

Dalit Literature in Indian Languages

Edited By
DR. TAHER H. PATHAN



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DALIT LITERATURE IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

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दलित संघर्ष की गाथा : 'परिशिष्ट' उपन्यास

प्रा. दिपाली दत्तात्रय तांबे

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,

कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान एवं संगणकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, आश्वी खु.

२१ वी शती मूलरूप से विमर्श की शती मानी जाती है। समय का बढ़ता महत्व और नये-नये आविष्कारों ने दुनिया को बदल कर रख दिया है। समाज की बदलती हुई विचारधाराने साहित्य को भी प्रभावित किया है। परंपरागत साहित्य और आधुनिक साहित्य में बदलाव आया है। बाजारवाद, पूंजीवाद, जातिवाद, वैश्विकरण, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभाव ने क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन किया है। इन बदलते परिवर्तनों के चलते साहित्य में नये विमर्शों का निर्माण हो रहा है। आज जिस प्रकार योजनाएँ, अवधारणाएँ, उत्पाद मनुष्य को आकर्षित कर रही है, वही विविध विमर्श भी मानव मन में चेतना जागृत कर रहे हैं। नारी विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श, दलित विमर्श आज के युग के मुख्य विमर्श है। आजकल दलित विमर्श साहित्य क्षेत्र में चर्चा का विषय है। विशेष रूप से हिंदी साहित्य जगत में दलित साहित्य का अपना एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। साहित्य में दलित शब्द का अर्थ मसला, रौंदा या कुचला हुआ लिया गया है। परंतु दलित विमर्श पर जब विचार किया जाता है, तब दलितों ने अपने अस्तित्व को जागृत करते हुए अपने उपर होनेवाले अन्याय का विरोध, उँच-नीच, भेदभाव, अंधविश्वास, भाग्यवाद जैसे वैचारिक आंदोलन का समावेश है। दलितों ने अपनी क्षमता को पहचानकर, आत्मखोज करते हुए, अपनी शक्ति के बल-बुते पर प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपना स्थान निर्माण किया है। जिसका उदाहरण हिंदी कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक, कविता, आत्मकथा जैसी विधाएँ हैं।

दलित साहित्य मूलतः क्रांति एवं मुक्ति का प्रतीक है। इसमें कल्पना को कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसका मूल आधार यथार्थ है। इस संदर्भ में जयप्रकाश कर्दम लिखते हैं कि "यथार्थ में देखे तो एक दलित जो कुछ भी लिखता है, वह किसी न किसी रूप में उसकी आत्मकथा ही होती है क्योंकि उसके लेखन में उसके द्वारा भोगे या अनुभव किए गए अपमान, घृणा, हिंसा, असमानता और अस्पृश्यता की पीड़ा, यातना और सामाजिक गुलामी से मुक्त होने का संघर्ष और छटपटाहट ही सर्वत्र व्याप्त होती है।" स्पष्ट है कि पीढ़ियों से दलितों पर हो रहे दमन तथा अन्याय को वाणी देना दलित साहित्य का उद्देश्य है। हिंदी उपन्यास साहित्य सृजन की यात्रा सन् १८६० से प्रारंभ होकर साढ़े चार दशक तक अनवरत चलती रही

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Emerging Trends in Water Conservation Management

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Abstract:

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity. Agriculture provides gainful employment to nearly two-third of the population and it is the main contributor of national income of an Indian economy. In developing countries like India, the importance of agriculture sector is increasing day by day. Agriculture is the only primary source of Food to the human beings, but in recent times, due to the tide of nature, the agricultural sector is adversely affected. As the groundwater level is low, water scarcity is intensifying day by day, therefore proper management of the available water is being made and the use of modern streams is essential. Water conservation methods being used by farmers and other people to increase the ground water level.

Watershed development in India has been managed by three central ministries: 1. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) 2. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and 3. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The Planning Commission of India, which is in charge of the development of Five-Year Plans for the effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources, co-ordinates long-term policy development in this area. The Commission is separated into Divisions which establish sector-wise Working Groups to make recommendations on policy matters for the formulation of the Five-Year Plan. Watershed development is in the Agriculture Division. There is also a Water Resources Division and an Environment and Forestry Division.

Key Words: Watershed, Conservation, Watershed Development.

Objectives:

1. To understand the concept of Watershed and Conservation of Water
2. To Study the various recent trends in watershed management

Data collection:-

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on recent trends in watershed management has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning :

What is a Watershed?

Every body of water (e.g., rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and estuaries) has a watershed. The watershed is the area of land that drains or sheds water into a specific receiving water body, such as a lake or a river. As rainwater or melted snow runs downhill in the watershed, it collects and transports sediment and other materials and deposits them into the receiving water body.

What is Watershed Management?

Watershed management is a term used to describe the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed by managing the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner.

What is Conservation of Water?

The conservation of water includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand.

History of Watershed Management in India:

One of the first major initiatives in Watershed Management in India was the Bombay Land Improvement Scheme Act, initiated in 1942, just before Independence. Its purpose was to enable contour bunding by all the cultivators in a watershed. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Soil Conservation Work in the catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP) was launched in 1962-63. Meanwhile, conservation work was ongoing in the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) launched by MoRD in 1972-73. In 1977-78, the MoRD started a special programme for hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and cold desert



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Agricultural Marketing: Merits and Demerits

Dr. J. R. Bhor

Vice-Principal, P.V.P. College, Loni Tal.- Rahata, Dist.-Ahmednagar.

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Introduction:

Agriculture is different from industry or and plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity Agriculture provides gainful employment to nearly two-thirds of the population and it is the main contributor of national income of Indian economy. According to the amendment to the state APMC act for deregulation of marketing system in the country. It supplies raw material to various agro-based industries and earns foreign exchange. The increase in agriculture production calls for a simultaneous improvement in the marketing system.

Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) has the involvement in assembling, storing, processing, packaging, grading, transportation, and distribution of agricultural commodities from the farmers to the end consumers. The role of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) is pivotal in promoting the agricultural marketing.

Today's marketing concept is an oriented towards consumer satisfaction. Firstly, need to identify of Problems in agricultural marketing and then resolve. The future opportunities also need to be explored to ensure customers satisfaction. The paper at length discusses about the advantages and disadvantages for Agricultural produce market committee.

Objective:

1. To understand the concept of agricultural Marketing and APMC
2. To Study the Merits of Agricultural Marketing.
3. To Study the various Demerits of Agricultural Marketing.

Data collection:

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on advantages and disadvantages of APMC has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning:

Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to

the consumer. These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumers.

"Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus, agricultural marketing includes the operations like collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing."

APMC:

Agricultural marketing Produce Committee (APMC) is the involvement of assembling, storing, processing, packaging, grading, transportation, and distribution of agricultural commodities from the farmers to the end consumers.

Merits of Agricultural marketing Produce Committee:

- To ensure transparency in pricing system and transactions taking place in market area
- To provide market-led extension services to farmers
- To ensure payment for agricultural produce sold by farmers on the same day
- To promote agricultural processing including activities for value addition in agricultural produce
- To publish data on arrivals and rates of agricultural produce brought into the market area for sale
- To setup and promote public private partnership in the management of agricultural markets



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Effect of deposition time on growth of cadmium sulfide (CdS) thin film for photovoltaic application

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Abstract:

Cadmium sulphide (CdS) thin films are widely used as a buffer layer in thin film solar cell (TFSC). In this work chemical bath deposition (CBD) method is employed to grow CdS thin films. The effect of different deposition time on various properties of CdS thin films are extensively studied. CdS films grown on glass substrates by using CBD method are adhered well to the substrate and showed good optical properties. Optical and morphological properties are studied with the help of UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy (SEM), respectively. The optical absorption spectra were recorded in the wavelength range of 300-700 nm. Band gap of the films were calculated from Tauc plot. It is observed that band-gap of the CdS thin films decreases with increase in the deposition time. SEM shows uniform, compact deposition over the substrate with granular morphology. Increase in particle size is observed for sample deposited at higher deposition time.

Key Words: CdS thin films, chemical bath deposition, complexing agent.

1.0 Introduction:

Semiconductor thin film has attracted much attention due to their applications in microelectronics, optoelectronics, nonlinear optics, photocatalysis and energy conversion industries [1]. Cadmium sulfide (CdS) is a direct band gap (2.42 eV) II-VI group metal chalcogenide semiconductor material. CdS is a best material showing strong light absorption in visible region [2]. CdS thin films have proven applications in various areas such as photodetector [3], thin film field effect transistor [4], sensors [5], light emitting diode [6] and optoelectronic devices [7]. Moreover, thin films of CdS are piezoelectric and used as transducers operating at frequencies in the GHz region [8]. Research is extensively carried out on CdS thin film as in order to improve the optoelectronic properties as it is a promising material and has a wide application as a buffer layer thin film solar cell [9]. CdS shows a promising candidate for the formation of heterostructure in CIS, CIGS thin film solar cell [10-11].

Various deposition methods such as atomic layer deposition [12], magnetron sputtering [13], spray pyrolysis [14], metal organic vapor phase epitaxy [15], molecular beam epitaxy [16], vacuum evaporation [17] are used to grow CdS thin film. Among these methods, chemical bath deposition (CBD) is mostly favored because it is one of the low cost methods as the others are expensive and need high purity chemicals along with sophisticated equipment also. Simple equipment's

like water bath with temperature indicator, magnetic stirrer with solution beakers are used in this method. The starting chemicals are commonly available and are cheap. With this method, a large number of depositions of thin films can be done with number of cycles. Any insoluble surface of any shape can be a suitable substrate for deposition. The low temperature deposition avoids oxidation and corrosion of metallic substrates. Moreover CBD yields adherent, uniform deposition with good reproducibility. The growth of thin film is strongly dependent on growth condition such as deposition duration, concentration of precursors, temperature, etc. Improvement in the above growth parameters can lead to provide pathways to develop high efficiency solar cells.

In the present work CdS thin films are deposited by using CBD method in aqueous solution. The effect of deposition duration on optical and morphological properties of CdS thin film is studied extensively.

2.0 Experimental Details:

2.1 Materials:

All chemicals Cadmium sulphate (CdSO₄), Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl), Thiourea (CH₄N₂S) and Ammonia solution were AR grade and used as received. Double distilled water is used as solvent.

2.2 Experimental procedure:

The major advantage of CBD is that it requires only solution containers and substrate mounting devices. For the preparation of CdS thin film using the chemical bath

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The Wet Chemical Synthesis of Silver Nanostructures with Controllable Aspect Ratio

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Abstract:

Silver nanorods (AgNRs) are prepared by seed mediated growth method in aqueous medium. In this method, initially tiny metal particles are prepared which are used as a seeds for the preparation of NRs. Silver seeds were prepared by reduction of silver ions with sodium borohydride in the presence of sodium citrate dehydrate as a stabilizer. The seeds solution was added into a solution consisting more metal salts, a weak reducing agent (ascorbic acid) and a rod-like micellar template cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB). We have investigated the effect of all the parameters involved in the synthesis of NRs, such as, concentrations of CTAB, AgNO₃ and seed solution on the longitudinal plasmon band and its tunability. The synthesized AgNRs were characterized using UV-visible spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The result demonstrates the growth of stable and controlled shape and size of NRs in an aqueous medium.

Introduction:

The controlled size of the plasmonic nanostructure has received considerable attention due to their optical, electrical, catalytic and thermal properties that are different from those of the bulk material [1-3]. All these properties are strongly depend on the aspect ratio. It has been demonstrated that the intrinsic properties of gold and silver nanostructure are closely related to their shape and size. These classes of material have obtained a wide verity of application, such as catalysis, electronic, medicine, biological sensor, and optoelectronics [4-6]. The shape controlled syntheses of different size of nanostructure are most important for achieving their different applications. So, far different methods are reported to synthesis of plasmonic nanostructures such as, electrochemical technique, solvothermal method, ultrasonic assistant method, colloidal method, seed mediated method and polyol method, etc. Among all these methods, seed mediated growth method is the most popular method to synthesis of nanorods in presence of surfactant, which was first developed by Murphy and El-Sayed [7]. In these methods, citrate capped 3-4 nm size NPs use as a seeds. These seeds are then added to the growth solution. The growth solution containing more metal salt, surfactant (CTAB) and weak reducing agent (ascorbic acid). These protocols were necessary for the formation of rod like particle.

Here we report, the effect of various concentration of surfactant, seed solution and reducing agent on the synthesis of AgNRs in aqueous medium.

Experimental Section :

Materials :

Silver nitrate (AgNO₃, 99.995%), sodium citrate dihydrate (99%), sodium borohydride (NaBH₄, 99%), cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB, 99%) and l-ascorbic acid (AA, 99%) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. Sodium hydroxide (NaOH, 96%) was purchased from Merck. Double distilled water was used in all experiments.

