfate 3.85 mmol/L, sodium sulfate 16.95 mmol/L, potassium chloride 63.7 mmol/L, calcium chloride 4.5 mmol/L, sodium oxalate 0.32 mmol/L, ammonium hydroxide 17.9 mmol/L, and ammonium chloride 0.0028 mmol/L. The synthetic urine was freshly prepared each day and pH adjusted to 6.0.

Nucleation Assay: The inhibitory activity of the fractions on nucleation of CaC_2O_4 crystals were determined based on the spectrophotometric assay [11]. The calcium chloride solution (50 mmol/L) and sodium oxalate solution (50 mmol/L) were prepared in a buffer containing Tris 0.05 mol/L and NaCl 0.15 mol/L at pH 6.5 at a temperature of 37°C. The rate of nucleation was determined by comparing the induction time of crystals (time of appearance of crystals that have reached a critical size and thus become optically detectable) in the presence of the extract and that of the control without extract. The extract was prepared in distilled water, filtered and concentrations of 1, 2, 5, 7.5 and 10 mg/ml were obtained. The absorbance was recorded at 620 nm using UV-Visible spectrophotometer. The percent inhibitions of plant extracts and cysteine will be calculated.

Percent Inhibition = $1 - \text{Si}/\text{Sc} \times 100$

Where; Si: Slope of graph in the presence of inhibitor (extract),

Sc: Slope of control (without inhibitor).

Gas chromatography and mass spectrophotometric analysis: The extract, was dissolved in analytical grade methanol and analyzed by gas chromatography (GC) coupled with a mass spectrometer (MS) using a THERMO GC (TRACE 1300) with a fused silica capillary column, PE-5 (50m × 0.32mm, film thickness 0.25µm) and a triple quadrupole Thermo MS (TSQ 8000) mass spectrometer. A sample of 5.0µl was injected in the split mode with split ratio 10:1. An electron ionization (EI) system, with electron energy of 70 eV and emission current 200 µA was used for GC-MS detection. Helium was used as a carrier gas at a flow rate of 1 ml/min and ionization temperature was kept at 200°C. The GC-MS was equipped with Dyna Max XR detection system having discrete dynode electron multiplier and electrometer. The mass scanning range was varied over 40-550 Da and for run time of 40 min. The components of the extract was identified by their retention time and compared with mass spectrum data from the National Institute Standard and Technology (NIST) library available with the GC-MS system.

Statistical analysis: The results are expressed as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis and linear regression analysis was performed using Graph-Pad Instat, software, and version 3.0. The values were analyzed by one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The IC_{50} values were calculated by analysis using Chi-square test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Phytochemical tests: Phytochemical Analysis (Table 01) shows the presence of Saponin, tannin, Protein, Flavanoid, Phenol, Cardiac glycosidase. While the absence of Alkaloid, Phobatanin, Leucoanthocyanin, and Steroid.

Table 01: Phytochemical Tests.

Test	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>
Steroid	-
Tannin	-
Saponin	+++
Anthocyanin	-
Caumarin	+++
Emoidin	-
Alkaloid	+++
Proteins	+++
Flavonoid	+++
Phytosterol	+++
Phenol	+++
Phobatanin	-
Leucoanthocyanin	-
Cardiac glycoside	+++
Reducing Sugar	+++



Table 02: Nucleation Assay.

Conc. (mg)	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>		Cystol
	PNDEE	PNEA	
	% inhibition	% inhibition	
0	0	0	0
1	15.03±0.64	17.67±0.34	16.54±0.15
2	32.64±0.15	36.48±0.96	33.01±0.94
5	44.03±0.15	51.97±0.01	49.87±0.19
7.5	59.15±0.63	67.84±0.44	61.04±0.67
10	74.03±0.51	96.45±0.06	82.94±0.64

Nucleation assay: In the nucleation assay, the number of crystals formed was estimated in terms of the turbidity of the solution. The absorbance of control recorded was subtracted from that obtained with the seed extract. There was a steep decrease in the absorbance with the increase in the concentration of the extract and cystone when incubated along with sodium oxalate (50 mM). The percent inhibition of the extract was in the range of 15-74% (Table: 02). However, cystone showed the percent inhibition in the range of 16-82%. There was a dose dependent increase in percent inhibition of nucleation by the extract ($r^2 = 0.899$) and cystone ($r^2 = 0.917$).

GCMS Analysis: The PNDEE fraction of bioflavonoid shows the presence of 3',8,8'-Trimethoxy-3-piperidyl-2,2'-binaphthalene-1,1',4,4'-tetrone, 9-2',2'-Dimethylpropanoilhydrazono)-3,6-dichloro-2,7bis-[2-(diethylamino)-ethoxy]Fluorine, 2-Myristinoyl Pantetheine, ButylatedHydroxytoluene, Fumaric acid, 2-chlorophenyl ethyl ester, Benzoic acid, 2-(1-phenylethyl)-Naphthalene, 1,6-dimethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-Azulene, 1,4-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl). As well as PNEA fraction shows the presence of Benzene, Naphthalene, 1,6-dimethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-Phenol, 2-(1-phenylethyl)- 6-Isopropyl-1,4-dimethylnaphthalene, Dibutyl phthalate, Phthalic acid, butyl hept-4-yl ester, Phthalic acid, butyl hex-3-yl ester, Octadecenoic acid, Acetic acid n-octadecyl ester, Eicosyl acetate, Heneicosyl acetate, N,N-Dimethyldodecanamide, 9-Octadecenamide, 13-Docosenamide, 2,4-bis(1-phenylethyl)-Methanone, [1,4-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-2-azulenyl] Phenyl-Methanone, 4-(1,3-Diphenylbutyl) phenol, 1,3-Diphenyl-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl) Butane, Diphenyl-cyclohexyl-methanol, Non-7-enoic acid, Phenol, 2,4-bis(1-phenylethyl)-Methanone, [1,4-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-2-azulenyl] Phenyl-Methanone, Phthalic acid, di(2-propylpentyl) Ester, Diisooctyl phthalate, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate, 4-(1,3-Diphenylbutyl) Phenol, 1,3-Diphenyl-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl) Butane, Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, Cannabinol, 2,4-Bis[2-(4-methoxyphenyl-2-propyl)]methoxybenzene.

CONCLUSION

Plants and other natural substances have been used as the rich source of medicine. All ancient civilizations have documented medicinal uses of plant in their own ethnobotanical texts. The list of drugs obtained from plant source is fairly extensive. Ayurveda, an indigenous system of Indian medicine, offers vast scope for the successful treatment of urolithiasis. Many remedies have been employed during ages to treat urolithiasis. Most of the remedies were taken from plants and proved to be useful, though the rationale behind their use is not scientifically established except for a few plants and some proprietary composite herbal drugs. Considering the present view, many plants are employed for the treatment of kidney stone by the tribes. This can be a good source for alternative therapeutic agents for future lead drugs. It can be concluded that the phenolic compounds isolated from seed extract is able to inhibit CaC_2O_4 crystallization *in vitro* and thus it can be confirmed to have antilithiatic property. However, further *in vivo* studies in animal models and clinical trials are needed for evaluating its potential therapeutic values. From this work it is concluded that the chemical compounds which are responsible to dissolve the crystals of calcium oxalate with effective dose.


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Riemann-Liouville Fractional Derivative And Its Applications To Fractional Differential Equations By Transform Method

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Abstract

In this paper, the operational transform formula corresponding to Sumudu transform of Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives are derived by direct application of Sumudu transform. These formula are applied to solve certain homogenous and non-fractional differential equations with non-zero initial conditions.

AMS₂₀₁₀SubjectClassification : 44A15, 44A99.

Keywords: Sumudu transform; Mittag-Leffler; Fractional derivatives; Fractional differential equations.

1 INTRODUCTION

The integral transforms are widely used in applied science, mathematical physics and engineering. In order to solve fractional differential equations, the integral transforms were extensively used and there is a lot of literature available on the theory and applications of integral transforms, such as the Laplace, Fourier, Mellin and Hankel. G. K. Watugal (1993) introduced a new integral transforms named Sumudu transform and further applied to the solution of ordinary differential equation in control engineering problems. [1, 2, 13] Q. D. Katatbeh and F. B. M. Belgacem derived the Sumudu transform of Riemann-Liouville, Caputo and Miller-Ross sequential fractional derivatives by using Laplace-Sumudu duality property and applied to solve certain fractional differential equations [9, 8]. Here we derived these formulae by direct application of Sumudu transform and use these results to solve certain fractional differential equations with non-zero initial conditions [4, 5, 6].

2 Preliminary Results, Notations and Terminology

In this section we give definitions and some basic results which are useful in rest of the paper.

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Caputo Fractional Derivative And Its Applications To Fractional Differential Equations By Transform Method

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Abstract

In this paper, the operational transform formula corresponding to Sumudu transform of Caputo fractional derivatives are derived by direct application of Sumudu transform. These formula are applied to solve certain homogenous and non-fractional differential equations with non-zero initial conditions.

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Keywords: Sumudu transform; Mittag-Leffler; Fractional derivatives; Fractional differential equations.

1 INTRODUCTION

The integral transforms are widely used in applied science, mathematical physics and engineering. In order to solve fractional differential equations, the integral transforms were extensively used and there is a lot of literature available on the theory and applications of integral transforms, such as the Laplace, Fourier, Mellin and Hankel. G. K. Watugala (1993) introduced a new integral transforms named Sumudu transform and further applied to the solution of ordinary differential equation in control engineering problems. [1, 2, 13] Q. D. Katatbeh and F. B. M. Belgacem derived the Sumudu transform of Riemann-Liouille, Caputo and Miller-Ross sequential fractional derivatives by using Laplace-Sumudu duality property and applied to solve certain fractional differential equations [9]. Here we derived these formulae by direct application of Sumudu transform and use these results to solve certain fractional differential equations with non-zero initial conditions [4, 5, 6]. The Sumudu transforms of two parameter function of Mittag-Leffler types, Riemann-Liouille, Caputo fractional derivatives are studied [12, 8]. This result are used for solving the fractional differential equation



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Comparative Study Between Riemann-Liouville Fractional Derivative And Caputo Fractional Derivative

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the properties of Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivatives and also comparison between Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivatives. The examples of Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivatives.

Keywords: Mittag-Leffler; Riemann-Liouville ; Caputo Fractional derivatives; Fractional differential equations.

1 INTRODUCTION :

The origin of fractional calculus goes back to 1695 when Leibniz considered the derivatives of order $\frac{1}{2}$. Since then, many famous mathematicians which includes Laplace, Fourier, Abel, Liouville, Riemann, Grunwald, Letnikov, Levy, Marchaud, Erdelyi, and Riesz have worked on this and related questions. However, for three centuries, the theory of fractional calculus was developed mainly as a purely theoretical field of mathematics. Many applications have been found for fractional calculus, some of which are discussed in Debnath [2], [3] and Podlubny [8].

Fractional calculus plays a vital role in the analysis of scientific problems in a broad array of fields such as physics, engineering, biology and economics [10]. There is no doubt that fractional calculus has become an existing new mathematical method of solution of diverse problems in Mathematics, Science and Engineering [7, 12]. Many researchers attracted towards fractional differential equations and obtained the solutions of fractional differential equations by using the different transform method. Miller and Ross [7] and Oldham and Spanier [9] provided historical details on the fractional calculus.

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Sumudu Transforms and the Mittag-Leffler Function

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Abstract

The exponential function of e^x plays a very important role in the theory of integer-order differential equation. The generalization of the exponential function is the Mittag-Leffler function and the Mittag-Leffler function is the solution of a fractional linear differential equation with constant coefficients. The number relationship for this function were obtained by using infinite series and Sumudu transform.

Keywords: Mittag-Leffler function; Sumudu transform; Special functions.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Mittag-Leffler function and its generalizations are important due to its direct involvement in the problems of physics, engineering and applied sciences. The Mittag-Leffler function originally occurs as the solution of fractional order differential equations and fractional order integral equations. The properties of the Mittag-Leffler function are describes some of the important results deal with Sumudu transform which is directly applicable in the solution of differential equation and in the study of the or behavior of the solution for small and large value of the arguments. Sumudu transform and the generalization of the concept of fractional is an improper integral, the gamma function is known as Euler function of second kind [1]. The infinite series useful to find a solution a second order linear homogeneous differential equation with all cases, constant coefficients and non-constant coefficients. The Sumudu transform is important tool solve initial-value problem, composed by Linear ordinary or Linear partial differential equation with constant coefficients and initial condition. A fractional differential equation can be interpreted as generalization of an ordinary differential equation and to solve a fractional differential equation with constant coefficients are called as Mittag-Leffler function which is the generalization of exponential function that is solution of a ordinary differential equation with constant coefficients[2].

In this paper the Mittag-Leffler function is introduced in non-conventional but educational way is by means of the Sumudu transform of a generalization of the exponential function. In some cases of the Mittag-Leffler function are mentioned and one of the most important generalization of Mittag-Leffler function is given by



Squaring of Numbers: A connective prospective on Vedic and Trachtenberg

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Abstract

The two mathematical systems namely Vedic and Trachtenberg system of mathematics are developed in the nineteenth century. In competitive examination it is difficult to solve the aptitude questions effectively in very short time. In this paper the Vedic and Trachtenberg system of mathematics are used for squaring methods of any numbers are discussed. The Squaring of two and three digit numbers is given by Trachtenberg. The squaring of four and five digits is given by C. R. Bembelkar and D.B. Dhaigude. The result is also generated for squaring of $(n+1)$ digit numbers. In this paper result of squaring of $(n+1)$ digits for any positive integer n .

Keywords: Vedic sutra, Vedic, Trachtenberg, squaring

Introduction

Vedic Maths is the modern name used for the ancient system of Indian Mathematics. Vedic Maths is a set of 16 Sutras (formulas) and 13 Sub-Sutras (corollaries) that were discovered from the Vedas by Swami Bharati Krishna Tirtha. He developed mathematical principles around these Sutras and Sub-Sutras and published it in 1965 in a book named Vedic Mathematics. It helps a person to solve mathematical problems many times faster. The Trachtenberg system was developed around 1944-1945. Trachtenberg introduced his methods and started to experiment on his student in 1950.

Squaring in Vedic Mathematics:

The Vedic mathematics consists of four methods of squaring the numbers depending on specific and general numbers. The first two methods belong to specific numbers and other two methods belong to general numbers.

1) Ekadhikena Purvena (एकाधिके न पूर्वेण) :

Meaning: By One more than the previous one

This is used to the square of the numbers ending in particular digit 5. This method is used to any type of the numbers, decimal numbers ending with 5.

Example: $(715)^2$

$$71 \times 72 = 5112 \text{ and } (5)^2 = 25$$

$$\therefore (715)^2 = 511225$$

Square of the number with decimal ending in 5



Mathematical Model for balancing chemical Reaction

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Abstract

In this paper we discuss about the mathematical model for balancing chemical equations. In this paper the chemical equations were balanced by representing the chemical equation into systems of linear equations. Particularly the gauss elimination method is used to solve the system of linear equations. This method is possible to handle any chemical reaction with given reactants and products.

Keywords: Chemical Reaction, Linear equations, Balancing chemical Equations, Matrix, Gauss Elimination method

Introduction

Chemical reaction is a process that involves rearrangement of the molecular or ionic structure of a substance as distinct from a change in physical form or a nuclear reaction i.e. this is a process in which one or more substances the reactants are converted to one or more different substances the products. Substances are either chemical elements or compounds. There are many methods for solving the linear equations, here we use Gauss elimination method for balancing the chemical reaction. Consider the system of linear equations

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 + \dots + a_{3n}x_n = b_3$$

⋮

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + a_{n3}x_3 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$$

Or

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Where a_{ij} and b_i are known constants and x_i are unknown constants.

The system of linear equations is equivalent to $AX = B$

Where A is Augmented Matrix, X is column vector of unknown constants and B is column vector of known constants.

An Overview on balancing chemical Equation Through Diophantine Equation

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Abstract: Diophantine equation is an algebraic polynomial with two or more unknowns and integer coefficients such that only the integral solutions are required. The Diophantine equation are used to solve for all unknowns in the problems. The Diophantine equation involves only sums, products and powers in which all the constants are integers and only solutions of interest are integers. There are many applications of Diophantine equations in various fields such as figuring out income over time, calculating mileage rates, predicting profit, calculating medicine doses based on patients' weights, real life geometric problems of physics, the field of cryptography, computational complexity theory, balancing the chemical reactions in chemistry, in this paper we discuss about the mathematical method of balancing chemical equations through Diophantine equations. Some examples are given in this paper in detail.

Key Word: Chemical Reaction, Diophantine equations, Balancing chemical Equations, molecular formula.

Introduction

Diophantine Equations:

There are two types of Diophantine equations, the linear and nonlinear Diophantine equations. The linear Diophantine equations is used all fields. In Chemistry it is used to solve chemical equation and molecular formula. If a, b, c are any given integers then the linear Diophantine with two variable is defined as $ax + by = c$.

Chemical Equation:

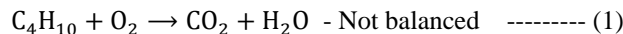
The chemical equation is a symbolic representation of chemical reaction consists of reactants on left side and products on right side with plus sign between both left side and right side and arrow towards the right side. In 1615 the first chemical equation was diagrammed by Jean Beguin.

Molecular formula:

An expression which states the number and type of atoms present in a molecule of a substance. Chemical reaction is a process that involves rearrangement of the molecular or ionic structure of a substance as distinct from a change in physical form or a nuclear reaction i.e., this is a process in which one or more substances the reactants are converted to one or more different substances the products. Substances are either chemical elements or compounds. There are many methods for balancing the chemical reactions.

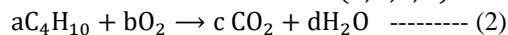
1. Balance the chemical reaction:

Consider the unbalanced chemical reaction



This reaction consists of three elements, Carbon (C), Hydrogen (H) and Oxygen (O).

This chemical reaction is converted into mathematical form. Balancing the chemical reaction means finding the coefficients of both reactants and products. Given reaction consists of two reactants and two products then consider the four unknown coefficients (a, b, c, d) for both reactants and products. A balanced equation can be written as



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EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE VARIATION ON DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF SARCOPHAGIDAE FLY, *SARCOPHAGA CARNARIA SPECIES* AND ITS FORENSIC IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Sarcophaga carnaria is one of the hairy maggot flesh flies which feeds on meat carrion and dead and decaying matter of animals to the complete its life cycle which is useful for post mortem interval (PMI) for determination in forensic investigations. The actual life cycle hours and days are calculated based on their morphological parameter of their life cycle of *Sarcophaga carnaria* were studied in different seasons; life cycle in rainy season was completed in 270 1.25 hrs (11.25 0.40 days), when the maximum temperature was 27.02°C and the minimum temperature was 26.4°C; life cycle in summer season was completed in 220 1.17 hrs (6.16.40 days), when the maximum temperature was 36.6°C and the minimum temperature was 3 Temperature plays a significant influence in determining the developmental stages of *Sarcophagacarnaria*'s life cycle, and it should be taken into account while determining PMI. Season to season, the exterior parameters of several stages differ. In the rainy season, larvae were robust and larger in size, but in the summer, they were short and little. The size of larvae was similarly less in the winter than in the summer and rainy seasons.

KEYWORDS: Forensic Insect, PMI, Season, Lifecycle Duration & Temp Change

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INTRODUCTION

Forensic entomology is concerned with entomological evidence that is relevant in legal situations, especially those involving bodies. Evidence identification is critical since a mistake can lead to faulty and erroneous conclusions with potentially disastrous effects. The majority of identifications are accomplished using morphological features observed on adults and collated in identification keys. However, morphological features can be difficult to spot or don't always distinguish between closely related taxa (Smith, 1986, Gennard, 2007, Wells & Stevens, 2010).

Because they are known as myiasis causing agents in animals and people, flesh flies of the genus *Oxysarcophaga* (Diptera: *Sarcophagidae*) are of major medical and commercial relevance, and they can be used to estimate the post mortem period (Gomes et. al., 2003).

The stage of development of bug species aids forensic experts in determining the time after death.

Recovered insects from human cadavers, particularly fleshflies and fleshfly larvae, can reveal details about a body's post-mortem environment. Considerations of essential elements impacting the pace of decomposition are important when determining time since death. These influences include the body's location, temperature, general climate, time of year, bug activity, local animal activity, and rainfall (Nafte, 2000). The most



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PREVALENCE OF *ONCODISCUS JADHAVII* SP. NOV. IN *TRYGON SEPHEN* FROM ALIBAG, WEST COAST OF MAHARASHTRA STATE,

Sandeep A. Anarse and Bapu S. Khaire

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Key words: *Oncodiscus jadhavii* Sp. Nov, *Trygon sephen*, Alibag (M.S.)

Present communication deals with prevalence of cestode parasite, *Oncodiscus jadhavii* Sp. Nov from different places of Alibag, Twenty five specimens of cestode parasites were collected from the intestine of *Trygon sephen* during June 2018 to May 2020, and identified as. *Oncodiscus jadhavii*, The information on its incidence and infection under the influence of environmental factors has been provided.

The marine water fishes were collected from different places of Alibag during June 2018 to May 2020. The intestine of fishes were dissected longitudinally and the parasites therein were collected and kept in normal saline (0.9%) solution. The cestode parasites, thus collected were flattened and preserved in 4 % formalin.

The cestodes were stained by Harris haematoxyline, washed in distilled water, dehydrated in ascending grades of alcohol, cleared in xylene, mounted in D.P.X. and drawings were made with the aid of camera lucida. The specimens of cestodes were identified following Yamaguti (1959):

Population dynamics of cestode parasites were determined by following formula, Prevalence (Incidence) of infection = $\left[\frac{\text{Number of infected hosts}}{\text{Total number of hosts examined}} \times 100 \right]$

The occurrence of cestode parasites

varied according to the season (Table 1) The maximum prevalence of *Oncodiscus jadhavii* sp. nov. was recorded in the month of February, March, April and May followed by October, November, December and January. It can thus be concluded that high prevalence of *Oncodiscus* parasites occurred in summer followed by winter season, while it was low in rainy season. Hence, environmental factors and feeding habitats might be influencing that seasonal variation of the parasite.

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Yamaguti, S. (1959): The Cestode of vertebrates, In " *Systema Helminthum* " Vol. II.. Inter Science Publ. New York and London pp 1-860.

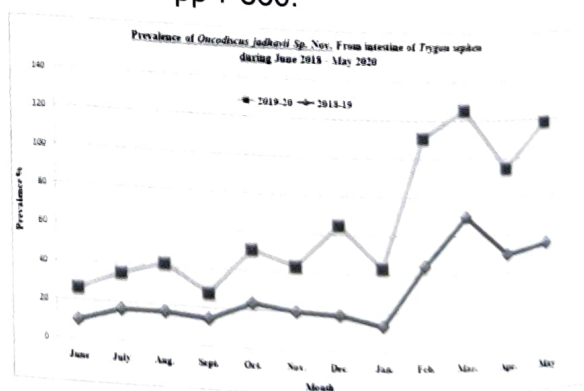


Figure 1 : Prevalence of *Oncodiscus jadhavii* Sp. Nov.

Biochemical Profile of Zooplankton, *Daphnia galeata*

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Abstract:

Zooplankton with good source of protein, amino acid, lipids, fatty acid, minerals, carbohydrate and enzymes could be an inexpensive ingredient to replace expensive fishmeal. Few studies have been made on the chemical composition of zooplankton although such information is vital to evaluate a species and its suitability as feed, in aquaculture. The present study also deals with analysis of biochemical composition of *Daphnia galeata* (Cladocera), which cultured in laboratory. In present study *Daphnia galeata* contained 14.1 % total lipid; 63.3 % protein and 15.68 % glycogen.

Key Word: Zooplankton, *Daphnia galeata*, Biochemical composition.

Introduction

The production of planktonic organisms in good nutritional condition to feed fish larvae and fingerlings is a basic requirement in fish culture. In a vast majority of fish farms in India, it is a common practice to add organic and chemical fertilizers into the hatchery ponds (Sá-Junior, 1994). Although this procedure ensures a quick response in terms of algal biomass increase, both zooplankton composition and nutritional condition change abruptly, causing low fish larvae survival rates, due to the bad quality of food (Santeiro and Pinto-Coelho, 2000). An adequate plankton biochemical composition ensures the nutritional requirements for fish larvae, especially during their initial developmental stages. The living food improvement may decrease the high fish larvae mortality rate, a common problem in fish farms (Coutteau and Sorgeloos, 1997).

Zooplankton are considered to be “living capsules of nutrition” for commercially important cultivable and ornamental species, as they are valuable sources of proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, fatty acids and carotenoids (New, 1998; Hernandez Molejon and Alvarez-Lajonchere, 2003; Rajkumar et al., 2008; Pronobet et al., 2012). In the natural food web, they play a major role as diet for several invertebrates and vertebrate organisms and it is generally believed that the calorific value of zooplankton can meet the nutritional requirements of fish (Evjemo Ove et al., 2003). In aquaculture practices, live food is difficult to sustain and requires considerable space and expense, on the other hand micro diets are easier to maintain and usually have lower production costs (Jones et al., 1993; Person et al., 1993). In spite of the difficulties found in practicing live feed culture, Wang et al. (2005) found that the survival was significantly higher in larvae fed with live food than in larvae fed the three formulated diets. Introduction of live zooplankton is therefore being investigated as an alternate to pond fertilization for increasing fish yields while avoiding water quality deterioration (Jha et al., 2007).

Studies on the biochemical composition and energy content of zooplankton are important to assess the energy available to plankton feeders (Bhat and Wagh, 1992). Such information is of much importance in estimating the energy available to higher trophic levels which in turn can be used to estimate harvestable fishery resources. Much of the available information about the biochemical composition and nutritive value of zooplankton is from estuarine, coastal, inshore and off shore waters of India (Krishna Kumari and Goswami, 1993; Nageswara and Ratna Kumari, 2002; Jagadeesan et al., 2009).

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(Dr.D.Ravi Kishore)**



PREVALENCE OF *ONCODISCUS JADHAVII* SP. NOV. IN *TRYGON SEPHEN* FROM ALIBAG, WEST COAST OF MAHARASHTRA STATE,

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Key words: *Oncodiscus jadhavii* Sp. Nov, *Trygon sephen*, Alibag (M.S.)

Present communication deals with prevalence of cestode parasite, *Oncodiscus jadhavii* Sp. Nov from different places of Alibag, Twenty five specimens of cestode parasites were collected from the intestine of *Trygon sephen* during June 2018 to May 2020, and identified as. *Oncodiscus jadhavii*, The information on its incidence and infection under the influence of environmental factors has been provided.

The marine water fishes were collected from different places of Alibag during June 2018 to May 2020. The intestine of fishes were dissected longitudinally and the parasites therein were collected and kept in normal saline (0.9%) solution. The cestode parasites, thus collected were flattened and preserved in 4 % formalin.

The cestodes were stained by Harris haematoxyline, washed in distilled water, dehydrated in ascending grades of alcohol, cleared in xylene, mounted in D.P.X. and drawings were made with the aid of camera lucida. The specimens of cestodes were identified following Yamaguti (1959):

Population dynamics of cestode parasites were determined by following formula, Prevalence (Incidence) of infection = $\left[\frac{\text{Number of infected hosts}}{\text{Total number of hosts examined}} \times 100 \right]$

The occurrence of cestode parasites

varied according to the season (Table 1) The maximum prevalence of *Oncodiscus jadhavii* sp. nov. was recorded in the month of February, March, April and May followed by October, November, December and January. It can thus be concluded that high prevalence of *Oncodiscus* parasites occurred in summer followed by winter season, while it was low in rainy season. Hence, environmental factors and feeding habitats might be influencing that seasonal variation of the parasite.

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Yamaguti, S. (1959): The Cestode of vertebrates, In " *Systema Helminthum* " Vol. II.. Inter Science Publ. New York and London pp 1-860.

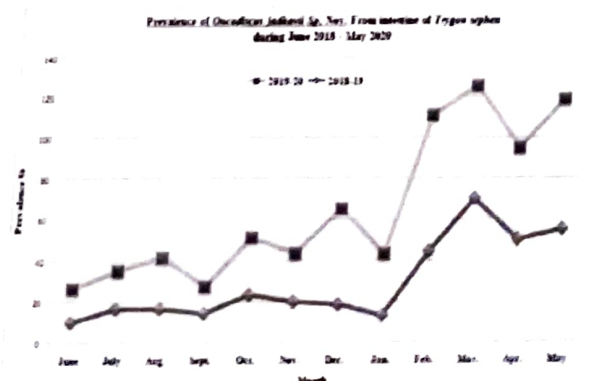


Figure 1 : Prevalence of *Oncodiscus jadhavii* Sp. Nov.

Histological Damage Tapeworm *Tylocephalum govindi* Sp. Nov. (Cestoda-Lecanicephalidae) In The intestine Of *Trygon sephen*

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ABSTRACT

The marine water fish Trygon sephen collected from Ratnagiri district during the period of June 2017 to May 2018. After dissection their intestinal passage was examined for tapeworm parasite. The tapeworm, tetragonocephalum sp. Shipley (1905). The histopathological studies were carried out and observation clearly shows that the parasite, Tylocephalum govindi Sp. Nov. was approaching to the intestinal villi, embedded in the fibroblast cell and is attached to the intestinal villi. The histopathological studies of tapeworm Tylocephalum govindi Sp. Nov. Have been studied to find the pathological changes and extend of damage of the intestinal layers of Trygon sephen.

Keywords: Histological Damage, *Tylocephalum govindi* Sp. Nov, *Trygon sephen*, intestinal villi.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of different types of the diseases to the tissues of host is known as "Histopathology". During the life cycle of cestode, it is accomplished twice in different host. In fishes the mechanism of parasites establishment varied from species to species and it also depends on the stage of parasite, host tissue and environmental conditions. The physiological conditions in a particular host gut (fishes) with regard to pH or other physiological characters may provide favourable or unfavourable site for metabolism of particular species. The various forms of cestodes scolex or head bears hold fast organs, which are beautifully adapted for attachment to the mucosa of specific hosts, but in some species scolex are poorly developed; hence they cannot specifically adapt to any particular intestine, and have a wide host spectrum. The extensive study on the host parasite relationship has been carried out by Nadkal, Mohandas, John and Simon (1974). The pathogenicity of cestodes of various orders, Rees, G. in 1967. In fishes Mevkar (1972) described host parasite relationship of *Phyllobothrium*, *Acanthobothrium*, *Echinobothrium*, Sircar and Sinha (1980) have also studied the histopathology of *Lytocestus indicus* occurring in fresh water fishes. Murlidhar and Shinde (1987) observed histopathology of *Acanthobothrium uncinatum* of fish *Rhynchobatus djeddensis* Hunter (1972), Amlacher (1961), Hayunga E. G. (1977) and Mackiewicz (1972) has studied the histopathology of intestine of fish caused due to cestodes. Boruckinska and Caira (1993) observed a comparison

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ABSTRACT

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Analysis of Structural, Electrical and Magnetic Properties of In^{3+} Substituted Yttrium Iron Garnet

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ABSTRACT

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In^{3+} was added in to yttrium iron garnet (YIG). Samples, with a nominal composition of $\text{Y}_3\text{In}_x\text{Fe}_5-x\text{O}_{12}$ with $x = 0.0, 0.2$ and 0.6 were prepared by a solid-state sintering method. The samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction technique. The X-ray diffraction studies of compositions revealed the formation of single phase cubic structure with lattice constant ranging from 12.37 to 12.44 \AA .

The FTIR spectra of typical samples are taken in the range of $500-4000\text{cm}^{-1}$. IR spectra show typical absorption bands indicating the garnet nature of samples. The D.C. electrical resistivity ρ_{dc} was measured in the temperature range $300-725 \text{ K}$. The results of a.c. susceptibility exhibit normal ferrimagnetic ordering which decreases with substitution of non-magnetic In^{3+} ions in place of Fe^{3+} ions. The effect of ' In^{3+} ' substitution in YIG shows that the saturation magnetization (M_s) decreases slowly for $\text{Y}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{12}$ ($x = 0.0, 0.2$ and 0.6).

Keywords : Yttrium iron garnet, indium, structural and electrical study.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mixed metal oxides with iron (III) oxides as their main component are known as ferrites. Historically ferrites represent an important category of materials, which are in great demands due to their numerous applications in many fields. The electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites are strongly dependent on their chemical composition and their method of preparation [1, 2]. It is important to optimize the

electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites, for desired applications. Due to their interesting properties scientists, researchers and engineers are still interested in designing the various types of ferrites material substituted with different cations with different valencies and prepared by different techniques.