Preparation of Silver Seed Solution :

A 20 ml aqueous solution containing 0.25 mM AgNO₃ and 0.25 mM trisodium citrate was prepared. Next, 0.6 mL freshly prepared ice-cold 0.01 M NaBH₄ solution was injected into the solution and stirred vigorously for 30 s. The color of solution changed immediately to light yellow, indicating that silver nanoparticles are produced. The prepared solutions were used as seeds within 2-5 h after preparation.

Preparation of Silver Nanorods :

In order to synthesize silver nanorods, three sets of growth solution were prepared. In first set, different concentration of seed solution (i.e. 0.05 ml, 0.1ml, 0.2 ml, 0.5 ml and 1 ml) were added in a solution containing 10 mM AgNO₃, 5 mM AA acid and 10 ml of 75 mM CTAB. Similarly second and third set were prepared. In second set, different concentrations of CTAB (i.e. 25 mM, 50 mM, 75 mM and 100 mM) were added in 10 mM AgNO₃, 5 mM AA and 0.2 ml seed solution. In third set, different concentrations of AA (i.e. 4 mM, 5 MM, 6 mM and 7 mM) in 75 mM CTAB, 10 mM AgNO₃ and 0.2 ml seed solution were added.

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Methods for Determination of Lead (II): A Review

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Introduction :

Lead is a chemical element with the symbol Pb and atomic number 82. It is a heavy metal. Naturally occurring lead has four stable isotopes. Lead exists in two main oxidation states, +4 and +2. Lead has various useful mechanical properties like high density, low melting point, ductility, and relative inertness. Due to high density and corrosion resistance, lead finds number of related applications. It is used as ballast in sailboat keels. Lead is used in construction industry. Lead sheets are used in roofing material, cladding, flashing, gutters and gutter joints, and on roof parapets.

Besides numerous applications, toxicity of lead limits its use for various applications and hence it is now replaced by other elements. Lead occurs in drinking water through lead-containing pipes and solders in the plumbing of older buildings. The effects on human after exposure to lead is summarized[1]. Lead in the body is distributed to the brain, liver, kidney

and bones. It is stored in the teeth and bones and accumulates for long time. Human exposure is usually assessed through the measurement of lead in blood. Lead is released into blood from bone during pregnancy and enters into the developing fetus. It is harmful at any concentration level. Lead is also found to be toxic for the plants[2,3]. Due to toxic nature of lead and its adverse effects on humans, plants and animals it is necessary to develop a method for its separation and determination. Present review reports the survey of various spectrophotometric methods used for the determination of lead(II). Spectrophotometric determination methods and extractive spectrophotometric determination methods are expressed in tabular form with chromogenic reagent, conditions for determination, wavelength of maximum absorption, Beers law range, value of molar absorptivity and remarks.

Table 1: Spectrophotometric Determination Methods

Reagent	conditions	λ_{max} , nm	Beers Range,	Molar absorptivity, L mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	Comment	Ref.
1,5-diphenylthiocarbazone	4 x 10 ⁻² M HCl+0.3 M CTAB	500	0.06 – 60 mg L ⁻¹	3.99 x 10 ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of alloys and steels Analysis of potable and polluted water samples Biological samples(human blood and urine) Analysis of soil samples 	[4]
diphenylthiocarbazone	pH=7-10	520	0.00 to 0.08	6.86 x 10 ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of Soil of Allotment Gardens 	[5]
meso-tetra-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)porphyrin	0.10 M NaOH	479	0-0.48 µg mL ⁻¹	2.5 x 10 ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second derivative spectrophotometry Analysis of clinical samples 	[6]
Benzoic acid Azo Phenyl Calix[4]arene	pH=12.5	440	2.0 x 10 ⁻⁶ – 2.4 x 10 ⁻⁵ M	1.89 x 10 ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of Pb(II) from natural samples 	[7]
dibromo-p-methyl-bromosulfonazo	0.24 M H ₃ PO ₄	638	0-1.0 µg mL ⁻¹	8.44 x 10 ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of Pb(II) from food samples Ca(II) and Ba(II) interferes 	[8]
dibromo-p-methyl-carboxysulfonazo	0.25 M H ₃ PO ₄	648	0-0.8 µg mL ⁻¹	1.04 x 10 ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of Pb(II) from vegetable samples Ca(II) and Ba(II) interferes 	[9]
2-(2-Thiazolylazo)-p-Cresol(TAC)	pH = 9.0-10.0	650	0-6.0 µg mL ⁻¹	2.07 x 10 ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 min standing time Zn(II), Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II) interferes 	[10]
benzil a-monoxime isonicotinoyl hydrozone	pH = 10.5 NH ₄ Cl-NH ₄ OH buffer	405	0.41-13.26 µg mL ⁻¹	1.18 x 10 ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of water samples 	[11]
2,5-dimercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole	(0.0015-0.01	375	0.1-40 µg	4.93 x 10 ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of Pb(II) 	[12]

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Study the various biological activities of Congress Grass *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.

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Abstract:

The use of the synthetic drug in day to day life dramatically increase the selection stress of the micro-organisms, which eventually lead them to the resistance to the drug and thus, increasing the chance of the disease in population. As the pathogens, are becoming to multi-drug resistance and hence, the response to the normal traditional antibiotics is below the threshold. Hence, its essential to find out another alternative ways. Plant as a medicine is an oldest concept in medicine. In current study, we had studied the biological activities of common weed Congress grass *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. against some clinically important pathogens like *E.coli*, *P.aeruginosa*, *S.aureus* and *C.albicans*. The current study is emphasizes with the antibacterial and antifungal properties of *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. and also the ethanolic flower extract of *Parthenium hysterophorus* shows Anti-oxidant and antibiotic potentiation activity against Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Key Words: Antibiotic sensitivity, Antifungal activity, Ethanolic Flower Extract, *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.

Introduction:

Parthenium hysterophorus is an annual herb that aggressively colonises disturbed sites. Two sesquiterpene lactones; hysterin and dihydroisoparthenin, have been isolated from plants growing in Argentina and Jamaica. Histamine (0.585 %) is present in the aerial parts of the plant. Syringaresinol has also been isolated from this weed. Saponin and parthenin active secondary metabolite present in the ethanolic and methanolic extract of this plant. *P. hysterophorus* L. is already known to be medicinal value, being a good anti-inflammatory anticancer anti-moebic agent. Authors detected saponin tannins and phenolic compound in preparation of this plant. Many plants have been evaluated not only for direct antimicrobial activity but also as resistance modifying agent⁽³⁹⁾ several chemical compounds from synthetic and natural sources such as phenothiazines natural products have direct activity against many species of bacteria enhancing the activity of specific antibiotics reversing the natural resistance of specific bacteria to given antibiotic, promoting the elimination of plasmid from bacteria and inhibiting the transport function of plasma membrane in regard to given antibiotics, the inhibition of plasma membrane based efflux pump observed as well.

Antioxidants are compounds that protect cells against the damaging effects of reactive oxygen species, such as singlet oxygen, superoxide, peroxy radicals, hydroxyl radicals and peroxynitrite⁽⁴⁾. These types of reactive species are generated in the body as a result of

metabolic reactions in the form of free radicals or non-radicals. These species may be either oxygen derived or nitrogen derived and called prooxidants. Many compounds obtained from plants have been free radical scavenging activity i.e. phenolic and flavonoids

In this work we prepare different extracts of leaves and flowers of *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. and study its antibacterial activity against *E. coli*, *P. Aeruginosa* and *S. Aureus*, antifungal against *C. albicans*, Free radical scavenging by DPPH method and antibiotic potential activity.

Materials and methods:

Strain: The strain used was the *S.aureus* (MTCC96), *P. Aeruginosa* (MTCC424), *E.coli* (MTCC188), Methicillin resistant *S.aureus* (Clinical isolate) and *C.albicans* (Clinical isolate). The strain were maintained on Nutrient agar (NA, Himedia)

Plant material: The leaves and flowers are collected from farm at Manoli Tal Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar Maharashtra, India and tested at Botany Department.

Extraction: Extraction were carried out using Soxhlet using Ethanol and Cold maceration extraction using Ethanol followed by Acetone and Distilled water.

Antibacterial and Antifungal Activity: Antibacterial antifungal Activity carried out using Kreber Braur Agar Well Diffusion Technique.

Antioxidant Activity: Free Radical Scavenging Activity was carried out using DPPH method.

Antibiotic Potentiation Activity: In that activity of Soxhlet flower extract against Methicillin resistant



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Application of Sugarcane Dry Leaves for Production of Paper and Pulp

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Abstract:

The use of wood for production of paper causes environmental issue. Sugarcane dry leaf after harvesting it is burnt by the farmer and it causes environmental problem this problem solve by it is used for production of paper and production of pulp from non hazardous material. It reduce the cutting of tress. For paper pulp of sugarcane dry leaf are prepared by cooked in 10 % KOH in a pressure cooker and diluted this material add a 2% calcium carbonate the prepared paper and dry it.

Key Words: Dry Leaves, KOH, Calcium Carbonate etc.

Introduction:

Sugarcane plant is grown over 49.18 lakh hector in India. The main source of sugarcane is sugar about 80 % India is second country in the world which produce 352 million tones of sugarcane. In Maharashtra 2.17 lakh tones are grown. Sugarcane dry leaves after harvesting burnt by the farmer it produce pollution .lot of tress are cuts for production of paper it causes the effect on environment. This can increase the global warming, this is the waste material does not use any purpose to avoid this sugarcane dry leaves is used for preparation paper it reduce the pollution. Content of sugarcane dry leaves approximately contain 36% cellulose, 21% hemicelluloses and 16 % lignin.

Methods of preparation :

Raw material collection : Collection of raw material from agriculture and dry for some day. (1).

Pulp Preparation : Cuts dry sugarcane leaves in small pieces and cooked with 10 % KOH for 1 hrs and wash the water. (1).

Coloration to pulp : The brown color of sugarcane pulp removed by adding color in the pulp. (1).

Preparing the paper : Moisture content of pulp is high so it is removed by, Make sheet of the paper adding calcium carbonate in pulp. Make paper by ironing them for soft (1).



Sugarcane Dry leaves pulp

Result and Analysis :

Sugarcane dry leaves paper are high thickness so it is only used for packing purpose not for smooth used.

Sugarcane dry leaves paper having high moisture it reduce by adding calcium carbonate and starch.

The properties of paper check such as Brightness, Thickness etc.

Conclusions :

In this paper from dry sugarcane leaves is used for preparation of paper only for packing purposes.

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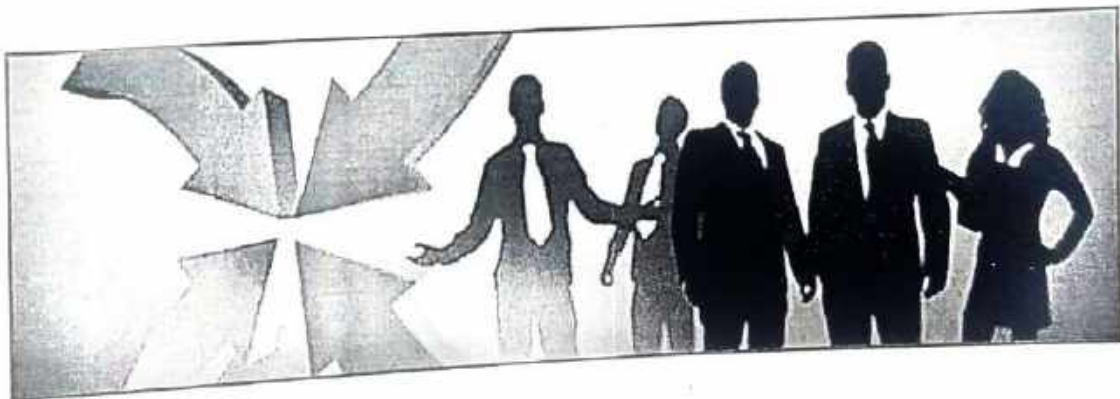
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Green Product Preparation of Briquettes from Soyabean Straw

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Abstract:

Soyabean Straw is agricultural waste serious problem. Some can be used for Cattle feed and some Burning of these residue cause air pollution. In our country produce millions of tons of agricultural waste. This waste is directly burnt causes air pollution. Development of substitute fuel for conventional fuel is important. It is also help for to save the trees. It also solve problem disposal of waste. These briquettes can be used for fuel in boilers.

The biomass material like Soyabean Straw can be used in manufacturing briquettes. This abstract based on dry Soyabean Straw as one of agricultural waste, abundantly produced in India. Dry sugarcane leaves contain 39.8% cellulose, 2.3% soluble lignin, 10.5% insoluble lignin, and 22.6% polysaccharides, including hemicelluloses.

It is prepared by pressing sugarcane waste material by applying pressure binding of briquettes required. for this purpose binder is added such as Starch. It is pressed by suitable piston.

Keywords : Briquettes, Energy, Agricultural Waste, Dry Sugarcane Leaves.

Introduction :

Soyabean is leguminous plant, planted from June to July. after production of soyabean straw is waste material. Today serious problem is No. of plant cuts for wood purposes that effect on environmental issue. To avoid this preparation of Briquettes from soyabean substitute for wood it reduces cutting of plants. Wood is also used for boilers large quantity can be used for this purposes. Farmer after production of soyabean straw is burn and it causes pollution and environmental issue.

Method of Preparation :

Collection of material : Soyabean straw material collected and it is dried. it does not consist of moisture

Natural adhesives : Such as Starch is mixed with soyabean straw it is used as binder for Briquettes it forms solid wood.

Pressing : The mixer of powdered paper material are placed in the pressing machin. Pressure is applying hence it is converted in into solid like material wood like material are prepared.

Burning rate : Burning rate of briquettes is same as compared to wood. It produces less quantity of ash as compared to wood

Result and Conclusion :

Briquettes is substitute for wood.

It is used in boilers.

It is also used in Home as fuel.

Briquettes is substitute for non renewable energy source.

It produces less pollution.

It reduces cutting of trees.

It is green product.

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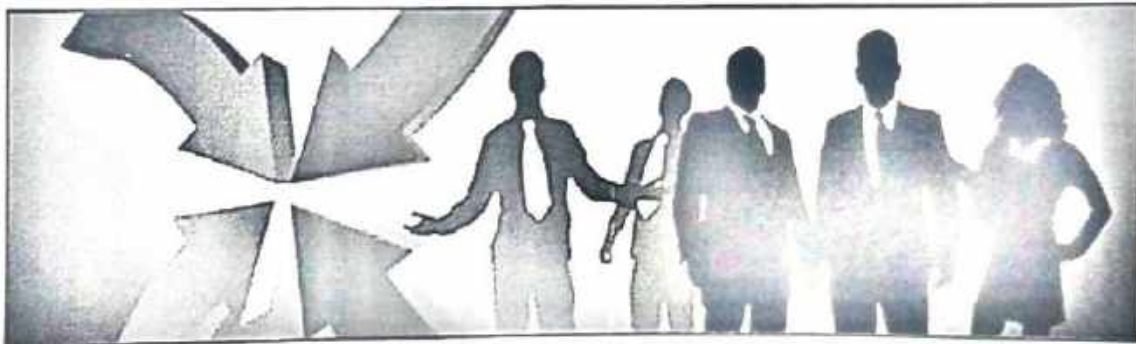
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A Study on antifungal action of *Catharanthus roseus* L. by disc diffusion method by using different solvents as well as fungi.

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Abstract:

Catharanthus roseus is an important medicinal plant in India. They are ever green plant. These plants root, stem, leaf, and flower all are very important and used in Ayurveda. Plants have proved to be significant natural resources for effective chemotherapeutic agents. This study aims to investigate some of antimicrobial, antifungal property of these leaves extract. The leaf extract of these plants are prepared by using different solvents like chloroform, methanol, ether and tested against fungi *Aspergillus niger*, *Ganoderma* and *Rhizopus*.

Key Words: *Catharanthus roseus* L., solvents, fungi, inhibition, medicinal plants.

Introduction :

In disc diffusion method consists of a different solvents are used i.e, ether, chloroform and methanol it tested against pathogenic micro-organisms to determine their antimicrobial potential. These plant shows maximum antifungal activity against pathogenic microorganisms like *Rhizopus*, *Ganoderma* and *Aspergillus niger*. There is an inhibition zone is present in *Rhizopus*, *Ganoderma* and *Aspergillus niger*. *Rhizopus* have more zone of inhibition . *Ganoderma* and *Aspergillus niger* have less zone of inhibition as compared to *Rhizopus*.

Catharanthus roseus L which is initially known as Madagascar periwinkle is found to be species of *catharanthus*. (V. Shanmugaraju Et.al 2016). It is cultivated mainly its alkaloids. Various products of medicinal plants demonstrate to be very useful in reducing adversative effect of chemotherapeutic agents and positive well-being care centre. (Amjad Khalil 2012). It has capacity to produce large number of organic chemicals. This is divided into dissimilar categories based on their mechanism of roles like chemotherapeutic, bacteriostatic bactericidal and antimicrobial agent. Natural products including plants, animals and minerals have been the origin of treatment of human diseases (S.Balaabirami Et.al 2012). *Catharanthus roseus* it is to treat diabetic and high blood pressure. It contains pain relieving activity. It is effective on various types of cancer that is lung cancer, breast cancer, uterine cancer (Kratika Kumari Et.al 2013). The result of the study clearly shows that the importance of *Catharanthus roseas* in treatment against fungal infection. It is used as antidiabetic, anticancer, antifungal activities. The extracts have demonstrated significant anti cancer activity against numerous cell

types (V. Shanmugaraju Et.al 2016). It is used as many of the fatal disease. The antiseptic qualities of aromatic and medicinal plants and their extracts have been recognized in the laboratory data early 2000.

Table 1. Systematic position of *Catharanthus roseas*

Kingdom	Plantae
Phylum	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Order	Gentianales
Family	Apocynaceae
Genus	<i>Catharanthus</i>
Species	<i>C. roseus</i>
Botanical name	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> L.



Figure 1 Photograph of *Catharanthus roseas*

Material and Method:

Plant Collection:

The fresh leaf of *Catharanthus roseus* are collected in ACS and CS college Ashvi (kd) campus and are dried at room temperature about 21 days and then crushed these leaves in mortar and mixing blender, then used to prepare extract. The powdered form of this leaves are used.

Fungi culture medium:

Agar medium for fungi were used as a growth media for these microorganism study.

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Antimicrobial Activity of *Azadirachta Indica* L. (Neem) against pathogenic Fungi

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²Department of Botany, Arts, Commerce, Science & Computer Science College, Ashvi Kd, 413738

Abstract:

Antimicrobial activity in leaf extract of Neem (*Azadirachta Indica*) against pathogenic Fungi like *Aspergillus Niger*, *Rhizopus* and *Ganoderma* is studied.

In present study Antimicrobial Activity of neem was conducted to evaluate against negative pathogenic fungi and positive fungi. All test organisms were screened for their antifungal Activity against leaf extract of *Azadirachta indica* by using disc diffusion technique. Various leaves extract of *Azadirachta indica* shows more inhibition zone against *Rhizopus* while *Ganoderma* and *Aspergillus niger* shows less inhibition zone to Neem leaves extract.

Key Words: Antimicrobial Activity, *Azadirachta indica*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Rhizopus* and *Ganoderma*.

Introduction:

The Neem is used in traditional medicine as a source of any Therapeutic agents in the Indian culture and grows well in the tropical countries. Its twigs provide a chewing stick and are widely used in the Indian sub continent, previous studies on neem have showed that it contains active substances with multiple medicinal properties. (Margathavalli, S. et al 2012). [1] The plant leaves have been used as herbal medicine for curative properties, since ancient times. Some bioactive Compounds within these plants are responsible for medicinal value. The most important of these bioactive compounds are alkaloids, tannin, Flavonoids and phenolic compound (Atikya Farjana, Nagma Zrin, Md. Shahidul kabir). [2]

The medicinal properties of plant of *Azadirachta indica* were studied by several researcher. They were anti-pyretic, anti-malarial, anti-tumour, anti-ulcer, anti-diabetic, anti-fertility effect on central nervous system and antioxidant activity. (Ranjit R. Raut et al 2014). [3] Similarly, neem is also useful in chickenpox to increase the immunity of body, to reduce fever caused by malaria, for treating various fungi and is also a useful against termites and in curing neuromuscular pains. (Bhart Pokhrel et al 2015). [4] The grate neem extract as a powerful chemotherapeutic agent and viral agent. (Margathavalli S. Et al 2012) [5]

The Purpose of Present Study is to examine the antimicrobial activity of Neem leaves against human pathogenic fungi, including *Aspergillus Niger*, *Rhizopus* and *Ganoderma*.

Figure 1. *Azadirachta indica* (Neem Tree)



Material and Method :

Collection of plant material : The plant *Azadirachta indica* leaves were Collected from ACS and CS College Ashvi Campus. The Healthy leaves of *Azadirachta indica* were taken, washed with Distilled water and shade to dried for three weeks.

Preparation of Extract : The plant of *Azadirachta indica* air dried and crushed to small piece using mortar and pestle and electrical Mixing blender.

The fine powdered material was subjected for following extraction from Solvent Such as Petroleum ether, Chloroform and methanol by using Lab made Apparatus. The extract were Concentrated to dryness in evaporating dish under reduced pressure. The petroleum ether extract (10gm), Chloroform (10gm) and Methanol (10gm). All extract prepared in Dimethyl Sulphoxide (DMSO).

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Physico – Chemical Water parameter of Deothan reservoir for Pisciculture

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Abstract:

The present study was designed to determine the physicochemical parameters of Monthly changes in physico-chemical water parameters of a rain fed Deothan reservoir at Deothan, Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra. It was investigated to assess the suitability of this reservoir for fish, fish culture and fisheries practices. The different physico-chemical parameters. Viz. temperature, dissolved oxygen, ph, total alkalinity, chloride, Hardness, calcium, magnesium, nitrite and phosphate were carried out for a period of one year beginning from June 2017 to May 2018. Different physico-chemical parameters determined and observed that the seasonal variation in water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, total alkalinity, chloride, Hardness, calcium, magnesium, nitrite and phosphate in all the seasons were within the specific limits for fish, fish culture and fisheries practices.

However low level of magnesium, chloride, calcium and high level of phosphate during all the seasons were recorded. These parameters need to be modifying in order to suitable for fish culture.

Key Words: Water quality index, Deothan reservoir, Hardness, BOD, Fish culture.

Introduction:

Lakes and rivers are very important part of our natural heritage. They have widely been utilized by mankind over the centuries to the extent that very few, if not many are now in a natural condition. The interactions of both the physical and chemical properties of water play a significant role in composition, distribution, abundance, movements and diversity of aquatic organisms (Mustapha and Omotosho, 2005; Sangpal et al., 2011; Murungan and Prabaham, 2012; Deepak and Singh, 2014). To minimize energy expended for survival, species typically favor habitat conditions that optimize their physiology process (Mathews, 1990). Fresh water comes from small percentage of rain that falls, in filtrates the ground, traveling downward and fills the available pore spaces with rock, sand, gravel and clay. It forms a large subsurface area of water that interacts with various rocks, minerals macro-organisms and manmade or natural materials that seep from the surface. Most of people are completely depends on ground water for domestic, agriculture and drinking purpose; hence quality of ground water is very important. Generally ground water is polluted by acid rain, use of fertilizers industrial waste and gar Kaushik and Kaushik (2006). Any substance that comes in contact with the ground water can affect water quality. However, 80% water bodies are polluted. Water resources are essential for existence and development of the global community. The mineral component present

in water is directly related to agricultural utility and its parametric value decides the suitability for irrigation. Ground water accumulates salts during its passages through various litho-units of earth. Therefore, the study of Physico-Chemical behavior of ground water reflects the water sources, surface, subsurface geology as well as environment. The occurrence of water bodies in ground has been attributed to its hydrochemistry, surface geology. Stallard and Edmond, (1983) and climatic differences and flow of water direction. Lyones et al, (1992). Ground water is highly useful and often abundant resources however overuse or overdraft can cause major problems to the people and to the environment.

Water Quality Index is defined as a rating reflecting to composite influences of different water quality parameters on the overall quality of water. The quality of water is defined in terms of its physical, chemical and biological parameters and ascertaining its quality is crucial before use for various intended purposes such as potable water, agricultural, recreational and industrial water uses, etc. The survey of literature reveals that the quality of water from various part of India has been studied from time to time. Patel et al. (2007) studied Physico-Chemical characterization of Underground water use in Modasa and other Villages of Modasa Taluka Gujarat. Sanap et al. (2006). Evaluation of water qualities of Godavari River with reference to Physico-Chemical parameter Nashik, Maharashtra. The present of investigation indicates that the river water is



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To Analyse Water Quality Index of Pravara river weir for Agriculture and living organisms Safety

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Abstract:

The current scenario of sustainable environment is highly risk. Water is mandatory for the functioning of biological system of entire living and non-living organisms. Deteriorating water quality of river water of major concern in India; this is especially true for river weir being used as agriculture and drinking water sources. One such Pravara river weir considered in this study is located in District Ahmednagar, (MS), and significant source of water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes. The variations of physicochemical parameters as temperature, electrical conductivity, turbidity, total dissolved solids (TDS), dissolved oxygen (DO), hydrogen ion concentration (pH) and major anions namely; carbonate, bicarbonate, sulphate, chloride have been investigated Hence both the ground and soil may be used for agriculture and irrigation purposes. Therefore the study of physico chemical properties along with heavy metal concentrations in water normal world widely.