In the various types of ferrites rare earth garnet especially yttrium iron garnet (YIG) is of great importance for scientist and technologist because of

Investigation of Structural and Magnetic Properties of Ni-Cu Spinel Ferrites

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ABSTRACT

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The polycrystalline samples of ferrite having the general formula $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$ with $x = 0.0, 0.4, 1.0$ were synthesized using solid state reaction technique. The X-ray diffraction patterns revealed the formation of single phase cubic spinel structure for $x = 0.0$ and $x = 0.4$. The lattice constant increases with copper content and shows tetragonal structure for $x = 1.0$ ($CuFe_2O_4$) with lattice constant $a = 5.8489 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 8.6385 \text{ \AA}$, X-ray intensity ratios were calculated for selected planes (220), (311), (440), (422), (333) were compared with the observed intensity ratios in order to obtain cation distribution. The results of the cation distribution indicate that Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} occupy both sites whereas Ni^{2+} occupy octahedral B site. The saturation magnetization (M_s) and magneton number (n_B) both decreases with copper substitution. The behaviour of magnetic properties was also studied using Neel's collinear model.

Keywords : X-ray diffraction, cation distribution, magneton number

I. INTRODUCTION

Spinel ferrites are commercially important materials because of their excellent electrical and magnetic properties. Interesting physical and chemical properties of ferrites arises from ability of these compounds to distribute cations amongst the available tetrahedral A-site and octahedral B-site and magnetic A-A, B-B and A-B interactions. Ferrites fulfill the wide range of applications from microwave to radio frequencies and are of importance from both fundamental and applied research point of view. [1,2].

The twin property of electrical insulator and magnetic conductor makes ferrites useful in many devices such as transformer cores, antenna rod, and memory chips, microwave devices, magnetic recording etc. Compared to other magnetic materials ferrites can be easily prepared, low cost and highly stable. The important electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites depend on various factors which include method of preparation, type, nature and amount of dopants etc. [3, 4].

Cations Distribution Study of $\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ Ferrite System

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ABSTRACT

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In present work polycrystalline soft spinel ferrite samples having the general chemical formula $\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ where $x = 0.0$ to 1.0 in step of 0.2 were prepared by standard ceramic technique. The formation of single phase cubic spinel structure of all the samples was characterized by X-ray diffraction technique. The values of lattice constant determined from XRD data found to increase as copper content x obeying Vegard's Law. The cation distribution has been calculated analytically by using X-ray data suggest that Ni^{2+} ions occupy octahedral [B] sites and Fe^{3+} ions occupy both tetrahedral (A) and octahedral [B] sites for all the compositions. Cu^{2+} ions occupy octahedral [B] site in major percentage as compared to tetrahedral (A) sites.

Keywords : Cation distribution, NiCu spinel ferrite, X-ray diffraction.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent year, the magnetic oxides, namely spinel ferrites, having the formula MFe_2O_4 have been investigated extensively by many workers because of their potential application in magnetic recording, microwave devices, transformers, drug delivery [1-4]. They are of great importance to the technologists and academicians owing to their remarkable electrical and magnetic properties. The high electrical resistivity, low eddy current and dielectric loss, high saturation magnetization, chemical stability etc. are the important aspects of ferrite material which make them useful in many applications. These aspects are highly sensitive to the preparation methodology [5], amount of constituent metal oxide [6], sintering

condition [7] etc. Usually, spinel ferrites are prepared by ceramic technique. It is well- known that the properties of ferrite materials are influenced by the material composition and microstructure. The sintering temperature, sintering time, sintering atmosphere etc. also plays an important role in governing the properties of spinel ferrites [8]. There are many methods can be used for low production materials such as sol-gel, chemical co-precipitation, micro emulsion [9, 10]. We use standard ceramic method which is easier and fabrication of material is cheaper than any other method. In the literature, many reports are available on the structural, electrical and magnetic properties of Zn, Cd, Al, Cr, Ti, Mn substituted spinel ferrites [11, 12]. Among the different spinel ferrites, Ni is one



CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND ELECTRICAL STUDY OF INDIUM (In^{3+}) SUBSTITUTED YTTRIUM IRON GARNET

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

The FTIR spectra of typical samples are taken in the range of $500\text{--}4000\text{cm}^{-1}$. IR spectra show typical absorption bands indicating the garnet nature of samples. The D.C. electrical resistivity ρ_{dc} was measured in the temperature range $300\text{--}725$ K.

Keyword: Yttrium iron garnet, indium, structural and electrical study.

INTRODUCTION:

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

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



STUDY OF STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS AND CATION DISTRIBUTION OF NICKEL – COPPER SPINEL FERRITES

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Abstract: Mixed Ni-Cu ferrites having the combination formula $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$ ($x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2$.) were synthesized by solid state reaction technique using AR grade oxides (NiO, CuO, Fe_2O_3). The formation of mono phase cubic spinel structure of all the samples under investigation have been carried out using X-ray diffraction technique at room temperature. Structural parameters and X-ray intensity ratios were calculated using XRD data for selected planes (220), (400), (440) and compared with the observed intensity ratios in order to obtain cation distribution. The results of the cation distribution indicate that Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} occupy both sites whereas Ni^{2+} occupy octahedral B site. In this work we report our results on structural parameters and cation distribution of copper substituted nickel ferrites.

Keyword: XRD, structural parameters, cation distribution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spinel ferrites are commercially important materials because of their excellent electrical and magnetic properties. Interesting physical and chemical properties of ferrites arises from ability of these compounds to distribute cations amongst the available tetrahedral A-site and octahedral B-site and magnetic A-A, B-B and A-B interactions. Ferrites fulfill the wide range of applications from microwave to radio frequencies and are of importance from both fundamental and applied research point of view. [1,2]. The twin property of electrical insulator and magnetic conductor makes ferrites useful in many devices such as memory chips, transformer cores, and antenna rod, magnetic recording, microwave devices etc. Compared to other magnetic materials ferrites can be easily prepared, low cost and highly stable. The important electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites depend on various factors which include method of preparation, type, nature and amount of

dopants etc [3, 4]. The electrical and magnetic properties are greatly influenced by the occupancy of cations at tetrahedral (A) and octahedral [B] sites. Thus, the study of cation distribution is important in order to understand the basic structural, electrical and magnetic properties of spinel ferrites. Among the spinel ferrites, nickel ferrite is having special attraction because of their useful properties such as inverse spinel nature, high saturation magnetization and Curie temperature, high electrical resistivity and chemically most stable. Copper is a Jahn Teller ion with magnetic moment one in the literature very few studies on copper substituted nickel ferrite are reported. Here, we report our results on structural and cation distribution studies of $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$ for $x = 0.0, 0.1$ and 0.2 samples.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

The polycrystalline samples of $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$ ($x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2$.) were prepared using the standard ceramic technique [5]. A.R. grade oxides of corresponding ions (NiO, CuO and Fe_2O_3) were



STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR AND INITIAL PERMEABILITY STUDY OF Ni-CuFERRITE

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Abstract: In present work polycrystalline soft spinel ferrite samples having the general chemical formula $\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ (with $x = 0.0, 0.4$ and 0.8) have been prepared by standard ceramic technique. The formation of single phase cubic spinel structure of all the samples was characterized by X-ray diffraction technique. The values of lattice constant determined from XRD data found to increase as copper content x obeying Vegard's Law. The initial permeability μ_i was measure and it is found that μ_i increases with Cu substitution. Curie temperature measured through permeability versus temperature plot.

Keywords: X-ray diffraction, Initial Permeability, Curie temperature.

1. INTRODUCTION

Several mixed metal oxides with iron oxide as their main component having the formula MFe_2O_4 have been investigated and found to have interesting structural, electrical and magnetic properties. Due to their remarkable electrical and magnetic properties they are used in many technological applications [1]. Spinel ferrites are commercially important materials because of their excellent electrical and magnetic properties. Interesting physical and chemical properties of ferrites arises from ability of these compounds to distribute cations amongst the available tetrahedral (A) site and octahedral [B] site and magnetic A-A, B-B and A-B interactions. Ferrites are generally classified into two groups, hard ferrites and soft-ferrites. Ferrites for which coercive field is small are termed as soft ferrites.

Polycrystalline ferrites which have many applications in microwave frequencies are very good dielectric materials. The basic structural and magnetic properties of spinel ferrite are depends upon several factors such as method of preparation, preparative parameters and preparative conditions, nature, type and amount of dopant [2-6].

Extrinsic property such as permeability losses even depend on microstructure as well as sintering condition [7]. Among the spinel ferrites, the inverse type is particularly interesting due to its high magneto-crystalline anisotropy, high saturation magnetization, and unique magnetic structure. Nickel ferrite (NiFe_2O_4) is an inverse spinel with cubic structure shows ferrimagnetism that originates from magnetic moment of anti-parallel spins between Fe^{3+} ions at tetrahedral sites and Ni^{2+} ions at octahedral sites [8]. Spinel ferrites

E Shape Microstrip Patch Antenna

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Abstract— This paper presents the design and simulation of E-shape microstrip patch antenna with wideband operating frequency for wireless application. The shape will provide the broad bandwidth which is required in various application like remote sensing, biomedical application, mobile radio, satellite communication etc. The antenna design is an improvement from Previous research and it is simulated using HFSS (High Frequency Structure Simulator) version 11 software. Coaxial feed or probe feed technique is used in the experiment. Parametric study was included to determine affect of design towards the antenna performance. The performance of the designed antenna was analyzed in term of bandwidth, gain, return loss, VSWR, and radiation pattern. The design was optimized to meet the best possible result. Substrate used was air which has a dielectric constant of 1.0006. The results show the wideband antenna is able to operate from 8.80 GHz to 13.49 GHz frequency band with optimum frequency at 8.73 GHz.

Index Terms— E-shape microstrip patch antenna, HFSS (High Frequency Structure Simulator) version 11 software, wideband.

I. INTRODUCTION

Microstrip patch antenna is a key building in wireless communication and Global Positioning system since it was first demonstrate in 1886 by Heinrich Hertz and its practical application by Guglielmo Marconi in 1901. Future trend in communication design is towards compact devices. Microstrip patch antenna have been well known for its advantages such as light weight, low fabrication cost, mechanically robust when mounted on rigid surfaces and capability of dual and triple frequency operations all these features, attract many researchers to investigate the performance of parch antenna in various ways. However, narrow bandwidth came as the major disadvantage for this type of antenna.

Several techniques have been applied to overcome this problem such as increasing the substrate thickness, introducing parasitic elements i.e. co-planar or stack configuration, or modifying the patch's shape itself. Modifying patch's shape includes designing an E-shaped patch antennas or a U-slot patch antenna.

A. Simulation Setup

The antenna's resonant properties were predicted and optimized using High Structure simulation software Ansoft version 11. The design procedure begins with determining the

U-slot microstrip antenna provides bandwidth up to 30% while E-shaped patch antenna can increases bandwidth above 30% compared to a regular rectangular patch antenna. Comparing both designs, the E-shaped is much simpler to construct by only adjusting length, width and position of slots. In this paper, a wideband single patch antenna is proposed as in Figure 1. The main objective of this paper is to optimize the base design in to obtain higher bandwidth. This single patch antenna operates at voltage standing wave ratio of less than 2 ($VSWR < 2$). Theoretical simulation and optimization are performed using HFSS (High Frequency Structure Simulator) version 11 software.

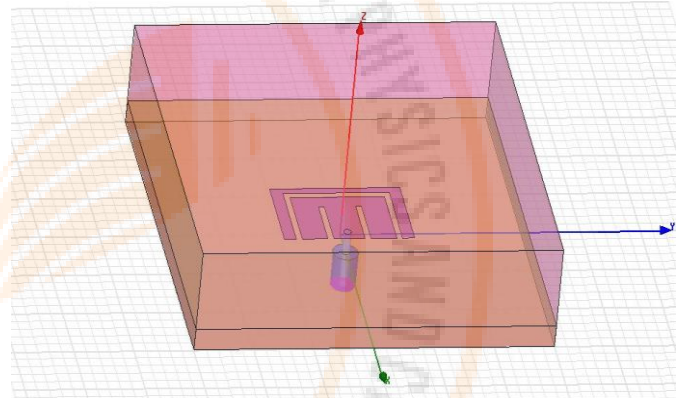


Figure 1: Design of E+U shaped patch antenna

II. DESIGN METHODOLOGY OF RADIATING ELEMENT

Recently there have been numerous methods of enhancing the bandwidth of an antenna for example modifying the probe feed, using multiple resonances, using folded patch feed, or using the slotted radiating element.

The U shape slot in the radiating element tends to have wideband characteristics. It also suggests that a U shape slot introduces the capacitive component in the input impedance to counteract the inductive component of the probe. Also to compensate the increasing inductive effect due to the slots, thickness of the substrate is increased.

As we know that as thickness increases the bandwidth increases accordingly. The input impedance of about 42% is achieved. The slots making it to look alike inverted E shape; it demonstrated a bandwidth enhancement by 30 %. In this design an air-filled or foam has been essential to realize broadband characteristics. This design uses substrate material with relative permittivity (ϵ) of 1.0006 i.e. Air and the patch shape is the combination of inverted E and inverted U.

H Shape Microstrip Patch antenna

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Abstract— In this paper, a combined and compact double H-shaped X-band microstrip patch antenna is designed for bandwidth enhancement. The proposed rectangular antenna is fed by a 50Ω microstrip line. FR-4 (Lossy) is used as a substrate to design the recommended antenna which has a condensed structure of $18 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$. The operating zone of this antenna is within 8.4 to 13.6GHz that covers the entire X-band. The gain of the antenna is 5.29dBi which symbolizes its ability to work for mobile communication. This double H-shaped antenna has a return loss is -31.53dBi and an efficiency of 82%. Regarding the antenna, the results are obtained in terms of return loss, gain, radiation pattern and efficiency. The prospective antenna has a compact size, good radiation characteristics and good time domain behavior to mollify the obligation of the recent wireless communication system.

Keywords— Microstrip antenna, High gain, Wideband, X-band operation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The design of a wideband antenna has become a big issue nowadays for the researchers. Keeping in mind about the size, shape, and cost, the patch antenna is playing a vital role in this case. In early 1970's microstrip antenna was introduced and it had become a great revolution in the field of antenna design. Thus the importance of Microstrip Patch Antenna (MPA) had been realized [1-3].

The exceptional features that made the microstrip antenna prominent are relatively easy to construct, light in weight, low in cost and extremely thin protrusion from the surface. These MPAs have a popular frequencies range of above 100 MHz. This patch antenna is actually fabricated on a dielectric substrate. The advantage of having this conformable structure is to integrate into various telecommunication systems. Here the most important part between two elements is the sensible choice of spacing. A coupling problem occurs with the reduction of the structure. As a result,

performance decreases. Sometimes, increased spacing brings up the uncertain convexity [4-7].

Various types of wide band antennas have been developed to deal with the growing insistence for a modern portable wireless communication device which is capable of integrating more than one communication standard into a single system[8]. Among the research, H-shaped antenna has been reported for various applications. A combined double H-shaped antenna was by a feed line, which was designed by combining two H-shaped patches and a bar in each of the slots. The antenna operates in X-band and covers a frequency range of 8.4 to 13.6GHz.

II. ANTENNA DESIGN

The attainment of an antenna totally depends on its geometry, dimensions and the characteristics of the dielectric substrate[9]. On the basis of different aspects like dimension, the radiation pattern, directivity, resonant frequencies, return loss and other parameters are highly swayed.

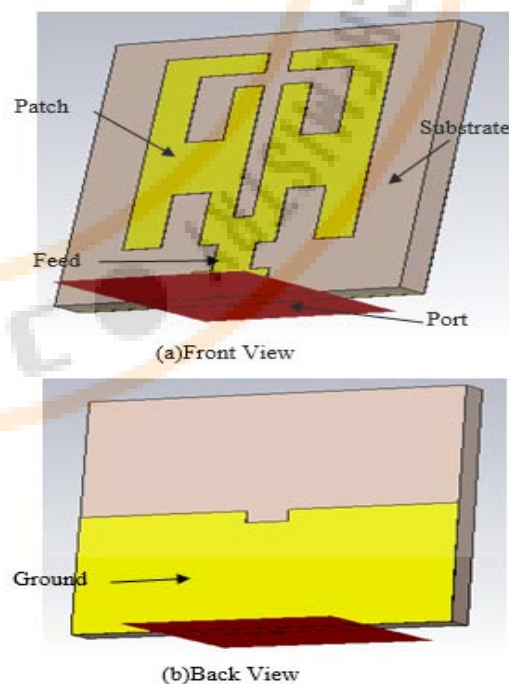


Figure 1: Geometry of the MPA (a) Front view and (b) Back view

NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE NOVELS OF CHETAN BHAGAT

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ABSTRACT:

Indian writing in English has been developing since its beginning. The Indian authors have been working hard in order to make their works more beautiful and readable. They are changing its structure, characterization, plot construction, narration and themes. These changes have been accepted and appreciated by the readers. This study will focus on the technical aspect of the narration. Modern Indian writers have been using various innovative narrative techniques in their novels. In the beginning the focus was not on the technical aspect of the novel. The writers in the beginning used the conventional methods like third person narration, first person narration, conversation, etc. They used only one technique and the same point of view throughout the novel. But the modern writers use innovative narrative techniques. They use various narrative techniques in one novel as well as they keep on changing the point of view to the different narrator's. Today's world is the world of technology. So the technology is also included in their works. Technological devices like SMS, email, telephonic conversation, FAX have been used in the contemporary Indian fiction. Modern Indian writers are trying to reflect the image of India at various levels in their novels. For that they are selecting the themes through which Indian culture, tradition, religious beliefs, race conflicts, political and social issues are presented. They have not limited their themes to only India. They have been choosing other countries and issues related to it, with the various states in India. Thus the modern Indian writers are presenting India at various levels and they are presenting their stories and characters with proper narrative technique.

Indian English Literature has been attracting people around the world. Experimental and innovative works have been making Indian English Literature more attractive and readable. Plays, fictions, short stories and poetry are changing as literary forms. Dramatists, writers and poets are using their new ideas in their works. Thus the innovative and experimental writing is being created.

Fiction is one of the literary forms which is read and liked right from the seventeenth century. Even today fiction is read all over the world with interest. The author's have been working hard on its structure, writing style and presentation of characters. Fiction has been changing since its beginning. Fiction writers are making it different and more beautiful with their new ideas. Modern writers are creating wonderful pieces of literary works. Though the novels are changing in presentation,

structure, style and technique authors have not stopped working on it. So the new experiments have been made in this area. Conventional structures and methods are getting changed and innovative methods and techniques are being used in modern Indian fictions.

There are many writers who are contributing in fiction writing. Each one has his own place in Indian English literature. Each one has been making his fiction different in style and technique. Shashi Tharoor, Vikas Swarup, Arundhati Roy, Rohinton Mistry, Salman Rushdie, etc. have created their own place in Indian English literature. All of them are great writers and have created wonderful works.

Chetan Bhagat is among them who have contributed to the world of English fiction. He has created his fictions with innovative ideas. He has been attracted a large number of readers for reading his fictions. Bhagat is the author of young generation. He has to use the language suitable to the character as well as the situation. He has to use some slang expressions to make the readers feel the characters real.

Newly entered novelist has contributed his novels to English literature. Being a modern writer he has included every interesting element in his fictions as his imagination and intelligence allowed him. Being modern literature his works have to be innovative and experimental. Chetan Bhagat has fulfilled every necessity of the modern writing. Characterization, way of story telling, reflection of contemporary social picture, narrative techniques, these aspects are presented in a different manner as to suit to the modern writing.

His novels are said to be similar to that of the Bollywood movie scenes. Novels are the mirror of human life but few situations doesn't seem realistic. His novel *One Night @ the Call Center* has a situation where Shyam and Priyanka kiss each other on the road and the traffic is jammed. Such type of situations happen and are acceptable only in movies. Indian society and culture doesn't allow and accept such incidences. There are some other incidences which are not acceptable.

Chetan Bhagat's novels have been the interesting literary pieces among the Indian English literature. His novels represent the youth and their world with their ambitions, dreams, failure, success, struggle and the world around them. His stories are full of new and interesting topics. The newness in them creates interest in reading. His characters are very much like real world, yet interesting. There is a little exaggeration or unacceptable characters and incidents in his novels, which make it very much unreal and out of the world and seems the characters can not meet in real life. Some of the incidents which are totally out of the world. Readers do not really understand the relation between these unreal incidents and the real world. But readers become interested as to find out the reality about it. Bhagat satisfies the readers as the novel travels towards the end. Thus readers close the last page of the novel without getting disappointed.

Chetan Bhagat writes his novels using narrative techniques like the first person narration, conversation, flashback, etc. But with these conventional techniques he uses some of the innovative techniques like SMS, emails, FAX, prologues and epilogues. His prologues always make readers think that his novels are based on true events. But some of the characters and the situations are not at all acceptable. He himself is involved in the prologue and has some connection with one of the characters of the novel. His novels are his experiences. He himself has agreed that he shares his real life experiences through his novels.

The prologues always force to accept his novels as the true story. The epilogue following the last chapter again forces to think it as the reality. The story may be the truth or the imagination, the fact can not be denied that his stories arise interest in novel reading.

Chetan Bhagat follows the chronological order, though he uses flashback technique and takes the readers in the past. In *One Night @ the Call Centre*, under the title 'My past dates with Priyanka', Bhagat covers the past incidents with the flashback technique. This technique takes the readers in the past. Bhagat uses the flashback technique to present the past events which may answer the questions aroused in the readers' minds. Bhagat takes the readers in the past using flashback technique. He tells the past events related to the characters and the story. The author narrates the story of Shyam and Priyanka's love. He also narrates the story of their break up. The reason behind Shyam and Priyanka's breakup is not convincing. Priyanka's mother's interference in their relationship is not the acceptable reason. There are some more incidences which have same unconvincing reasons.

In *2 States: The Story of My Marriage*, the central character Krish goes to a psychotherapist, as he was in depression. She needs to know everything about his past. So Krish narrates the past events in flashback. Again the flashback technique is used when he has to tell the reason behind the spoiled relationship between his father and himself. He narrates the event in flashback and the readers come to know about the reason.

In *Revolution 2020* Chetan Bhagat meets the lead character Gopal and requests him to listen to his life-story. He begins the story with an incidence in a school. All the three main characters are introduced. The author also reveals the traits and opinions about the characters.

Almost every novel consists a large part of conversation. Bhagat's novels also have conversation among the characters. Characters speak to each other and the information necessary for the development of the story is produced. In *The Three Mistakes of My Life*, there is a conversation between Ish's and his father. It shows that the relationship between them is not so good. Father is not satisfied with Ish's behaviour. Ali's problem of eyesight and his participation in the team are also revealed through conversation.

Alok and Hari's personal life and the issues related to their family are discussed through the conversation in *Five Point Someone*. Neha and Hari's meeting and their developing relationship is also revealed through conversation. In *2 States: The Story of My Marriage*, Krish and Ananya's family issues are also introduced through conversation. Conversation is used in *Revolution 2020* to present the character traits and their nature.

The story of *One Night @ the Call Center* begins with Shyam's dream and he introduces himself in the first chapter using first person narration. Shyam goes on narrating the happenings around him. Most of the story is revealed through conversation. Readers automatically have some questions in their minds. He also uses conversation in such a way that the conversation makes readers curious about the characters. Some questions about the characters and the story are aroused in readers' minds after reading the conversation. Bhagat presents his characters by making them to talk each other. It is Bhagat's technique to create suspense and make them curious about the novel.

Bhagat also adds conversation which helps to present the characters' opinions in their own words. Shyam speaks to the readers and informs about his call center job as well as about his family. Bhagat presents Shefali's character and her relationship with Shyam through conversation. First Person Narration helps to express inner thoughts of the narrator and his feelings about the other characters.

Bhagat has used new techniques like telephonic conversation, SMS, emails, FAX, in his novels which reveal the character and suits the story as the characters are the employees in the call-centre, where telephone, mobile, computer, internet, email and other technologies are used. Thus it seems relevant to the story and the characters using narrative technique like SMS. The author uses FAX as a narrative technique. As letter is one of the narrative techniques developing the story, FAX also develops the story. It is one of the innovative narrative techniques used by the author. Shyam – the lead character – reveals his thoughts with the descriptive paragraphs. Other characters' feelings are presented through Shyam's point of view. Bhagat chooses some incidents to present the characters. It is Bhagat's style to present the characters through their behaviour.

As it is observed that the young generation and people concerned to the field of technology are chosen by Bhagat as the characters in his novels, the techniques like Email chat, SMS, FAX, telephonic conversation are used. These techniques are suitable to the stories and characters.

Alok and his family is worried about his sister's marriage in *Five Point Someone*. Due to the inability of providing dowry grooms were not interested in her. But as the engagement is decided Alok's mother conveys this information to him through telephone. And then it got canceled and this also was conveyed through telephone. Priyanka's conversation on telephone with her mother in *One Night @ the Call Center* is also one of the techniques to inform about the relationship between

Priyanka and Ganesh. Shyam's restlessness about their developing relationship is shown through his phone tapping and listening to them. Thus phone tapping is also used as a narrative technique. In *The Three Mistakes of My Life* Vidya and Govind's relationship is made clear when Govind calls from Australia and Vidya abruptly picks up the phone and says, "Gopal?" Bhagat has also used this technique in *Revolution 2020*. Aarti and Gopal's relationship, Gopal's jealousy when Aarti tells that she is with Raghav are revealed through telephonic conversation. In *2 States: The Story of My Marriage* also Krish and Ananya talk on telephone, Krish speaks to his mother and the relationships among them are revealed.

SMS is also used to narrate the story. Shyam in *One Night @ the Call Center* is having a relationship with Shefali after his breakup with Priyanka. Shyam is actually in love with Priyanka, but some issues created tension in their relationship. Shefali is not the girl that Shyam can fall in love with. He is not at all involved in the relationship with Shefali. This indifference is shown through SMS Shefali sends to Shyam. He doesn't like her language, her way of speaking with him etc. SMS unfolds this reality about their relationship. In *The Three Mistakes of My Life* Vidya's affair with Govind is understood by Ish through SMS. Vidya and Govind had physical relationship and she delayed her periods. Both of them were in tension. She SMS him exactly when Govind's cell phone was in Ish's hands. She informed him that she got her periods and there is nothing to worry about. Ish read this SMS and came to know about everything that has happened in between Govind and Vidya. Aarti in *Revolution 2020* SMS Gopal on his birthday. Aarti was initially involved in Raghav. But Gopal constrain her and she began to get attracted towards Gopal. Readers also were eager to know about Aarti's involvement. It was made clear through the SMS she has send to Gopal. She is deeply is love with him and has forgotten Raghav. Thus very important information is explained through this technique.

Email is used in the epilogue of *The Three Mistakes of My Life*. Chetan Bhagat receives a mail by some unknown person from Gujrat. He has eaten sleeping pills and is about to die. Bhagat making it more realistic tries hard to reach to that unknown person. Finally gets success and finds the person. Thus before beginning the main story he himself gets involved in the the story. The mail he received is one of the techniques of developing the story. Aarti and Gopal's email chat in *Revolution 2020* is used to let the readers know the feelings about each other. Gopal is much more involves on her and Aarti was not interested in Gopal but Raghav. These situations and relationships are revealed through email.

Different generations can easily understand the stories by Bhagat because of his style of presentation. His choice of words is so proper that readers can easily understand his thoughts. Life at call center, secularism, pressure in today's education system, inter – community marriages,

corruption, the current trends - be it marriage, work, relationships, or any other issue related to youth, etc. are the issues the author has included in his novels. His selection of narrative techniques is also proper as it suites to the story and the characters.

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'FIVE POINT SOMEONE' A NOVEL WITH MODERN NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

The novel Five Point Someone has already been in focus when the movie 3 Edits was released. The movie has tremendous similarity with the book. This is Chetan Bhagat's first novel, it begins with the prologue. He has used innovative narrative techniques in this novel. The prologue begins with a situation wherein an ambulance is carrying Alok, who is in critical situation. And the narrator is making promise to himself to write Alok's story if he gets well. The readers get the idea that Alok is well as the narrator is keeping the promise made to himself of writing a novel on Alok's life story. He has chosen to begin the prologue with this crucial situation. Alok is injured and it is not really known that he will get well. To raise the curiosity of the readers Bhagat has chosen this technique of adding a crucial situation in the prologue. Thus, Bhagat organizes his novel by inserting various innovative narrative techniques and presentation of India and provides a readable content.

"Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, which depicts imaginary characters and situations---imaginary or real places, people and events. It represents human feelings and actions." There is reflection of author's thoughts and opinions on the events in the story and the personalities of the characters in the novel. Sometimes, the author presents the incidents similar to those which he has experienced in his life. The characters and their actions are shaped according to the author's wish or experience. In modern age new methods and techniques are used to convey the message.

Chetan Bhagat's novels have been proved the engrossing literary pieces among the Indian literature. His novels represent the youth and their world with their ambitions, dreams, failure, success, struggle and the world around them. His stories are full of new and absorbing issues. The newness in them creates involvement in reading. His characters are very much like real world and they are appealing. There are no unacceptable characters or incidents in his novels, which make them much like the real world. The readers do not really understand the relation between these unreal incidents and the real world. But the readers become engaged as to find out the reality about it. Bhagat satisfies the readers as novel travels towards the end. Thus, the readers are not disappointed.

Bhagat writes his novels using narrative techniques like the first person narration, conversation, flashback, etc. But with these he uses some of the innovative techniques like SMS, emails, fax, prologues and epilogues. His prologues always make the readers think that his novels are based on true events. He himself is involved in the prologue and has some



connection with one of the characters of novel. He himself has agreed that he shares his real life experiences through his novels. The epilogue, following the last chapter again, forces to think it as the reality. The story may be the truth or the imagination, the fact cannot be denied that his stories create curiosity in novel reading.

The novel *Five Point Someone* has already been in focus when the movie *3 Idiots* was released. The movie has tremendous similarity with the book. This is Chetan Bhagat's first novel, it begins with the prologue. He has used innovative narrative techniques in this novel. The prologue begins with a situation wherein an ambulance is carrying Alok, who is in critical situation. And the narrator is making promise to himself to write Alok's story if he gets well. The readers get the idea that Alok is well as the narrator is keeping the promise made to himself of writing a novel on Alok's life story. He has chosen to begin the prologue with this crucial situation. Alok is injured and it is not really known that he will get well. To raise the curiosity of the readers Bhagat has chosen this technique of adding a crucial situation in the prologue.

Basically, the introduction about the characters, situations and especially about the narrator is given in the first chapter 'Bare Beginnings'. The narrator makes it clear that this novel is about the three engineering students, their dreams and the novel does not guide about what should be done at the engineering colleges. The story is told in the first person narration and the narrator is very happy to have the authority of revealing the story as he likes.

The prologue makes the readers excited and curious about the critical situation of Alok. They want to know what has happened with him. But the narrator chooses to begin the story with the first day at engineering college. The language is intentionally selected as to appeal the young generation which is mostly used by the college students with a lot of dirty words used throughout the novel. The narrator introduces his two friends Alok Gupta and Ryan Oberoi and himself as Hari Kumar. Here, one thing is noticeable that Bhagat has presented Ryan as a leading character. The narrator is different. Hari is narrating the story of college days with his friends. Ryan is the central character in the novel. He has every quality that a protagonist should have. He impresses everyone and has all the great qualities that make one a popular and an adorable personality.

In the second chapter, 'Terminator' Bhagat displays descriptive paragraphs providing family background of Ryan and Alok and introducing other characters. It was Ryan's idea to go for a movie and while returning back they come to know about the surprise test to be held on the next day. Their performance was poor. So Alok scolds Ryan for making a movie plan. The movie they watch was 'Terminator'. Ryan's involvement in gadgets shown in the movie shows his interest in mechanical devices. So the movie is also used as a narrative technique. Thus, title of the chapter is relevant to the matter.

'Barefoot on Metal' is the next chapter in which Neha Prof. Cherian's daughter meets Hari, the narrator. He was gone for a morning walk and Neha was learning to drive a car. As she was not yet a perfect driver, she was about to dash Hari, but she managed somehow. She gave lift to Hari back to his hostel. He watched something strange about Neha that she was driving barefoot. He liked the idea of touching a pretty girl's barefoot to the metal of accelerator. So the title 'Barefoot on Metal' also precedes the story with the technique of conversation and



descriptive paragraphs. I did not know where Ryan was going with this, but it could not have been pleasant for me. Being fat was more appealing to me than running behind the bus or climbing the stairs of these buildings fifty times a day. "Ryan, forget about me. If you don't want to mug, should we go to the canteen for a parantha?"

With the use of conversation and description the next chapter proceeds with the discussion among the three friends about drawing the line. They decide to study for three hours a day and except these study hours they will have fun to enjoy life. The technique employed here is conversation. Their plan of study is disclosed through conversation. There is also a development in relationship of Hari and Neha. They have become good friends and so they decide to meet the next Saturday in spite of her father being very strict about her friendship with boys. This advancement in the story is narrated through descriptive paragraphs.

It was war burst out in between the US and Iraq, exactly when IIT majors were to start after a few days. News channels were providing all the information about the war. The titles of chapters are also the indicators of happenings in the novel. 'Five Point Someone' does not speak of any situation till the chapter is read. But the next chapter indicates Alok is going to speak with Ryan, as they had argument in the previous chapter. So to give a title is also a technique of telling a story. This chapter is different from the earlier chapters as it does not contain descriptive paragraphs and conversation. This whole chapter is written in Italics, as the chapter is a speech or a kind of monologue by Alok. He is speaking about his inner feelings to Hari. Bhagat uses shifting of point of view. Since the beginning of the novel: Hari has been shown narrating the story through his point of view. Every character and every situation is presented according to his opinions and thoughts. Here, in this chapter, point of view is changed from Hari to Alok. This is one of the best techniques as it allows the other characters to reveal their inner feelings. This is like interior monologue. Thus, it does not become one way track. The author has applied one more significant thing in this chapter. He employed the third person narration to tell Alok's story by Alok himself. The third person narration allows understanding the character easily. In this way Bhagat keeps on shifting the point of view and the readers get acquainted with the characters very well. The chapter also unfolds a different aspect of Ryan's life that he hides his parents' letters and reads it as and when he is alone.

This aspect of his life would not have seen if he had not showed indifference to his parents. The chapter also reveals that Hari follows Ryan and wants to imitate him. If the narration goes on through Hari's point of view, this would not have been narrated by himself. So the author chooses to narrate these aspects of the characters through each other's point of view. In 'One Year Later', the three friends come together after almost a year. Venkat's selfish nature is also disclosed in the chapter. Ryan's 'mice theory' exposes a grave reality about the education system. Marks are given so much prominence and on the contrary the personal interest, involvement in work and the capacity building of students are neglected. This causes disappointment and many times depression as well. So he suggests his friends to 'work together and beat the system'.

'Neha Speaks' is in the first person narration through Neha's point of view. Here, there is again a shift in point of view. It changes from Hari to Neha. The way of narration in *Five Point Someone* is magnificent with a touch of humour. Use of humour is one of the features



of Bhagat's writing and it is necessary to make the book appealing and to give comic relief. Bhagat has used various narrative techniques to narrate the story. Point of view is not same throughout the novel. He keeps on changing it. The way of story-telling is different and suitable to the story, expressing different points of view of the different characters.

Neha's father Prof. Cherian is very strict, her mother is in depression and her brother has died. So she has no one to share her feelings. She chose to write letter expressing her feelings. Thus, Bhagat uses letter to narrate the story. Neha's views about Hari and her father's attitude towards Neha and her protection from young boys are revealed throughout the chapter. Neha also mentions the letter by her brother which she has kept secret. Bhagat has kept this matter of letter suspense. The readers become curious about the letter and they keep reading the next pages. The chapter is written in the form of a letter. Neha writes to her dead brother Samir. The maxim is that a letter is used as a narrative technique.

The chapter 21 repeats with a prologue. Alok has jumped from the roof of institute and got injured. He was being taken to the hospital in ambulance. This is the crucial point in the story. The narrator began the story from 'Bare Beginnings'. But this situation - the crucial point was narrated by the author in the beginning as a prologue. With this chapter the readers comprehend the situation and become more inquisitive about the further consequences. The prologue also mentions the lines which make the readers think that Alok is going to be out of danger. These sentences make it clear that the story has been written, so Alok is alright as the narrator has promised himself to write the story if Alok gets well.

The readers in the beginning itself have become curious, as the prologue presents a situation where Alok is in Ambulance, injured badly. While reading the pages the readers always have a question in their mind about Alok's injury. In the same way, he keeps the reason of Samir's death suspense and mentions it in a way to make the readers think about it. Finally, he reveals it with a letter that Samir's death was not because of any accident but it was a suicide. He was reluctant with himself as he was not able to fulfill his father's dream of topping in IIT. His father's indifference made him commit a suicide. The letter which explains all this about Samir and his death is used here as a technique of narration.

'Telephonic conversation' plays pivotal role in narrating the events to the readers. There is a call and the readers realize about Alok's father had a stroke of paralysis. There is a situation where telephone conveys the news about Alok's sister's engagement, "What? Didi got engaged? Oh, you mean the boy's side have agreed," Alok said, his voice excited. In this technique, only one side of the conversation is revealed but the situation is understood. Alok's sister is getting engaged and Alok is very happy for her. He is so happy that he promises to fulfill everything that the bridegroom and his family expect. He is promising this as he is hopeful that he will get a job and have enough money to spend for his sister's marriage.

After few days the telephone also tells the readers that the engagement has been cancelled due to inability of providing the expected dowry. The conversation is audible on only one side. This conversation is one sided, the readers could understand the matter after reading the lines next to this conversation. Bhagat inserts one sided conversation which provides incomplete information. The few points are just put forward through the technique of conversation. The following lines disclose the conversation by filling in the skipped



insertions after the phone call is cut. Bhagat has selected the technique of conversation to narrate the story. The author employs the technique of shifting point of view. He again shifted the point of view from Hari to Ryan. 'Ryan Speaks', unfolds Ryan's inner feelings about Alok's situation, Hari's wish to become like Ryan.

Besides, Hari writes a letter to Ryan's parents, pretending as if Ryan himself is writing it. He also copied Ryan's signature on the letter and took address from his room. Only beginning of the letter is given and the rest of the letter is only talked on. Thus, letter speaks a lot. It makes reader think suspicious about Ryan. It also creates a kind of suspense about his life. Thus, the technique develops the narration. Bhagat deployed the technique of foreshadowing in the last chapter. Hari dreams of Cherian speaking at the convocation and praising Hari and his two friends.

"Cherian got a standing ovation.

The applause got louder, in fact it was right under my ears, on my shoulder.

"Wake up you lazy bozo," Ryan said, clapping my shoulder so hard my dream paused and faded out like a defective videotape.

This technique takes the readers to the future. They take it to be true as they don't discern that it is a dream. The author reveals it only after the readers have involved in the dream granting it to be true. This is vital for the narration as it shows Hari's thoughts and feelings.

The novel has the first person narration through Hari's point of view, but it keeps on changing from Hari to Alok, from Hari to Neha, from Hari to Ryan. The readers get deep insight into the characters for they release their feelings and thoughts through their own point of view. This does not become a one way track revealing only one character's feelings. The author has also utilized prologue, letters, conversation and descriptive paragraphs. The novel succeeds in presenting the image of India. In addition to this, in this novel, Bhagat deals with social classes. Ryan's family is a rich class family, Alok's family is a middle class family, Neha's family is also rich family.

Thus, Bhagat organizes his novel by inserting various innovative narrative techniques and presentation of India and provides a readable content.

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**NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE NOVELS OF CHETAN BHAGAT****DR. SAJJAN DNYANDEO GAIKWAD**

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ABSTRACT

Indian writing in English has been developing since its beginning. The Indian authors have been working hard in order to make their works more beautiful and readable. They are changing its structure, characterization, plot construction, narration and themes. These changes have been accepted and appreciated by the readers. This study will focus on the technical aspect of the narration. Modern Indian writers have been using various innovative narrative techniques in their novels. In the beginning the focus was not on the technical aspect of the novel. The writers in the beginning used the conventional methods like third person narration, first person narration, conversation, etc. They used only one technique and the same point of view throughout the novel. But the modern writers use innovative narrative techniques. They use various narrative techniques in one novel as well as they keep on changing the point of view to the different narrator's. Today's world is the world of technology. So the technology is also included in their works. Technological devices like SMS, email, telephonic conversation, FAX have been used in the contemporary Indian fiction. Modern Indian writers are trying to reflect the image of India at various levels in their novels. For that they are selecting the themes through which Indian culture, tradition, religious beliefs, race conflicts, political and social issues are presented. They have not limited their themes to only India. They have been choosing other countries and issues related to it, with the various states in India. Thus the modern Indian writers are presenting India at various levels and they are presenting their stories and characters with proper narrative technique.

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Fiction is one of the literary forms which is read and liked right from the seventeenth century. Even today fiction is read all over the world with interest. The authors have been working hard on its structure, writing style and presentation of characters. Fiction has been changing since its beginning. Fiction writers are making it different and more beautiful with their new ideas. Modern writers are creating wonderful pieces of literary works. Though the novels are changing in presentation, structure, style and technique authors have not stopped working on it. So the new experiments have been made in this area. Conventional structures and methods

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are getting changed and innovative methods and techniques are being used in modern Indian fictions.

There are many writers who are contributing in fiction writing. Each one has his own place in Indian English literature. Each one has been making his fiction different in style and technique. Shashi Tharoor, Vikas Swarup, Arundhati Roy, Rohinton Mistry, Salman Rushdie, etc. have created their own place in Indian English literature. All of them are great writers and have created wonderful works.

Chetan Bhagat is among them who have contributed to the world of English fiction. He has created his fictions with innovative ideas. He has been attracted a large number of readers for reading his fictions. Bhagat is the author of young generation. He has to use the language suitable to the character as well as the situation. He has to use some slang expressions to make the readers feel the characters real.

Newly entered novelist has contributed his novels to English literature. Being a modern writer he has included every interesting element in his fictions as his imagination and intelligence allowed him. Being modern literature his works have to be innovative and experimental. Chetan Bhagat has fulfilled every necessity of the modern writing. Characterization, way of storytelling, reflection of contemporary social picture, narrative techniques, these aspects are presented in a different manner as to suit to the modern writing.

His novels are said to be similar to that of the Bollywood movie scenes. Novels are the mirror of human life but few situations doesn't seem realistic. His novel *One Night @ the Call Center* has a situation where Shyam and Priyanka kiss each other on the road and the traffic is jammed. Such types of situations happen and are acceptable only in movies. Indian society and culture doesn't allow and accept such incidences. There are some other incidences which are not acceptable.

Chetan Bhagat's novels have been the interesting literary pieces among the Indian English literature. His novels represent the youth and their world with their ambitions, dreams, failure, success, struggle and the world around them. His stories are full of new and interesting topics. The newness in them creates interest in reading. His characters are very much like real world, yet interesting. There is a little exaggeration or unacceptable characters and incidents in his novels, which make it very much unreal and out of the world and seems the characters cannot meet in real life. Some of the incidents which are totally out of the world. Readers do not really understand the relation between these unreal incidents and the real world. But readers become interested as to find out the reality about it. Bhagat satisfies the readers as the novel travels towards the end. Thus readers close the last page of the novel without getting disappointed.

Chetan Bhagat writes his novels using narrative techniques like the first person narration, conversation, flashback, etc. But with these conventional techniques he uses some of the innovative techniques like SMS, emails, FAX, prologues and epilogues. His prologues always make readers think that his novels are based on true events. But some of the characters and the situations are not at all acceptable. He himself is involved in the prologue



and has some connection with one of the characters of the novel. His novels are his experiences. He himself has agreed that he shares his real life experiences through his novels.

The prologues always force to accept his novels as the true story. The epilogue following the last chapter again forces to think it as the reality. The story may be the truth or the imagination, the fact cannot be denied that his stories arise interest in novel reading.

Chetan Bhagat follows the chronological order, though he uses flashback technique and takes the readers in the past. In *One Night @ the Call Centre*, under the title 'My past dates with Priyanka'. Bhagat covers the past incidents with the flashback technique. This technique takes the readers in the past. Bhagat uses the flashback technique to present the past events which may answer the questions aroused in the readers' minds. Bhagat takes the readers in the past using flashback technique. He tells the past events related to the characters and the story. The author narrates the story of Shyam and Priyanka's love. He also narrates the story of their break up. The reason behind Shyam and Priyanka's breakup is not convincing. Priyanka's mother's interference in their relationship is not the acceptable reason. There are some more incidences which have same unconvincing reasons.

In *2 States: The Story of My Marriage*, the central character Krish goes to a psychotherapist, as he was in depression. She needs to know everything about his past. So Krish narrates the past events in flashback. Again the flashback technique is used when he has to tell the reason behind the spoiled relationship between his father and himself. He narrates the event in flashback and the readers come to know about the reason.

In *Revolution 2020* Chetan Bhagat meets the lead character Gopal and requests him to listen to his life-story. He begins the story with an incidence in a school. All the three main characters are introduced. The author also reveals the traits and opinions about the characters.

Almost every novel consists a large part of conversation. Bhagat's novels also have conversation among the characters. Characters speak to each other and the information necessary for the development of the story is produced. In *The Three Mistakes of My Life*, there is a conversation between Ish's and his father. It shows that the relationship between them is not so good. Father is not satisfied with Ish's behaviour. Ali's problem of eyesight and his participation in the team are also revealed through conversation.

Alok and Hari's personal life and the issues related to their family are discussed through the conversation in *Five Point Someone*. Neha and Hari's meeting and their developing relationship is also revealed through conversation. In *2 States: The Story of My Marriage*, Krish and Ananya's family issues are also introduced through conversation. Conversation is used in *Revolution 2020* to present the character traits and their nature.

The story of *One Night @ the Call Center* begins with Shyam's dream and he introduces himself in the first chapter using first person narration. Shyam goes on narrating the happenings around him. Most of the story is revealed through conversation. Readers automatically have some questions in their minds. He also uses conversation in such a way that the conversation makes readers curious about the characters. Some questions about the



characters and the story are aroused in readers' minds after reading the conversation. Bhagat presents his characters by making them to talk each other. It is Bhagat's technique to create suspense and make them curious about the novel.

Bhagat also adds conversation which helps to present the characters' opinions in their own words. Shyam speaks to the readers and informs about his call center job as well as about his family. Bhagat presents Shetali's character and her relationship with Shyam through conversation. First Person Narration helps to express inner thoughts of the narrator and his feelings about the other characters.

Bhagat has used new techniques like telephonic conversation, SMS, emails, FAX, in his novels which reveal the character and suits the story as the characters are the employees in the call-centre, where telephone, mobile, computer, internet, email and other technologies are used. Thus it seems relevant to the story and the characters using narrative technique like SMS. The author uses FAX as a narrative technique. As letter is one of the narrative techniques developing the story, FAX also develops the story. It is one of the innovative narrative techniques used by the author. Shyam – the lead character – reveals his thoughts with the descriptive paragraphs. Other characters' feelings are presented through Shyam's point of view. Bhagat chooses some incidents to present the characters. It is Bhagat's style to present the characters through their behaviour.

As it is observed that the young generation and people concerned to the field of technology are chosen by Bhagat as the characters in his novels, the techniques like Email chat, SMS, FAX, telephonic conversation are used. These techniques are suitable to the stories and characters.

Alok and his family is worried about his sister's marriage in *Five Point Someone*. Due to the inability of providing dowry, grooms were not interested in her. But as the engagement is decided, Alok's mother conveys this information to him through telephone. And then it got canceled and this also was conveyed through telephone. Priyanka's conversation on telephone with her mother in *One Night @ the Call Center* is also one of the techniques to inform about the relationship between Priyanka and Ganesh. Shyam's restlessness about their developing relationship is shown through his phone tapping and listening to them. Thus phone tapping is also used as a narrative technique. In *The Three Mistakes of My Life*, Vidya and Govind's relationship is made clear when Govind calls from Australia and Vidya abruptly picks up the phone and says "Gopal". Bhagat has also used this technique in *Revolution 2020*. Aarti and Gopal's relationship, Gopal's jealousy when Aarti tells that she is with Raghav are revealed through telephonic conversation. In *2 States: The Story of My Marriage* also Krish and Ananya talk on telephone, Krish speaks to his mother and the relationships among them are revealed.

SMS is also used to narrate the story. Shyam in *One Night @ the Call Center* is having a relationship with Shetali after his breakup with Priyanka. Shyam is actually in love with Priyanka, but some issues created tension in their relationship. Shetali is not the girl that Shyam can fall in love with. He is not at all involved in the relationship with Shetali. This indifference is shown through SMS Shetali sends to Shyam. He doesn't like her language, her

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Learning English Language & Personality Development

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Introduction

A persona is a Latin term that implies mask. A set of characteristics that distinguishes an individual from others is referred to as personality. The Latin word persona, which means mask, is referred to as personality. Emotional attributes, attitudes, values, beliefs, communication skills, ways of thinking, and conduct are all part of one's personality. The manner a person acts or behaves in specific situations ensures and guarantees to interact with a variety of people. Advantages of Personality Development. A set of characteristics that distinguishes an individual from others is referred to as personality. The skills of learning the English Language and personality development do have a strong connection and both go hand in hand. The intention of the present paper is a double-fold
Keywords: English language, language learning, link language, the importance of English, English as a window on the world.

Place of English in India: The place of English in school education has been a subject of debate ever since independence. But after independence, in 1963, the parliament passed a bill declaring English as the associate official language of India till an indefinite period of time. This is the position till today. English plays an important role in India today. Judging from certain trends it appears that the influence of English is on the increase rather than the decrease in India. Language is a medium to communicate. In India, several languages are used, English being one of them. English has got a significant place in Indian society. It is the language of the elite class.

Personality Development: Be as energizing as a proton. Maintaining a positive attitude will assist you in overcoming even the most difficult obstacles while also attracting additional positivity and possibilities. Be more zealous. Allowing your passion to drive your efforts will allow you to reach life's excellence. Handle your feelings with caution. Allowing your emotions to take control of events is not a good idea; instead, learn to control them. Share a little, and take care of a little. Compassion is a skill that may be learned. You are someone else the next time. Share a little, and take care of a little. Compassion is a skill that may be learned. Let them off the hook without carrying a grudge the next time you or someone else makes a mistake. Don't forget to compliment the person in front of you. When we laud someone's traits because we admire them, we are expressing our admiration for them to be a good communicator People will respond to you better, and more often than not pleasantly, if you communicate clearly. Be a lion in the face of danger and misfortune; rising to the occasion will increase your chances of surviving. A persona is a Latin term that means "mask." A set of characteristics that distinguishes an individual from others is referred to as personality. Have the ability to be patient. To be stress-free and make sensible and quick judgments remember to stay cool and patient. Please Like, Share, Support, and Subscribe to my channel and hit the bell symbol next to it if you like my video and it provided value to your knowledge or talent.

Understanding Self is the first stage in personality development. We must be aware of our strengths, limitations, accessible opportunities, and dangers. We will do a thorough SWOT analysis and raise awareness about ourselves. Then we look at our overall traits and see how we may improve them. We'll set objectives, or rather a series of goals, for the coming years. We must also recognise the forces that motivate us to work. Let's also examine if we're enthusiastic enough about the task we're doing right now. This section of the book delves deeper into these topics. Each person has a unique set of talents and shortcomings. In the outside world, there are opportunities. We are also vulnerable to both internal and external attacks. We need two approaches: one is awareness, and the other is analysing and utilising them optimally. Our plans might include improving our strengths, overcoming our flaws, seizing opportunities, and confronting challenges.

Knowledge: Personality (physical and psychological), Emotional Stability, Communication Skills, People Skills, Leadership, Care and Concern for Others' Material well-being, psychological



well-being, and spiritual well-being are all important factors to consider. Ability to turn obstacles into opportunities Enthusiasm, happiness, zeal, and broadmindedness are examples of positive emotions.

Weaknesses: lack of knowledge, physical weakness, illness (both physical and psychological), emotional imbalance, inability to get along with people, willingness to be only a second line - inability to take risks and challenges, lack of purchasing power, non-interest in human activities, viewing challenges only as high-risk areas, too much thinking about tomorrow, fear of failure, and similar.

Threats: Employment, Profession, Vocation, Hobbies, Business, Art and Culture, Desire to Advance in Life, Learning Individuals, Learning Organizations, and the like are all possibilities. Threats include threats to one's own life, dignity, and property, as well as threats to relatives' lives and possessions. The threat of insecurity as a result of rising prices and an unpredictably uncertain future;

English as a window on the world: Jawaharlal Lal Nehru said, "English is our major window on the world". This means English gives us glimpses of the various developments taking place in the world. It provides us distilled essence of modern knowledge in all fields of human activity. It is the pipeline for the stream of knowledge. Thus, the ability to Communication Skills is a crucial and important part of the second language learning and teaching process. The mastery of speaking skills in the English language is a priority for many second languages or foreign language students. Even though periods of focusing on language form and enhancing vocabulary are important in English language learning, developing the students' ability to really communicate with English in the classroom is the main goal of English language teaching.

- Communication Skills-Concentration, Listening, Writing, Language skills;
- Speed, Accuracy and Mental processes;
- Problem Solving;
- Decision Making; Analytical -- Particularly Big Data;
- Information Technology Skills- (Excel Macro, Excel Advanced, Online skills); Social Networking skills-examples-- LinkedIn, Face book, Twitter

Writing Skills: We can develop our writing skills by learning the answers to the following questions from different sources. Feedback from different sides improves our skills Verbal and nonverbal communications are both important components of effective communication. It entails ensuring that the recipient has done in the manner that we wish in response to your words or actions. It also anticipates receiving input. Our communication abilities improve when we express gratitude for favorable comments and pledge to correct if we receive negative input.

Communication skills: In teaching of English, P. Gurrey writes, "It is highly desirable to know exactly what one is hoping to achieve. If this can be clearly seen, then the best way of getting to work usually becomes evident. We ought, therefore, to consider carefully what we are trying to do when we are teaching English". Thus, the ability in speaking skill is a crucial and important part of second language learning and teaching process. The mastery of speaking skills in the English language is a priority for many second language or foreign language students. Even though periods of focusing on language form and enhancing vocabulary are important in English language learning, but developing the students' ability to really communicate with English in the classroom is the main goal of English language teaching. At the end of the study, the students should be able to communicate effectively in English for study, work, and leisure outside the classroom. Therefore, it is essential that English teachers pay great attention in teaching speaking to the students. It is useful because the ability to communicate in foreign language, especially English clearly and efficiently contributes to the success of the students at school and success later in every period of students'

Language skills: Vocabulary, number of languages, accent ability to read, write and speak is often considered language skills. English as an International language:

Public speaking skills and presentation skills: Ability to speak in front of a gathering (small or big) and make presentations of your ideas on projects, assignments, original business actions etc). There is always a STARTING TROUBLE for everyone.

Speed, Accuracy and Mental processes: Organizations prefer people who are good at thoughts and actions, accurate in calculations (without calculators or computers) and whose mental processes are relatively faster.

Problem Solving and Decision making: Organizations expect employees to know and act with the basics of problem-solving and help various levels to make decisions.

Analytical skills: Ability to analyze through logical reasoning, critical thinking, convert big issues into manageable small units, to conduct research. Analytical skills include looking at data and converting them into required information and use of creativity

Social Networking skills: How effectively we are known in broader social circles on the online platforms? Organizations look at these skills beyond one's normal exchange of photographs, greetings etc.

Classification of Skills:

a. Technical Skills

b) Human Skills

c) Conceptual and Design Skills.

Technical Skills refer to the way of doing things, the process in a workflow.

Human Skills refer to Interaction with other human beings in an environment. The ability to analyze and interpret complex situations is a Conceptual skill. They imply rational thinking and convert data into information. Design Skills refer to the ability to create a new way of work, a new process or a new environment for the larger benefit.

Knowledge:

Knowledge is justified true belief. Knowledge can be known as familiarity, awareness or understanding of someone or something. It includes facts, information, descriptions or skills, which is acquired through experiences or education by perceiving, discovering or learning.

Body Language: (KINESICS) plays a very important role in effective communication. When one is speaking or is in front of others, the others look to him/her and observe the body language. Normally the words spoken will be endorsed by the body language. If there is no congruence, communication goes haywire. Important elements of a body language are: Eye contacts; --How do we stand or sit; -- What sort of expressions we have; --What hands and feet are doing; --Physical distance (intimate, personal, social, public).

Listening:

Listening is an important communication skill. It is different from hearing. If the other party comes to know that you are not seriously listening, he/she may lose interest and the communication becomes incomplete. Many a time, you may lose business or the benefits from the other party. While listening to others, eye contact, nod/facial expressions, questions and answers are very important. It is also necessary not to overlook what others say. Never ever interrupt the speaker. Listen to him/her completely and then put your view points

OVERCOME ALL BARRIERS AND MAKE YOUR COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVE.

Public Speaking:

As Thompson and Wyatt say, "The power of expression in a language is a matter of skill rather than of knowledge. It is a power that grows by exercise, not by knowing merely meanings or rule". Speaking in front of an audience is known as public speaking. Others might be a small group of people or a massive crowd. The gathering might be casual or have a defined goal such as official, business, education, or anything else. Public speaking is an activity in which the speaker wishes to communicate his or her ideas/information to a group of people. Public speaking is a natural talent for certain people. Public speaking is a skill that may be learned by anyone who does not have this talent. It is required to talk in public.

CONCLUSION:

To sum up, in the discussion "English Language is our major window on the world" we find that English is not only a link language in India but also in the world. Because English is so widely spoken, it has been referred to as a "world language". The knowledge of the English Language has become a precondition for professional development in the modern world. English vocabulary encompasses almost all the subjects of sciences and humanities and all the emotions and expressions that human beings feel and consider. The worldwide global markets have adopted English as their link language for communication. The use of technology can and is reshaping the way we teach and learn.

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English Language As A Compulsory Subject In Competitive Examinations

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Abstract: The Covid-19 epidemic has had a considerable impact on educational institutions. Priorities and needs have shifted as a result of the epidemic. This shift was also reflected in university assessment and evaluation methods. Many tests have been taken online. However, the English Proficiency Exam and the Competitive English Proficiency Exam and IELTS IELTS Online is a new online Academic test. It gives flexibility for when and where students take tests. It has the same content and features as IELTS on paper and IELTS on a computer taken in a test centre. The study took place in two stages: the first to survey the English Language Testing System (IELTS) format and information; and the second about the preparation of the IELTS course. **Keywords:** Achieving Students; EFL Students; Grammatical Errors; Writing; IELTS

Introduction: The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is designed to help students work, study or migrate to a country where English is the native language. This includes countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and USA. Students' ability to listen, read, write and speak in English will be assessed during the test. IELTS is graded on a scale of 1-9. IELTS is jointly owned by the British Council, IDP: IELTS Australia and Cambridge Assessment English. If students are looking to work, live or study in an English-speaking country, then students must be able to demonstrate a high level of English language ability. English is the third most spoken language in the world, with 379 million speakers worldwide. Being able to communicate in the native language of the country students wish to work or study in, has a wider range of benefits. It is also essential for job opportunities as well as integration into the community. IELTS is the most popular test for those looking to migrate to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the UK. It is globally recognized by more than 11,000 employers, universities, schools and immigration bodies including 3,400 institutions in the USA. IELTS is developed to provide a fair and accurate assessment of English language proficiency. Test questions are developed by language specialists from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the USA. The test covers four sections: Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. IELTS test content reflects everyday situations. It is unbiased and fair to all test takers from all backgrounds.

- IELTS is the world's favorite test of English for migration
- More than 30 million IELTS tests have been taken since the test was first created in 1989.
- Every week, on average, an incredible 60,000 people take an IELTS test. If you are deciding which test to choose, IELTS can help you.
- IELTS is accepted by more countries than any other test of English
- If you want to move abroad and need an English language test, IELTS is the only test that is accepted by these English-speaking immigration authorities:
- Australia, Canada, New Zealand & United Kingdom are IELTS Centers.
- Students do not need an IELTS test for a visa for the United States of America, but IELTS can still help you on your journey to the USA. Our test is accepted by more than 3,400 colleges and universities in America.
- No other test of English is accepted by more universities, colleges, or academic institutions
- IELTS is the test of English for academic study.
- IELTS results will be recognized and accepted by 11,000 institutions around the world.
- IELTS tests are available everywhere

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Role Of English Language In Personality Development

Kuchekar Shailaja Baburao

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Human being is one of the best creatures. He has his own abilities that make him unique in the world. He has intelligence with which he has proved himself different from others. Among his different qualities one of the best is ability of speaking. He is the only creature who can communicate with language. Other animals do not have this feature.

Every human being is unique. Everyone has his own qualities and so had his own personality. As all have different family background, different culture, and different atmosphere; their mindset and point of view is built according to it. All these elements determine the overall personality.

As it is mentioned earlier, everyone is unique. Everyone has different personality. Personality includes outer physical features as well as internal features. How one carries with him or how he presents himself shapes one's personality. He has to manage his body language and behave properly in order to reflect a well-behaved person. One's behavior reflects his personality.

Spoken language as well as body language plays an important role in shaping one's personality. Personality is reflected by the outer behavior as well as by the way of communication. Communication is very important in shaping personality and language plays vital role in communication. Thus, use of language has its role in personality.

English is an international language. It is used all over the world. It is a link language. It links numerous regional languages. English functions as a tool of communication among different regional languages. So communicating in English is more effective than any other regional language. It makes a better impression on the listeners. If the language is used properly, it makes the proper effect on the listeners.

Language can be used properly if the speaker has the command over language. Command over the language reflects the confidence. Confident communication always makes the personality more attractive. Thus, use of English adds to the personality.

English is a business language. It is spoken in the corporate world as well. Business communications are generally made in English. Soft skills or interview skills are followed in English. English makes the communication more effective and smarter.

Regional languages are general but if English is used it becomes special. It is an attractive language. If someone has command over English he can use the language effectively. Thoughts, feelings and knowledge in business and in any communication can be passed on effectively with English. English makes communication smarter.

Not only in business but also in all types of communication English has helped in getting a better impression in all sections of life. English helps speaking convincingly and convey speaker's intentions in a proper manner.

Every language has its own style of use and pronunciation. If English is spoken with proper stress and intonation it becomes smarter. Good pronunciation adds richness to the language and finally to the personality.

English language is great but English literature is greater. English is spoken all over the world. It becomes smarter with proper pronunciation and proper stress and intonation. But language becomes more beautiful with the use of literary words. Business language has different words. The words used in poetry and fictions are literary words. Use of literary words in spoken language adds literary value to the language.

Language becomes beautiful with the use of literary words and the person speak in such language finally makes his personality attractive and smarter. In this way, English is a language of impression, language of opportunities and so it plays a vital role in shaping one's personality.



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Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Contribution to Society

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Abstract

India is a country having unity in diversity. It has different religions, castes, cultures and languages. The world has accepted its religious and cultural greatness. But it is also true that India had gone through various conflicts due to castism and religious issues. India had and still has a social caste system. Some castes did not have rights to participate in religious functions. These low caste people were not even touched by the higher caste people. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood the fact that this situation is due to illiteracy and lack of knowledge. Dr. Ambedkar knew that he has to get education first and then fight for the society. He then decided his ultimate aim to change the worst situation of the weaker section of the society. He got educated and then studied all the religions in the world. No religion said or announced that low caste people have no right to get involved in particular program. He made aware the people about this fact. It was a difficult task. People were used to the situation. High class and upper caste people were not at all in a mood to change themselves. Dr. Ambedkar not even cared for his personal life. He fought for the society. He had to struggle a lot as the things were not at all favourable for his fight. He made aware the people that all human beings are same and everyone has the right to go to the temples for the religious ceremonies. He read a lot, understood the society and the world. He found that Buddha is the best religion of all. He knew that low caste people will not have any justice in Hindu religion. So he became a Buddha on 14 October, 1956 at Nagpur. With him all the people belonging to his caste became Buddha as well.

Introduction

Dr. Ambedkar was of the opinion that the women should get educated and realise their ability. Woman was treated as an animal. She was not at all given any right about social or even about her personal life. She had to live life according to the rules made by the society and by the men. Manu Smriti was one such book which insisted to treat a woman as slave. Dr. Ambedkar destroyed the book and the oppressed got angry. Woman was the other weaker section of the society. She had many limitations and restrictions. Like low caste people she also had to live in a limited world. She was not allowed to get education, to work and get income. She was not even allowed to get out of the house. She had to cook and serve family members. The other important work given to her was to give birth to children. It was the responsibility given by the nature. But due to some superstitions she was given a secondary place, men being primary factors of the society. She didn't have any dreams, wishes or aims. But Dr. Ambedkar wanted women to be clean and educate her children about cleanliness. He once in a speech asked women to be clean. Women took that seriously and in a next meeting they were seen clean. In his book Rise and Fall of Hindu Women he writes, 'Manu is responsible for the degradation of Hindu women'.

He could get admission in the school with the condition that he had to sit at the door and did not touch anybody. It was a huge insult but he had to accept it as his father Subedar Ramji Ambedkar explained him that only education can change the society and the current situation of low caste people. One should concentrate on education only. Dr. Ambedkar experienced what the people from low caste experienced. He was aware of the fact that education and knowledge through reading can help change the current situation. His father helped him to get books. One of the persons belonging to Brmhin community Mr. Keluskar also helped him get new books. Being a bright student he was not allowed to touch the board to write on it. This was disappointing. He sometimes used to weep. But his struggle for the social change was not discontinued at all. He, being a low-caste child had so many restrictions. Once he was going with his brother. He had to go a long way but they were not allowed to sit in a cart. He and his brother could go to the expected place with the condition that he himself had to drive the cart. The brothers were not even allowed to drink water from the well nearby. One more incidence which shows the cruelty of the society was, he went to the saloon to cut his hair but due to his low caste the hairdresser refused to cut his hair. These experiences made deep impact on his mind. His decision of fighting for the society became stronger.