Key Words: Water quality index, river weir, Hardness, BOD, Heavy metals.

Introduction:

Water is elixir of life and most important natural resource on earth planet. The consumptive water source available from surface water and ground water is about 0.6%. Ground water is about 20% of the world resource of fresh water and widely used in industry, irrigation and domestic purposes. Fresh water comes from small percentage of rain that falls, in filtrates the ground, traveling downward and fills the available pore spaces with rock, sand, gravel and clay. It forms a large subsurface area of water that interacts with various rocks, minerals macro-organisms and manmade or natural materials that seep from the surface. Most of people are completely depends on ground water for domestic, agriculture and drinking purpose; hence quality of ground water is very important. Generally ground water is polluted by acid rain, use of fertilizers industrial waste and gar Kaushik and Kaushik (2006). Any substance that comes in contact with the ground water can affect water quality. However, 80% water bodies are polluted Water resources are essential for existence and development of the global community. The mineral component present in water is directly related to agricultural utility and its parametric value decides the suitability for irrigation. Increasing urbanization and industrialization is causing cause stress to the water reservoir resources because of unlimited obstruction of water and discharge of sewage and municipal wastes into water bodies. The disposal of untreated waste has caused immense problem to both

flora and fauna along with aquatic environment worldwide. Ground water accumulates salts during its passages through various litho-units of earth. Therefore, the study of Physico-Chemical behavior of ground water reflects the water sources, surface, subsurface geology as well as environment. The occurrence of water bodies in ground has been attributed to its hydrochemistry, surface geology. Stallard Edmord, (1983) and climatic differences and flow of water direction. Lyones *et al.* (1992). Ground water is highly useful and often abundant resources however overuse or overdraft can cause major problems to the people and to the environment. The rate of water in transmitting a number of intestinal diseases (enteric fever, parathyroid, dysentery, cholera, viral hepatitis and other, rare, diseases) has been proven by long term research over a century. Infections, diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria, Viruses, and protozoa or parasitic agents are most typical and wide spread health risk, factors associated with drinking water.

Water Quality Index (WQI) is defined as a rating reflecting to composite influences of different water quality parameters on the overall quality of water. It is well known fact that potable safe water is absolutely essential for healthy living. Adequate supply of fresh and safe drinking water is a basic need for all human being on the earth. Water quality index (WQI) is regarded as one of the most effective way to communicate water quality. The quality of water is defined in terms of its physical, chemical and biological

Extraction and Isolation of Leaf Methanolic Fractions of Kalenchoe Pinnata and Their Antioxidant Activity

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Abstract:

The extract obtained from *Kalenchoe pinnata* investigated as a antioxidant activities. The result of the present study suggested that the total phenolic and flavonoid content in leaves was found in all different fractions of the extract, which is further proved by in vitro antioxidant studies. Extracts contains the significant amount of phenolic and flavonoids and exhibits the significant antioxidant activity through the scavenging of free radicals which participate in various pathophysiology of diseases including ageing.

Key Words: Antioxidant, *Kalenchoe pinnata*, Total antioxidant capacity.

Introduction:

Studies have indicated that 80% of the population across world relies on the traditional medicine system or plants for their healthcare (Huda et al., 2009; Subban wt al., 2011)[1]. Our ancestors have effectively used a number of plants not only for the treatment of several common ailments such as fever, cold, cough, but also for various bacterial, fungal and parasitic entity for infections. India harbours a rich natural biodiversity, which offers unique and wide opportunity for drug discovery researchers. Moreover, Ayurveda is one of the traditional medicinal systems practiced in India which describes many plants for the treatment of different human ailments (Rabe and Staden, 1997; Geber et al., 2002)[2]. Now a day's many of the plant derived or originated compounds have been effectively used for the treatment of several human diseases such as malaria (chloroquine and artemisinin), and cancer (vincristine and vinblastine). The use of neem and basil plant as an antibacterial is very well established and several compounds of interest have been Isolated from these plants (Kris-Etherton et al., 2002; Serafini et al., 2002)[3]. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are various forms of activated oxygen responsible for oxidative damage produced due to various biochemical reactions which include lipid peroxidation, oxidative DNA damage and protein oxidation and thus leading to severe damage. ROS includes various molecules such as superoxide anion radical (O_2^-), hydroxyl radicals (OH) and non-free radical species such as H_2O_2 which are different forms of activated oxygen. These molecules

impair factors responsible for cellular injury and aging process. Hence, current attention has been primarily focused on alternative source of antioxidants having fewer side effects from plant origin due to their associated health benefits (Raj and Shaloni, 1999; Bibhabasu et al., 2008)[4]. Furthermore, plants comprising important constituents such as flavonoids, phenolic and large numbers of alkaloids have been reported to possess very good antioxidant property. Several Researchers in the word proved that plant have been the potential sources of nature antioxidants and are sources of compounds to neutralize the effect of ROS (Tutor, 1990; Rice-Evans et al., 1995; Wolfe et al., 2003; Michalak, 2006)[5].

Material & Methods :

1. Sample collection and drying :

The fresh leaves of plant specimen in present study were collected from Kumshet village lies in Harishchandragarh range of Kalsubai Harishchandragarh wildlife sanctuary located in Akole tehsil of Ahmednagar district (MS), India. The plant specimen was identified at the Postgraduate department of Botany, Sangamner College, Sangamner, by using Floras (Cooke 1958; Pradhan and Singh, 1995)[6]. The collected plant material was washed with tap water and air dried on the laboratory bench for 15 days and then ground to fine powder using an electric mill.

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Effect of Aqueous Bud Extract of *Tridax procumbens* L. on Seed Germination and Seedling growth in Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.)

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Abstract:

This study was aimed to evaluate the allelopathic effect of the aqueous Bud extract of *Tridax procumbens* L. on seed germination, root, and shoot length and vigour index growth of some agricultural crops such as Alfalfa. The inhibitory effect was studied at 25%, 20%, 15%, 10% and 5% of aqueous solution and distilled water (control). It was found that the aqueous bud extract of *T. Procumbens* had inhibitory effect on germination, root, shoot length and vigour index elongation of tested crops. The results revealed that the inhibitory effect was much more pronounced at higher extract concentrations showing allelopathic potential which may be exploited in controlling seed germination and seedling growth of crops.

Key Words: Allelopathy, weed, seed germination, *Medicago sativa* L.

Introduction:

Allelochemicals are present in leaves, stems, roots, flowers, seeds, bark, and buds of almost all plants. Allelopathic plant interactions can have either a harmful or beneficial effect and are generally evaluated by testing some physiological mechanisms that result in the inhibition and stimulation of seed germination, plant growth and development due to the presence of another plant (Dehnath *et al.*, 2017). [1] Several weed species are reported to have allelochemicals that affect germination and growth of crops due to toxicity. Allelopathic effects of weeds on rice as well as competition of weeds with rice for water, light, physical space, and nutrient thus reduce yield, lowering grain quality and cash value of the crop plant produces some chemical compound and releases in environment which are called as allelochemical (Chopra *et al.*, 2017). [2] Allelochemicals are present throughout the plant body, though their concentration differs from part to part. The production of allelochemicals is widely influenced by genetics as well as environmental factors at different growth stages (Sarkar *et al.*, 2012). [3] *Medicago sativa* Linn. commonly known as 'Lucerne' or Alfalfa', belongs to the family fabaceae. The cultivated form probably arose in western Persia, whence it has spread to many countries. Alfalfa is most important fodder crop cultivated in Maharashtra. It is used as tonic due to presence of high percentage of proteins (60.5%), minerals, enzymes, vitamins etc. Alfalfa is a valuable source of vitamins A and E fresh is rich in Vitamin C (1.78 mg/g) but it loses 80% of vitamins on drying. The enzymes reported in

alfalfa are amylase, emulsion, coagulase peroxidase, invertase and pectinase (Rajat Rashmi *et al.*, 1997). [4]

Material and Methods:

Collection and Drying of Plant Material:

The healthy plants of *Tridax procumbens* L. were collected from agriculture fields near by college campus. The plant were cut into different parts such as stem, root, leaves, flower and bud. The plant part i.e. bud washed gently with tap water then drying with clean absorbent paper and allow drying in Laboratory for few days. The shade dried plant parts were finely powdered with mixer and place polythene bags to prevent it from moisture and contamination.

Plant Aqueous Extract Method:

The aqueous extracts (w/v) were prepared by extracting 10g of powder with 100ml distilled water for 24 hours. It was filtered through muslin cloth and filtrate wash and collected extract by again filtered through whatman paper and filtrate wash. The collected extract makes a final volume 100ml this filtrate used as a stock solution. This water soluble filtrate of each plant parts was used as *Tridax procumbens* L. plant extract viz: bud extract of different concentration. (Soni, 2017) [5]

Selection of Crop:

The seeds of Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) were obtained from wild variety near by the local area. The seeds were surface sterilized with 0.1% HgCl₂ for 2 minute and repeatedly washed with distilled water and blotted dry.

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Entrepreneurship : Role and Barriers in Economic Development

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Introduction :

Entrepreneur plays a vital role in economic development. Entrepreneurs serve as the catalysts in the process of industrialization and economic growth. Everything you need to know about the role of entrepreneurs in economic development. Economic development essentially means a process of upward change whereby the real per capita income of a country increases over a period of time.

Objective :

1. To study the concept of Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship
2. To Study the Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development
3. To Study the various of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development

Data collection :

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on Entrepreneurship has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning :

Entrepreneur :

A person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk.

A person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money."

Entrepreneurship :

Entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching and running a new business, which is often initially a small business.

Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development :

Entrepreneurs mobilize the idle savings of the public through the issues of industrial securities. Investment of public savings in industry results in productive utilization of national resources. Rate of capital formation increases which is essential for rapid economic growth. Thus, an entrepreneur is the creator of wealth. Entrepreneurs locate and exploit

opportunities. They convert the latent and idle resources like land, labour and capital into national income and wealth in the form of goods and services. They help to increase net national product and per capita income in the country, which are important yardsticks for measuring economic growth.

Entrepreneurs generate employment both directly and indirectly. Directly, self-employment as an entrepreneur offers the best way for independent and honorable life. Indirectly, by setting up large and small scale business units they offer jobs to millions. Thus, entrepreneurship helps to reduce the unemployment problem in the country. Entrepreneurs in the public and private sectors help to remove regional disparities in economic development. They set up industries in backward areas to avail various concessions and subsidies offered by the central and state governments. Public sector steel plants and private sector industries by Tatas, Ambanis, Birlas and others have put the hitherto unknown places on the international map.

Entrepreneurs set up industries which remove scarcity of essential commodities and introduce new products. Production of goods on mass scale and manufacture of handicrafts, etc., in the small scale sector help to improve the standards of life of a common man. These offer goods at lower costs and increase variety in consumption. Entrepreneurship is essential for national self-reliance. Industrialists help to manufacture indigenous substitutes of hitherto imported products thereby reducing dependence on foreign countries. Businessmen also export goods and services on a large scale and thereby earn the scarce foreign exchange for the country. Such import substitution and export promotion help to ensure the economic independence of the country without which political independence has little meaning.

Barriers in Entrepreneurship on Economic Development :

Following Barriers in Entrepreneurship on Economic Development

1. Traditional Society : Indian society is, by and large, in the group of traditions, conservatism and blind faith. Traditionally,

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Agricultural Marketing: SWOC Analysis

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Introduction:

Agriculture is different from industry or and plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity. Agriculture provides gainful employment to nearly two-thirds of the population and it is the main contributor of national income of Indian economy. According to the amendment to the state APMC act for deregulation of marketing system in the country. It supplies raw material to various agro-based industries and earns foreign exchange. The increase in agriculture production calls for a simultaneous improvement in the marketing system.

There are many kinds of agricultural products produced in India. Agricultural marketing involves many operations and processes through which the food and raw materials move from the cultivated farm to the final consumer. The conventional approach of services have not been able to resolve the challenges posed by various factors in Indian Agriculture marketing. Today's marketing concept is an oriented towards consumer satisfaction. firstly need to be identified of Problems in agricultural marketing and them resolved and future opportunities also need to be explored to ensure customer satisfaction. The paper at length discusses about the Strength, Weakness, opportunities and Challenges for agricultural marketing.

Objective:

1. To understand the concept of Market, Marketing and agricultural Marketing.
2. To Study the Strength of Agricultural marketing.
3. To Study the various Problems of Agricultural marketing.
4. To study the opportunities and Challenges before agricultural marketing.

Data collection:

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on Strength, Weakness, opportunities and Challenges in Agricultural Marketing has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning:

Market: The word market comes from the Latin word, Mercatus which means merchandise or trade or a

place where business is conducted. Word, market has been widely and variedly used to mean -

- a) a place or a building where commodities are bought and sold
- b) potential buyers and sellers of a product

Marketing:

Marketing is the action or business of promoting and selling products or services, including market research and advertising.