Such situations were not new for Dr. Ambedkar. He tried his best to change the social and caste systems and to make people lead a successful life. He knew the pain of insult. He realized that low caste people will have to suffer very long because of illiteracy. He has accepted that the only way to get out of this problem is to fight against this situation. He even understood that education is the only remedy of this

problem. He had gone through the situations where he could experience that the higher caste people insult lower caste people and didn't allow even to touch them. This made him restless and he decided to fight for the society. Dr. Ambedkar had an ability to convince people. He could change the orthodox minds and thoughts with his speech. Not only through the speeches but also through his writings he tried to make people aware of the misbehaviour done by the oppressed people. It was much difficult to make upper class people to accept low caste people as similar to them. His speeches and writings could make drastic changes. He wrote a book Buddha and His Dhamma. In this book he explained everything about a good life. While writing this book he forgot his hunger and sleep. He was so alert and careful about writing this book as it was the book for his society. He believed, if change is expected this book should be written with great effort and intense care. He began to spread awareness about untouchable community with the help of his newspapers - 'Muknaya', 'Janta', 'Samata' and 'Prakshudha Bharat'. He founded 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' in 1924 and gave a message to suppressed, low caste people, 'Learn, unite and struggle'. In 1927 he done the Movement of Chavdar Lake at Mahad. He took his people with him and went to Chavdar Lake. He with the people touched the water and since then the 'lake was open for all. In 1930 he entered in Kalaram Mandir, Nashik with low caste people. It was a huge attempt to make the suppressed people. He founded a political party named 'All India Scheduled Caste Federation' in 1942.

He had to make people aware of their strength. It took a long time to awake people. Dr. Ambedkar through his speeches and writings tried to fight against the system. His has contributed to the society in various ways. He made people aware of literacy. He tried to make available the ways through his community can get education. He explained importance of education and how it is helpful in upliftment of human life. For that he gave speeches and wrote articles in the newspapers. He also realised that women empowerment is also important in order to develop the society. He tried to convince that if men and women come into the contact and work together, men will realise the ability of women and women will improve themselves.

Dr. Ambedkar fought for religion, caste, education, women's place in society. These social factors were very much important in upliftment of society. His contribution is great as it changed the situation of low caste people and women. The movements he made then have proved fruitful and today both of these weaker sections have become so strong that they have their own rights in the constitution. Thus, a visionary has contributed to the Indian society with upliftment of suppressed class. His contribution has created a wonderful India in its fullest sense.

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वैभवशाली सांस्कृतिक वारसा लाभलेली महाराष्ट्राची भूमी. सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक आणि धार्मिक जीवनाचा इतिहास इथे स्वतंत्रपणे घडत गेला. याच महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमीमध्ये वामनदादा कर्डकांचा जन्म नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील सित्रर तालुक्यामध्ये देशवंडी गावी १५ ऑगस्ट १९२२ साली झाला. आई सईबाई व वडील तबार्जीच्या पोटी हे पुत्ररत्न प्राप्त झाले. वामनदादा तीन वर्षांचे असतांना त्यांच्या वडीलांचे निधन झाले. लहानपणी गुरे राखण्याचे काम त्यांना करावे लागले. वयाच्या अकराव्या वर्षी मुंबईमध्ये गिरणी मजूर असलेल्या भावाकडे ते गेले. कोळसा वखारीत कोळसा वेचण्याचे व विकण्याचे काम त्यांनी केले. नंतर त्यांना गिरणीत नोकरी मिळाली. समता सैनिक दलात लेजीम व काठीचे प्रशिक्षण त्यांना मिळाले. एके दिवशी त्यांना निरक्षर माणसाने गावावरून आलेले पत्र वाचून दाखविण्याची विनंती केली. पण ते पत्र वाचून दाखविणे हे त्यांना शक्य नव्हते. याचे वामनदादांना खुप दुःख झाले, लाज वाटली. मोठ्या जिद्दीने त्यांनी आठ दिवसात बाराखडी तोंडपाठ केली आणि वाचायला शिकले. वाचन आणि चित्रपटामुळे त्यांच्यातील कलावंत जागा झाला.

वामनदादा कर्डक यांनी 'छोडो भारत' च्या काळात कवी प्रदिप यांच्या गीतांच्या चालीवर स्वतः लिहिलेले एक गीत म्हटले आणि वामन कवी झाले. त्यांच्या गीतांविषयी भाष्य करतांना कॉ.भास्करराव जाधव 'हे गीत वामनाचे' च्या प्रस्तावनेत म्हणतात, "१९५० सालापासून वामनरावांनी चार हजारापेक्षा अधिक कविता, गाणी लिहिलेले आहेत. त्यातील हिंदी गीते वगळता १५००-१६०० गाणी अहमदनगर येथील वामनराव भक्त श्री. माधवराव गायकवाड यांनी संग्रहीत केली आहेत." असे मोठ्या प्रमाणात वामनदादांनी गीत लेखन केले आहे. वामन निंबाळकर यांनी 'वाटचाल' (१९७२), कॉ. भास्करराव जाधव यांनी 'हे गीत वामनाचे' (१९९७) साली त्यांच्या गीतांचा संग्रह प्रकाशित केले. या व्यतिरिक्त वामनदादांचे असंख्य गीते पुस्तकरूपाने अजूनही प्रकाशित झालेले नाहीत.

वामनदादा कर्डक यांना भीमशाहीर म्हटले जाते. आणि आंबेडकर क्रांतीचे लोककवीही ते होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या आंदोलनाचे त्यांनी चढउतार पाहिले. त्या सर्व आंदोलनाचे घटनाक्रमाने चित्रण त्यांच्या गीतांमध्ये पाहण्यास मिळतात. त्याचबरोबर डॉ.आंबेडकरांच्या वेगवेगळ्या कार्यावर कविता व गीते त्यांनी लिहिली आहेत.

“एप्रिल चौदा उगवताच उगवला तारां

लागला या भूमीला नव्या युगाचा वारा”



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कादंबरी निर्मिती प्रक्रिया : एक आकलन

प्रा.डॉ. गोपीनाथ पांडूरंग बोडखे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय,

कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना :

साहित्याची निर्मिती कशी होते? या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर शोधण्याच्या प्रयत्नातून वेगवेगळी वैशिष्ट्ये समोर आली. वाचक कला.ती वाचतो. ती आवडली तर चांगली म्हणतो. नाही आवडली तर चांगली नाही असे म्हणतो. जी कला.ती वाचकास आवडते त्या कला.तीच्या निर्मितीसाठी लेखकाने किती मेहनत घेतलेली असेल याचा तो विचार करतो. उत्.ष्ट कला. ती निर्मितीची कारणे शोधण्याचा प्रक्रियेत कला निर्मिती प्रक्रिया सिद्ध होत जाते. तसेच लेखकही उत्.ष्ट कला.ती निर्मितीनंतर वाचकांशी हितगुज करून आपले भरलेपण सांगत असतो. हे सर्वच लेखकांना जमेलच असे नाही. कला निर्मितीवर लेखक पूर्णपणे रिता झालेला असतो. आपण केलेला आविष्कार एका कला.तीमार्फत एकसंघ बनलेला असतो. ही एकसंघता कला.तीची सौंदर्यसंपदा असते. अशी कला.ती निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता फक्त लेखक कलावंताची असते. म्हणजेच लेखक हा इतरांपेक्षा वेगळा असतो, असामान्य असतो. कला निर्माण करणारी जी शक्ती असते त्या शक्तीस साहित्यक्षेत्रात 'प्रतिभा' शक्ती असे म्हंटले जाते. ही शक्ती अलौकिक असते. प्राचीन काळात लेखक हे जन्मास यावे लागतात ते तयार करता येत नाहीत असे म्हंटले जात असले तरी आधुनिक काळात यास महत्त्व उरले नाही. व्यासंग, अभ्यास, चिकाटी, चतुरस्त्रता असे गुण अंगी असतील तर त्यास साहित्यनिर्मिती करता येते. यासंदर्भात प्रभाकर पाध्ये म्हणतात, "कला.तीचा आस्वाद, अनुभवासाठी अनुभव या वृत्तीने, केवलस्वाद वृत्तीने घेतला पाहिजे आणि हे तर जवळ जवळ अशक्य आहे. स्वतःच्या काही काही अनुभवांवर निर्मिती करणे कलावंताला अशक्य ठरते याचे कारण हेच.

“१

लेखक किंवा कलावंत यांच्या अंगी असलेले असामान्यत्व समाजाच्या निरीक्षण आणि चिंतनाद्वारे प्राप्त झालेले असते. समीक्षकांची लेखकाकडे पाहण्याची .ष्टी भिन्न असते, त्यामुळे टीकाकारांच्या टीकेचा विषय साहित्य निर्मिती सतत होत आली आहे. हा आपल्या चिंतनाचा विषय नाही.

लेखक किंवा कलावंत कला.ती निर्माण करत असतो, ती समाजापासून अलिप्त नसते. या विषयी भाष्य करतांना प्रकाश मेदककर म्हणतात, "साहित्यनिर्मिती हे वंश, युगप्रवृत्ती आणि परिस्थिती या घटकांच्या परिणामातून निर्मिती होत असते, असे तो मानतो. "२ समाजात राहून लेखक कलावंतांचे व्यक्तित्व सामाजिकतेने परिपक्व झालेले असते. त्यामुळे समाजाच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, सांस्.तिक स्थितीगतीचा आलेख लेखक

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प्रस्तावना :

समकालीन जीवनाविषयीच्या जाणिवा घेऊन ग्रामीण कथा लिहिली जाऊ लागली. असे म्हटले तरी प्रारंभीच्या काळातील मराठी कथा नागर जीवनाचेच चित्रण करत होत्या. नागरी माणसाचे सुख, दुःख त्यांचे प्रश्न आणि जीवनातील गुंतागुंत यावर कथा लिहिली जात होती. जीवनाचे क्षेत्र परिपूर्ण अभिव्यक्त होत नव्हते असे वाटू लागले म्हणूनच नव्या विषयांच्या शोधातून आणि ग्रामीण मानवी समुहाचे जीवन चित्रण करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून ग्रामीण कथेचा उदय झाला. मानवी जीवनातील वास्तवाचे अभिव्यक्तीकरण साहित्यामधून अधिक प्रभावीपणे करायचे असेल तर तत्कालीन जीवनातील भाषेचा वापर लेखकाला लेखनात करावा लागतो, म्हणून कथेत भाषा महत्त्वाचा घटक समजला जातो.

भाषेच्या माध्यमातून कलाकृतीतील आशयाचे अभिव्यक्तीकरण होत असते. आशयाच्या अनुषंगाने भाषेची शैली, मांडणी आणि लय ठरत असते. समाजातील स्तराप्रमाणे भाषेचेही वेगवेगळे स्तर निर्माण होत असतात. शिक्षित माणूस आणि अशिक्षित माणूस दोघांच्या भाषेत फरक असतो. शिक्षित माणसाच्या वाचनाचा अप्रत्यक्षपणे प्रभाव त्याच्या भाषेवर झालेला असतो. त्याचबरोबर उद्योग, व्यवसाय, नोकरी करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या भाषेतही परस्परात फरक असतो. भाषेमध्ये परिवर्तन होत असते. यासंदर्भात र. बा. मंचरकर म्हणतात, “काळसामाजिक वर्ग - व्यवसाय, राजकीय विभाजन, भौगोलिक अंतर यामुळे एक भाषिक समाज विभागला गेला की भाषेत अनेकविधता येते.”^१ कलाकृतीच्या अभिव्यक्तीकरणात भाषेला महत्त्वाचे स्थान असते. भाषा हा सामाजिक अविष्कार असल्यामुळे तेथील निसर्ग, त्या परिसरातील देव - देवता, संस्कृती आणि माणसांच्या चालीरिती, रूढी - परंपरा त्यामधून व्यक्त होतात. त्या - त्या भूभागातील भाषेमधील वेगवेगळे वाक्प्रचार, म्हणी येतात. दर बारा मैलावर मराठी भाषा बदलत वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने बोलली जाते. ज्या - त्या प्रदेशातील बोलीभाषा वैभव वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे पाहावयास मिळतात. यासंदर्भात प्रा. नरहर कुरुंदकर म्हणतात, “ग्रामीण कथेचा सगळा जिवंतपणा तिच्या बोलीवर निगडित असतो.”^२ बोलीभाषेच्या माध्यमातून लेखक आलेले अनुभव अधिक परिणामकारकतेने प्रकट करतात. खेड्यातील माणूस जी बोलीभाषा बोलतो त्यामधून तो अधिक प्रभावीपणे व्यक्त होतो. त्याचबरोबर समाजाचे एकंदरीत विचार - प्रवृत्ती व वृत्ती त्यांच्या बोलीतून व्यक्त होतात. त्यामुळे बोली ही विशिष्ट त्या - त्या प्रदेशातील संस्कृतीची दिशादर्शक असते.

भाषेचा वापर हा लेखकाच्या लेखनातील अपरिहार्य असा भाग असतो. त्याप्रमाणे त्या - त्या लेखकाच्या शैलीचा विशेषही महत्त्वाचे असतात. शैलीही साहित्यकृतीतील आशयाला सौंदर्यमूल्य देण्यासाठी, त्या - त्या समाजातील प्रमाण भाषेतून केलेली निवड असते. त्यामुळे भाषाशैलीचे स्वरूप आशयानुरूप बदलत जाणारे असते. असे असले तरी १९२५ ते १९४५ कालखंडातील ग्रामीण कथेचा भाषाविषयक अभ्यास करताना जाणवते की, या काळातील अनेक लेखकांनी ग्रामीण जीवनाच्या अभिव्यक्तीसाठी, ग्रामीण भाषेची गरज वाटली नाही. ठोकळ - दिघे यांनी काही प्रमाणात का होईना हळूहळू ग्रामीण शब्दांचा संवादासाठी वापर केला. १९४६ च्या दरम्यान एकूणच मराठी कथेत बदल घडून आले. ग्रामीण कथेतही असेच परिवर्तन घडले. भाषेकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी बदलली. त्यामुळे शैली वर्णनात्मक न राहता संस्कारात्मक होत गेलेली दिसते. भाषिकदृष्ट्या मराठी ग्रामीण कथेमध्ये परिवर्तन आले ते व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर यांच्या कथेपासून. ग्रामीण कथेला वास्तवाभिमुख करण्यासाठी त्यांनी भाषाशैलीमध्ये बदल घडवून आणला. वास्तव स्थिती - गती साकार करण्यासाठी ग्रामीण नसलेली; परंतु ग्रामीण आशयव्यक्त करणारी भाषा त्यांनी कथेतून लिहिली. त्यांच्या कथेतील भाषेविषयी डॉ. आनंद यादव म्हणतात, “व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर जी निवेदनासाठी मराठी भाषा म्हणून वापरतात ती ग्रामीण भाषेचेच एक प्रमाण भाषेत घेतलेले संवादी रूप आहे. तिच्या अंतरंगाला ग्रामीणतेचा अंश जाणवतो.”^३ व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर यांच्या कथालेखनातील भाषेमध्ये ग्रामीण भाषेचा अंश येतो. त्याचबरोबर स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील इंग्रजी

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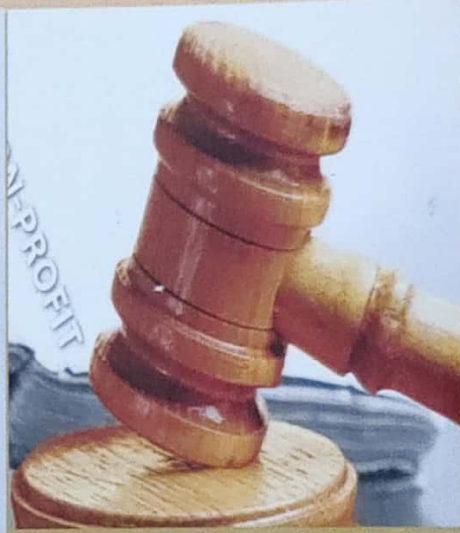
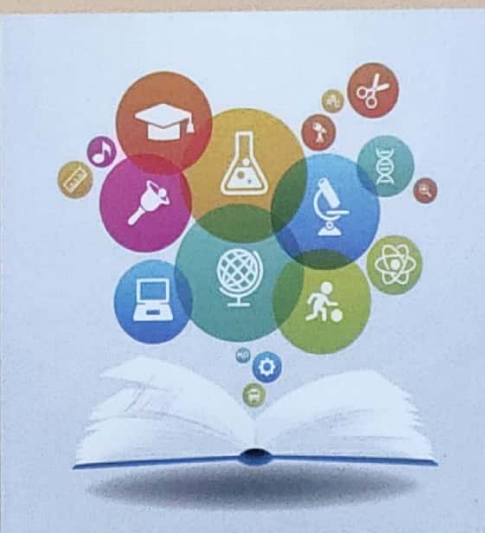
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सूत्रसंचालनाचे स्वरूप आणि तंत्र

प्रा. डॉ. गोपीनाथ पा. बोडखे

संशोधन मार्गदर्शक, मराठी विभाग आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय कडा ता.आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना

मराठी भाषा ही आपली मायबोली भाषा होय. समाजव्यवहारामध्ये मराठी भाषेचा साधा उल्लेख नियाला तरी आपला ऊर अभिमानाने भरून येतो. आपणास माहिती आहे, संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या 'माझा मन्हाटाचि बोलु कवतिके' यापासून ते माधव ज्यूलियन यांच्या मराठी असे आमची मायबोली इथपर्यंतच्या अनेक काव्यपंक्तींनी आमृताशी पैज लावणाऱ्या आपल्या मराठी भाषेमध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील अनेक विद्यापीठांनी पदवी स्तरावर उपयोजित मराठीचा प्राधान्याने समावेश केलेला आहे. त्यामुळे अनेक व्यक्तींना दैनंदिन व्यवहारात मराठी भाषेचे उपयोजन कौशल्य आत्मसात होण्यास मदतच होय असते. सूत्रसंचालन हे एक भाषेतील कौशल्य होय. सूत्रसंचालनाची प्राचीन परंपरा आहे. प्राचीन नाटकातील सूत्रधाराच्या परंपरेकडे ती जाते पूर्वीच्या काही नाटकामध्ये विदूषक सूत्रसंचालनाचे काम करीत होता. विदूषक किंवा तो सूत्रधार नाटकातील कथानकाचा सारांश कथन करीत असतो व पुढे काय घडणार आहे हे ऐकण्यासाठी, पाहण्यासाठी प्रेक्षकांना सावध करीत असतो. परंतु आधुनिक कालखंडामध्ये नाटकात असे सूत्रधार किंवा विदूषक दिसत नाहीत तरी ही सूत्रधाराचे परंपरा आधुनिक कालखंडामध्ये सूत्रसंचालकाकडे गेली आहे. इंग्रजी भाषेत सूत्रसंचालकास अँकर म्हणतात व सूत्रसंचालनास अँकरिंग म्हणतात. अलिकडील कालखंडात लग्नविधी पासून ते दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणीच्या कार्यक्रमांत सूत्रसंचालक असतात. सूत्रसंचालन हे एक कला आहेच पण ते एक भाषिक कौशल्य आहे. आज सूत्रसंचालनास व्यावसायिक स्वरूप प्राप्त झालेले आहे. मोठमोठ्या कार्यक्रमांमध्ये उत्कृष्ट संचालनासाठी सूत्रसंचालकास मानधन दिले जाते. सूत्रसंचालक प्रभावी वक्तृत्वशैली समयसूचकता वाळगणारा असतो त्यामुळे त्याच्या सूत्रसंचालनास जीवंतपणा येतो. त्यामुळे श्रोत्यांना सूत्रसंचालन कंटाळवाणे वाटत नाही.

व्याख्या -

सूत्रसंचालन म्हणजे काय? सूत्रसंचालन शब्दाचा अर्थ पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगितला जातो. सूत्र म्हणजे धागा, सूत, नियम व तत्व असा होतो, तर सूत्र या शब्दाचा दुसरा अर्थ संबंधित माहितीगार व्यक्ती असा होतो. संचालन शब्दाचा अर्थ धोरण अमलात आणणे असा होतो. प्रा. राजशेखर सोलापूरे यांनी सूत्रसंचालनाची व्याख्या करतांना म्हणतात - 'सूत्रसंचालन म्हणजे माहितीगार व्यक्तीद्वारे नियम व तत्वाने एखाद्या कार्याचे धोरण अमलात आणण्यासाठी केलेली मार्गदर्शनाची एक क्रिया होय.' तर शेवटी थोडक्यात सांगावयाचे तर सूत्रसंचालन म्हणजे सूत्रबद्ध कार्यक्रमांची व्यवस्था होय.

सूत्रसंचालन एक कौशल्य -

वर्तमान काळात सूत्रसंचालनास भाषिक कौशल्ये महत्वाचे आहे व त्याला कलेचा दर्जा प्राप्त झाला आहे. सूत्रसंचालक हा बहुभाषिक, काव्यात्मक प्रकृतीचा, गोड वाणीचा, आकर्षक व्यक्तीमत्वाचा, चौफेर ज्ञान असलेला, समयसूचक व कार्यक्रमात प्राण ओतणारा असला तर कार्यक्रम अधिक उठावदारपणे संपन्न होतो. अधिक काळ स्मरणातही रहातो.

प्रभावी सूत्रसंचालनामध्ये काही तरी बोलायचे म्हणून चालत नाही. श्रोत्यांना नको असलेले रटाळ वक्तव्ये करायचे. सूत्रसंचालनात चुकीचे संदर्भ द्यायचे व ऐन वेळी वक्त्याचे नाव विसरायचे असे झाल्यास सूत्रसंचालकाची तारांबळ होते व कार्यक्रमातील प्राण निघून जातो. म्हणून सूत्रसंचालनामध्ये समयसूचकता हवी आहे. सूत्रसंचालन एक शैली कला आहे. सूत्रसंचालन कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्यासाठी त्याने आपले मधाळ, माधुर्य व प्रसादगुणांचे लेखन करून भाषाशैली निर्माण केली पाहिजे. आपल्या पहिल्या वाक्याने श्रोत्यांना आपल्याकडे खेचून घेता आले पाहिजे. श्रोता सावध झाला पाहिजे. वक्त्यालाही आपले मनोगत व्यक्त करण्यास प्रोत्साहन देऊन, उत्साह वाढविला पाहिजे सूत्रसंचालनास अचूकता, नेटकेपणा व बिनचूकपणा या गोष्टी आवश्यक असतात. सूत्रसंचालनाची कला व त्यामधील कौशल्य अवगत केल्यास व्यावसायिक, जाहिरात, रेडिओ व दूरचित्रवाणी क्षेत्रात संधी मिळू शकते तसेच सामाजिक,

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वैश्वीकरण और हिन्दी

वर्तमान संदर्भ में वैश्वीकरण का अर्थ व्यापक तौर पर बाजारीकरण ही है। वैश्वीकरण का सीधा प्रभाव अपने देश की संस्कृति, समाज, भाषा आदि पर देखा जा सकता है। वैश्विकता के इस दौर में भाषा की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा बाजार का देश है, और इस बाजार की माध्यम भाषा हिन्दी है।

वैश्वीकरण अर्थात् संपूर्ण विश्व में स्थित मनुष्य जाति का अपने क्षेत्र, जाति, धर्म, संस्कृति तथा राष्ट्र के सीमित दायरे से निकलकर 'विश्वमानव' के रूप में विस्तार। वैश्वीकरण को 'विश्ववाद' भी कहा जा सकता है। भारतीय संस्कृति में 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' को एक आदर्श माना गया था। जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीयता से बढ़कर अंतरराष्ट्रीयता को बल मिल रहा है। आज विविध भेदों को त्यागकर मनुष्य परस्पर बंधुभाव रखकर उन्नति कर रहा है, जिसके कारण विश्व के कोने में घटित छोटी सी घटना का असर भी दूसरे कोने में बैठे व्यक्ति, समाज, या राष्ट्रपर होता है। अर्थात् मानवता का विस्तार ही वैश्विकता है। इस प्रक्रिया में देश एक दूसरे पर निर्भर हो जाते हैं। और लोगों के बीच की दूरियाँ घट जाती हैं।

आज 'वैश्वीकरण' हमें भले ही आकर्षित कर रहा है, किन्तु यह उसका यथार्थरूप नहीं है। वैश्वीकरण नव पूँजीवाद का ही नामकरण है। जिसे आर्थिक उदारीकरण या नीजिकरण भी कह सकते हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में वैश्वीकरण का अर्थ व्यापक तौरपर बाजारीकरण ही है। यह एक आर्थिक प्रक्रिया भी है, जिसके अभाव में इक्कीसवीं सदी में मनुष्य जाति का कल्याण असंभव है। मुक्त बाजार की अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण ही अमरिका जैसे देश संपन्न हो चुके हैं और अन्य देशों में संपन्न होने की होड़-सी लगी है। इस प्रकार वैश्वीकरण को 'बाजारीकरण' के ही रूप में देखा जा रहा है। आज वैश्वीकरण पश्चिमी देशों विशेषकर अमरिका के आर्थिक साम्राज्यीकरण की नीति है।

वैश्वीकरण भारत के लिए एक सांस्कृतिक आक्रमण भी है। विश्वबाजार के साथ एक नयी उपभोक्ता संस्कृति

प्रो. पटेल महेमूद रसूल

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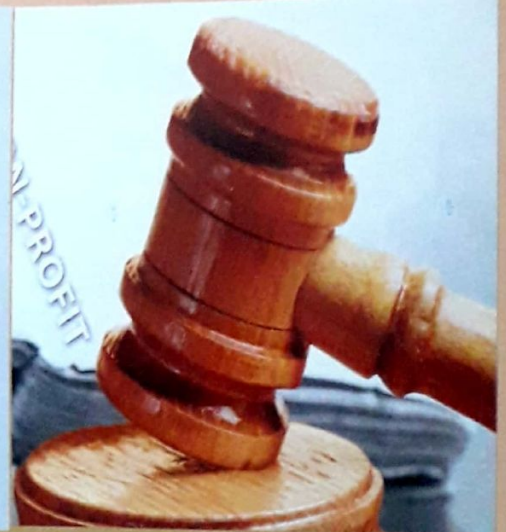
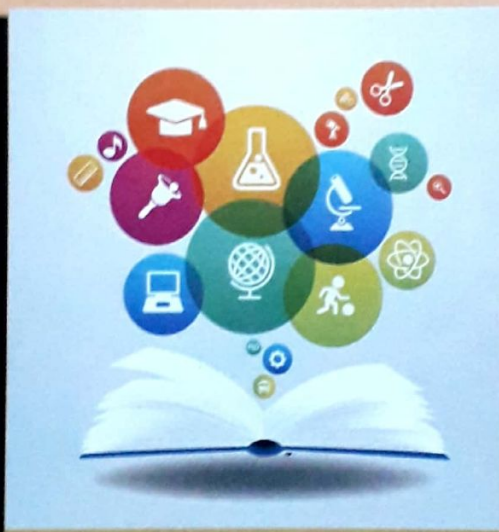
का प्रचार-प्रसार बड़ी तीव्र गति से हो रहा है। जिसका सीधा प्रभाव अपने देश की संस्कृति, समाज, भाषा आदि पर देखा जा सकता है। वैश्वीकरण का सबसे बड़ा खतरा भारतीय संस्कृति को है। पहले आधुनिकता के नाम पर भारतीय संस्कृति का पाश्चात्तीकरण हुआ, अब वैश्वीकरण के नामपर अमरिका की उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति से संस्कारित एक नयी सभ्यता का विकास देखा जा रहा है। वैश्वीकरण की असलियत स्पष्ट करते हुए डा. लोकेशचंद्र लिखते हैं, वैश्वीकरण का अर्थ विश्वविजय है। इसके लिए मनुष्य जाति की आर्थिक लिप्सा और विलासिता की मोहमाया का उपभोक्तावाद, उदारीकरण और फैशन की लुभावनी नग्नता, उपयोगिता और उदारता के आकर्षक शब्दों से भड़काया जा रहा है।

वैश्विकता के इस दौर में भाषा की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़े बाजार का देश है, और इस बाजार की माध्यम भाषा हिन्दी है। वैश्वीकरण के इस नाटकीय दौर में जहाँ तक हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग का सवाल है, वहाँ तक हिन्दी के भविष्य को भी देखना जरूरी होता है।

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प्रो. डॉ. महेमूद पटेल

आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय, कडा. तह. आष्टीप जिला. बीड, महाराष्ट्र, drpatelmr1965@gmail.com

अंग्रेजी शब्द 'जर्नलिज्म' का हिंदी रूपांतर पत्रकारिता है। 'जर्नल' से यह शब्द निकलकर 'जर्नलिज्म' बन गया है। जिसका अर्थ 'पत्रकारिता' है। पत्र के साथ-साथ एक और शब्द है जिसे हम पत्रिका कहते हैं। पत्रिका, पाक्षिक, मासिक, साप्ताहिक, त्रैमासिक, अर्धवार्षिक या वार्षिक भी होते हैं।

समय और समाज के संदर्भ में सजग रहकर नागरिकों में दायित्वबोध करानेवाली कला 'पत्रकारिता' ही है। आज के समय में पत्रकारिता जनसेवा का सशक्त माध्यम है। पत्रकारिता का महत्व दिनबदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। जीवन की विविधताओं, घटित होनेवाली नई-नई घटनाओं आदि को शीघ्रताके साथ विश्व के कोने तक पहुँचाती है।

अपने विचारों को जनता तक पहुँचानेका सशक्त साधन पत्रकारिता ही है इसका उद्देश्य संचार भर की घटनाओं एवं शब्दों को इकट्ठा करना, विवेचन करना, विवरण एकत्र करना तथा पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से लोगों तक पहुँचाना होता है पत्रकारिता आज एक ऐसी शक्ति बनी है जो समाज की गलतियोंका, कमीयों, कुरीतियों आदि को उजागर करती है। जैसे ही पत्रकारिता का विकास हुआ वैसेही उसके विषय विस्तार पाते गये। हर पत्रकार अखबार के माध्यम से दुनिया के विविध क्षेत्रों में घटित घटना की जानकारी देत है। साथही साहित्यिक सांस्कृतिक आर्थिक सामाजिक राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की जानकारी दी जाती है। इसके अलावा अकबार आज लोगों के मनोरंजन का भी काम कर रहा है।

सच तो यह है की पत्रकारिता विज्ञान की देन है। जिसका पहला स्वरूप अखबार है। सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए पत्रकार को तकनीकी ज्ञान दैनिक अखबारों से ही मिलता है। जिसे प्रिंट मीडिया कहते हैं। आज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के विकास के संचार साधनों द्वारा पत्रकारिता का विस्तार हुआ। पत्रकारिता मनुष्य की अभिव्यक्ति की एक कला है, जिसका अर्थ लोगों के समक्ष लोककल्याण संबंधित कार्यों की सूची प्रस्तुत करता है। भारत देश में पत्रकारिता को प्रथम मिशन के रूप में अपनाया गया।

सारांशतः कहा जा सकता है कि ज्ञान और विचारों को समीक्षात्मक टिप्पणियों के साथ शब्द, ध्वनी तथा चित्रों के माध्यम से जन-जन तक पहुँचाना ही पत्रकारिता है। पत्रकारिता एक ऐसी विधा है, जो पत्रकारों के कार्यों-कर्तव्यों एवं लक्ष्यों का विवेचन करती है। पत्रकारिता समय के साथ समाज की दिग्दर्शिका एवं नियामिका है।

पत्रकारिता की परिभाषा

दिनबदिन पत्रकारिता का क्षेत्र अत्यंत व्यापक बनता जा रहा है। पत्रकारिता के इस व्यापक क्षेत्र के कारण किसी परिभाषा की सीमा में बांधना समीचीन नहीं लगता। कई विज्ञानों ने पत्रकारिता की परिभाषाएँ दी हैं। डॉ. भँवर सुराणा लिखते हैं, "पत्रकारिता वह धर्म है, जिसका संबंध पत्रकार के उस कर्म से है, जिससे वह तत्कालिक घटनाओं और समस्याओं का सबसे अधिक सही और निष्पक्ष विवरण पाठकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और जनमत जागृत करने का श्रम भी करे।" १ पत्रकारिता की परिभाषा के बारे में श्री प्रकाशचंद्र भवाल पुरी के शब्दों में, "पत्रकार समय और समाज के संदर्भ में प्रबुद्ध रहकर जो दायित्व-बोध करता है, समाज कल्याण के लिए उसका समायोजित प्रकाशन ही पत्रकारिता है।" २ जनसत्ता के पूर्व संपादक श्री प्रभाष जोशी ने पत्रकारिता की परिभाषा देते हुए लिखा है, "न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और प्रेस में यदि मैं चौथा खंबा हूँ तो पत्रकार होने के नाते मेरा अधिकार और कर्तव्य है कि इन तिनो खंबों को मैं जड़ करूँ।" ३ साथही आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, सरकारी प्रचार एवं सूचना सेवा, गैरसरकारी पब्लिसिटी अभिकरण, सार्वजनिक विभाग की योजनाएँ, प्रकाशन योजनाएँ एवं पत्र व्यवस्था विभाग में भी रोजगार के अनेक अवसर हैं। वैसे व्यक्तिगत रूप में भी सुप्रशिक्षित पत्रकार, संवाददाता, कॉपीरायटर, वार्ताकार-समीक्षक, कार्टूनिस्ट, स्तंभ लेखक तथा लोकसंपर्क कर्ता का कार्य कर सकता है।