Agricultural Marketing:

Agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumers.

"Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus, agricultural marketing includes the operations like collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing."

Strengths of Agricultural Marketing:

Some of the Strength of agricultural marketing are as follows:

1. Basic natural resources in terms of land, water, climate, rainfall, flora and fauna.
2. Government vision is to encourage the consistency, standardize in agriculture marketplace
3. Ongoing research for intensive technology
4. Farmers' technical skills
5. Strong links with the government providing subsidies.



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Agricultural Marketing Sector: Governmental Policies for Farmers

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Introduction

Agriculture is different from industry or and plays a important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity. There are many kinds of agricultural products produced in India. Agricultural marketing involves many operations and processes through which the food and raw materials move from the cultivated farm to the final The conventional approach of services have not been able to resolve the challenges posed by various factors in Indian Agriculture marketing. Today's marketing concept is an oriented towards consumer satisfaction. firstly need to be identified of Problems in agricultural marketing and them resolved and future opportunities also need to be explored to ensure customer satisfaction The paper at length discusses about the Government policies for Indian Farmer about agricultural marketing.

Objective:

1. To understand the concept of Market, Marketing and agricultural Marketin.
2. To Study the various Governmental policies to farmer about Agricultural marketing.

Data collection:

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on Government Policy for farmer in Agricultural Marketing has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning:

Agricultural Marketing:

Agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumers.

Government Policies for farmer in Agricultural Marketing Sector

Following are the Government Policies or schemes for Indian farmer about Agricultural Marketing.

1. E-NAM:

National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing

eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

Vision of these portal to promote uniformity in agriculture marketing by streamlining of procedures across the integrated markets, removing information asymmetry between buyers and sellers and promoting real time price discovery based on actual demand and supply.

2. National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. NMSA will cater to key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency', 'Nutrient Management' and 'Livelihood diversification' through adoption of sustainable development pathway by progressively shifting to environmental friendly technologies, adoption of energy efficient equipments, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming, etc.

3. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR):

The scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) was launched in 1990-91 based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems.

4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY):

It was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in



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Strengthening Business Competencies for Sustainable Development



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E-Commerce in India: Expansion, Merits and Demerits

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Introduction:

The business world is changing almost every day, the technological advancements and globalization has caused extensive amounts of competition, bringing the ability of producing better products and services that cater more precise needs and wants of the customers than ever before. With all advancements that have taken place, we experience easy access to goods and services than ever before, this is of course thanks to the concept of e-commerce or electronic commerce. E-commerce has brought people and the rest of the world together, creating a lot of competition. Customers today are able to enjoy a variety of goods and services at extremely competitive prices. Today we see numerous online trading companies, operating in different ways to fulfill customer needs and wants. Today's E-Commerce concept is an oriented towards consumer satisfaction. So the paper at length discusses about the Expansion, Merits and demerits for E-Commerce.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Customer, Market.

Objective: -

1. To understand the concept of E-Commerce.
2. To Study the Expansion of E-Commerce.
3. To Study the Merits and Demerits of E-Commerce.

Data collection:-

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on e-commerce has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning-

E-Commerce:

E-commerce (electronic commerce) is the activity of electronically buying or selling of products on online services or over the Internet. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems.

Expansion of E-Commerce:

E-Commerce is a big platform which is growing at an unprecedented rate all over the world. People from every age whether they are children, younger or old loves to shop from different e-stores. Online shopping provides more happiness as compared to physical shopping



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Agricultural Marketing: Merits and Demerits

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Introduction:

Agriculture is different from industry or and plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity Agriculture provides gainful employment to nearly two-thirds of the population and it is the main contributor of national income of Indian economy. According to the amendment to the state APMC act for deregulation of marketing system in the country. It supplies raw material to various agro-based industries and earns foreign exchange. The increase in agriculture production calls for a simultaneous improvement in the marketing system.

Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) has the involvement in assembling, storing, processing, packaging, grading, transportation, and distribution of agricultural commodities from the farmers to the end consumers. The role of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) is pivotal in promoting the agricultural marketing.

Today's marketing concept is an oriented towards consumer satisfaction. Firstly, need to identify of Problems in agricultural marketing and then resolve. The future opportunities also need to be explored to ensure customers satisfaction. The paper at length discusses about the advantages and disadvantages for Agricultural produce market committee.

Objective:

1. To understand the concept of agricultural Marketing and APMC
2. To Study the Merits of Agricultural Marketing.
3. To Study the various Demerits of Agricultural Marketing.

Data collection:

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on advantages and disadvantages of APMC has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning:

Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to

the consumer. These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumers.

"Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus, agricultural marketing includes the operations like collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing."

APMC:

Agricultural marketing Produce Committee (APMC) is the involvement of assembling, storing, processing, packaging, grading, transportation, and distribution of agricultural commodities from the farmers to the end consumers.

Merits of Agricultural marketing Produce Committee:

- To ensure transparency in pricing system and transactions taking place in market area
- To provide market-led extension services to farmers
- To ensure payment for agricultural produce sold by farmers on the same day
- To promote agricultural processing including activities for value addition in agricultural produce
- To publish data on arrivals and rates of agricultural produce brought into the market area for sale
- To setup and promote public private partnership in the management of agricultural markets



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Role of Women Entrepreneur in Rural Development

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Abstract :

Rural women's economic and social development is necessary for the overall economic development of the society and Nation. Women throughout history have proved their entrepreneurial skills, managerial skills in and out of the house. But these have always been neglected in a men dominating society. Now a day there has been a sense of openness towards women entrepreneurship. Now women in some rural areas are running their own business and yet again proving their leadership skills. But it hasn't been capitalized the way it should be. This paper focuses on various aspects of women entrepreneurship and it's role on rural development.

Keywords : Women Entrepreneurship, Rural Development.

Introduction :

The term "Entrepreneurship" comes from the French word "Entreprendre" which means, "to undertake". Entrepreneurship is defined as "The capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit." This definition refers to the act of setting up new or reorganizing an existing enterprise or business so as to make some profit. Thus it can be said that an entrepreneur is someone who starts or organizes an enterprise undertaking the risk factors involved and grabbing the opportunities to start new businesses, services or products with a "at the end of the line" goal to make a profit. So in this way entrepreneurs introduce new jobs, products, services etc. providing a boost in the nations growth as well as his/her personal stability.

Women entrepreneur is an adult who introduces or runs an enterprise, mostly a commercial one either solely or jointly ventured with keeping the risk factors in mind. The concept of women entrepreneurship over the years has quite significantly made its way in the global business because of the rise of different organizations for empowering women. However India has made its way comparatively late because of the socio-cultural environment in the society.

Objectives of the study :

The study was planned for assessing the following objectives :

- To study various problems which women entrepreneurs face.
- To study different ways to eradicate these problems.

- To study different governmental or organizational schemes for encouraging women entrepreneurship in rural areas.
- To study the impact of women entrepreneurship on rural growth.

Various problems for women entrepreneurs :

There have been a lot of factors affecting women entrepreneurs around the country. These are affecting the confidence and motivation of women across the country. These are as follows:

Problem of finance: The first most important problem that women hugely face is raising funds for the enterprise. Bankers as well as financial institutions show their unwillingness to sanction funds to them due to their credit unworthiness. This induces the possibility of raising funds for the enterprise.

Family ties: Women in India are very much attached to their family. They have been made to believe that they are the ones supposed to all the household works like taking care of their children and parents, cleaning of house, food preparation etc. After such huge responsibility women get no time to think about their professional life.

Lack of education: Another setback for rural growth in India has been low literacy rate of rural women. Literacy makes them able to develop managerial skills and decision taking ability which is most important for running an enterprise. According to a survey conducted by NSSO of Government of India, out of the total rural population, only 2.2 % of them have completed graduation level education as compared to 13% in urban areas. This figure shows that the businesses running or planning to get started by women entrepreneurs in rural India would possibly be without



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Agriculture Rural Market Opportunity and Challenges in India

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Abstract:

India has so far been a successful Country in the Asian continent. India is 7th Largest Country in terms of area and 2nd largest in the terms of population India is the sixth largest economy in the world with a nominal GDP of \$2.45 trillion. The country ranks third in GDP in terms of purchasing power parity at \$9.49 trillion. India's GDP is still highly dependent on Agriculture around 17%. However, India recently overtook China as the fastest growing large economy and is expected to jump up to rank fourth on the list by 2022. Agricultural sector plays a strategic role in the progress of economic development of a country. Agriculture has already made a significant contribution to the economic prosperity of advanced countries and Agriculture have vital role in the development of economic developed countries. On the economic side there are many Challenges, related to the Agricultural production and market for this Agricultural products more focus need to be on enhancing inclusiveness and ensuring that the benefits for the Agricultural Industries. More than 60% percent of Indian live in rural areas depends, directly or indirectly, on agriculture for their livelihood. Hence, an inclusive growth strategy needs to include investments in Agriculture infrastructure as well as programs by Government to increase Agriculture industry in the country.

Keywords: Economic development, Agriculture, Industry, Growth, Rural, Market, Challenges.

1. Introduction:

India is a Land of Agriculture over 58 per cent of the rural households depends on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. As per the 2nd advised estimates by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) is estimated to be 17.3 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2016-17. The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth, increasing its contribution to world food trade every year due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry. The Indian food and grocery market is the world's sixth largest, with retail contributing 70 per cent of the sales. The Indian food processing industry accounts for 32 per cent of the country's total food market, one of the largest industries in India and is ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth. It contributes around 8.80 and 8.39 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Manufacturing and Agriculture respectively, 13 per cent of India's exports and six per cent of total industrial investment. The history of Agriculture in India dates back to Indus Valley Civilization Era and even before that in some parts of Southern India. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of the GDP about 50% of the workforce. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is

steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India. India exported \$38 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter. Most of its agriculture exports serve developing and least developed nations. Indian agricultural/horticultural and processed foods are exported to more than 120 countries, primarily in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, SAARC countries, the EU and the United States. India is the world's largest producer of many fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, major spices, select fibrous crops such as jute, staples such as millets and castor oil seed. India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples. India is the world's second or third largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture based textile raw materials, roots and tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables. India ranked in the world's five largest producers of over 80% of agricultural produce items, including many cash crops such as coffee and cotton, in 2010. India is one of the world's five largest producers of livestock and poultry meat, with one of the fastest growth rates.

Steps taken so far by Government. Since 1952 – 2017

1. Subsidies for Agriculture - mainly as Fertilizer subsidies

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A Study of Human Resource Management Practices in Prabhat Group of Industries-Milk & Milk Product Division

Dr. A. P. Unde & Dr. Sushma Unde

Abstract:

The present study is focused on human resource management practices adopted and practiced in Prabhat Dairy Ltd. This one of the case study which considered Human resource management practices in milk processing industry. Professional in human resource management area plays important role to adopt innovative HRM practices in the organization to develop competitive edge in the industry. Prabhat Dairy Ltd., is adopted and practicing innovative HRM practices. Management support and encourages their work-force to stay and work with them.

Keywords: HRM, Dairy, Case-study.

Introduction:

The dairy industry in India has been on a steady path of progression since Indian independence. India has emerged today as the largest milk producer in the world with an annual production of 130 million tones. The Indian dairy industry reported a market size of USD 48.5 billion. With a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 16 percent, it is anticipated to reach USD 118 billion in 2017. On the back of a rise in disposable income, coupled with strong demand for dairy products, the Indian dairy industry is all set to experience high growth rates in the next five years.

Prabhat is one of India's major dairy products and Ingredients Company was established in 1998 with a slogan of *Health & Happiness for Everybody*. From the starting, Prabhat has been working with the commitment to bring prosperity to the marginal farmers and provide value proposition to its quality conscious customers and associates. This is achieved through the constant process of innovation and participation of all the stake holders. Prabhat is a professional, progressive, wealth sharing & people caring organisation. As a progressive organization, Prabhat adopts latest practices & techniques across all the business verticals. Today, professionals in the human resource area are vital elements in the success of any organization. Their jobs require a new level sophistication that is unprecedented in human resource management, not surprisingly; their status in the organization has also been elevated as the name has changed. Companies today recognize the importance of people in meeting their goals. HRM is one of the important factors that are critical to business success.

Theoretical Models in HRM:

From the foregoing definitions of HRM, scholars have advanced different theoretical models relevant for predicting and understanding the effect of HRM on organizational functioning. The models are multidisciplinary in approach and mainly drawn from sociology, economics, management, and psychology.

Wright and McMahan (1992: 296) argue that theory has value to both HRM practitioners and researchers. To the practitioner, the accuracy of the prediction of a theoretical model allows for better decision making under conditions of uncertainty. To the researcher, a well-developed theoretical model allows for the testing of the model and revision to increase its prediction accuracy.