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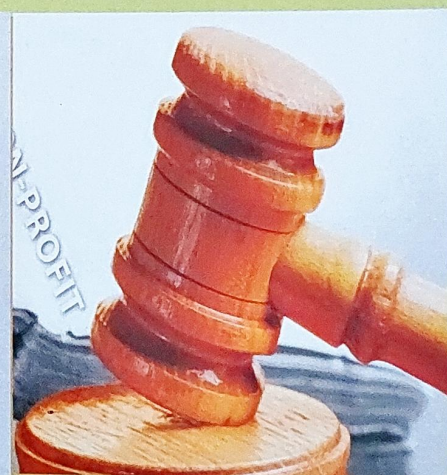
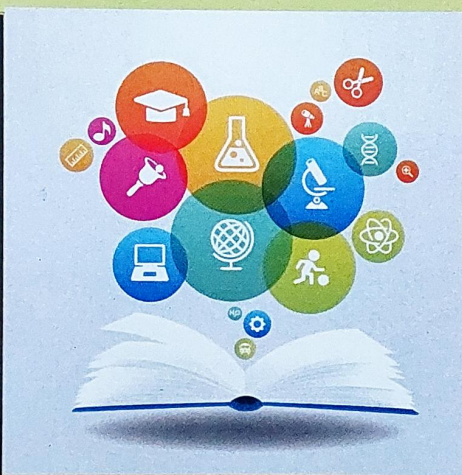
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आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा

प्रस्तावना

आज के इस भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में हिंदी ने अपनी दस्तक विश्व के लगभग सभी देशों में दी है। लगभग ७० करोड़ लोग अपने दैनिक जीवन में हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। हिंदी भाषा में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। हिंदी भाषा को अच्छी तरह से आत्मसात करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमें अच्छा रोजगार प्राप्त होगा।

अनुवादक

यदि आप किसी दूसरी भाषा पर पकड़ रखते हैं तो अनुवादक बन सकते हैं। विभिन्न ट्रेंडिंग एजेंसी और सरकारी व निजी संस्थान ऐसे लोगो को मोका देते हैं। मीडिया के क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे लोगो को काफी माँग रहती है। हिंदी भाषा का ज्ञान होने के साथ साथ आपसे अंग्रेजी का भी ज्ञान होना चाहिये। कर्मचारी चयन आयोग हर साल हिंदी अनुवादकों की भरती करता है। अनुवाद का क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है दुनियाभर में जैसे जैसे हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है वैसे वैसे अनुवादकों और द्विभाषाविदों की माँग बढ़ती जा रही है। कई देशी-विदेशी, मीडिया, संस्थान, राजनैतिक संस्थान, पर्यटन से जुड़े संस्थान और बड़े बड़े होटलों अनुवादकों और दुभाषियों की अच्छी खासी माँग है।

हिंदी अधिकारी

हिंदी के छात्रों के लिए विभिन्न बैंक राजभाषा अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करते हैं। हिंदी भाषा अधिनियम प्रावधान है कि सभी संस्थानों में हिंदी अधिकारी को रखना पड़ेगा। भारत सरकार का निजी संस्थान में हिंदी अधिकारी के रूप में काम करने का अवसर सामने आता है। देश-विदेश में सरकारी संस्थाओं में हिंदी सल्लागार के रूप में भी काम करने का अवसर मिल जाता है।

करियर इन हिंदी लिटरेचर

हिंदी भाषा तिसरी सबसे अधिक बोली जानेवाली भाषा है। यह देश की २२ अधिकारी भाषाओं में से एक होने के साथ साथ राजकीय भाषा भी है। इसका इस्तेमाल केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संसदीय, न्यायिक और सामान्य संचार में किया जाता है। अगर आपको हिंदी भाषा में प्रेम है और आपने हिंदी में बी.ए. या एम.ए. किया है तो आप टीचिंग के अलावा भी कई क्षेत्र में खुद को एक्सप्लोर कर सकता है।

अध्यापन

हिंदी से बी.ए. बी.एड करने के बाद स्कूल में हिंदी अध्यापक की नोकरी मिल जाती है। कॉलेज के स्तर पर अध्ययन करनेवाले छात्रों को एम. ए. के बाद कॉलेज में प्रवक्ता पद मिल जाता है। पीएच.डी होल्डर कॉलेज व विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर देश में कहीं भी लेक्चरर की नोकरी पा सकते हैं। अब हिंदी केवल राजभाषा तक सीमित नहीं है। चाहे वह अध्यापन का कार्य या कॉल सेंटर, टुरिज्म और इंटरप्रेटर का सभी में अवसर है। जहाँ तक स्कूल का सवाल है तो छात्र को हिंदी ऑनर्स या एम. ए. करते समय भाषा की अच्छी समझ जरूरी है। हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य का अध्ययन एक गहन पठन-पाठन की प्रक्रिया है। पढ़ने, लिखने, विचार करने और किसी भी सिद्धांत और उसके व्यावहारिक पक्ष को समझने का भरपूर मौका इस क्षेत्र में मिलता है।

इस संबंध में हिंदी के सत्यवती कॉलेज के प्रोफेसर मुकेश मानस का कहना है कि इसमें कविता, कहानी के अलावा मीडिया, अनुवाद और रचनात्मक लेखन जैसी कई चीजे हैं, जो करियर बनाने में मदद करती हैं। हिंदी में



ऑनर्स करनेवालों को नोकरी के लिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। वे विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में सफल हो सकते हैं। ऐसे अनेक क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ छात्र अपनी किस्मत आजमा सकते हैं।

स्क्रीन रायटिंग

हिंदी में अच्छी पकड़ रखनेवाले लोगो को फिल्म जगत और टेलिविजन के क्षेत्र में खासी डिमांड होती है। आज के समय में ओ.टी.टी. प्लेटफॉर्म के आने से इस क्षेत्र के करिअर स्कोप बढ़ गया है। अगर आप हिंदी में अच्छे हैं तो आप प्रोडक्शन हाऊस, मिडिया हाऊस में स्क्रिप्ट रायटिंग, डायलॉग या लिट्रिक्स भी लिख सकते हैं। लेकिन आप स्क्रीन रायटर बनना चाहते हैं तो आपको बी.ए. हिंदी करने के बाद स्क्रीन रायटिंग कोर्स में पोस्ट ग्रैंज्युएशन करनी होगी ताकी लेखन की अच्छी समझ विकसित हो सके।

इंटरप्रेटेशन

ट्रान्सलेटर की तरह ही एक इंटरप्रेटर भी एक भाषा का दुसरी में अनुवाद करता है। हालांकि इंटरप्रेटर यह लिखकर नहीं बल्कि मौखिक रूप से ऐसा करते हैं। एक इंटरप्रेटर उन शब्दों का अनुवाद करता होगा जो एक व्यक्ति एक अलग भाषा में करता है। ट्रान्सलेटर की तुलना में इंटरप्रेटर शब्दों को पढ़ नहीं सकते। लेकिन भाषा की व्याख्या कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की नौकरी के अवसर राजनतिक मिशनो में उपलब्ध हैं।

पत्रकारिता

देश दुनिया से लेकर अपने आसपास की जानकारी आज के समय में हिंदी न्यूज पेपर लेकर मॅगजीन व न्यूज चैनल के माध्यम से ही संभव हो पाता है। हिंदी साहित्य में डिग्री लेने के बाद आप इस क्षेत्र में बेहतर करिअर बना सकते हैं। अगर आप घर बैठकर ही कमाई करना चाहते हैं और हिंदी भाषा में पकड़ के साथ साथ आपका लेखन भी अच्छा है तो आप किसी ऑनलाइन एवं हिंदी वेबसाईट के लिए भी घर बैठकर लिख सकते हैं।

सरकारी नोकरी

सरकारी नोकरी प्राप्त करना हर किसी का सपना होता है। पढाई के बाद जादातर लोग सरकारी नोकरी करना चाहते हैं। आप भी साहित्य से डिग्री लेने के बाद केंद्रीय व राज्य के विभाग में सरकारी नोकरी के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं। साथही यू.पी.एस.सी. और पी.एस.यु. में भी आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

कंटेन्ट रायटर एडिटर

आज के आज के समय में हिंदी भाषा की जानकारी रखनेवालों की सबसे ज्यादा मांग एडिटर में होगी। विभिन्न प्रकाशकों से जुड़कर लोग पाठ्यपुस्तक, उपन्यास, नाटक, कविता के लिये कन्टेन्ट तयार करते हैं। साथ ही कई वेबसाईट अब हिन्दी में कंटेन्ट एजेन्सी या स्वतंत्र रूप से एक फ्रीलांसर के रूप में एक लेखक या संपादक के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं।

भाषा लेखन

व्यावहारिक रूप से जो कोई भी बीड को प्रभावित करना चाहता है वह भाषण का उपयोग कर के या तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या रेकॉर्ड के व्हिडिओ ऑडिओ के माध्यम से करेगा जैसे ही जनसंपर्क का महत्व बढ़ता है भाषण लेखक को अधिक मांग होती है चुकी भारत एक बड़ा ऐसा हिंदी भाषी देश है। इसलिए भाषण देने के लिए हिंदी लोकप्रिय भाषा बन गई है। जिसके चलते लेखकों की मांग की ओर अग्रसर है।

व्हाईस असिस्टेंट

दुनिया मे जैसे जैसे टेक्नॉलॉजी बदल रही है वैसे वैसे लोगो को ऐसी टेक्नॉलॉजी करने के लिए असिस्टेंट की जरूरत बढ़ रही है। कंपनी या आबादी के सबसे क्षेत्र के प्रमुख भाषा मे रेकॉर्ड करती है। इसलिए इस भाषा मे ऐसा सिस्टम की जादा जरूरत पडती है। विशेष रूप में और ग्राहक सेवा सेल्स जैसे क्षेत्र मे हिंदी भाषी पेशेवरों के लिए



सेंटर कस्टमर केअर सर्विसेस सेल्स मार्केटिंग के साथ नोकरी के अवसर उपलब्ध है उत्कृष्ट संचार कौशल के अलावा असिस्टेंट बनने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त योग्यता नहीं है।

विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षा

हिंदी में स्नातक करने के बाद विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में शामिल हो कर बैंक न्यायिक सेवा सिविल सर्विस स्टेट सर्विस के अलावा रेल्वे बैंक आदि में भी नोकरी के अवसर हो सकते हैं।

मीडिया

हिंदी में स्नातक करने वालों के लिए मिडिया एक बड़ा अवसर है। देश विदेश में फैलाये जाल हिंदी के छात्रों को हिंदी भाषा को पकड़ होने कारण छात्रों को पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने में आसानी होती है। उपाधी के बाद पत्रकारिता का डिप्लोमा सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स कर सकते हैं। कोर्स करने के बाद किसी भी पत्रकारिता में रिपोर्टर या उपसंपादक बन सकते हैं।

भारत सरकार करीब हर संस्थान अपने यहाँ से हिंदी में पत्र-पत्रपत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित करता है। पत्रिका प्रकाशन से लेकर संपादन तक इनकी जरूरत पड़ती है। प्रिंट मीडिया के अलावा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में भी हिंदी जाननेवालों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा रोजगार के अनेक अवसर हैं।

पर्यटन

पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए रोजगार के अवसर हैं। इसके क्षेत्र में बेहतर कल्चरल टुरिज्म मैनेजमेंट में बी डिप्लोमा कर सकते हैं।

फिल्म

फिल्म, टीव्ही, सिरीयल में आप अपनी किस्मत आजमा सकते हैं। यहाँ भी काम मिल सकता है और आपकी कल्पना की उड़ान भरती है। तो आप कोशिश कर सकते हैं इसके अलावा गीतकार भी सकते हैं।

रेडियो और समाचार वाचक

रेडियो प्रस्तोता अमीन सयानी की आवाज किसने नहीं सुनी, नवेद की आवाज से कौन नावाफिक है। हिंदी में रेडियो जाँकी का करियर है। ऐसी बहुत सी प्रतिभाएँ हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में नाम और दाम कमा रही हैं।

हिंदी में क्रिएटिव राइटिंग

रचनात्मक लेखन आज के युग में युवा भाषा में क्रिएटिव राइटिंग कर सकते हैं। स्वतंत्र लेखन नियमित लेखन किया जा सकता है। फिल्म टीव्ही वीडियो वेबसाइट पोर्टल आदि क्षेत्र में हिंदी में लोकप्रिय लेखन किया जा सकता है और बाहर रहकर भी सेवा दे दी जा सकती है। हालांकि दोनों में कोई जादा अंतर नहीं है। दोनों ही रूप में आप काम कर सकते हैं ब्लॉक लेखन एक ऑप्शन है।

निष्कर्ष

आज के इस भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में हिंदी ने अपनी दस्तक लगभग सभी देशों में दी है। लगभग ७० करोड़ लोक आपले दैनिक जीवन में हिंदी का प्रयोग करते हैं। हिंदी हमारी राजभाषा है। हिंदी के द्वारा हम शिक्षा राजनीति इतिहास विज्ञान वाणिज्य आणि सभी क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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2. हिंदी पत्रकारिता का विकास – एन. सी. पंत, राधा पब्लिकेशन, कानपुर
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^१संशोधक विभागी भूगोल विभाग डॉ. वावासाहेब आदेश्वर मंडळकर विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद;

^२भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख व संशोधन मार्गदर्शक, आनंदराव गोडे आर्य वावाजी महाविद्यालय, कडडा ता. आप्ती जि. ली. ४१६२०२

गोष्ट्या :

निसर्गाचे मानवाला ज्या देणगी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत त्यापैकी जमीन हा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. मानवाला मूलभूत अशा तीन गरजा आहेत. त्या म्हणजे हवा, पाणी आणि अन्न. हवेशिवाय मानव काही मिनिटे जिवंत राहू शकतो. पाण्याशिवाय काही तासच जिवंत राहू शकतो, तर अन्नाशिवाय काही दिवस जिवंत राहू शकतो. यातील सर्व गरजा भूमीशी संबंधित आहेत. मानव त्याच्या गरजेनुसार भूमीचा उपयोग करीत असतो. ज्या प्रकारची गरज असते त्याप्रमाणेच भूमी उपयोग करून घेतले जाते. उपलब्ध जमिनीपैकी खरेचशी भूमी ही जंगल, नद्या, समुद्र, पाणी, पर्वत यांनी व्यापलेली असून भूमीचा काही भाग शेती करणे योग्य आहे. देशातील लोकसंख्या जसजशी अधिकाधिक वाढू लागते तसतसा शेती योग्य जमिनीचा विभाग शेती कामासाठी वापर करण्यास आवश्यक ठरते.

की, वर्ड (कड शब्द) : भूमी उपयोजन, निव्वळ पेरणी क्षेत्र, भूमी उपयोजनातील बदल, औद्योगिकरण, दुसरे क्षेत्र

प्रस्तावना :

भूमीचा वेगवेगळ्या घटकांसाठी मानवाने केलेला वापर म्हणजे भूमी उपयोजन होय. हे भूमी उपयोजन विशिष्ट वेळेला, विशिष्ट ठिकाणी विकसित किंवा अविकसित अशा दोन्ही ही जमिनीत केले जाते तसेच पर्याय भूभागावृत्तीच्या कार्या वेळी दुरासा कार्यासाठी वापरला जातो. उपलब्ध भूमीच्या प्रत्येक तुकड्यासाठी जास्तीत जास्त वापर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. अशा प्रकारे अनेक कारणांसाठी भूमीचा वापर केला जात असतो. प्रत्यक्षात जो वापर केला जात असतो, हा भूमीचा त्याला व भूमी उपयोजन म्हणून केले जाते. लोकसंख्येच्या वाढीबरोबर धराच्या आणि उद्योगाच्या स्थापनेसाठी भूमीची मागणी वाढते त्यामुळे शेती योग्य जमिनीचा काही भाग धरे, उद्योगाच्या वाढकामांकरिता वापरणे भाग पडते. लहान-लहान गावांचे रुपांतर होतं व शहराचा आकार दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जातो. त्यामुळे रस्ते, वगीचे, मैदाने उन्हाळीसाठी देरवीत जमिनीची आवश्यकता पडते. पाणी पुरवठ्याची व्यवस्था करण्यासाठी तलाव, वहादे, कालवे तयार करावे लागतात त्यात ही अडथळा जमिनीचा भाग नष्ट होतो. लोकसंख्येच्या वाढीबरोबर शालेय जमिनी, सरणी, दवाखाने, औद्योगिक संस्था, विविध संस्थांसाठी जमिनीची आवश्यकता असते. रस्ते, वाहतूक, रेल्वे, शहरा, मनोरंजन, वारंवारणे उन्हाळीची वाढ होतं वाहतूक, दळणवटण साधनांचा विकास होतो त्यासाठी शेती योग्य जमिनीचे वापरला भाग उपयोगात आणावा लागतो. विकास करण्यासाठी जमिनीचा पार मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर करण्यात किंचित जमीन गुंतली आहे.

उद्देशे :

- १) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील भूमी उपयोजनाचा आढावा घेणे
- २) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील भूमी उपयोजनाच्या विविध अंगाचा अभ्यास करणे

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध तयार करण्यासाठी विविध संशोधन साधनांचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे. विविध शास्त्रीय संकलनांसाठी जिल्हा आर्थिक सामाजिक समालोचन, गॅझेटियर, वृत्तपत्रे, शासन वृत्तपत्रे, संकेतस्थले, निरातकालिके, मासिके, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट इत्यादी माध्यमांतून प्राप्त माहितीचा उपयोग केलेला आहे.

भारत सर्वसाधारण भूमी उपयोजन:

देशाच्या वाढत्या औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे विभाग शेती कार्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणारी जमीन कमी करता येणार नाही, परंतु इतर क्षेत्रांच्या कारणासाठी न वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या जमिनीच्या क्षेत्रफळात घट करणे आवश्यक आहे. या सर्व विकास कार्यासाठी जमिनीचा पार मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर करण्यात येतो. त्यामुळे शेती योग्य जमिनीचे क्षेत्रफळ कमी होण्याची शक्यता असते. स्वातंत्र्य तत्वात वास्तव्याप्रमाणे जमिनीचे भारतात कशा प्रकारे भूमी उपयोजन करण्यात आलेले आहे हे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

भारत सर्वसाधारण भूमी उपयोजन २०११-१६

(दत्तता देवदर)

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ADITYA PRANJALI FULCHAND SONMININDH

“Impact of New Technology on Agriculture Changes – Special Reference to Ahmednagar District”

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Head Dept. of Geography,
Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya,
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ABSTRACT

In the real terms the adoption and the spread of modern technology and its components like mechanization, H.Y.V. seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides has attracted farmers by its competing efficiency and relative low overhead costs. Another epoch making and very significant revolution has simultaneously taken place in the field of agricultural technology which played a complimentary role to the farmers' efforts, that is the planned efforts of government in the field of agricultural research education and irrigation. All India coordinated research programmes were launched. High yielding variety of seeds were already put into experiment on pilot basis. All India coordinated pulses and Cereals improvement programmes had shown good results. The agricultural sector of India started showing impressive performance. The growth in production and productivity have been particularly significant in cereals, oil seeds, rice and cotton. For example the production of cereals increased from 69.3 million tonnes during 1960-61 to 198.8 million tonnes during 2001-02. Similarly the yield per hectare of cereals increased from 753 kg per hectare during 1960-61 to 1983 Kg per hectare during 2001-02. It means that agricultural research has played a crucial role in achieving this performance. Experience of some of the countries and some places in India show that components like Chemical Fertilizers, pesticides, and extensive irrigation etc. have adverse effects on soil and environment



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INDIAN MEDICAL TOURISM - THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Head Dept. of Geography.

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Dist - Beed - 414202 (MS. India).

ABSTRACT

Medical tourism in simple terms implies reasonably priced, private medical care that works in collaboration with the travel industry. Medical tourism is a therapeutic and healthy exercise for people from abroad traveling to India for healthcare and surgery. They even end up paying less in India compared to what they'd pay in their own country for the treatment. India is one of the most favorable tourist destinations in the world. Medical treatment combined with tourism has come into effect, from which the concept of Medical Tourism is derived. India excels in providing quality and cheap health care services to overseas tourists. The field has such lucrative potential that it can become a \$2.3 billion business by 2012, states a study by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). In 2004, some 150,000 foreigners visited India for treatment, and the numbers have been rising by 15 per cent each year. Medical Tourism in India is expected to bring revenue of over \$4 billion by 2018. The object is to capitalize the low cost advantage and to attract medical tourists by providing attractive packages. Indian tourism industry should work more in collaboration with the Government department in order to implement the concept- "*Atithidevo Bhavo*" (a guest is a form of God) as major marketing mantras.



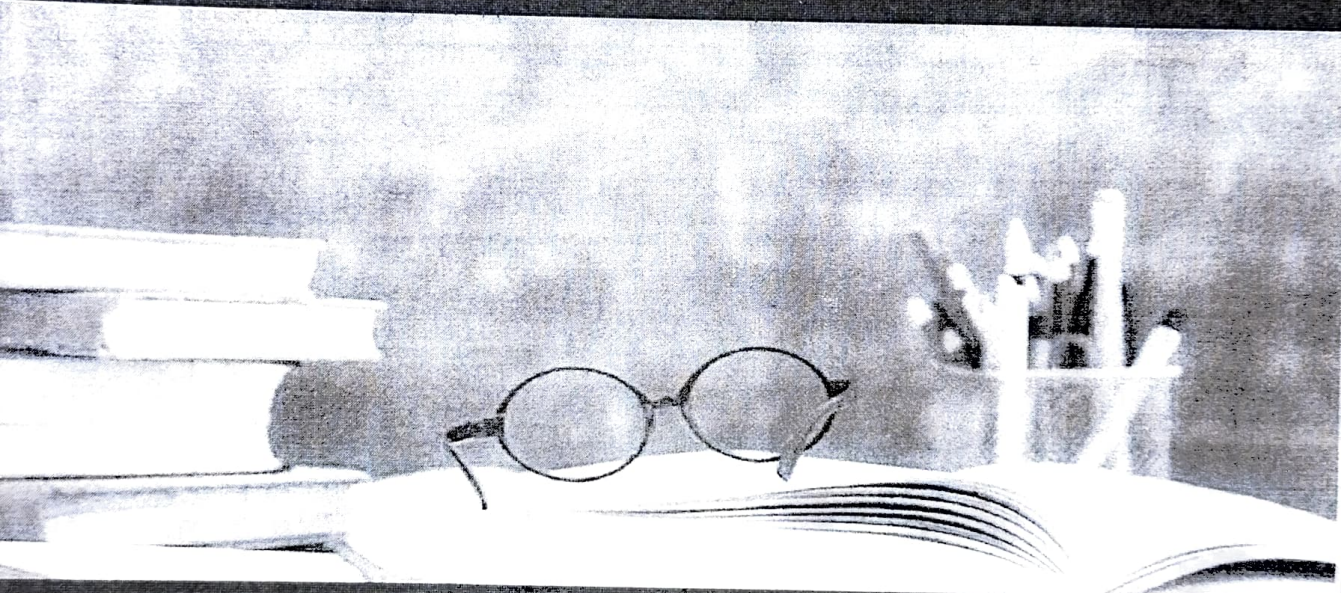
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Distribution of population in Ahmednagar District –A Geographical Analysis Maharashtra State, India

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Kada, Dist. Beed

Mr. Sandip Sampatrao Bhanage

Research Student

ABSTRACT

The study of population characteristics is very important in one sense because it is on these characteristics that it is useful for future government to decide its population policy and planning. Therefore, this study helps in planning the facilities, food supply, educational facilities, dispensaries, transport, drinking water, electricity, various aspects of public health in terms of what changes may be made in future planning or what new policies should be formulated. Various factors such as geographical, socio-economic and political influence affect the factors that make up the characteristics of the population. This research paper is based on the secondary data material. The data is taken from the 2011 Ahmednagar District Census. It studies the population characteristics of Ahmednagar district. It mainly studies population distribution, literacy, working population and marginal population. Socio-economic, geographical, as well as political factors influence the change of population characteristics. At the same time, some factors affect the fact that there were human activities in Ahmednagar district. This study has been conducted in 14 tehsils of Ahmednagar district. In these tehsils, the population characteristics are not uniform and the reasons for this have been sought. A brief study of the population characteristics has been done by tehsil wise.

Keywords: *Population Characteristics, Population distribution, Population density*

Introduction

The population distribution, population growth, population density, sex ratio and literacy etc. these factors are mainly studied. These factors are known as human research, the economic development of any region depends on these factors^[3, 4, 5, 6]. Population is also a curse or a boon for any geographical region depending on the characteristics of the population and the quality of the population. The economic development of any geographical region depends on the socio-political development of all these factors. The higher the population quality in a region, the higher its socio-economic development^[10, 11]. The quality of the population depends mainly on the literacy factor. In areas where literacy is high, socio-economic development is high and employment generation is high thus population characterized is human resources^[12, 14, 15]. While human resource has some positive and some negative factors, literacy population density is the main factor, while SC and ST population is the negative factor. Positive factors contribute to the economic development of any geographical region and human research gives a boost to regional planning or allows for proper planning. The socio-economic, political, and geographical etc. factors affecting on human resources elements. Many factors affect population distribution and population density, mainly natural socio-economic factors, fertile land, topography, water availability, climate and rainfall, road density, economic development, industrialization, agricultural development. Birth rate and mortality rate are the two most important factors affecting population growth and the third factor is migration. Migration is one of the most important factors affecting on sex ratio, as well as economic development and social factors also educational facilities on literacy affect social

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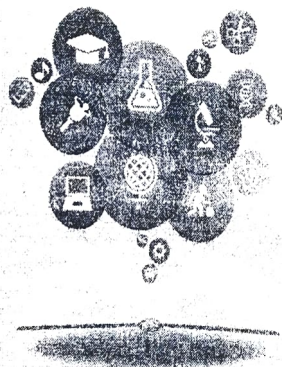
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An Appraisal On Horticulture Activities In Meghalaya

Iabianglang KharbukiSynod College, Shillong
Meghalaya(India)**Dr.Madhav Rajpange**Assistant Professor & Research Guide
Anandrao Dhonde Ailas Babaj Mahavidyalaya, Kada.
Maharashtra(India)

Introduction

Horticulture sector emerged as the most viable sector having potential for diversification of agricultural employment in rural areas, where variety of crops under different agro-climatic condition can be cultivated, thus enhancing good return on land generating employment and providing nutritious food (Singh 2008), (Bhattacharjee 2013). Horticulture was derived from two Latin words 'hortus' meaning 'garden' and 'cultura' meaning 'culture'. Thus it involves the science and techniques of production, processing and merchandizing of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantations, medicinal and aromatic plants.

Methodology

The data incorporated in this paper is primarily based on field work derived from field observation, surveying, questionnaires and other scientific techniques both in the field and laboratories. Secondary sources are collected from Government establishments, NGO's, Village record, Census reports which are supported by figures, tables etc. Local people involvement coupled with expert opinion, suggestions and advices from appropriate and qualified people belonging to various agencies are also included.

Results and discussion

The state of Meghalaya is primarily an agrarian economy where about 75 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. However out of the total geographical area, only 9.64 per cent is the net sown and only 13% out of the net sown area is under irrigation (NEC, 2010). Area under horticulture crops has increased at a rapid rate during the last decade from 43% in 1999-2000 to 53% in 2010-2011. However, the horticultural development in the state is still too meagre and is not comparable to that of the advanced states in the country.

In the recent years, there has been a significant change in the scenario of the state in terms of increasing in area, production and productivity in horticultural crops. This is because of the fact that the farmers have realised about the profitability of the oriented commercial horticulture coupled with the appreciable efforts being made by the government. The Directorate of Horticulture has taken steps in developing the process of organic certification for tea, pineapple, cashew nut, ginger, turmeric and vegetables which have already been initiated in the state. Organic manures like vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium and Azolla are also being promoted in farmer's field.

Horticulture crops and production in Meghalaya

The state of Meghalaya is a store house and reservoir of genetic variability of large number of fruits, vegetables, plantation, flowers and allied horticultural crops. The diverse agro-climatic conditions, varied soil type and abundance of rainfall offer immense scope for cultivation of different types of horticultural crops, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, plantation crops, tuber and rhizomatous crops and crops of medicinal and other economic values. A brief description of major horticultural crops is given as under:

1. Vegetables: almost all types of vegetables including both sub-tropical and temperate are grown in Meghalaya. Some of the important sub-tropical vegetables are cucumber, pumpkins, bitter gourd, beans, brinjal, leafy vegetables etc. Temperate vegetables include cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, peas, radish, carrot, beet, etc.

2. Fruit crops: a variety of citrus fruits, pineapple, banana and temperate fruits grown in the sub-mountainous and foothills area of the state.

(a) **Citrus:** it is one of the most important fruit crop mainly grown in the southern borders of Khasi hills along the Indo-Bangladesh border region of Meghalaya. Khasi mandarin is considered to be an important variety widely known in the North East region and outside having good acceptance among the consumers.

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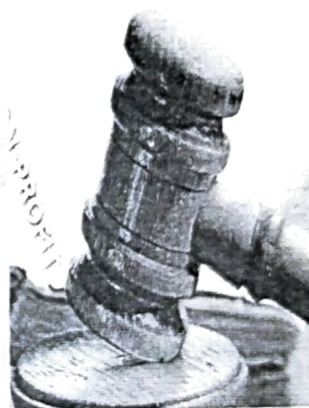
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**Causes of Human Population Growth: A Geographical Study****Dr. M. G. Rajpange¹**

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Reserch Student

Janata Arts & Scien cllege,
Rui Chhatasi, Tal. Karjat (MS)
Tal Ashti. Dist. Beed**Abstract**

This study employed a quantitative and comparative data to examine the factors that correlate to population growth. The study was conducted using the micro case global file (LeRoy, 2013). The major findings were that social factors such as education, child marriage, contraception use, and religion—correlate most strongly to population growth. Educated couples tend to have fewer children. People who are more religious tend to have more children. Economic variables, such as GDP per capitates influential, but not as much as the social variables. A political variable, political stability, has the weakest correlation to population growth.

As policy makers in different countries pursue their agendas in regard to population growth, these findings may be useful to achieve the desired results efficiently. For a government that wants to increase population, this research identifies factors that have the strongest link to population growth. There search findings may also be valuable to governments that wish to reduce population.

Keywords: Population growth, educated stability-weakest correlation etc

Introduction

In the last two centuries, population growth has been an important subject for policy makers internationally, as the world witnessed a significant increase in the population. The human population is growing by about 83 million annually. According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, human population grew from one billion in 1800 to about 7.5 billion in 2018, and it is expected to reach about 11 billion by 2100 ("World" 2018). Many nations with high population growth have low standards of living, and many nations with low population growth have good standards of living. Intellectuals have debated this matter: Some warn of severe consequences, and others argue that people will be able to deal with the problems.

One of the prominent early intellectuals to warn of population growth was Thomas Malthus (1798). Malthus was an English scholar, influential in the fields of demography and political economy. In his influential book *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, published in 1798, Malthus argued that population grows geometrically, where as food supplies grow arithmetically. At some point, the food production will not meet the needs of the population, leading to massive famines that will kill millions of people.

Despite the remarkable progress that people have made so far, poverty is still prevalent. As stated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, 925 million people affected by hungry every day ("925 Million" 2010). Population growth is regarded as one of the biggest threats to the environment. People use fossil fuels to power their machinery; population growth means higher demand for gas, oil, and coal. When these fuels are burned, more carbon dioxide is emitted to the atmosphere, leading to global warming. Moreover, increased population means more consumption of non-renewable resources, which will cause conflict for future generations.

Population growth comes with substantial economic, social, and political implications. For instance, low-income countries do not produce enough food to match their population growth, leading them to be more dependent on expensive grain imports and thus to incur more debt. In addition, rapid population growth leads to slow economic development, which widens the gap between poor and rich people and nations. For example, unemployment grows at a higher rate in less developed countries because of the increase in the working-age population. Unemployment contributes to higher rates of alienation and crime, thus greater social problems. Finally, fast population growth makes it hard for governments to maintain adequate public services for everyone. In countries where people are struggling for employment opportunities and public services, conflict is more likely to arise, causing more instability.