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Indian Agricultural Marketing System

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Introduction:

India is basically an agrarian society where sole dependence has been on agriculture since time immemorial. In the olden days, the agricultural produce was fundamentally bartered by nature where farmers exchanged goods for goods and also against services. Gradually the scenario changed with the changing times and agriculture produce began being sold with an element of commercial value. Trading of agriculture produce began for exchange of money. And from trading to marketing of agricultural produce began although mostly it is a way of traditional selling. The marketing as a term is broader than traditional trading. And agricultural marketing as a concept is still evolving in Indian society. In India, there are networks of cooperatives at the local, regional, state and national levels that assist in agricultural marketing. The commodities that are mostly handled are food grains, jute, cotton, sugar, milk and areca nuts. Currently large enterprises, such as cooperative Indian sugar factories, spinning mills, and solve t extraction plants mostly handle their own marketing operations independently. Medium and small-sized enterprises, such as rice mills, oil mills, cotton ginning and pressing units, and jute baling units, mostly are affiliated with cooperative marketing societies. Marketing is as critical to better performance in agriculture as farming itself.

The term agricultural marketing is composed of two words-agriculture and marketing. Agriculture, in the broadest sense, means activities aimed at the use of natural resources for human welfare. i.e., it includes all the primary activities of production. Marketing connotes a series of activities involved in moving the goods from the point of production to the point of consumption. Agricultural marketing involves essentially the buying and selling of agricultural produces. This definition of agricultural marketing may be accepted in olden days, when the village economy was more or less self-sufficient, when the marketing of agricultural produce presented no difficulty, as the farmer sold his produce directly to the consumer on a cash or barter basis. But, in modern times, marketing of agricultural produce has to undergo a series of transfers or exchanges from one hand to another before finally reaches the consumer. Agricultural marketing system is defined in broadest terms, as physical and institutional set up to perform all activities involved in the flow of products and services from the point of initial agricultural production until they are in the hands of ultimate consumers. This includes assembling, handling, storage, transport, processing, wholesaling, retailing and export of agricultural commodities as well as accompanying supporting services such as market information, establishment of grades and standards, commodity trade, financing and

price risk management and the institutions involved in performing the above functions.

Status of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure:

Markets may be classified on the basis of various criteria.

1. Rural Primary Markets:

Periodic markets or haats and fairs (melas, jattras) are the major rural markets in India. Rural Primary Markets include mainly the periodical markets known as haats, shandies, painths and fairs which are estimated to more than 21,000 to a maximum of 47,000 in the country. In spite of the development of permanent shops, these play an important role in the rural economy. They are the oldest trading institutions in existence. These markets provide an opportunity not only to purchase consumer goods but also to sell surplus agriculture and allied produce. The producers sell their produce directly to the consumers or to small rural retailers. The goods traded are generally of inferior quality and the volumes are low. These markets are largely unregulated and are generally held once in a week. These are located in rural and interior areas and serve as focal points to a great majority of the farmers – mostly small and marginal for marketing their farm produce and for purchase of their consumption needs. These markets, which also function as collection centers for adjoining secondary markets, are devoid of most of the basic needed marketing facilities. The



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

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जागतिकीकरण व प्रादेशिक साहित्य

डॉ. सुवर्णा राजेश जाधव

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान व संगणकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय आरवी ए।।

प्रस्तावना :

आधुनिक युगामध्ये जीवन जगत असातांना अनेक प्रश्नांना सामोरे जावे लागते. साहित्यातील नीतिमूल्ये आज पाळली जातात का? त्याचे महत्त्व किती आहे? असे प्रश्न निर्माण होण्याची शक्यता आहे. आजच्या कादंबऱ्यातून या समाज वास्तवाची प्रकट जाणीव होऊ शकते. जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे आधुनिक युगाला जगाचा झालेला स्पर्श म्हणावे लागेल. माहिती विज्ञान, अध्यात्म या सर्व क्षेत्रांना या जागतिकीकरणाने वेढलेले आहेत. आजच्या अनेक लेखकांनी, कवींनी जागतिकीकरणाची नस अचुकपणे मांडलेली दिसते. याचे साद-पडसाद साहित्यावर पडलेले आढळतात. मानवी संस्कृती, आर्थिकता, सामाजिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक जागतिकीकरणाने वेढा घातला आहे.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, व्यापार दळणवळण कांती, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान अशा सर्व क्षेत्रांतील शतक म्हणून आजचे युग गणले जाते. यामुळे जग जवळ येत चालले आहे. अनेक सामाजिक घटनांचे पडसाद ग्रामीण साहित्यावर दिसून येते तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला मानवी जीवघेण्या स्पर्धा दिसते.

प्रादेशिक साहित्यावर जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव :

साहित्यातून वक्त झालेले जागतिकीकरण- स्वातंत्र्य पूर्व काळातील कलेखानामागील प्रेरणा ही ग्रामजीवनातील दारिद्र्य, व्यसनाधीनता अंधश्रद्धा आणि नैसर्गिक प्रासलेल्या ग्रामीण माणसांचे चित्रण करणे ही होती. तर स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कादंबऱ्याच्या लेखक प्रेरणा ही जीवनात विविधता होती. त्यातून प्रादेशिक कादंबऱ्यांचे स्वस्थ स्पष्ट होते.

प्रादेशिक साहित्याने मराठी साहित्यात सध्या वेगळे वळण घेतलेले दिसून देऊ शकते. आपल्याला प्रकर्षाने असे जाणवते की, प्रादेशिक साहित्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील अनेक समस्या पुढे आणल्या जात आहेत. त्याचे माध्यम म्हणून कथा, कादंबऱ्या, कविता अशा स्वरूपात प्रकाशकांच्या वापर केला जातो, असे दिसून येते. या साहित्य प्रकाराच्या माध्यमातून हे प्रश्न जातात किंवा ती साहित्यकृती त्यासाठी जबाबदार ठरते आणि त्याचबरोबर त्या लेखकाच्या त्या बदलाच्या दृष्टीने असेल तर ते आर्थिक पुढे येवून त्यातून जे अन्वय किंवा पुढे येऊ शकतील आनंद यादयांची 'गोतावळा' ही कादंबरी येते तंत्रज्ञानाचा शेतीवर झालेला परिणाम हा या विषय आहे. शेतीवर जीवापाड प्रेम करणाऱ्या नारबा या सालदराचे शेतकरी मन यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे कसे प्रभावित होते हे प्रकर्षाने मांडले आहेत पण त्यांचे कादंबरीवास्तव विश्लेषणात्मक नसून पात्र केंद्रित आहे. या कादंबरीमध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी यांत्रिकतेचे परिणाम चित्रित केला आहे. ट्रॅक्टर आल्याबरोबर जुन्या कृषी व्यवस्थेतील महत्त्व एकेक करून नाहीसे होते याचे मोठे न्हदयस्पर्शी चित्रण केले आहे. ग्रामीण विभागातील वर्ग समाजविकासापासून स्वतःच्या विकासापासून वंचितच राहिला आहे. विकास कसे होत गेला आहे असे दिसते.

ATTESTED

Dr. Dable
Principal



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प्रादेशिक कादंबरीतून आलेला पर्यावरण विषयक विचार

डॉ. जाधव सुवर्णा राजेश

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१) प्रास्ताविक :

नैसर्गिक संपत्ती ही देशाच्या विकासासाठी लागणारे महत्त्वाचे संसाधन आहे. निसर्गाने मानवाला अनेक संसाधने दिले आहेत. त्या घटकांचा सजीवांच्या अस्तित्वाला व विकासाला उपयोग झाला. सजीवांमध्ये मानव हा सर्वश्रेष्ठ बुद्धीमान प्राणी ठरला आहे. त्या गुणांमध्ये बुद्धी, स्मरणशक्ती, प्रतिभा व कल्पनाशक्ती, वाचाशक्ती, निर्णयक्षमता, विज्ञान व कलागुणांना अविष्कार करण्याची शक्ती, संशोधन क्षमता, विविध भावनांचे अविष्कार करण्याची शक्ती मानवाला मिळाली. आपले निसर्गावरील वर्चस्व मानव सिद्ध करू लागला. अधिकाधिक सोई व गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या नादात सुख प्राप्तीसाठी मानवाने निसर्गाच्या मुळ व्यवस्थेमध्ये बदल घडवून आणले. नैसर्गिक घटकांचा अमर्यादित वापर केला. विकासाच्या, प्रगतीच्या नावावर प्रदुषण वाढले. झाडे तोडल्यामुळे पर्यावरण धोक्यात आले. त्यामुळे ऋतुचक्र बदलले. हा बदल प्रादेशिक साहित्यातून चित्रित होताना दिसतो.

२) मराठी प्रादेशिक कादंबरीतून पर्यावरण विचार :

मानवी जीवन सर्वच दृष्टीने निसर्गाशी बांधले गेलेले आहे. मानवी जीवनावर निसर्गाचा फार मोठा परिणाम होतो. पाऊस, हवामान, डोंगरदऱ्या, समुद्र, नद्या, जंगल, वनस्पती, सृष्टी आणि तेथील प्राणिसृष्टी अशा अनेक घटकांचा समावेश निसर्गात होतो. मराठी प्रादेशिक कादंबरीतून मोठ्या प्रमाणात निसर्ग चित्रण आलेले आहे. निसर्ग चित्रण म्हणजे रूढ अथवा केवळ पाने-फुले, झाडे-वेळी आणि त्याचे सौंदर्यरूप नव्हे, तर एकूण जीवसृष्टी आणि सृष्टीकृम यांचाही त्यात विचार करावा लागतो. या दृष्टीने पुढील प्रादेशिक कादंबरीचा विचार करता येईल.

गो. नी. दांडेकर यांचा 'पडघवली' (१९५५) या कादंबरीत उत्तर रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील दाभोळपट्टा लेखकाने रेखाटला आहे. साग, हिरडी, पोकळी इत्यादी झाडे तगरीची फुले, आमसुलं, साग, कडवे वाम, गरे, आंब्याची आंबोशी इत्यादी प्रदेश विशिष्ट बर्णनातून कोकणी माणसांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनाचे चित्रण येते. या कादंबरीतील मुख्य पात्र अंबू वहिनी ही आहे. अंबू पडघवलीत आल्यानंतर आलेला अनुभव ती जसा सुचेल-स्मरेल तसा सांगते. अंबूवहिनी, निवेदन करीत असली तरी तिच्याप्रमाणे पडघवली एक पात्र बनल्याचे दिसते.

येथील लोकजीवनावर प्रदेश आणि निसर्गाचे संस्कार झालेले आहेत. येथील निसर्ग लोकजीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. लेखकांनी निसर्गाचे सुस्मृतिमुसुस वर्णन केले आहे. लेखकांनी या कादंबरीत ऋतुचक्राप्रमाणे रंग बदलणारे निसर्गचित्र रेखाटले आहे. निसर्गाला येथे चित्रित्व लाभले आहे. औद्योगिकीकरण बदलती जीवनमूल्य याचा समाज जीवनावर परिणाम होऊन खेडी उद्ध्वस्त होऊ लागली. तेथील पर्यावरणावर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम झाला. या कादंबरीच्या प्रस्तावनेतच लेखकाने म्हटले आहे. 'पडघवली' ही कादंबरी नव्हे ते एका नट होऊ घातलेल्या खेड्याचे शब्दचित्र आहे. उद्ध्वस्त झालेल्या पडघवलीचे चित्रण अंबूवहिनी यांनी पुढीलप्रमाणे केले. 'मेल्यांनी हीच का पडघवली? का पडघवलीच भूत हे? खरं वाटेना मला

तो बांध पन्हाचा, ठोपराभर पाणी उरलचं त्यात" वृक्षतोड पाण्याचा अनिर्बंध वापर, शहराकडे धावणारा, भौतिक सुखाच्या मागे लागलेला माणूस आणि पर्यावरणाचा न्हास याचे चित्रण या कादंबरीतून आलेले आहे.

व्यंकटेश माडगुळकरांच्या 'बनगरवाडी' या कादंबरीतून (१९५५) आलेला निसर्ग हा मायदेशातील आहे हा प्रदेश ओसाड माळराने आणि सततच दृष्काळ असणारा आहे. असे असले तरी साध्या माळरानावरचं गवत हा सुध्दा एक निसर्गच आहे. त्यातच वावरणारे किडे दुणदुणे, टोळ मुंग्या, निरनिराळे सरपटणारे प्राणी हेही निसर्गच आहेत. या कादंबरीसाठी निवडलेले गाव दुष्काळी आहे. तेथील माणसे त्याचे पाळीव प्राणी, जीवन व्यवहार, परंपरा समजूती, व्यवसाय, दारिद्र्य अज्ञान या सर्वांना हा भौगोलिक परिणाम आहे. या निसर्गाचा परिणाम बनगरवाडीतील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीवर झालेला दिसतो.