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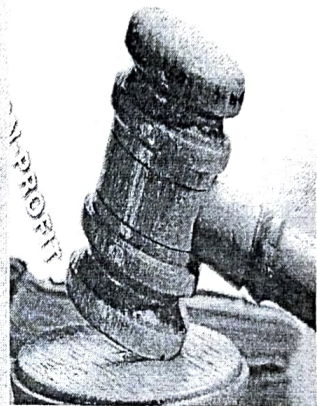
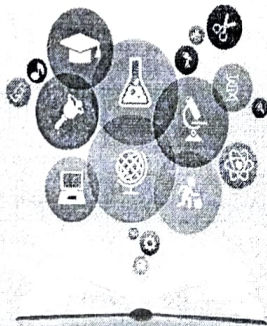
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कडा ता. आष्टी. जि. बीड - ४१४२०२

गोषवारा :

भारत देशचा शेती हा अर्थकारणाचा कणा आहे. कृषी उत्पादनावर आधारित उद्योगासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल शेती क्षेत्रातूनच उपलब्ध होतो. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता शेती व्यवसायातून होते. परंतु आज शेती केवळ उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन राहिले नसून त्यास उद्योग व्यवसायाचा दर्जा प्राप्त झालेला आहे. म्हणून हा व्यवसाय जसा विकसीत होत आहे. तसेच कृषी तंत्र विकसित होत आहे. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला अन्न धान्याचा पुरवठा करण्यासाठी शेतीच्या उत्पादनवाढीची गरज १९ व्या शतकात जाणवायला लागली. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील हरीत क्रांती पूर्व काळ म्हणजे सन १९५० ते १९६५ या टप्प्यात शेतीच्या विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी अनेक योजना आखल्या गेल्या पासून तालुका बिज गुणन केंद्रामार्फत दर्जेदार बियाणे उत्पादनास सुरुवात झाली. १९५७ सन याकाळात लागवडीखालील क्षेत्राच्या विस्ताराबरोबरच सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र वाढवण्यावर भर दिला गेला. सन १९६५ व १९६६ पासून विविध पिकांच्या संकरीत वाण निर्मितीमुळे देशात हरित क्रांतीचा पाया घातला गेल्यापासून भु-सुधारणेच्या सन १९७४ यानंतरच्या काळातील पंचवार्षिक योजनांद्वारे शेती विकासावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला. शेती कामाबरोबरच नाला बांध बंदिस्तीची कामे खात्यामार्फत सुरुवात झाल्याने विहिरी व भुगर्भातील पाण्याच्या पातळीत वाढ होण्यास मदत झाली.

की वर्ड (कळ शब्द): बीजगुणन, हरीत क्रांती, सिंचन, धरण, पाझरतलाव, खोरे, लागवड
प्रस्तावना :

प्रस्तावना :

भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात कृषी व्यवसायाला खुप महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. शेती उत्पादनवाढीसाठी सधन शेती पध्दती व्दारे बी-बियाणे, किटकनाशके व उपलब्ध पाण्याचा वापर, खते यांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सुरु झाला. त्यामुळे कृषि उत्पादन वाढीस मदत झाली. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीत पैकी पाणी हा सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक आहे. कारण पृथ्वी तलावरील सर्व सजीवांना आणि विकास कार्यांना पाण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे. पाणी अमूल्य असा ठेवा आहे. पाणी हे मानवी जीवनामध्ये त्याच्या निर्मिती पासून त्याच्या आतापर्यंत उपयोगी पडत असते सर्व नैसर्गिक साधनांपैकी जल हे कदाचित असे एकमेव संसाधन असेल की, ज्याचा स्पर्श संस्कृती व समाज सुधारणांच्या अंगांना भिडलेला असतो. मानवाच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विकासात पाण्याने एक प्रभावी शक्ती म्हणून आपली भूमिका बजावलेली आहे. पाण्याच्याभोवती आपली सर्व संस्कृती उदयाला येऊन बहरली, काहीशी स्थिरावली पण हीच जलाची उपलब्धता दिवसेंदिवस कमी होऊ लागल्यामुळे भीती वाटू लागली आहे. आरंभीच्या कालखंडात मानवाच्या संस्कृतीत कृषी विकास हा प्रामुख्याने सिंचन सुविधांच्या उपलब्धतेवर आधारित होता. मानवाचे या क्षेत्रातील ज्ञान प्रगत होत गेले. त्यानुसार कृषी क्षेत्राची समृद्धीकडे झपाट्याने वाढ होत गेली. थोड्या फार फरकाने जगभर ही प्रक्रिया घटत असल्याचे आपल्याला धरणांच्या इतिहासांच्या अवलोकनावरून समजू शकते. भारताच्या संस्कृती बरोबर इजिप्त, मेसोपोटेमिया, चीन आदी संस्कृती होऊन गेल्यात त्यांनी या क्षेत्रात केलेल्या प्रगतीचे लिखित पुरावे मागे ठेवल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कार्याचा संक्षिप्त मागावा घेता येतो.

उद्दिष्टे :

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- नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील जलसिंचनाचा सध्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- जिल्ह्यातील पाण्याचा जलसिंचन प्रकल्पांचा अभ्यास करणे.

- १) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील जलसिंचनाचा सध्या स्वितोचा जलसिंचन प्रकल्पाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील मध्यम जलसिंचन प्रकल्पांचा अभ्यास करणे.

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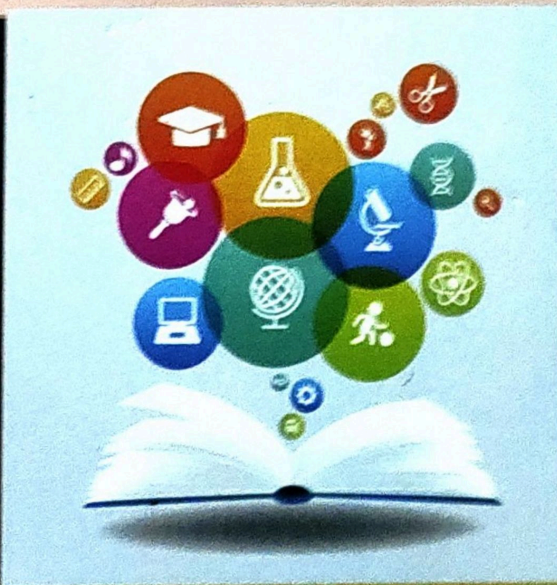
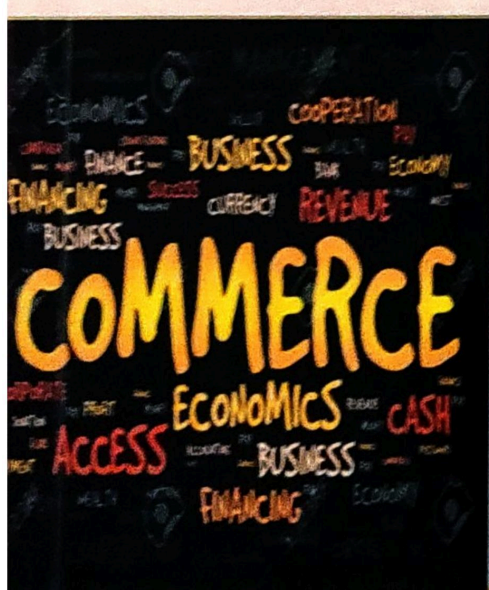
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Introduction :

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Geography is Important to Going To Tourism

Dr. Narsale D.V.

Department Of Geography Anandrao Dhonde College Kada, Tal -Ashti, Dist- Beed.

Abstract

The concept of the geography of tourism is complex, making a connection between the two accepts of geography and tourism, being rather new compared especially with the term of geography. The beginning of the science can be traced at the beginning of the 20th century, although tourism was being used inside the study of geography long before. By the 1950s, the geography of tourism began to be accepted as its domain, especially in scientific works from the USA and Germany. Geography has as its central concerns a focus on place, space and environment. Geographers and the various institutions of geography, in the form of academic associations, departments, journals and other geographical oriented publishing outlets, have also long contributed to the study of tourism (Lew, 2001; Hall and Page, 2006). The latter area is historically important in terms of the development of the geography of tourism (Butler 2004) but which, as a result of increasing mobility in the society which has blurred the distinction between recreation and tourism, is increasingly used virtually interchangeably with tourism, especially day-tripping (Hall, 2005). Tourism geography has its geography of production and circulation, variegated differently than for other parts of geography. This seems important - even defining - the contradiction of tourism in contemporary geography

Introduction

The geography of tourism is the study of travel and tourism, as an industry and as a social and cultural activity. Geography is fundamental to the study of tourism because tourism is geographical. Tourism occurs in places, it involves movement and activities between places and it is an activity in which both place characteristics and personal self-identities are formed, through the relationships that are created among places, landscapes and people. Tourism geography covers a wide range of interests including the environmental impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism and leisure economies, answering tourism industry and management concerns and the sociology of tourism and locations of tourism. Tourism geography is that branch of human geography that deals with the study of travel and its impact on places. Physical geography provides the essential background, against which tourism places are created and environmental impacts and concerns are major issues that must be considered in managing the development of tourism places.

Defining the geography of tourism

There are many theories and definitions to what can be understood through the term of tourism geography and researchers are still debating on what is and isn't included in this rather large field of study. Tourism is an intensely geographic phenomenon. It exists through the desire of people to move in search of the embodied experience of other places as individuals and en mass and at scales from the local to the global. Tourism creates distinctive relationships between people (as tourists) and the host spaces, places and people they visit. This, in turn, has significant implications for the geographies of destination development and resource use and exploitation. The first definitions were pretty vague and incomplete, G. Chabot (1964) stating that geography and tourism are two terms predestined to be joined because every geographer has to necessarily be doubled by the qualities of a tourist and also reciprocally, we can say that in every tourist there is a hidden geographer, because the intelligent tourist is a geographer that has not discovered himself. As more and more researchers began to study this new field, the accuracy and depth of the definitions began to improve. Tourism has different meanings in different languages and different regions and can be defined in different ways.

However, neither the WTO definition nor an earlier statement from the International Union of Tourism Organizations (IUOTO), which saw tourists as 'any person visiting a country, region or place other than that in which he or she has their usual place of residence', necessarily places an emphasis upon overnight stops as a defining feature of tourism. This view finds favour with a growing number of authors who argue that the actions of day visitors and excursionists are often indistinguishable in cause and effect from those of staying visitors and that these short-term visitors should also be considered as tourists. Hunziker and Krapf define, tourism is the totality of the



relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity. Accordingly, there are some scholars define tourism based on the geographical aspect. Therefore (Murphy, 2004) define as:

Evaluation for Geography of Tourism

Tourism has been the direct subject of geographical analysis since the 1920s and has developed into a significant area of applied human geography as well as other social science fields. In that time methodologies and philosophies have changed, as has the subject matter. Building on initial research on tourism in American and German economic geography in the 1920s and 1930s, research was primarily undertaken in the post-war period on the economic impact of tourism in both a regional destination setting and on travel routes. Research on issues of seasonality and travel motivations was already being undertaken by 1947. The geography of recreation and tourism was of sufficient profile in the discipline to warrant a chapter in an overview text on the state of geography in the United States in the 1950s. In Britain, significant research was undertaken pre and post-Second World War on the development of British seaside resorts which was also influential in the European context. However, little further direct research was undertaken on tourism and recreation in the United Kingdom until the 1960s.

In Canada, over the same period, substantive geographical research on tourism was primarily focused work on cottaging which laid the foundation 8 4 Rw;Wyhj;Jiwapy; COVID-19 jhf;fKk; rthy;fSk; for later research on the geography of second home development at an international level, particularly in Scandinavia which has a longstanding tradition of second home ownership and access. In the 1960s research started to accelerate with major growth in publications on tourism and recreation in the 1970s. During the 1960s several influential reviews were undertaken of the geography of tourism and recreation in Anglo-American geography, while a substantive contribution to the development of the area also came from regional sciences, economic geography and migration studies. French geography also has a strong tradition of research on tourism and recreation that was, arguably, much further advanced in the 1960s and 1970s in terms of both theoretical development and extent of publication than the Anglo-American tradition.

Conclusion

Tourism and recreation geography is a relatively applied area of study that is at the periphery of its discipline but with strong connections to academic research and scholarship outside the area. Dominated; systematic spatial analysis, it has historically had a relatively weak the oretical base that exacerbated its inability to influence wider disciplinary endeavors. Nevertheless, since the late 1980s, there has been a gradual transformation in its character and fortunes. First, there has been major growth in the number and quality of publications by tourism and recreation geographers, which, although not greatly influencing geography outside the sub-discipline, has had a major impact on the direction of tourism and recreation studies, and has also informed broader social scientific debates on mobility, transnationalism, services, heritage and regional studies; and increasingly environmental science debates on conservation and environmental change. Second, there is a conscious attempt to provide a stronger theoretical base to tourism and recreation geography which would both be informed by and contribute to contemporary social theory, particularly concerning such issues as globalization, localization, commodification, restructuring and sustainability. Third, tourism and recreation geographers are seeking to promote their work more actively in academic and non-academic spheres, especially as international and domestic temporary mobility continue to expand.

Finally, in a time of increased theoretical, epistemological and policy fluidity the cosmopolitan nature of tourism and recreation geography (Gibson 2008; Hall and Page 2009; Hall 2013a) has come to be recognized as a strength rather than a weakness, allowing greater engagement in a range of intellectual debates and business, social and environmental issues.

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Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation.

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INTRODUCTION

The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Panchayats containing articles 243 to 243-O and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities (articles 243P to 243ZG) imparted some basic features of democratic decentralization of the governance especially the Panchayati Raj Institutions all over the country. The 73rd CAA mentions about the responsibility of Gram Panchayats, to prepare the social, economic and resource plans for rural areas, but not the spatial plans. The 11th schedule of 73rd CAA lists the functions of Gram Panchayat, which does not include preparation of spatial plans for Gram Panchayats as one of the functions of Panchayats. Therefore, the rural areas are devoid of planned spatial development. The absence of planned spatial development in rural areas has major impact on regional development, especially in case of villages in the planning area boundary of the metropolitan areas and cities. The Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (RADPFI) guidelines emphasizes the need for the preparation of rural spatial plans, integrated with the overall development. The RADPFI guidelines aims to provide direction for the preparation of spatial plans for Gram Panchayat and also mentions the required alterations and additions in the existing statutory provisions of planning.

The main features of the 73rd Amendment are - (i) a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj (ii) Panchayat elections to be held regularly every five years; (iii) reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women (not less than one-third of seats), (iv) constitution of State Finance Commissions; (v) Constitution of District Planning Committee to prepare development plans for the district as a whole; (vi) establishment of State Election Commissions; and (vii) establishment of Gram Sabhas. The RADPFI guidelines highlights the importance of preparation of spatial plans for rural area and suggests the addition of clause for spatial planning for rural areas in statutory provisions.

2. Abstract

Therefore, spatial planning in rural areas needs to be entrusted to the Gram Panchayats. Preparation of spatial plans for rural areas holds immense significance and hence the document makes an attempt to provide the direction for the same along with the legislative framework, institutional framework and transfer of funds to rural local bodies as per 14th Finance Commission recommendations.

73rd CAA, envisaged a three tier government, devolution of funds, along with functions delegated to both urban and rural local bodies. These were implemented by the state governments with required modifications through the Municipal and Panchayat Acts. The Page 16 provisions for setting up a District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD) and consolidation of village and City plans in District Plan, has been mentioned in the Manual for Integrated District Planning, prepared by Ministry of Panchayati Rajin 2008, elucidates "District Planning as participative and multidimensional process and hence gives guidelines for preparation of any District Plan which is inclusive of both urban and rural requirements, and perceives the District as a Region."

Spatial planning is an important aspect of any planned development. It is vital for provision of serviced land and laying down of infrastructure further to which 'development' takes place. Spatial planning is undertaken in urban areas with different levels of success. It is however limited only to large urban settlements in most of the States as we have observed in practice. These spatial plan are prepared in the form of Master plans, Development plans and Comprehensive Development Plans. It is appreciated by all the planning practitioners that urban areas and the rural settlements should be considered in totality for planning at the district and regional level. Several States also have their Town and Country Planning bodies for undertaking Spatial planning, such exercises for rural settlements has altogether been absent.



3. Review of Literature

Out of about 7933 urban settlements in India only 3892 qualify to be classified as Census Towns by the Census of India. From 2001 to 2011 the urban population of India has increased major contribution of which was by inclusion of large rural settlements as urban settlements in 2011. Such Census Town attracting migration from surrounding villages, serving as nodal centers or market places and as centers of socio-economic activities. The gram panchayat areas surrounding the settlements are used for agriculture, grazing, mining, resource collection and a variety of other uses. Environmental concerns are also rapidly gaining importance on account of increasing pressure on land and other resources. Planned development is intricately linked with socioeconomic development including poverty alleviation. The need for Spatial Planning in Gram Panchayat areas can therefore hardly be over emphasised. While the Ministry of Urban Development has released the Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines, similar guidelines for Spatial planning in Gram Panchayat areas is in the process of being released by the MoPR. The present RADPFI Guidelines Document is an attempt in this direction to make Spatial Planning an integral part of the GPDP, SAGY, Model Village Plan, Smart Villages and all such initiatives to make the Gram Panchayat at the focal point of development and empowerment. This document has been prepared by the guidance and support of eminent Policy Planners, Technical Experts, National Institutions.

However, there is no mandate or constitutional provision for preparation of Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plans. Neither the existing planning framework has spatial planning approach nor there is, statutory provision exclusively for spatial plans for Gram Panchayat. It would be imperative to ensure enabling mechanisms for preparation of these plans which may necessitates amendments to existing Town and Country Planning Acts and Gram Panchayat Acts. The sectoral planning in villages is carried out in form of infrastructure planning through grants provided by State and Central government. The RADPFI guidelines shall facilitate the norms and standards for rural infrastructure planning as well as suggest statutory requirements and amendments in the existing T&CP acts for inclusion of rural planning.

4. Scope of the study

This document provides the guidelines for the spatial planning and development of rural areas. It will give direction to the process of development in various sectors such as physical and social infrastructure, economic activities, road and transport connectivity, land values and anticipated economic activities and aids towards a workable solution for conversion of agricultural to non agricultural purpose for unplanned/unauthorised development. The preparation of spatial plans for rural areas also needs to follow the process as per statutory provisions. The illustration below lists the important areas where RADPFI guidelines are to be referred to, for making spatial development plans for Gram Panchayat.

Figure :Scope of RADPFI Guidelines

Objective of the research

The aim of this guidelines is: "to have planned spatial development for overall integrated development of villages" Objectives

- ♣ To suggest methodological framework for preparing Gram Panchayat level Development Plan.
- ♣ To arrive at a spatial standards for Gram Panchayat development, especially for abadi areas
- ♣ To prescribe norms and standards for providing infrastructure facilities and amenities at the village level and its integration with spatial district plan.
- ♣ To examine the provision of existing statutory framework and suggest suitable amendments so as to ensure preparation of Rural/Village level Development Plan.
- ♣ To recommend institutional framework for operationalising the guidelines and provide a road map for planned development of Gram Panchayat.

6. Remedies

- a. Identification of issues by Gram Sabhas / Ward Sabhas, based on vision document of the panchayat which has already been prepared.
- b. Determination of solution by Standing Committees of Gram Panchayat.
- c. Prioritisation of solution and fund allocation by Village Panchayats.
- d. Resulting in the preparation of first draft village panchayat plan.
- e. Reconsideration of draft plan in second Gram Sabha meeting.



- f. Finalisation of village panchayat plan by the full meeting of the village panchayat.
7. Society Relevance:

The preparation of Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan, is the sole responsibility of Gram Panchayat, and hence constitution of a Village Planning Committee would bring ease in realization of functions of Panchayat. The Village Planning Committee can comprise Sarpanch, Sachiv, persons having special knowledge of economics, planning, finance, engineering or administration, as determined by the state of DPCs. Apart from this, the School Principal and Teachers, Doctors, ANMs, ASHA workers, NGO workers and youth and women of the villages with adequate qualifications can be engaged in the committee for preparation of Village Plans.

The DPC constituted in states as per 74th CAA, can further scrutinize each village development spatial plans as the consolidation lies in their function. Similar to Master Planning done in ULBs, Rural Area planning should also be based on similar legal process for its sustainability and continuity. The planning processes, such as community participation, followed in urban planning shall be made mandatory. State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

8. Conclusion

The study shows that preparation of region-level land and water resources development plans using the available space-based inputs in a GIS environment assist in making informed decisions. With an integration platform of detailed spatial and non-spatial datasets, groundlevel asset details, expert recommendations, planning modules and analysis windows for decision support, the process of management of natural resources is expected to be streamlined towards sustainability.

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A Geographical Mosaic of Incredible India Introducing Natural and Cultural Heritage

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Introduction

India is a country with amazing geographical diversity together with plurality in language, religion, culture and ethnicity. It is a country of second largest human resources of the world with a population of more than 1027 million people supporting nearly 16.8 per cent of world's population. From the mountains of the Himalaya in Kashmir to the sea coasts of Kanyakumari and from the Thar deserts of Rajasthan to the humid forests of northeast, India displays her wealth of diversity in cultures, religious fairs and festivals. Indeed, India is a unity in diversity. The country extends up to 3200km from south to north and 3000km from east to west covering 32,87,263 sq.km.

Historical Development and Civilization

The name India is derived from Sindhu(Indus), the great river in the north-west. In traditional and legendary Hindu literature, India is called Bharatkhand; and sometimes called Jambudvipa-one of the seven concentric legendary islands comprising the earth. The earliest traces of history in India, so far discovered, go to the second Inter-Glacial period between 40,000B.C. and 20,000 B.C. and there followed a long period of slow evolution, which gathered momentum during the spectacular Indus Valley Civilization excavated in the sites of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. These two sites bear testimony to the magnificent urban development dating back to 3000B.C. The Harappan culture had declined by about 1700B.C. and a vigorous incursion of the Indo-Aryan speaking people from the Middle East in about 1500B.C.transformed the cultural landscape of the north-western India. The great Hindu epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata depict these historical events that took place between 1000-700B.C. The Aryavarta –the homeland of the Aryans-was ruled by the Mauryan kings and others in the Ancient period (321-185 B.C.) and the Mughals in the medieval period (1526-1712 A.D.) followed by the British rule until 15th August 1947. Urbanization received a major spurt during the medieval and the modern period which witnessed the emergence of a large number of towns and cities as eminent centres of economic, cultural, social and religious diffusion.

Physical Landscape

Geological history of India started with geological evolution nearly 4.57 billion years ago. Indian geological formations consists of the Deccan trap, the Gondwana and the Vindhyan and those that originated in Pleistocene, Tertiary and Pre-Cambrian periods. Conventionally the country is divided into three physiographic regions viz. the Himalaya and associated mountains chain, the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plains and the Peninsular plateau including the coasts and the islands. The Himalayan Mountain covers about 5,00,000 sq. kms of land and extends over 2500kms. from the Karakorum in the west to the Myanmar in the east. Its width is about 240 kms. World's 14 highest peaks and few large rivers are located in the Himalaya. Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plains located in the northern part of the country, extends for 3200kms. The senile peninsular plateau the south is triangular in shape and has some of the oldest mountains of world with elevation varying between 600 and 800mts.

The Islands include the Lakshwadeep (36 coral Islands) and the Andaman (200 Islands) and Nikobar (19 Islands). The soils in India fall into seven categories, namely the

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Positive And Negative Impact Of Social Media On Education

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ABSTRACT

Social media is a platform for public around the World to discuss their issues and opinions. Before knowing the actual aspects of social media people must have to know what does social media mean? Social media is a term used to describe the interaction between groups or individuals in which they produce, share, and sometimes exchange ideas, images, videos and many more over the internet and in virtual communities. Children are growing up surrounded by mobile devices and interactive social networking sites such as Twitter, MySpace, and Facebook, Orkut which has made the social media a vital aspect of their life. Social network is transforming the behavior in which youthful people relate with their parents, peers, as well as how they make use of technology. The effects of social networking are twofold. On the positive side, social networks can act as invaluable tools for professionals. They achieve this by assisting young professionals to market their skills and seek business opportunities. Social networking sites may also be used to network efficiently. On the negative side, the internet is laden with a number of risks associated with online communities. Cyber bullying, which means a type of harassment that is perpetrated using electronic technology, is one of the risks. In this paper we cover every aspect of social media with its positive and negative effects. Focus is on the particular field like health, business, education, society and youth. During this paper we explain how these media will influence the society in a broad way.

INTRODUCTION

Social Networking has become an important part of a student's social life. It is now considered as a learning platform which helps in improving student engagement and capabilities in several schools. Such platforms provide school children the opportunity to connect, get in touch, access information, and research. In today's global era of connected learning, the influence of social media platforms on our education system is becoming a strong controlling factor. Social Media which is considered as one of the strongest mediums of communication in the 21st century helps people to connect from far places. It consists of online technology platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and WhatsApp among many others. With the massive use of technology, the world has merely become a small place. The type of technology mentioned here really transpires mainly the social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Snapchat. Several schools are also using these platforms to provide information.

Social Media has many positive effects on education including better communication, timely information, socializing online, learning, enhancing skills, making a career among others. But the same has some negative effects which include identity theft, cyber bullying, and social isolation. Let's discuss in length the most crucial aspects of Social Media; both positive and negative to get a clear picture of its impact on education.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As Youth and Teens are the builder of nation, and in this era they are grown up as part of the Net Generation. They can easily use the latest technology in various forms, including smart phones, mp3 players, digital cameras, video games, iPads, electronic readers, and personal computers. Social Media has its both positive and negative effects. This research paper is based on secondary data collected from the online sources, different research papers and from the Google search engine. We also used some data gathering tools. Interviews, and (Questionnaires) for gathering information about the usage of social media in general. In this paper we study various social networking sites, various areas (Business and Commerce, Education, Health and medical Education etc) in which social media is extensively used in these days with its positive and negatives aspects and guidelines for handling the negative effects of social media on society.

POPULAR SOCIAL MEDIA SITES:

Facebook: This is the largest social media network on the Internet, both in terms of total number of users and name recognition. Facebook came into existence on February 4, 2004, Facebook has within 12 years managed



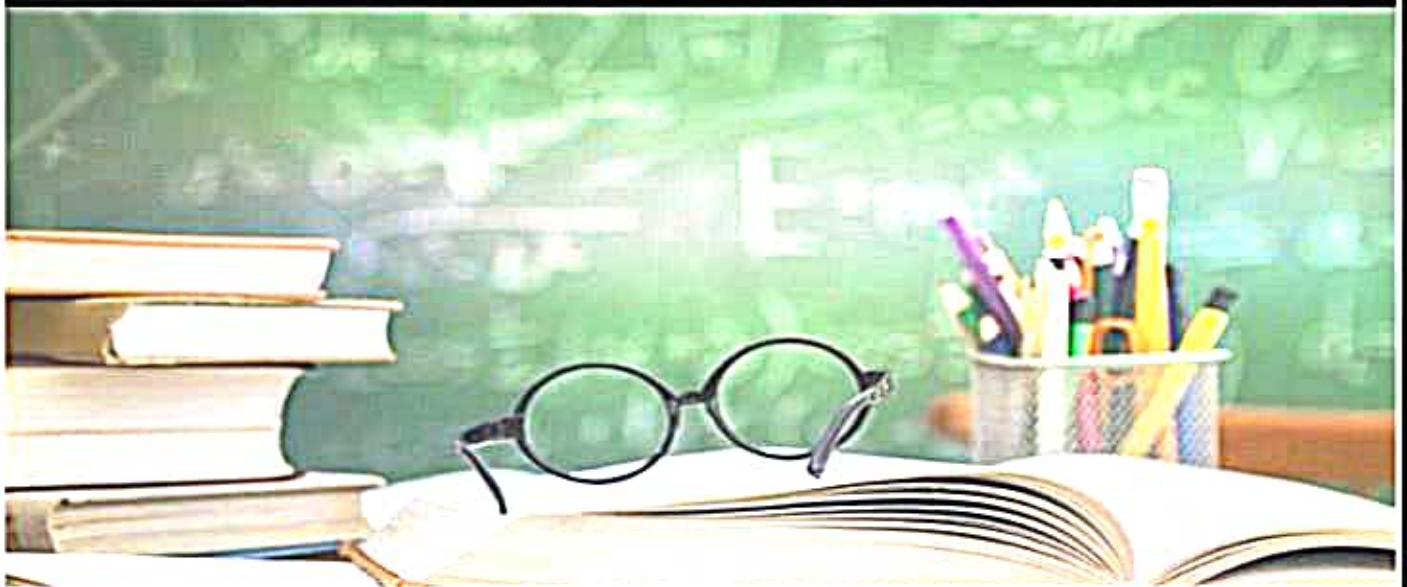
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Tourism: Prospects and Problems Across International Level

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Introduction:

It is a fact that tourism is key factor for accelerated development, education, employment and dignity for the world's forest countries. Tourism can help reduce poverty with fair and progressive liberalization. The World Tourism Organization is calling for "Liberalization with a Human face" – a progressive asymmetrical loosening of restraints with special benefits for the poorest, with safety nets and real regard for sustainability. Increasing foreign exchange, promoting entrepreneurship, stimulating infrastructure investment and creating millions of skilled jobs in tourism.

Frangialli continues to insist that tourism trade can be one of the most decisive factors in achieving the goals of development and sustainability in the global trading system particularly in the world's poorest countries. He argues that now is the moment to carry forward what he refers to as '**tourism liberalization with a human face**' – prioritizing poverty alleviation along with fair trade and triple bottom line sustainable development."

Tourism is one of the oldest areas of economic activity covered under the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Tourism and travel related services account for about 10.8 percent of World GDP and employ about 231.2 million people worldwide.

India Tourism & Travel employment is estimated at 30,607,000 jobs in 2018, 8.5% of total employment or one in every 19.3 jobs.

The Beneficial Characteristics of Tourism

Irrespective of its diverse impacts many countries focus on tourism because they are convinced it has a significant influence not only on the institutions, people and facilities that are engaged in tourism activities but also on the local host communities. The key positive characteristics of Tourism include the following:

- (i) Tourism is a labour intensive industry, which generates employment opportunities at semi-skilled, technical and managerial levels.
- (ii) Tourism consists of predominantly small-scale businesses, in spite of the fact that there has been increasing investment and involvement in the sector by multinationals and local medium size and some big-size companies.
- (iii) Tourism is a relatively decentralized industry that is highly capable of diversifying regional economies, and hence is more suitable in affording the region equitable development.
- (iv) Tourism is an important vehicle for promoting cultural exchanges that enhance international understanding and goodwill among the diverse peoples of the world.
- (v) Thus the tourism activities act as catalyst for the development of other sectors of the economy

Contribution of Tourism to GDP

The Travel & Tourism contributed to 11.8% to world GDP in 2015. In south Asia it is estimated to contribute 2.25%, on the other hand the industry in India

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Rainwater harvesting in the Water-scarce Regions of India

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Abstract: Rainwater harvesting is the collection of water volume from raindrops. Rainwater harvesting has been the main source of water supply for potable and non-potable uses in the old days because the water conveyance systems were not used for water distribution during these days and the method used for rainwater harvesting was simple and primary (rainwater was mostly collected from roofs and some was collected directly from the sky). Usage of the collected water volume from rainwater harvesting was direct and without any treatment. Presently, the water supply systems have improved but the demand is increasing due to the population growth, and development. The available water resources are limited and/or seasonal, which made the experts working in the water sector to search for solutions to the water shortage. Many countries around the world are facing water shortages. Optimization of water usage and the conservation of water as a natural resource can help to overcome water shortage. Rainwater can be used for potable and non-potable uses. The potable uses include drinking, bathing, and cooking and washing. Usually, the rainwater used for this purpose must be treated to remove the contaminants. Non-potable uses include flushing toilets, watering garden and washing floor and treatment of rainwater is not required for these purposes. The volume of rainwater collected from rainwater harvesting system varying from place to place and depends on weather. In a tropical country like Malaysia it is easy to collect 2 m³ in a single rain while 10 m³ was collected annually in Zambia, Africa from a roof of almost of the same size.

Keywords: Rainwater harvesting system, storage, demand

Introduction :India has a long tradition of water harvesting. Many of the traditional water harvesting systems have either fallen to disuse due to a variety of physical, social, economic, cultural and political factors that have caused their deterioration, and due to the decline of institutions that have nurtured them (Agarwal and Narain 1997), or have lost their relevance in the modern day context due to their inability to meet the desires of communities. While the first dimension of the decline in water harvesting tradition has been well researched and documented, the second dimension is much less understood and appreciated. The lack of willingness to appreciate the fact that different periods in history are marked by the genesis, rise and fall of new water harvesting traditions, is also very clear. In the history of India's water sector, the past two decades are characterized by a boom in water harvesting. They are markedly different from the years of traditional harvesting in two ways; first, in terms of the context; and second, in terms of the purpose. As regards the context, the two decades are able to use recent advancements in soil, geosciences and hydro sciences; and modern day techniques

and technologies in survey and investigation, earth moving and construction; and management tools such as hydrological and hydraulic modeling. While the traditional years of harvesting represented the best engineering feats of those times, in terms of the water technology used for water harnessing and distribution (Agarwal and Narain 1997), and the volume of water handled, the modern water harvesting systems are at best miniature versions of the large water resource systems that used advances in civil engineering and hydrology. As regards the purpose, modern water harvesting systems are employed as resource management solutions, and not as resource development solutions. For instance, many water harvesting structures were built for improving aquifer storages and groundwater quality.