बनगरवाडीतील धनगरांच्या जीवनातील सुख-दुःख निसर्गावर अवलंबून आहेत. पाऊस पडला सुगी आली की तेथील रान, जनावरे, पक्षी टवटवीत, गोल गरगरीत होतात. सुगी संपते तेव्हा पाखरे पांगतात आणि धनगरही निवांत बसून राहतात. निसर्ग तेथील लोकजीवनाच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहे.

हमीद हलवाई यांच्या 'इंधन' (१९५५) या कादंबरीमध्ये रेखाटले जीवन चिपळूण परिसरातील स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील खेडेगावातील आहे. विशिष्ट नदीच्या ऋतुमानाचा तेथील लोकजीवनावर चांगला वाईट परिणाम होतो. वशिष्टीमुळे मासेमारी तसेच भातशेतीचा व्यवसाय येथील लोक करतात. समुद्राची भरती, भातशेती, साठमारीचा खेळ, डोंगर उतारणीची, वशिष्टीचे धनुष्याच्या कमानीसारखे बाकदार पाग याचे अतिशय वास्तव चित्रण या कादंबरीत आले आहे.

आनंद यादव यांनी 'ग'गोतावडा' (१९७१) या कादंबरीत निसर्ग आणि ग्रामीण माणूस यांच्यात असणाऱ्या नातेसंबंधावर प्रकाश टाकलेला आहे. कादंबरीचा नायक नारबा आहे. तो पारंपारिक कृषी संस्कृतीचा प्रतिनिधी आहे. वयाच्या पाचव्या वर्षी वडील व आणि

संत साहित्यातील पर्यावरण विषयक विचार

डा. पर्वत एन. एस.

कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान व संपन्नशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, आशी खु.

प्रस्तावना :

वृक्ष वल्ली आम्हां सोयरे वनचें ।
पक्षी ही सुस्वर् आळविती ॥१॥
येणें सुखें रुचे एकांताचा वास ।
नाही गुण दोष अंगा येत ॥२॥
आकाश मंडप पृथुवी आसन ।
रमे तेथें मन क्रीडा करी ॥३॥

संतांनी तत्वज्ञानाचे सिद्धांत सांगताना हेतुपूर्वक निसर्गाचेच दृष्टांत दिले आहेत. या वरूनच पर्यावरणाशी नाते सांगणारी संतांची पर्यावरण दृष्टी ही दूरगामी होती. हे लक्षात येते. भारतीय संस्कृती, परंपरा आणि जीवनदृष्टी लक्षात घेता केवळ भौतिक नव्हे, तर भावनिक अंगांही पर्यावरणाशी नाते प्रस्थापित करणे संताना अपेक्षित होते.

प्राचीन साहित्य आणि संत वाङ्मयातून व्यक्त झालेले पर्यावरण विषयीचे चिंतन आजच्या लोकजीवनालाही पर्यावरणाची वेगळी दृष्टी देऊन जाते. साहित्य म्हणजे एकीकडे अंतर्मनाशी, तर दुसरीकडे लोकमनाशी केलेला शब्दसंवाद आहे. हा संवाद मानवी पातळीवर मर्यादित न राहता माणूस निसर्गाशी बोलू लागतो, तेव्हाच निसर्गसंवाद घडतो. परंतु सध्या बाढती लोकसंख्या, औद्योगीकरण, शहरीकरण, प्रदूषण, बदललेली जीवनशैली आणि निसर्गाला दुखावून काही तरी मिळविण्याचा हव्यास, यातून पर्यावरणाची गंभीर समस्या निर्माण होत आहे. यावर वेळीच उपयोजन न राबविल्यास आपला किंबहुना समस्त पृथ्वीचा अंत अटळ आहे.

आपल्या देशाला संतांची प्राचीन परंपरा आहे. संतांची शिकवण आपल्यासाठी जन्माची शिदोरी आहे. आता संत म्हटल्यावर फक्त हिंदू धर्म व त्यातील संत असे संकोचित रहायला नको. जे जे धर्म आपल्याकडे आहे, त्या त्या धर्मातून अनुयायांनी निसर्गाला आपल्या साहित्यात चित्रित केलेले आहे. आपापल्या परीने निसर्गाला पर्यावरणाला पवित्र स्थान दिले आहे. जवळपास सर्वच धर्मग्रंथात त्यांचे संदर्भ आपणास बघावयास मिळतात.

पर्यावरण संवर्धक संत :

आपल्या महाराष्ट्रात अठरापगढ जातीतील संत होऊन गेले त्या सर्व संतांनी समस्त मानवजातीचे कल्याण कसे होईल हाच विचार पहिल्यांदा केला. आपली शिकवण तत्वज्ञान सर्वसामान्यापर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी संतांनी पर्यावरणाचा आधार घेतल्याचे आपल्या सहज लक्षात येते. संत तुकाराम, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत जनाबाई, संत कबीर, संत सावता, संत चोखामेळा, समर्थ रामदास आदी समस्त संतांची मांदियाळी सपाजाला अभंगांद्वारे निसर्गावर प्रेम करायला शिकवते.

आनंदाचे डोही I आनंद तरंग II

मनमोहक आणि विलोभनीय अशा निसर्गात ईश्वराची अनुभूती घेता येते. नव्हे ती अनुभूती मिळतेच. संतांनी आपल्या अभंगातून सर्वसामान्यांना समजेल अशा भाषेत पर्यावरणाचे महत्व पटवून दिले आहे. सतत निसर्गाची आठवण ठेवून त्याविषयी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त केली आहे. निसर्गाची हानी होईल हा विचार मुद्दा संतांना सहन न होणारा होता. निसर्गात राहून थोडसच घेऊन पुन्हा निसर्गाला अर्पण करणारी सदैव पूजनीय, बंदनीय संस्कृती त्यांनी आपल्यासाठी दिली.

संत तुकाराम :

संत तुकारामांचा काळ हा जवळपास चारशे वर्षापूर्वीचा काळ होता. निसर्गाच्या सात्रिध्यात भरपूर वनश्री असणारा तो काळ आज जी परिस्थिती आहे तशी त्यावेळी निश्चितच नव्हती. निसर्गाला आजच्या इतका ओढग्रस्तीचा काळ नव्हता. तरीही या संताने निसर्गाप्रती आपला कृतज्ञभाव व्यक्त केला. पण आजच्या काळात आपण वैयक्तिक स्वार्थासाठी सर्वत्र निसर्गाचा न्हास करत चाललो आहोत. त्याची आपल्याला ना खंत ना खेद. पशुपक्षांशी सोयरीक जोडणारे हे संतकवी खरे पर्यावरणवादी होते. त्या काळी पर्यावरण हा शब्दही नसेल, पण निसर्गाची जाण होती. जेव्हा जेव्हा तुकाराम महाराज एकांतवासात देहूच्या डोंगरावर जात असत. तेव्हा ते त्या डोंगरावरील झाडांशी व पशुपक्षांशी एकरूप होत. त्यांच्याशी ते मग आपल्या मनातील सुखदुःख व्यक्त करीत असत आणि मग निसर्गाच्या सहवासात त्यांना एकांतवासात जे परमसुख मिळे ते त्यांना मोक्षाचा आनंद देत असत. वृक्षवल्ली हे आपलेच, कुटुंबीय आहेत असे मानणारे तुकारामासारखे इतरही संतकवी आपल्याला संत साहित्यात भेटतात.

संत ज्ञानेश्वर :

संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी ज्ञानेश्वरी या पवित्र ग्रंथातून पर्यावरण संवेदना, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, पर्यावरण जनजागृती आदी घटक ठळकपणे मांडल्याचे आपल्याला दिसते. पर्यावरणातील सजीव संबंध, सजीवांची आवश्यकता व त्याचा उपयोग आपल्याला समजतो. ज्ञानेश्वरीतून केवळ पर्यावरण विषयक विचार दिसतात असे नाही तर पर्यावरण संवर्धनाच्या उपाययोजना देखील सांगितल्या आहेत.



ATTESTED

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प्रा. दिपाली तांबे,

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,

कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान तथा आरवी यु.

डॉ. शारद शिरोळे

सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग

संगमनेर महाविद्यालय, संगणकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर.

हिंदी में पर्यावरण शब्द प्रकृति का वाचक है। हिंदी में पर्यावरण शब्द 'परि' तथा 'आवरण' शब्दों के मेल से बना है। 'परि' इस शब्द का अर्थ है- 'चारों ओर तथा 'आवरण' का अर्थ है- 'घेरा' अर्थात् प्रकृति में जो भी चारों ओर परिलक्षित है। अर्थात् वायु, जल, पेड़-पौधे तथा मृदा सभी पर्यावरण के अंग हैं। हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण का संस्कृति तथा समाज व्यवस्था से अटूट संबंध है। कोई भी साहित्यकार अपने द्वारा लिखित साहित्य के माध्यम से समकालीन परिस्थितियों का अर्थात् वर्तमान समाज का प्रतिबिंब चित्रित करता है। साहित्य के माध्यम से मानवीय मन की चिन्ताओं तथा परिवेश की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। वर्तमान में हिंदी साहित्यकारों ने मनुष्य जीवन की सर्वोपरि चिन्ता अर्थात् पर्यावरण को अपने गीतों, कविताओं, गजलों तथा दोहों आदि के माध्यम से सशक्त वाणी दी है।

आधुनिक युग में मनुष्य जीवन के सरोकारों में यदि सबसे बड़ा कोई सरोकार वर्तमान में माना जाए तो निश्चित रूप से पर्यावरण ही है। आज पर्यावरण चिन्ता का विषय बनता जा रहा है। संपूर्ण विश्व बढ़ते प्रदूषण से त्रस्त है। तालाबों का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो रहा है। नदियाँ सूख रही हैं। प्रकृति के अंधाधुंध उपयोग करने के कारण मनुष्य का जीवन खतरे में दिखाई दे रहा है। साथ ही बढ़ते आणविक युद्ध ने तो विश्व मानव ही नौद उड़ा दी है।

हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण का चित्रण विशेष रूप में हुआ है। पर्यावरण के प्रभाव से आज हिंदी साहित्य भी प्रभावित दिखाई देता है। प्रकृति के प्रति प्रेम, आत्मानुभूति, तथा पर्यावरण का रक्षण करना सभी का कर्तव्य है। हिंदी साहित्य में प्रारंभ से ही पर्यावरण के अनावश्यक दोहन का विरोध किया है। हिंदी के प्राचीन कवियों में संत कबीर, रविदास, तुलसीदास, मूरदास आदि तथा आधुनिक कवियों में सुमित्रानंदन पंत, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, अज्ञेय तथा निराला आदि ने प्रकृति के अनावश्यक शोषण के विरोध में आवाज उठाने का प्रयास किया है। तुलसीदास द्वारा लिखित महाकाव्य रामचरितमानस में इस प्रकार के अनेक उदाहरण मिलते हैं। जहाँ राम गंगा, यमुना आदि नदियों की पूजा करते हैं, वहीं सीता पेड़-पौधों को पानी देती है। रामचरितमानस में एक प्रसंग का वर्णन प्रकृति प्रेम को दर्शाता है। जिसमें समुद्र द्वारा मार्ग न मिलने के कारण लक्ष्मण राम से समुद्र का पानी नष्ट करने के लिए कहते हैं। परंतु राम इस बात को अस्वीकार करते हैं। वह कहते हैं- ऐसा करने से समुद्र के सभी जीव, जंतु तथा वनस्पतियाँ आदि को क्षति पहुँचेगी। इस प्रकार के बहुत से उदाहरण प्राचीन तथा मध्यकालीन साहित्य में देखने को मिलते हैं, जो पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति मनुष्य में चेतना जागृत करते हैं। साथ ही संत कवि रहिम पानी के माध्यम से जीवन के तत्वों का ज्ञान हमें प्रस्तुत दोहों के माध्यम से समझाते हैं।

"रहिमन पानी रखिए, बीन पानी सब सूत।
पानी गए न ऊबरे, मोती मानुस चून।"

इस प्रकार रहिम ने अपने इस दोहे में पानी के महत्व को व्यक्त किया है। जो वर्तमान की चिन्ता को प्रस्तुत करता है। आज का मनुष्य पानी का जो दुरुपयोग कर रहा है, उसे जागृत करने का प्रयास मध्ययुगीन काल से हो रहा था।