Objectives of the Paper and Approach :The paper begins with the basic premise that scale considerations are important in analyzing the impact of water harvesting, i.e., one has to move from the local watershed level analysis to the river basin level analysis, and that basin level impacts are not always aggregates of local impacts. The paper first discusses the critical issues in rainwater harvesting from micro and macro perspectives. The macro level analysis is strengthened by primary data on hydrological variables collected from two small river basins. It then goes on to make practical suggestions for effective rainwater harvesting. The paper would try and achieve the following:

- 1) present the major typologies in water harvesting in India;
- 2) discuss the physical—hydrological and meteorological— and socioeconomic and purely economic considerations that need to be involved in decision - making with regard to water harvesting investments or analyzing the impact of RWH systems, and how these considerations limit the scope of water harvesting; and
- 3) make practical suggestions for improving the effectiveness of rainwater harvesting.

Contemporary Relevance and Advantages of Rainwater Harvesting :Jackson [4] gave many reasons for the relevancy of recent adoption of using rainwater harvesting to overcome the increasing demand of water beside the global weather changes. These reasons are (1) over half of the accessible freshwater runoff globally is already appropriated for human use; (2) more than 1 billion of people currently lack access to clean drinking water and almost 3 billion of people lack basic sanitation services; (3) because the human population will grow faster than increases in the amount of accessible freshwater (per capita availability of freshwater will decrease in the coming century); (4) climate change will cause a general intensification of the earth's hydrological cycle in the next 100 years, with generally increased precipitation,

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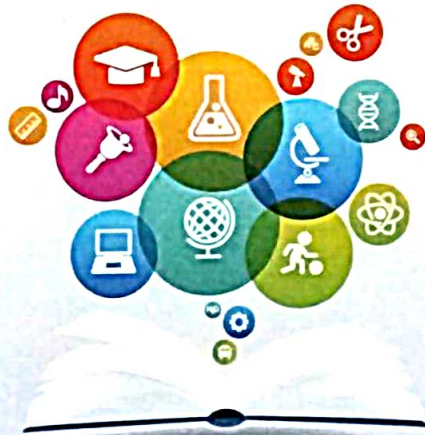
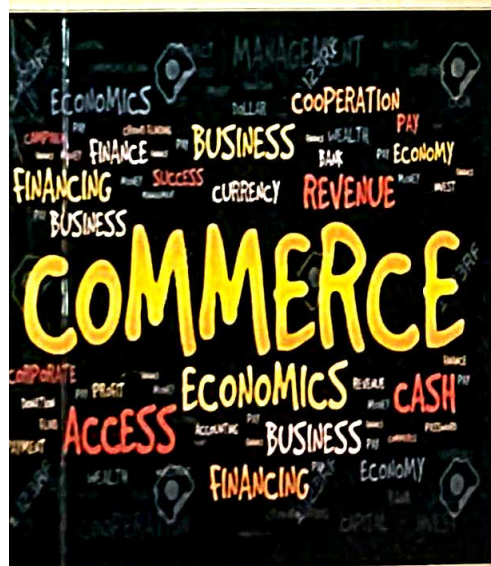
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Climate Change Research and Analysis in India

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Abstract

For more than a decade climate change has been the focus of much research and analysis. Despite the global implications of the problem, the overwhelming majority of the researchers involved worldwide in studying the problem and its possible solutions are from industrialized countries, and participation of lesser-industrialized countries has been limited. While the wide-ranging implications of this South-North divide are sometimes recognized, there is little analysis on the reasons for this divide, why it continues to exist, and what steps might be required to narrow it. Towards this end, this paper analyzes how climate change research and analysis is performed in India, a major lesser-industrialized country. Based on detailed interviews, it explores the factors that play a role in shaping the capability of India to perform, and respond to, climate-change analyses. Drawing on the Indian case study, the paper examines developing-country participation in the international climate science and assessment enterprise. This allows some reflection on the potential pitfalls for international discussions on climate change and what the international community and countries of the South can do to overcome them in order to address this conspicuous South-North divide.

Keywords

Climate change Global environmental research Developing countries Capacity building

Introduction

Climate change is one of the most universal global threats to peace and security in the 21st century. The damage, loss, and impact caused by various natural disasters worldwide are becoming serious. The research on vulnerability, adaptability, and resilience has become the focus of attention in the fields of global change, disaster prevention and mitigation, and sustainable development. As a key element of international relations and domestic welfare, it covers all areas of security, construction, peace, and development. The impact of climate change has had a negative impact on vulnerable groups, while improving the response capacity of the government

This paper argues that climate change is a "threat multiplier" which interacts with existing pressures, such as social conflict, economic inequality, mass migration, or competition for resources. Then, further countermeasures will be proposed to eliminate these problems and the instability that may arise in violent conflicts

Climate change research has expanded rapidly since the turn of the century, with an increase from ~5000 papers annually in 2001 to ~25,000 in 2012 (Haunschild et al., 2016). The authors of these papers are predominantly from the U.S.A., U.K., Germany, and Canada; countries which dominate the output of climate change research (Haunschild et al., 2016). While climate change is a global issue, its impacts are not globally homogeneous, and require scientific knowledge and expertise from all cultures, countries, and continents, to address regionally- and locally-specific issues, and develop local solutions (Blicharska et al., 2017, Kandlikar and Sagar, 1999).

Observed Changes in Global Climate

The global average temperature has risen by around 1°C since pre-industrial times. This magnitude and rate of warming cannot be explained by natural variations alone and must necessarily take into account changes due to human activities. Emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), aerosols and changes in land use and land cover (LULC) during the industrial period have substantially altered the atmospheric composition, and consequently the planetary energy balance, and are thus primarily responsible for the present-day climate change. Warming since the 1950s has already contributed to a significant increase in weather and climate extremes globally (e.g., heat waves, droughts, heavy precipitation, and severe cyclones), changes in precipitation and wind patterns (including shifts in the global monsoon systems), warming and acidification of the global oceans, melting of sea ice and glaciers, rising sea levels, and changes in marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

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आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार यशवंतराव चव्हाण

डॉ. बी. एम. चव्हाण

प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख, लोकप्रशासन विभाग आनंदराव धोंडे उर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय, कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि.
बीड. 414202

प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार, धुरंधर राजकारणी, महाराष्ट्राचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री, कर्तव्यदक्ष प्रशासक, साहित्याचे सहृदय रसिक, संवेदनक्षम माणुसप्रेमी, एक निरलस ज्ञानपिपासू आणि कुटुंब-जनातील सुखदुःखात सहवेदनेने रंगणारा, अशा विविध पैलूंत यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व नटलेले दिसून येते, जेव्हा जेव्हा हिमालय अडचणीत आलाय तेव्हा तेव्हा सह्याद्री त्याच्या मदतीला धावलाय. असाच सह्याद्रीच्या मातीतला एक राजकारणी म्हणजे यशवंतराव चव्हाण होय, राजकारण कमी पण समाजकारण जास्त. शाहू, फुले, आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचे खरे पाईक. दिल्लीच्या राजकारणात ज्यांनी महाराष्ट्राचा ठसा आपल्या कर्तृत्वाने उमटवला. महाराष्ट्राची दिल्लीत असणारी ओळख म्हणजेच "यशवंतराव चव्हाण". पुरोगामी, सुसंस्कृत, निष्कलंक नेतृत्व म्हणजेच यशवंतराव चव्हाण. पदाकडे पाठ आणि लोकांकडे तोंड ठेवणारा सर्वसामान्यांचा नेता अशी ओळख. उत्कृष्ट संसदपटू, उदारमतवादी व अभ्यासू व्यक्तिमत्त्व म्हणजेच यशवंतराव चव्हाण.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे:

- यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जीवनपरिचय तपासणे.
- यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीतील योगदान तपासणे.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जीवनपरिचय:

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जन्म 12 मार्च, 1913 रोजी सांगली जिल्ह्यातील देवराष्ट्रे या गावी हेन्ने पाटील मराठा समाजात झाला. महाराष्ट्राचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री व महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार म्हणून ते ओळखले जातात. त्यांनी 1 मे 1958 रोजी धूम्या गडावर जाऊन तिथे पांडुरंगाची मूर्ती स्थापन केली व व राष्ट्रसंत भगवान बाबांच्याच्या समोर धूम्या गडास भगवानगड नाव दिले. ते प्रागतिक विचारसरणीचे होते. उत्कृष्ट संसदपटू, उदारमतवादी व अभ्यासू व्यक्तिमत्त्व म्हणून त्यांची ख्याती आहे. ते रसिक व साहित्यिकही होते. "युगांतर", "सह्याद्रीचे वारे", "कृष्णाकाठ", "ऋणानुबंध" ही त्यांची साहित्यसंपदा आहे.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण एक अभ्यासू वक्ता म्हणून पूर्ण देशात नावाजलेले होते. त्यांची भाषणे अत्यंत अभ्यासपूर्ण आणि तळागाळातील माणसाच्या भावना त्यातून मांडलेल्या असत. त्यांनी स्वतःच जीवन चरित्र 3 भागात लिहायचं ठरवलं होतं पण त्यांच्या हयातीत त्यांचा एकच भाग लिहून झाला. त्यांचे गाव कृष्णा नदीच्या तीरावर वसले असल्याने त्यांनी त्याला नाव दिले "कृष्णाकाठ". असा हा मायभूमीवर प्रचंड प्रेम असणारा. तळागाळातील समाजावर होणार्या अन्यायाची जाण असणारा आणि त्यांना मुख्य प्रवाहामध्ये सामील करून घेण्याचा पुरेपूर प्रयत्न करणारा नेता. "हिमालयाच्या मदतीला धावून जाणारा सह्याद्री". प्रगत महाराष्ट्राचे स्वप्न ज्यांनी बघितलं ते हे यशवंतराव चव्हाण. ज्यांनी पदाला नाही तर माणसाला महत्व दिले असे हे यशवंतराव चव्हाण, ज्यांचा आदर्श आजच्या प्रत्येक राजकारण्यांनी घ्यायला पाहिजे असे हे यशवंतराव चव्हाण, महाराष्ट्राच्या पवित्र भूमीत असा हा जनतेचा कैवरी जन्माला आला याचा सार्थ अभिमान आहे.

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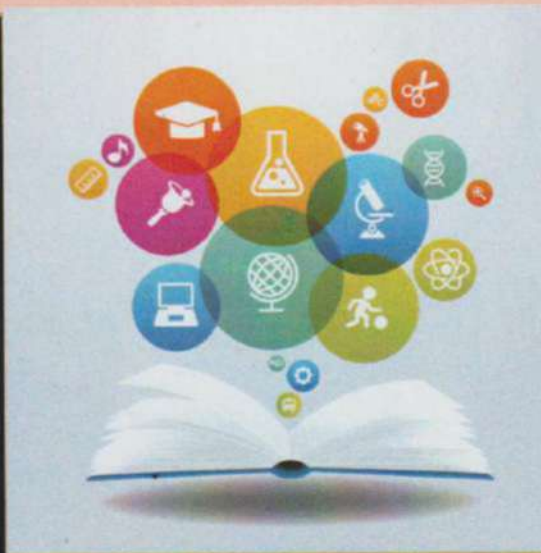
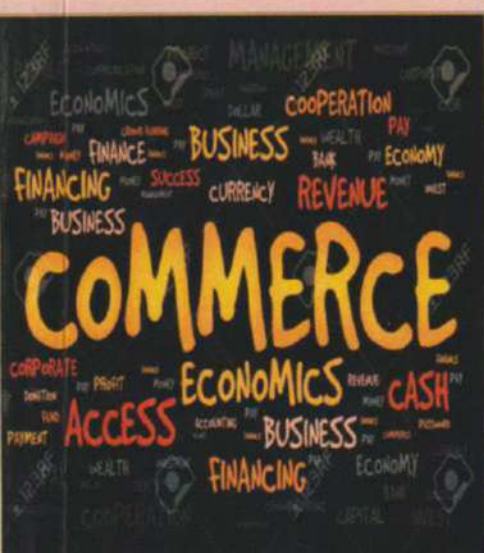
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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS

Make In India**Dr. B.M.Dhonde**Physical Director Department of Physical Education Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya
Kada, Tal-Ashti; Dist-Beed-414202 (MS)**Make in India**

Make in India, a category of Swadeshi heaviness collection wrap 25 sectors of the monetary system, was launched by the administration of India on 25 September 2014 to give assurance companies to manufacture their goods in India and in addition enhance their assumption. As per the present policy, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowable in all 25 sectors, apart from for Space industry (74%), protection industry (49%) and Media of India (26%). Japan and India had also announced a US\$12 billion "Japan-India Make-in-India particular Finance Facility" fund to shovespeculation.

Make in India	
	
Country	India
Prime Minister(s)	Narendra Modi
Key people	Ministry of Finance
Launched	25 September 2014; 4 years ago
Status	Active
Website	http://www.makeinindia.com

After the launch, India conventional investment commitments value □16.40 lakh crores (US\$230 billion) and speculation investigation worth □1.5 lakh crores (US\$21 billion) flanked by September 2014 to February 2016. As a result, India emerged as the top purpose globally in 2015 for foreign straight investment (FDI), surpassing the USA and China, with US\$60.1 billion FDI. More than a few states launched their Make in India initiatives, such as "Make in Odisha", lively Gujarat, "Happening Haryana" and "Magnetic Maharashtra".

This initiative converges, synergizes and enables other significant Government of India schemes, such as Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Industrial corridors, UDAN-RCS, Bharat Broadband Network, and Digital India.

The "Make in India" initiative

Make in India was launch on 25 September 2014 with the purpose of job formation and skill improvement in 25 sectors of the monetary system, and "to change India into a global design and developed hub".

Ease of Doing Business

India jumped to 77th rest out of 190 countries in the world Banks' 2018 Ease of Doing Business Index. India jumped to 100th place out of 190 countries in the World Bank's 2017 Ease of Doing Business Index, from 130th in 2016. In February 2017, the administration appointed the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Productivity Council "to sensitizedefinite users and get their feedback on a variety of reform events". As a result, now there is rivalry among the states of India to get better their present ranking on the ease of doing business index based on the

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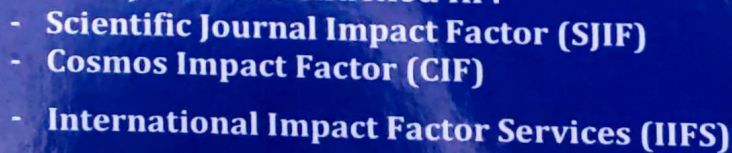
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Aadhar PUBLICATIONS



Economic Policy & OBC's Socio- Economical and Educational Status

Dr. B. G. Kale

Assistant Professor Department of Physical Education Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya
Kada, Tal-Ashti; Dist-Beed-414202 (MS)

Introduction:

Indian people are classified into four category i.e. Brahmin, Kshetrya, Vaishya and Shudra (OBC). These four categories were called for Varna. Shudra is treated as slave of first three Varna. Now in modern India, after independence India, society of India has been classified into four schedule or categories. The population of Shudras is near about 85%, due to this, Shudra Varna included into SC, ST and OBC. It is socially and educationally backward as per the religious book of Sanskrit and traditionally they seems backward. SC, ST, OBCs are being made landless, powerless, and jobless and trade less. Lot of problems is created and these people are becoming victim by socially and economically. Due to this, social and economic systems of large people of India are not having sustainable development.

Objectives :

To study of OBC's current situation.

To know socio economic and educationally status and direction.

To study of religious role and social struggle of OBCs

To find out real percentage in employment and its mechanism

Types of OBC's :

OBC means other backward class. It is noted in article no. 340 of constitution of India. There are three types of OBC in independent India and it is general observation of society.

One is come under the Brahmin. This OBCs are very religious and pay respect to Vaidik culture which imposed by Brahmin. Satya Narayan, Marriage of Tulsi, Durga Puja, Diwali, Ganpati and all Brahmin religious festival celebrated by this first OBC. They are enjoying Brahmin dharma. They are following to AsaramBapu, NarendraMaharaj, SakshiMaharaj etc.

Second type of OBC is known as mediator. This type of OBC follows the two way. Brahmin culture and scientific culture are followed by him. He is very confused. He likes to remain middle level. He lives his life for self and family only. He does not take participate to enlighten people, he does not take participate in solving problem of society.

Third type of OBC is known as Ambedkarite OBC. He is having scientific attitude, struggle full nature. He is aware about our rights. He reads books of JyotibaFule, Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar, ShivajiMaharaj, AnnabhauSathe etc. More than 3748 cast come under the OBC category. But they are not united. They always struggle to one another. So it is a social mechanism which is given by ruling class of India.

Third types of OBCs take participate to enlighten people, he takes participate in solving problems of society, and he takes participate in any kind of socio economic development of the society. He struggles for bright future for next generation.

The period of Buddha and After :

Before independence India, there was a system of Varna. It is so ancient and old social order system. This social order system is known as Varna System in the religious books i.e. Veda, Smriti, Puran etc. Vaidik means those who have rights to read four Vedas i.e. Atharva Veda, Rugh Veda, Yejurveda and Sam Veda. All religious books denied right of read, teach to the people of shudras. Varna system, it is category wise system of India i.e. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudras. This is vertical system of the society and group of people. The term 'varna' it is word of Sanskrit language. It recognized colour of people. First three categories (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya) are having one and same colour white (Gora). The rest people of varna, shudravarana is having black (Kala) colour. So white and black people's system was existing in India.

All religious books are challenged by the scientific people, FuleShahu and Ambedkartite people etc. the problem of employment, business, education, reservation and justice etc.

In the period of Buddha and Mahavir, there were existence of Varna System. Buddha was against to this Brahmanical social order system. He denied varna system. Because he founded out

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A STUDY ON MAHARASHTRA STATE SENIOR NETBALL PLAYERS

Dr. Shaikh Mushtaq Badeshaha

Dept. of Physical Education

A.D. College, Kada

Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed.

Introduction :

The unpredictable nature of netball game play could be one reason for the absence of intervention research on netball match performance. The players, trainers, and coaches often need to invest a considerable amount of time researching the physiological aspect of their sport while striving to improve performance. This is particularly difficult in team situations where it may not be possible to assess every player individually.

Methodology :**Delimitations :**

- ❖ For the purpose of the study it is restricted to Maharashtra State Senior Netball players.
- ❖ The subjects are taken from Maharashtra State Senior Netball players regularly participating in the competitions.
- ❖ The subjects for this study were selected in the age group between 18 and 25 years.
- ❖ Number of subjects are restricted to 140 from seven positional group in each group 2 players were selected.

Limitations :

- ❖ The study is of Maharashtra State Senior Netball Players.
- ❖ The study is an attempted on rest, body position changing in climatically conditions are not controlled.
- ❖ Special motivation techniques and verbal encouragement is provided throughout the study.

Objectives :

- To ensure that NIAT is a simulation of actual netball activity validity will be assessed against a certain measures of physiological stress.
- The study may help in motivating the subject to play the match according to the physiological demand of match.
- The study may be helpful to the experts who can stimulate the subjects with better innovative methods.

Hypothesis :

- There would be a significant impact among players performed during netball activity test by each position in relation to goal attack and wing defense.
- There would be a significant impact among players performed during netball activity test by position in relation to Goal attack and Goal defense.

Results :

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EFFECTS OF AGGRESSION ON SPORTS PERFORMANCE

Dr. Shaikh Mushtaq Badeshaha
Dept. of Physical Education
A.D. College, Kada Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed.

Abstract :

As one contemplates the issue of sport aggression, several questions are raised whether aggression justified in certain sports, or does aggressive behavior in the game work as a catharsis effect or release of tension either by playing or by mere watching, or whether aggression on the other hand breed more aggression on and off the field, or if it is possible to reduce aggression. This paper addresses these issues that have been raised over and over again in the sports arena.

Introduction :

Aggression is any interpersonal behavior intended to cause physical harm or mental distress to a person or persons. In the sports context, aggression can be defined as an unprovoked physical or verbal assault, and aggressiveness as the intent to commit such an assault.

Aggression has also been defined as 'an overt verbal or physical act that can psychologically or physically injure another person or oneself'. Aggression today is part and parcel of any contemporary sport. Over the past twenty years, most sports have been undergoing drastic changes.

A distinct line between Assertiveness and Aggression Assertiveness, for a comparison, involves the use of legitimate physical or verbal force to achieve one's purpose. Here, as opposed to aggression, there is no intent to harm the opponent.

Even if the opponent is harmed as a result of a tackle in Soccer, it is not necessarily aggression. It is merely assertive play, as long as it is within the spirit of the rules and the intent to harm is not present. Assertiveness requires the use of unusual effort and energy. If there is no intent to harm, then any resultant harm is only incidental to the game. The sporting community draws distinct lines between assertiveness and aggression.

Impact of Aggression on Sports Performance :

It is a common knowledge that acts of aggression on the part of an athlete will constitute a distraction and result in a poor performance. These acts are likely to be distracting to the team also as a whole. Research has shown, for example, that the poorer a team is in the performance, more likelihood it will engage in aggression. As the game gets bloodier (more intense), hostility levels after the game are significantly higher.

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PLAYING SPORTS AND GAMES REDUCE CHOLESTEROL

Dr. Shaikh Mushtaq Badeshaha

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Introduction

The Man's Participation in physical activity improves the functional capacity of the various systems. Recent studies have shown the significant relationship between the functional capacity of the respiratory system and the physical performance.

During physical exertion, the respiration plays a two fold part in body, it supplies the Oxygen required by the muscles on the hand, and on the other it serves to keep the acid-base balance of the blood constant within certain narrow limits.

The greatest volume of air that can be inhaled from the resting respiratory level is called the aspiratory capacity which amount to 2 to 3 litters.

Objectives

- To make a comparative study on similar age group sporting & non sporting person.
- To show the major differences in the human body with respect to bio-clinical reaction during sport
- To make the sport / games not just a Hobby but a necessity
- To show the changes in the ratio of high cholesterol low HDL cholesterol/HDL level among actively involved, sporting people and literally effortless (Sitting) people

Materials and Methods

To carry out the study of drastic differences in Varies cholesterol level between sportive and non sportive similar age group people it required Two groups One Group comprising of five members those who are physically involved in sports like table tennis, throw ball, badminton and other out door games and other group of 4 members those are non-sportive, performing their work by spending there time on chair

1. To know the cholesterol level 5ml blood is collected by the means of new sterile dispoal by vain-puncture technique
2. The blood is collected in a sterile vials and foiled tightly and allowed clot, in order to get the serum
3. Serum is then send to one of the most reputed Pooja Dynastic Lab for lipid profile of individual sample of both group
4. Lipid profiling involves a verity of important bio-Chemical tests like blood sugar, cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, HDL CHOL/CHOL Ratio LDL Triglycerides sGOT, LDH, CPK, CKMB

Observations:

The impact of the sports carried bio-Chemical reactions such a beneficial way that it shows reducing in blood sugar cholesterol, the basic principal of this reducing is nothing but burning of stored cholesterol and often, gained calories.

Sports make body effective and mind action, where as sitting completely effortless resting body not only gains it but also put on calories bad cholesterol

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PHYSICAL FITNESS AMONG VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Dr. Shaikh Mushtaq Badeshaha
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Abstract :

Speed and endurance are important components that requires in every game for improvement performance. Endurance is one of the components for fitness, speed is also another components such as muscle reaction with quick alteration of contraction and relaxation of muscles. Speed performance cannot be difference between speed and endurance of volleyball and basketball players of university level. The total 30 samples university level volleyball and basketball players were selected divided in two equal groups of 15 each.

Introduction :

Speed and endurance are important components for physical fitness in every game for improvement of performances. The game of volleyball is similar and it involves the speed and endurance to attempt the score. Many of these involving kicking a ball with the foot to score a goal. Where requires the speed and endurance in volleyball game.

Basketball similarly basketball in an quick reaction time to secure basketing within shortest possible time by maintaining speed and endurance.

Objectives :

- To assess the speed ability of the university level volleyball players.
- To assess the speed ability of the university level basketball players.
- To calculate the endurance for the university level volleyball players.
- To calculate the endurance for the university level basketball players.
- To compare the speed and endurance among the volleyball and basketball players separately.

Delimitation :

- The study was conducted on the student of Nanded University the age range of 21 – 25 and the male players only selected for this study.

Limitation :

- The study could not control the underlying variables such as injuries, sickness or tiredness physical and social environment were considered as limitation.

Hypothesis :

- There is significant difference in speed between volleyball and basketball players.
- There is significant difference in endurance between volleyball and basketball players.

Significance of the study :

- The study may help for the trainers in relation to motor components.

Methodology :

The purpose of the study was to see the comparison of speed and endurance among volleyball and basketball players. Those who have participated at university level. The criterion measures speed 50 – 100m endurance 12min run and walk.

Statistical analysis :

The obtain the mean performance of the samples is in descriptive method to determine the significance difference between the group mean of the criterion measures t-test was employed.

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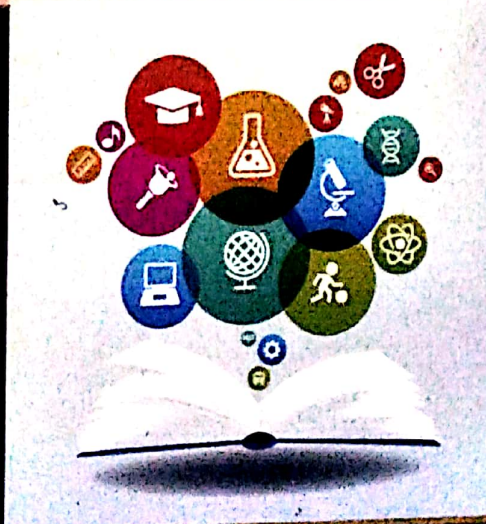
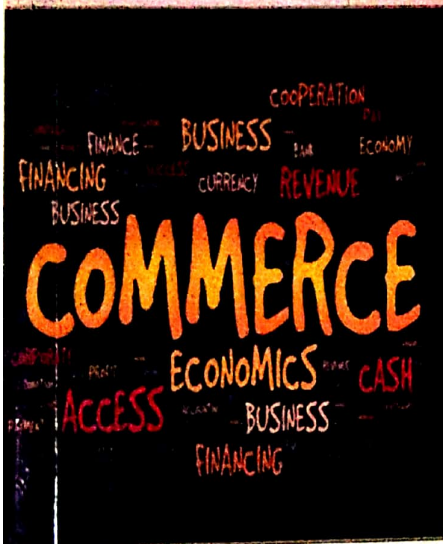
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Contribution of Agriculture in Rural Development

Dr. A.B. Malshikhare

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Abstract

Rural development policies should adventure the contribution of farming, both in terms of improving on-farm activities and supporting substitute services, to secure sustainable development for rural areas. Agriculture also plays an important part in rural development, especially due to land use, in countries where the sector is of less economic significance. Farming is the conformation of rural society and, in many countries of the world, it is the main economic activity. Any sudden and profound changes which impacted on the farm sector could have strict consequences in terms of social and political stability in economically developing countries. The main potential contributions of farming to rural development are in terms of supporting employment, additional businesses, and environmental services. In dependent regions, farming may be necessary to support the economic and social infrastructure. In the context of agricultural reform, WTO rules should contain sufficient flexibility to allow countries to promote rural development, especially to preserve social and political stability.

INTRODUCTION

The farming represents a share of the rural economy, and hence its relative importance as a sector, determines its potential economic contribution to rural development. In some countries, farming may be the primary economic activity of a region and support the vast majority of the population in employment. In such regions, it is clear that overall social and political stability is totally linked with the condition of the agriculture sector. In rural areas throughout the world, agriculture represents the predominant land use and a major component of the applicability of rural areas. Farming and related activities make up the basic fabric of rural life, contributing significantly to the overall state of rural regions in terms of employment and business opportunities, infrastructure and quality of the environment. However, in most economically developed countries, farming accounts for a relatively small part of a various rural economy, and in addition the significance of agriculture in terms of the percentage of national wealth and employment is, in most regions, in decline. This does not lessen the possible role of farming in rural development in those countries, but the contribution of alternative economic activities, which may offer durable prospects for employment and economic progress, should also be included. Since the contribution of farming to rural development in different countries varies to a great extent, policy responses need to be correspondingly prestigious with the aim of maximising benefits to society.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is understood primarily in the economic sense of the process of assuring a progressive improvement in economic security of people in rural areas. Rural areas are usually defined in terms of maximum population density, with figures varying from 150 to 500 inhabitants per square kilometre, depending on the structure of society.¹ While any economic activity in rural areas will have the potential to contribute to rural development, the particular roles farming may play fall into four broad categories:

- Economy Related to Rural Development-. The farm sector in every country supports a range of additional and service industries, generating economic activity in supply and distribution chains as well as processing industries. Where farming is the primary economic activity, the entire rural economy, including services such as health care, education and basic infrastructure, may depend on the profitability of the sector.

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AGRICULTURE SUPPORTIVE BUSINESS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Ashok Bhaurao Malshikhare

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INTRODUCTION:

Changing climate is making the big impact on farming before some years peoples see towards the farming as the special business. But today farming is not developing well due to the changing climate. Farmers are not getting enough production from the farming. For solution this farmers are turn towards the farming related business. Poultry farming, earth worm manure and fruit processing industry etc. are the some farming related business which are acquired the farmer.

Now the question came in front of us that what is the farming related business? It means dry land or irrigated farming is not getting the enough production, so the farming turns to wards. This type of business helps to the farmers to develop their living.

POULTRY FARMING :

Poultry or poultry is an ancient profession. Poultry farming is a means of subsistence farming. It produces eggs along with meat.

There are currently three methods of poultry rearing:

- Uncontrolled or open methods
- Semi-controlled methods
- Controlled methods

ARBITRARY OR OPEN METHODS:

Poultry rearing is usually done in small scale or backyard poultry farming. It costs very little but it also has its advantages and disadvantages.

ADVANTAGES:

The cost of food for this is negligible or negligible. The hens roam freely in this village or area to get their food.

Back yard poultry farming is a great option to provide employment to women while empowering them. This gives women the option of a nutritious diet for children at home.

Disadvantages

Animals like eagles, mongooses, dogs, cat hunt hens and theft causes financial loss.

CASTES

Busra hens are reared mainly in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

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अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय, कडा ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना :

आजच्या सजीवांना आवश्यक असलेला प्रमुख घटक म्हणजे ऑक्सिजन होय. सजीवांची जसजशी उत्क्रांती होत गेली, तसतसे विविध प्रकारचे प्राणी अस्तित्वात आले. परंतु इतर प्राण्यांच्या तुलनेत मानवाचे स्थान वेगळे आहे. मानवाने आपल्या कल्पनाशक्तीच्या जोरावर निसर्गाशी मिळतेजुळते घेण्यापेक्षा निसर्गावर ताबा मिळविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. अश्मयुगात पाषाणाच्या सहाय्याने व नंतर धातुच्या सहाय्याने मानवाने नैसर्गिक साधनांचा वापर करण्यास सुरुवात केली. नंतर शेतीचा विकास झाल्यावर मानवी वस्त्या निर्माण झाल्या. परिणामी निसर्गावर मात करणारा शक्तिमान घटक उदयास आला. पंधराव्या शतकानंतर निसर्गशास्त्रांमध्ये भर पडली त्यांच्या कक्षा आकाशाला भिडल्या. निसर्गनियमाच्या विरुद्ध जाऊन गेली लाखो वर्षे निसर्गाचे जे सुरळीतपणे चालणारे चक्र होते त्यात अडथळा निर्माण केला.

मानवाने नैसर्गिक विविधतेचा उपयोग आपल्या व्यवसायांच्या विकासासाठी केलेला दिसतो. काही ठिकाणी निसर्गावर अवलंबून असलेली शेती ही दुसरीकडे अतिप्रगत तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने व्यवसायिक स्वरूपाची शेती, औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विकासात झालेली वाढ याच काळात लोकसंख्या वाढीस सुरुवात झाली. वाढती लोकसंख्या वस्तुव सेवांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी करू लागले. शहरांचा जसाजसा विकास होत गेला. तसे मानवाचे राहणीमान उंचावले. ऐश्वर्यसंपन्न आयुष्याकडे वाटचाल होऊ लागली. या सर्व गोष्टींची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी, नैसर्गिक संपत्तीचा अविवेकी वापर सुरू झाला. निसर्गातील पाणी, हवा, वनस्पती, खनिजे यांचा अतिरेकीवापर सुरू झाला. परिणामी कारखाने मानवी वस्त्यांमधून सोडले जाणारे दुषित सांडपाणी, धूर, वाहने, ध्वनिप्रदुषण, निसर्गातील आकस्मिक बदल यांचे विपरीत परिणाम मानवाला भोगावे लागणार आहेत. मानवाने आपल्या गरजा पुरवण्यासाठी प्रचंड शहरे, कृत्रिम व रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके मोठमोठी धरणे, कालवे यांचा बेसुमारपणे वापर केला. यामुळे मृदा, जल, खनिजे, प्राणी व वनसंपत्तीचे मोठे नुकसान झाले. ज्या गोष्टी निर्माण करायला निसर्गाला हजारो वर्षे लागली, त्या गेल्या काही वर्षात मानवाने नष्ट केल्या. जर आपण पर्यावरण तत्वांना समजून घेतले नाही तर कदाचित उद्या आपल्या अस्तित्वाचा प्रश्न उभा राहील यासाठी पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्यासाठी ५ जून हा दिवस जागतिक पर्यावरण दिन म्हणून साजरा केला जातो.

“पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाचे आकलन आणि मानवी जीवनाचा पर्यावरणावर पडणारा प्रभाव यांचा अभ्यास म्हणजे पर्यावरण शास्त्र होय.”

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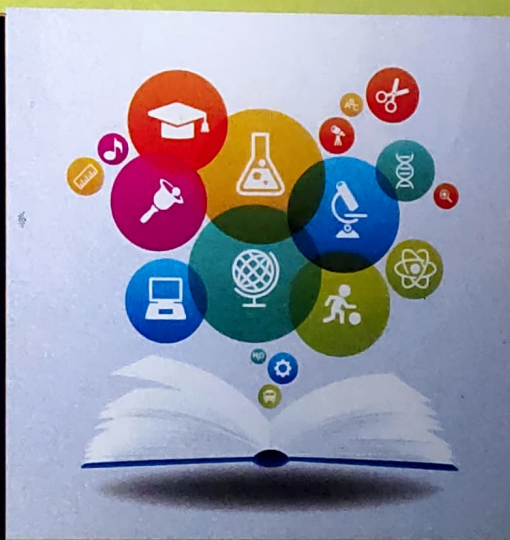
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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शिक्षणविषयक कार्य

डॉ. आन्हाड भगवान भानुदास

आनंदराव धोंडे ऊर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय कडा ता. आष्टी जि.बीड

प्रस्तावना: शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे. त्याचा योग्य उपयोग झाला पाहिजे. असे आंबेडकर यांना वाटत असे. जो समाज अशिक्षित असतो तो शिक्षणाअभावी सर्वस्व गमावलेला असतो. शिक्षणाने माणसात कर्तव्य आणि हक्काची जाणीव निर्माण होते. समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरापर्यंत शिक्षण गेले पाहिजे असे आंबेडकरांना वाटत असे. डॉ. बी.आर. आंबेडकरांचे जीवन एका उफाळलेल्या सागरासारखे होते. वेगवेगळ्या समस्यांने भारतात थैमान घातलेले होते अश्या परिस्थितीतून मार्ग काढण्यासाठी फुले, शाहू, आंबेडकरांचे विचार समजावून घेऊन, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक विचार समाजातील सर्व वर्ग पर्यंत पोहचविणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांनी सामाजिक समतेसाठी प्रयत्न करत असतांना शिक्षणाशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही हे जाणले. आयुष्यभर खडतर ज्ञानसाधना करून समाजशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, मानववंशशास्त्र, कायदा इत्यादी विविध विषयांचा अभ्यास करून सामाजिक बांधिलकी जपण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न केला. समाजातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक दृष्टीने मागे असलेल्या वर्गाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी त्यांनी आपले आयुष्य समर्पित केले. ते पत्रकार, शिक्षणतज्ञ होते. त्यांनी लोकशिक्षक या नात्याने अनेक शैक्षणिक कार्ये करून आपले शिक्षणविषयक विचार मांडले. न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता आणि बंधुता या चार आधारभूत तत्वांचे ते पुरस्कर्ते होते. त्यांनी गौतम बुद्ध, संत कबीर आणि महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांना गुरू मानले होते. विश्वभूषण, भारतरत्न या सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुरस्काराने ते सन्मानित झाले आहेत. या ठिकाणी त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक जीवनपटावर प्रकाश टाकला आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

- १) आधुनिक भारताचे समाजसुधारक म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य जाणून घेणे.
- २) मानवी प्रतिष्ठेसाठी त्यांची भूमिका अधोरेखित करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये दुय्यम स्रोताचा अवलंब केला असून याविषयाशी संबंधित प्रकाशित, अप्रकाशित, संदर्भ ग्रंथ मासिके, इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

शैक्षणिक विचार: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी शिक्षणविषयी महत्त्व सांगताना आपले विचार मांडले. त्यात त्यांनी असे सांगितले की शिक्षणाअभावी मानव हा प्राणी आहे. तसेच उदाहरण सांगताना ते म्हणतात ज्याप्रमाणे माणसावर उपासमारीची वेळ आल्यास माणूस कुपोषित होतो तसेच तो अल्पआयुषी होतो. त्याचप्रमाणे माणवाला शिक्षण न मिळाल्यास तो गुलाम बनतो. शिक्षणाचा सार्वत्रिक प्रसार राष्ट्राच्या इमारतीचा पाया आहे. म्हणून शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत कायदा करावा. आघाडीस आलेल्या जगातील सर्व देशांनी कायदा करून निरक्षरता हद्दपार केली. शिक्षण हे वाघिणीचे दुध आहे. जो व्यक्ती शिक्षण घेईल तो गुरगुरल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. बाबासाहेबांनी शिक्षणाचा पायाभूत विचार करताना ज्यांना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व कळत नाही त्यांच्यासाठी सक्तीचा कायदा असावा असे म्हटले.

गुलामगिरी नष्ट करण्याचे शिक्षण एक साधन : डॉ. आंबेडकर शिक्षणाला प्रगतीचे साधन मानतात. शिक्षणाची व्याख्या करताना ते म्हणतात की, 'शिक्षण म्हणजे मानसिक व बौद्धिक विकास घडवून आणणारे आणि सामाजिक

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प्रा.डॉ.आव्हाड भगवान भानुदास

समाजशास्त्र विभाग

आनंदराव धोंडे महाविद्यालय कडा.ता.आष्टी

गोष्टवारा :

कोरोना व्हायरस हा अतिसूक्ष्म घातक विषाणू आहे. या व्हायरसला कोविड-१९ म्हटले जाते. हा व्हायरस सर्वप्रथम डिसेंबर २०१९ मध्ये चीनमधील वुहान या शहरात आढळून आला होता. ११ मार्च रोजी जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने या व्हायरसला महामारी म्हणून घोषित केले आहे. हा संसर्गजन्य रोग असल्याने याचा प्रसार जगभरातील २१३ पेक्षा अधिक देशांमध्ये वेगाने झाला आहे. आजअखेर जगभरात या विषाणूच्या संसर्गांमुळे लाखोच्या संख्येने लोक मृत्युमुखी पावले आहेत. कोरोना विषाणूने संपूर्ण जगाला विळखा घातला आहे. याची उत्पत्ती, प्रभाव, फैलाव, लक्षण आणि उपायांच्या पद्धती यावरून सर्वत्र चर्चा सुरू असून या आरोग्याला घातक असलेल्या विषाणू विरुद्ध प्रत्येकजण उभा राहताना दिसतोय. तरीपण यामुळे सामान्य जनता मात्र हवालदिल झालेली दिसते. वास्तविक कोरोना व्हायरस नवा नाही. काही वर्षांपूर्वी आलेला सार्स रोगही कोरोनाचाच एक प्रकार होता. मात्र कोविड-१९ नावाच्या नव्या विषाणूने सर्वांवर मात करत सर्वत्र धुमाकूळ घातला आहे. जगाचा विचार केला तर १५.११ कोटी व्यक्तींना कोरोना झाला आहे आणि ३१.७९ लाखापेक्षा जास्त व्यक्तींचा बळी घेतला आहे. भारतातही २,४२,३६२ पेक्षा जास्त व्यक्तींचा मृत्यू झाला असून महाराष्ट्रात ७५,२७७ व्यक्तींचा मृत्यू झालेला आहे आणि लागण झालेल्या रुग्णांची संख्या सातत्याने वाढत आहे. याचा परिणाम समाजातील सर्वांवर झालेला दिसतो.

कीवर्ड- कोविड-१९, व्यक्तीच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक जीवनावर परिणाम

परिचय:

चीनमधील वुहान या शहरामधून उदयास आलेल्या कोविड-१९चा जवळजवळ प्रत्येक समाजात गंभीर परिणाम झाला आहे. आरोग्यावर होत असलेल्या विपरीत परिणामामुळे कोविड-१९ ला जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने जागतिक महामारी म्हणून घोषित केले आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणात पसरलेल्या कोविड-१९ने जगाचा प्रवास थांबविण्यास भाग पाडले आहे. व्यक्तीनेही स्वतःला काही बंधने घातली आहेत. तसेच, लॉकडाऊनला जगभर पसरलेला रोग नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी एकमेव उपाय म्हणून ओळखले गेले आहे. भारतीय समाजातील लॉकडाऊन सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, कृषी, मानसिक स्तर आणि इतर बऱ्याच गोष्टींशी निगडित आहे ज्यामुळे लोकांच्या जीवनावर विनाशकारी परिणाम झाला आहे. भारतीय समाजात पूर्वी जसे उच्च जातीतील लोक अस्पृश्यांशी सामाजिक-अंतर राखत असत तसेच अंतर कोविड-१९ च्या कारणास्तव समकालीन समाजात व्यक्ती-व्यक्ती अंतर ठेवत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीकोनातून ग्रामीण आणि शहरी दोन्ही ठिकाणी विपरित परिणाम झाला आहे. ग्रामीण भागातून शहरांमध्ये रोजगारासाठी स्थलांतरित झालेला मोठा वर्ग आहे. लॉकडाऊनच्या निर्णयाचा या वर्गावरदेखील अपरिमित परिणाम झाला. सध्या जगभरात कोरोना विषाणूच्या साथीने थैमान घातले आहे. या साथीपुढे जगातील विकसित देश देखील हतबल झालेले दिसत आहेत. या विषाणूने समाजातील बहुसंख्य व्यक्तींची परिस्थिती चिंताजनक केली आहे. या रोगाच्या होत असलेल्या प्रसारामुळे 'जिवंत राहणे' हीच प्राथमिकता आहे हे अधोरेखित करायला भाग पाडले आहे. या शोधनिबंधात कोविड- १९चे समाजावर झालेले परिणाम यावर लक्ष वेधले आहे.

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thinking on Social Harmony and Its Impact on Society

Dr. Gore B.D.

Dept of Political Science Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada.Tal Ashti, Dist Beed.

Abstract

In this paper, Information about Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar's influences has been shown. India constituted the Constitution and nation was built for the development of the country's society as well as for development. Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar started working on the Constitution and nation building information in this section about the contributions made to India's development during the period 1891 to 1948. In the country, legislation was enacted on social issues such as religion, caste, and customs. He attempted to bring 'Dalit' caste forward to develop them economically, financially and giving administrative contributions in the country. The country has also worked for Education, Social Security and labor Welfare. In our country caste and religion are found to be discriminating and undecided which makes the economy of the country spoiled. Instead of riots in the country, and instead of being in a society, people are still together. In all this, politics is also responsible and there is a lack of form in the society, due to which change in society, in relation to social relations, Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar's thinking influence is sometimes seen as a disturbance.

INTRODUCTION

The country of India is a developed country, where 200 different years ago, when the British came to rule 200 years, during this time our countries vengeance was dispersed. In 1947, when we fought the freedom struggle of our nation and the country fought hard against the Britisher's, at the end of the British rule, we were shocked. During this time there were different heads of poverty, bakery and religion and caste in our country. In which people did not live in harmony in society. During this time Dr. Babasaheb campaigned for the Indian community and came forward as a social worker. He made every effort to bring this country forward socially and today we have done good work for the society by taking inspiration from life to live in harmony in society by using their skills. In 65 years, Bharat Ratna provided to Dr. Babasaheb for significant contribution has been made to the nation on behalf of numerous works in different sectors of the country, in social, economic, political, educational, religious, historical, cultural, literary, industrial, constitutional mainly in the following: -

1. Social and religious contributions

ManusmrtiDhan (1927), Mahadev Satyagraha (1928), Nasik Satyagraha (1930), YawlaGajain (1930), to remove the social rights such as the entry of the human rights of the Dalits and Dalit tribes to the temple entrance, drinking water, mischief, racism, Year (1935) such movement operates. Between 1927 and 1956, during the wake of Basuban, exploitation, and illiterate people, like Nayak, Excluded India, Samata, Janta and Prabuddha Bharat, acquired five-five weeks and a letter of correspondence-magazine. Students of weaker sections are studied by their hostels, night schools, libraries and educational activities through their Dalit class education society (St.1924) and are able to earn revenues as well.

2. Economic financial and public contribution

1. Babasaheb established the Reserve Bank of India in India by Research texts written by Dr. Ambedkar have happened since 1935 on the basis of their evidences against rupee's problems in its emergence and remedies and against Indian currency and banking history, texts and Hillton Young Commons.

2. Other research texts on the basis of 'Provincial Finance Development in British India', the Finance Department was established in the country. Farmers are raised by cooperative farming, continuous power and water supply.

3. Establishment of Socialist Republic, a state-owned, state-owned and nationalized state by nationalization, industrial development, water harvesting, irrigation, labor and productivity of the farmer and income generation, aggregate and cooperative farming.

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"LIBRARIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY INDIA"

Dr. Sham Tukara Sangale Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalya, Kada(MS)

Abstract: *There are many great leaders who received honour of leader due to their habit of reading. Further they have proudly mentioned this hobby in their reading such as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Swami Vivekananda etc. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had a wonderful hobby of reading. He jokingly said, "After my death, I will be indebted to the bookseller." Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar conveyed to the people the invaluable message of 'Keep the precious book precious' and 'Read if you can'. At the same time, in the case of Swami Vivekananda, his intelligence was sharp, his memory was strong, he never forgot what he had read, and he also had a wonderful hobby of speech. Even the librarian once told him that you read books or just turn the pages because Swamiji used to read a book for a period of one month in three days and he would remember it with the same page number. So the glory of such a reading is shocking. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has given the message 'The one, who read, will survive.' There are drastic changes Indian contemporary libraries as compared to Indian ancient libraries. The current paper will throw a light on the development journey of Indian contemporary library.*

Key Words: *Leaders, quality, ancient, contemporary, library, books, readers, speakers etc.*

Introduction: Everyone should enjoy reading. Reading helps to gain the knowledge. There was information from the surrounding world. If a person remains uneducated, he/she is deceived by everyone. Reading acquires knowledge. It helps to increase thinking power and inspires reader to do well. Reading makes us well educated. The art of dealing with people from all cities in the community was made aware by reading. A learned man can make his progress. Today's parents are very conscious about their children's education. Their focus is on facilitating and educating them, on making them better. Parents have a role to play in their children's progress. Children have a tendency to run with the world without being left behind. Therefore, for the overall development of children, the message of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, 'Read and live,' should be kept in mind. Libraries are the main source gets more and more books to read.

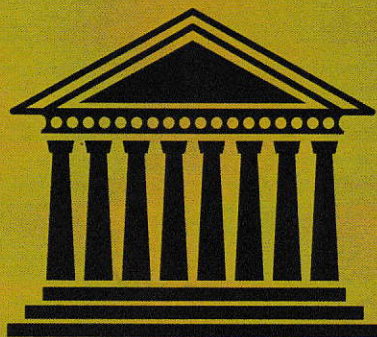
Establishment of Modern Libraries in India: Libraries were established in India with the inspiration of the West and the encouragement of the British government. The honour of establishing the first library in India in recent times goes to the European Christian preachers. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, founded in 1698, has been instrumental in the development of libraries in Madras and Bengal. Rev. J. Long and Benjamin Adams are two notable names in this regard. The British chartered servants included preachers, scholars, linguists, and sociologists. In 1784, the Asiatic Society was established in Calcutta. Sir William Jones, a Calcutta judge and a linguist, was its chairman. It was an organization founded by Western and Eastern Pandits. Sanskrit, Arabic, Italian, Nepali etc. in the library of this organization. Rare texts and manuscripts in languages were collected. Two journals by Asiatic Research and Bibliotheca Indica have been prominent in the field of research. Tipu Sultan's collection in the collection of Sir William College, Madras was merged in 1854 with the library of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Rajendralal Mitra and Mahamahopadhyay Harprasad Shastri made an important contribution in the establishment of this library.

History of Public Library in India: The first public library in India was also established at Calcutta. In 1835, private individuals came together and established the Calcutta Public Library. The aim was to the establishment of public libraries in major cities of India. In a real sense, it was a subscription-library because not everyone in the community had free access. The Calcutta Public Library moved to Metcalfe Hall in 1844. Pyarechand Mitra was the first Hindi librarian of the well-known Bengali novelist library. Later in 1902, the library was transformed into the Imperial Library of British Museum Library.

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“GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND GRANT FOR LIBRARIES IN INDIA”

Dr. Sham Tukara Sangale Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalya, Kada(MS)

Abstract: Books are called the best friends of human being. The right place to avail the books is library. Different libraries have their own area and purpose and they adapt to the fulfilment of their purpose. The importance of books and libraries in the formation of any individual, society or nation is unique. Texts are of paramount importance in terms of information, knowledge, entertainment and curiosity. Based on this, there are many distinctions like- National Library, Public Library, Commercial Library, Government Library, and Medical Library and Library of Universities and Educational Institutions etc. That is why public libraries are needed as a powerhouse of intellectual development and an energy centre of social development. It is imperative to develop a "public library system" as a major hub for knowledge, information and entertainment for the dissemination of education. The Government of Maharashtra has passed the "Maharashtra Public Library Act, 1967", through the Directorate of Planning Libraries. The current paper focuses on the government schemes and grants for the development of government and public libraries.

Key Words: Library, Government, State, central, Mumbai, Library Act etc.

Introduction: In the year 1938-39, the government of the then Mumbai district government made the centre of social enlightenment in the state run more smoothly. The "Mumbai State Library Development Committee" was set up under the chairmanship of Faizi. This report is of great importance in the field of libraries across the country as a Faizi Committee report. In order to implement the Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967 in the State, as per the provisions of this Act, an independent department called "Directorate of Libraries" was established on. As per the provisions of this Act, the responsibility of establishment, maintenance, organization, planning and development of public libraries for establishing public library system has been entrusted to the Directorate of Libraries.

The Directorate of Libraries is functioning under the auspices of the State Department of Higher and Technical Education. To facilitate the systematic management and development of public libraries in the State, six 'Assistant Library Directors' offices have been set up in each of the six Revenue Departments under the Directorate of Libraries. These offices are used to monitor and control the libraries in the district of the concerned department. Various schemes for the development of State and Central Government Libraries are implemented by the Directorate of Libraries. The State Central Libraries, established and run by the State Government for the benefit of the people, as well as Government Departmental Libraries, Government District Libraries, collect the State books and make them a permanent cultural treasure or national treasure and make it available to the public from time to time. A handwriting department has been set up under the Directorate for collection and preservation of rare books, periodicals and manuscripts in all public libraries.

The Library is recognized by the Government of India as the "Regional Center" of the National Library of India. Any citizen of the state and India can avail this library free of cost for reference and research. A rich children's section has been set up in collaboration with the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. It benefits children. A separate room has been arranged in the library for the students appearing for the competitive examinations.

State Library:

A State Level "State Library Council" is set up to advice the State Government on all matters relating to the Maharashtra Public Libraries Act and the development of public libraries in the State. Minister of State for Higher and Technical Education is the ex-officio President, Minister of State for Higher and Technical Education is the ex-officio Vice-President and Library Director is the ex-officio Secretary of the Council. The Council is expected to provide guidance and advise the government on the development of public library system in the state. The term of this council is for

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Journal of

Indian History & Culture

Dr. Sham Tukara Sangale Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalya, Kada(MS)

Abstract: learning is continues process of life on the earth. Children of each life imitate their parents in the universe. Human being is only life on earth which is different than all lives on the earth. The journey of a man's life begins from his birth. Everyone has to be taught everything from birth to life. From birth, parents teach their children right and wrong, good and bad, and so on in human life, books play an important role. We get all kinds of information from books that make our lives interesting and exciting. Books give us a lot of information about life. Books are the best friend of human lives. There are many sources to avail books in the current, global and technical era. There is no other thing in this world where knowledge is so beautiful and sacred. Knowledge is something that is not diminished by feeling but increases. Man gets such sacred knowledge through various means. The most important of these is the library. Let's not forget that another world is today changing. Yet there are many people in this world who still worship the library as a temple. There is a great need for a library today. Because today's modern generation is forgetting things like libraries and books. Thousands of books are published every day. These books are not easy for everyone to buy. Libraries play a very important role for people who love reading and do not have enough money to buy books. Library is the main source to avail books. The current paper focuses on the importance of books and library in human life as the best friend.

Keywords: books, library, study, habit, friend, knowledge, information etc.

Introduction: From birth, every human being is eager to learn something new in the life and in this they learn from his parents, gurus and the things around him. Human learn things from books and give new meaning to life. There are many questions about who, what, why, how, etc., which can only be found in books. Everyone should adopt a good habit of reading books and visiting libraries in their life. It gives almost every type of information. The purpose of life and the inspiration of life are also available to you from these books. Everyone moves forward in life with the goal of achieving a goal in life and those books help a lot in achieving that goal.

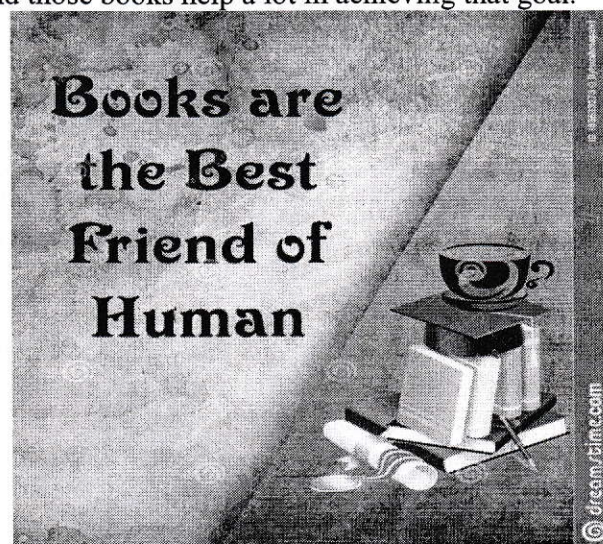


Image 1.1 Books as the Best Friend of Human Being(Source 1.1)

As shown in the above image, 1.1, the books are the best friends. They are always with us and never be angry with us. They help when we need them. Books not only give you information about the world around you, but also give you a tour of a new and wonderful world. We gain vast information from books, which illuminate our lives in a new dimension. Books play an important role in shaping your character. Inspirational stories create good ideas and new ideas for future generations. Like a good friend in life, it always gives the inspiration and courage. The most important and used source to get books is library.

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"ELIGIBILITY AND THE STRUCTURE OF GRANTED LIBRARIES IN MAHARASHTRA"

Dr. Sham Tukara Sangale Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji ahavidyalya, Kada(MS)

Abstract: *The library is the collection of books, magazines and papers. The books have a library of known flours and the library has books. The library is a temple of knowledge and a boon for the people. This is the place where knowledge is preserved. The library forms an important part of the educational institution. The college library provides students with the means to use the rest period. A library expands students' knowledge with new ideas and new ideas. Each library has a reading room attached to it. It is a subscriber to many dailies and magazines. Readers read papers that are visually different. Libraries have many uses. The library spreads knowledge. Poor people, especially poor students who cannot afford to buy books, can make good use of the library. They can borrow books and gather knowledge. Even rich men may not have all the books and they depend on the library.*

Introduction: Library is the place of collection of books. The library is an ancient social institution with a long history and is parallel to human culture. Ancient libraries had books on bricks, papyrus and leather. Later manuscripts and later printed texts were added. Modern libraries include books, journals, documents, manuscripts, maps, photographs, sculptures, inscriptions, coins, stamps, soundtracks, printed ribbons, microfilms, micro-cards, photographs, scraps, etc. Types of audio-visual knowledge are stored. Since books made of bricks, stone, leather or similar tools are rare in ancient libraries, the task of the librarian is only to preserve them. How to spread knowledge in the society by allowing the readers to make more use of the texts, how to meet their curiosity and needs promptly by treating the readers with affection, how to increase knowledge, entertainment as well as awareness of citizenship and culture The living librarian is considered a key component of today's library.

Components of Library: The three main components of a library which are given below:

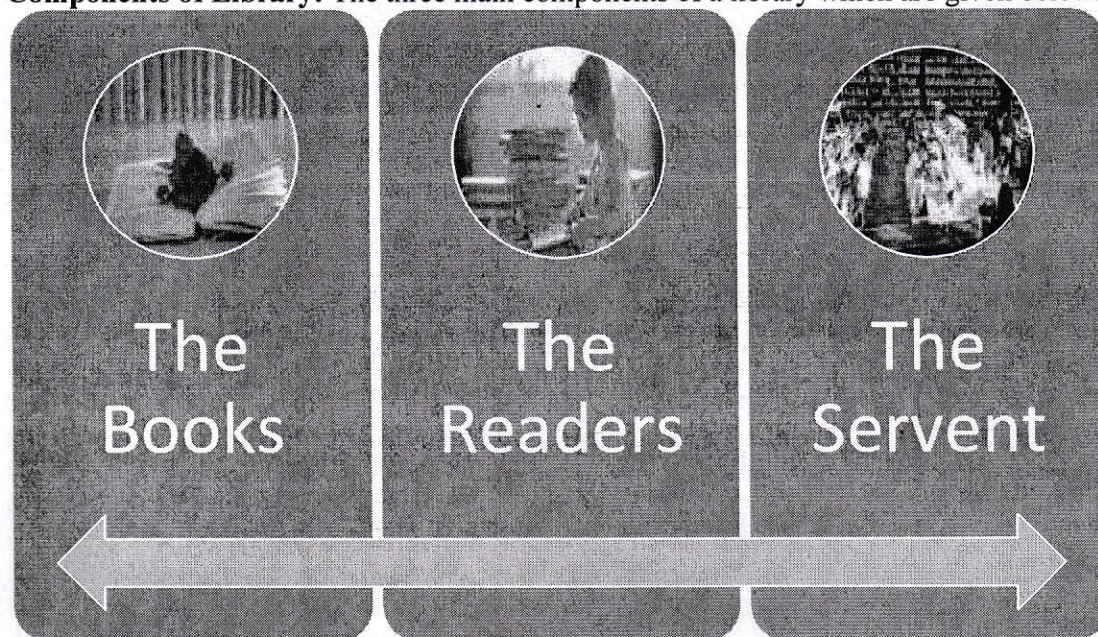


Image 1.1 Components of the Library

As given in the image 1.1, there are main three components of the library as: the books, the readers and the servants in the library. It is found that the nature of these elements and their ideas change over time.



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This is to certify that

Dr. Sham Tukara Sangale

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalya, Kada(MS)

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"HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIAN LIBRARIES"

Dr. Sham Tukara Sangale Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalya, Kada(MS)

Abstract: India has very rich heritage in culture, literature, education and so on. Two great Epics of Indian based on Myth are the examples of it i.e. Mahabharata and Ramayana. In ancient times different methods of education and cultures existed in India. Ashram is one of the oldest institutions. Religious education initially started from Buddhist monasteries and gradually universities began to emerge after the reign of Emperor Ashoka. Etc. C. Nalanda University was established around 400 AD and in a short time it became a centre of Buddhist culture. The head of Nalanda University was of the view that a Dharmamath without a library is a fort without an arsenal. There was an abundant collection of books that would be useful to ten thousand monks, students and scholars in this university. The university was visited by Chinese travellers Fahian in the 4th century AD and Yuan Chuang in the 7th century AD. Itsing, a Chinese scholar, stayed at the university for ten years to study Buddhism. He has given a captivating description of this library. All these scholars copied Buddhist texts and took them to China. The texts and writing contents of India are always ideal to the universe. The current paper focuses on the history of Ancient Indian libraries.

Key words: India, culture, heritage, library, books, Hinduism, Buddhism etc.

Introduction: Library is the place of collection of books. The library is an ancient social institution with a long history and is parallel to human culture. Ancient libraries had books on bricks, papyrus and leather. Later manuscripts and later printed texts were added. Modern libraries include books, journals, documents, manuscripts, maps, photographs, sculptures, inscriptions, coins, stamps, soundtracks, printed ribbons, microfilms, micro-cards, photographs, scraps, etc. Types of audio-visual knowledge are stored.

Aims of Library:

- Since books made of bricks, stone, leather or similar tools are rare in ancient libraries, the task of the librarian is only to preserve them.
 - To spread the knowledge in the society by allowing the readers.
 - To make more use of the texts.
 - To meet the curiosity of readers.
 - To fulfil the needs of readers promptly by treating them with affection
 - To increase knowledge, to entertainment as well as awareness of citizenship and culture
- Therefore library is very important aspect in human life and human development.

History of Ancient Libraries in India: Although the kings of the Gupta dynasty were Hindus, they continued to develop Buddhist universities. For this, he built huge stupas, living rooms and halls around the universities. He named the library department as Dharmaganj and kept a collection of books in three buildings namely Ratnasagar, Ratnodadhi and Ratnaranjak. Two of these buildings were six-story, while one was nine-story. The idea of the vastness of these libraries seems to come from this. The texts here were written on tarpaulins. Of course, the texts of Buddhism were more in them. The fame of Nalanda University was widespread at that time.

Universities at Vallabhi, Takshashila, Vikramshila, Odantapuri, Mithila and Varanasi also had libraries like Nalanda. But their information is not available. Takshashila was the capital of Gandhara province and as a major educational centre in the Indus Valley, students from far and wide like Mithila, Ujjain and Varanasi came here to study the Vedas. Not much is known about the libraries here.

Nagarjuna University, a region of Buddhism situated on the banks of the Krishna River in



**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Aurangabad**

Report ID:3522

PROGRESS REPORT

Report No.: Progress-1

Period: July-December 2021

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Name of Research Student | NILESH KUNDLIK WAKHARE |
| 2) Name of Research Guide | Dr. Shyam Tukaram Sangale |
| 3) Faculty: Faculty of Inter-Disciplinary Studies | Subject: Library and Information Science |
| 4) Title of the Research Topic approved by the University | "सावित्रीबाई फुले विद्यापीठ, पुणे मध्ये सादर झालेल्या गणित विषयातील पीएच.डी शोध प्रबंधाचा उद्धरण विश्लेषण " |
| 5) Date of Registration | 05-03-2022 |
| 6) The Registration is | Confirmed |
| 7) Probable date of completion of research work | 18-12-2025 |
| 8) Probable date of submission of Ph.D. Thesis | 18-03-2026 |

9) The preliminary exploration with the broad structure of the plan made for investigation.

-> १) संशोधन विषयाशी संबंधित पुस्तके आणि संशोधन नियतकालिके वाचली. २) संशोधन विषयाशी संबंधित अभ्यास साहित्य गोळा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला . ३) संशोधन संबंधित प्रबंध जाणून घेण्यासाठी शोधगंगा वेबसाइटवरून माहिती घेतली.

10) The books so far studied with their full titles.

->) निकोसे सत्यप्रकाश ,(२००७),ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र संशोधन पद्धती ,प्रज्ञा प्रकाशन ,नागपूर . २) आगलावे प्रदीप ,(२०१०),सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे,साईनाथ प्रकाशन ,नागपूर . ३) नरगुंदे रेवती ,(२००५),प्रलेखन आणि माहितीशास्त्र,युनिव्हर्सल प्रकाशन,पुणे .४) थोरात लक्ष्मण ,(२००७),ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र,डायमंड पब्लिकेशन ,पुणे.

11) Books and journals referred to showing their bearing on the problems.

-> १) सोमण मा.रा.(१९८४),सामाजिक संशोधनाची तंत्रे,विद्याथीगृहे प्रकाशन ,पुणे. २)सातारकर एस.पी.(२००४),संशोधन ग्रंथालय,य.च.म.मु.वि.नाशिक ,3) www.researchgate.net

12) Any Practical work done in respect to the problems if so, a brief summary of observation be given.

-> No

13) Indication of next step of investigation.

-> प्रकरण क्रमांक 1 लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करा.

14) REMARKS OF RESEARCH GUIDE: (Whether the progress of research student is satisfactory or not; if not, whether the guide suggests the cancellation of Ph.D. Registration of student as per O.188-A).

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Signature of Research Guide
with Date and Seal

15) Particulars of fees paid by Research Student during the last six months i.e. July-December 2021.

PRN	Fees Type	Amount	Bank Ref No.	EasePay ID	Status	Mode	Date
201536501	Progress-1	75.0	222519162113	E2208135QYBFVT	success	UPI	13-08-2022

16) Name and present address of Research Student.

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Mobile Number: 8262855057

Email ID: sangitawakhare459@gmail.com

Signature of Research Student
Date:

.....(For Office Use Only).....