हिंदी साहित्य में आदिकाल से लेकर रीतिकाल तक अनेक उदाहरणों द्वारा काव्य में प्रकृति और पर्यावरण को वर्णित किया है। आधुनिक काल भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा है। छायावादी काव्य को तो प्रकृति काव्य भी कहा जाता है। जयशंकर प्रसाद के काव्य में प्रकृति की सुंदरता के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण के प्रति चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। उनके द्वारा लिखित कामायनी, झरना, लहर, कानन कुसूम आदि काव्य संग्रहों में पर्यावरण के महत्व को समझाया है। प्रसाद द्वारा लिखित कामायनी के पात्र इड़ा ने मनुष्य जीवन की निराशा एवं पर्यावरण के महत्व को स्पष्ट किया है। इड़ा कहती है, मानव के जीवन में निराशा का कारण वह स्वयं है। जो प्रकृति मनुष्य की निराशा को आशा में परिवर्तित कर हमें सुख एवं शांति का अनुभव कराती है, मनुष्य उसे ही नष्ट कर रहा है। प्रकृति के प्रति इड़ा कहती है-

"देख मैंने वे शील श्रृंग, जो अचल हिमानी से रंचित,
उन्मुक्त, उपेशा भरे तुंग अपने जड़ गौरव के प्रतीक,
यमुना का कर अभिमान भंग अपनी समाधि में रहे,
सुखी बह जाती है नदियाँ अबोध कुछ स्वेत बिन्दु।"

इन पंक्तियों के द्वारा इड़ा पर्यावरण की हो रही हानी को दर्शाती है। साथ ही कामायनी का एक ओर उदाहरण दृष्टव्य है। जिसमें प्रकृति के भयानक रूप का वर्णन किया है।

"हिमगिरी के उतुंग शिखर पर,
बैठ शीला की शितल छाँह।
एक पुरुष भीगे नयनों से,
देख रहा था प्रलय प्रवाह।"

यहाँ जल-प्रलय की भयानकता का चित्रण प्रस्तुत है। वर्तमान मनुष्य प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है। मनुष्य का प्रकृति के प्रति



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Problem and Prospective of agricultural Marketing

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Introduction:

Agricultural marketing can be defined as the commercial functions involved in transferring agricultural products consisting of farm, horticultural and other allied products from producer to consumer. Agricultural marketing includes all activities involved in moving agricultural produce from producer to consumers through time (storage), space (transport), form (processing) and transferring ownership at various levels of marketing channels. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Out of 320 million workforce, 170 million are employed in agriculture. It not only provides food requirements to such a huge population of India but also earns successful returns. Post-independence saw a major and rapid growth in Indian agriculture at the rate of 2.6% per annum. India ranks the 1st in the world in terms of milk production. India ranks the 2nd in terms of rice, wheat, groundnut and tobacco production and 3rd in coffee production. India also ranks 2nd in the most arable land in the world, but a problem of low productivity, the yield is only 30% for each crop compared to world standards. India has adequate technology, but it is not fully implemented as our producers lack awareness. Producers expect better returns as they work hard day and night in their fields but doesn't get. Agricultural marketing should be planned and well prepared. In developing countries like India, agricultural markets comprise of poor infrastructure, poor transport and communication, limited rule of law, limited access to finance etc.

Traditional methods of sale prevailing in India: India has a long tradition of periodic markets, most of these are held in rural areas. Rural Primary Markets (RPM) include mainly periodic markets like Haats, Shandies, Mandis, Paimths and Fairs, which are estimated between 20,000-45,000 in the country, mostly for small and marginal farmers for marketing their farm produce and purchasing inputs also. Agricultural produce is sold in these markets by the following methods. Hatha system prevailed in India before decades and is even now practiced in most of the agricultural producing states of India, where prices of the produce are settled by the buyer and the commission agent of the seller. Codes are used in it to fix the price of the produce. Private negotiations are buyers coming to the shops of the commission agent at the time convenient to the latter and after inspecting the sample product, price is offered. In villages private negotiations take place even now between buyer and seller. Under Quotations on the Sample the commission agent takes a sample to the buyers shop and price is offered by the buyer. The produce is sold to the highest bidder. Dara Sale Method is another form of selling agricultural produce where the produce is mixed and then sold as one lot. In Moghum Sale Method the produce is sold on the basis of verbal understanding between the buyer and the seller without

any pre-settled price. Prospective buyers gather at a commission agents shop, where a heap of agricultural produce is assembled, examined and shout out their bids the produce is sold to the higher bidder.

Problems and challenges :

There are several problems and challenges involved in marketing of agricultural produce. Limited access to the market information, low level of literacy among the farmers. There are also many imperfections in the marketing system of agricultural commodities in India. So much has been done to improve the agriculture sector of India, but still it is facing a lot of problems. Some of these can be listed as below.

- Fiscal and Political instability is threatening Agricultural Policies, as there is Political disagreement and fiscal comprehension in agriculture.
- Rising domestic demand for food due to rise in population, restricting our exports.
- Developing people and developing markets.
- Private market intermediation.
- Multi languages and dialects.
- Natural calamities, drought and uneven rainfall in the country



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The Role of Literature in Environmental Awareness with reference to Indian Novelists

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Abstract:

Literature has served two major roles from antiquity. The first one is "Arts for Arts Sake" and "Literature as mirror of contemporary Society". Literary critics have analyzed several issues of literature through the different approaches for example classicism, neoclassicism, romanticism, modernism, postmodernism, structuralism, post-structuralism and so on. But for a long time they did not have paid any attention on the most important issue that is environmental issues which is the very important part of human beings life. During the last few decades, environment has posed great threats on human life and on earth and it mostly happens due to humans atrocities on nature. The extensive misuse of natural resources are responsible for environmental disaster on the earth. Hence it is the prime duty of literature to pay attention on environment. As a result there arose a new theory called Ecocriticism in literature during the last decade of previous century. Ecocriticism is the scholarly approach in which one can study literature and environment from an interdisciplinary point of view. The study is also known as environmental literary criticism and green studies. The present paper is associated with the several ecological issues with reference Indian novelist.

Key Words: Literature, Ecocriticism, Environment.

Introduction:

Only science and new technology are not enough to fight against global ecological crisis and environmental disaster on the earth. Regarding this concern we should change our attitude to nature and should make environmental awareness through all discipline. Ecocriticism is the scholarly approach of literature that emerged as a worldwide movement during the last few decades. The term "Ecocriticism" was first appeared in William Rueckert's essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" in 1978. In which he applies ecological principles into the study of literature. Eco-critics use the term in broad sense. It is not merely the study of nature as represented in literature as mere fancy of its beautiful aspects like plants and animal rather than it applies to the whole physical environment consisting human and non-human things. Healthy ecosystem consist harmony between living and non-living things. "The modern ecological consciousness has a feeling that the balance between human and the natural world must be maintained. A perfect ecology is one in which plants, animals, birds and human beings live in such a harmony that none dominates and destroys the other" 1

(Fredrick 147) There is close relationship between nature and literature. There are no of examples in the works of poets, novelist and writers down the ages in almost all the culture and literature. The literary critics tries to study how the relationship between nature and

society represented by the writers in their writing. Now a day's many writers have become eco-conscious. They have used different atmosphere, landscape as a mode of expression in literature and also shown its importance in human life through their writing. Literature is well known for reflecting the contemporary issues and so could not remain unaffected from this theme. It reflects both beauty and power of nature. Hence the concern for environment and the threats that continuous misuse of natural resources has recently caught the attention of the writers. It is the sense of concern and reflection that has given rise to a new branch of literary theory called Ecocriticism. However in the beginning the scholars working in the field of ecocriticism remained marginal until the early 1990 when the association for the study of Literature and Environment was established in 1992 along with the interdisciplinary studies in literature and environment in 1993. Here the researcher is going to study a few novels in the history of Indian English literature which can be read through the lens of ecocriticism.

For this study I have selected some eminent personalities of Indian English fiction. It includes the works of R.K. Narayan, Kamala Markandaya, Kiran Desai Desai and Arundhati Roy. R.K. Narayan is a very famous for his regional novels and setting. He is very popular for his imaginary place "Malgudi" almost all his novels and short stories have this specific region as setting. Nature plays both positive and negative roles

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Emerging Trends in Water Conservation Management

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Abstract:

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity. Agriculture provides gainful employment to nearly two-third of the population and it is the main contributor of national income of an Indian economy. In developing countries like India, the importance of agriculture sector is increasing day by day. Agriculture is the only primary source of food to the human beings, but in recent times, due to the tide of nature, the agricultural sector is adversely affected. As the groundwater level is low, water scarcity is intensifying day by day, therefore proper management of the available water is being made and the use of modern streams is essential. Water conservation methods being used by farmers and other people to increase the ground water level.

Watershed development in India has been managed by three central ministries: 1. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) 2. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and 3. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The Planning Commission of India, which is in charge of the development of Five-Year Plans for the effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources, co-ordinates long-term policy development in this area. The Commission is separated into Divisions which establish sector-wise Working Groups to make recommendations on policy matters for the formulation of the Five-Year Plan. Watershed development is in the Agriculture Division. There is also a Water Resources Division and an Environment and Forestry Division.

Key Words: Watershed, Conservation, Watershed Development.

Objectives:

1. To understand the concept of Watershed and Conservation of Water
2. To Study the various recent trends in watershed management

Data collection:-

The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on recent trends in watershed management has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

Meaning:

What is a Watershed?

Every body of water (e.g., rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and estuaries) has a watershed. The watershed is the area of land that drains or sheds water into a specific receiving water body, such as a lake or a river. As rainwater or melted snow runs downhill in the watershed, it collects and transports sediment and other materials and deposits them into the receiving water body.

What is Watershed Management?

Watershed management is a term used to describe the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed by managing the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner.

What is Conservation of Water?

The conservation of water includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand.

History of Watershed Management in India:

One of the first major initiatives in Watershed Management in India was the Bombay Land Improvement Scheme Act, initiated in 1942, just before Independence. Its purpose was to enable contour bunding by all the cultivators in a watershed. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Soil Conservation Work in the catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP) was launched in 1962-63. Meanwhile, conservation work was ongoing in the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) launched by MoRD in 1972-73. In 1977-78, the MoRD started a special programme for hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and cold desert



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Recent Trends in Agriculture

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Introduction:

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity. Agriculture provides gainful employment to nearly two-third of the population and it is the main contributor of national income of an Indian economy. In developing countries like India, the importance of agriculture sector is increasing day by day. Agriculture is the only primary source of Food to the human beings, but in recent times, due to the tide of nature, the agricultural sector is adversely affected. As the development took place, various aspects of agriculture sector has changed. The present paper discuss the various emerging trends in Agriculture in India

Key Words : Agriculture.

Objectives:

1. To Study the changes in agriculture sector.
2. To discuss in detail the new trends in agriculture in India

Data collection:

Present study depends on the secondary data. The resources used are various published and unpublished work and references were taken from news and internet sources.

Meaning:

What is Agriculture?

Though there are many definitions of Agriculture, the basic thrust is to raise the crops and animals. According to Wikipedia Agriculture is the science and art of cultivating plants and livestock. Agriculture is the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities.

Changes in Agriculture in recent times:

1. Scarcity of resources:

The Climate change is the major problem before the agriculture. Scientists estimate that for each 1.8°F increase in temperature, key crop yields drop 10%. As the temperature rises so is the decrease in water level. The irrigation level is affected by it. So the workers in agriculture should always be aware of this fact which has been a matter of concern since years.

3. Biotechnological Interventions:

The invention of GMOs and other technology in agriculture is increasing day by day which is leading to the massive input of new technologies which needs to be

watched and kept eye on. This continuous review of new inventions in the field of technology will no doubt pave the way to progress.

3. Technological changes:

Number of apps have been developed which no doubt enhance the way of living of our farming community. The new techniques like Artificial intelligence has brought so much convenience in the field that it has now become so easy to predict the pest infection in your crop very early.

4. Changing commodity status:

The current status of commodities should be kept in watch especially the market trends in commodities so that one can invest accordingly. The ratio of soybean to corn and other crops in a similar way can be helpful in setting up your prices in the market.

5. Livestock treatment:

Consumer demand and regulatory insistence on a range of safeguards for raising livestock in ways deemed sustainable and humane are causing rapid changes in the food system. Large food companies and supermarket chains are phasing out the use of sow farrowing crates from their supply chains. The change also has been forced by state legislation.

6. Regulations in the use of pesticides:

The pesticides adversely affect the human health. Many pesticides can sustain in human body for many years after consuming the food. The regulations should be followed at any cost to get an effective result in the fields and thus saving the population from maleffects of these chemicals

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Changing Weather Patterns and its impacts

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Abstract:

The Earth was formed 4.5 billion years ago. It has evolved slowly for any life activity on it. Though the traces of life are from millions of years ago, the humans came on earth very recently. Hence we can make a statement that if the earth was formed twelve hours ago, the first human being traced was just a minute ago. Primitive stage of humankind was in tune with the nature, but as he evolved further, the so called development took away his views from the nature. The natural setting of the Earth was disturbed by the human activities and hence resulting in climate change. After industrialization, the climate change became a major problem giving impetus to Global warming and series of effects on ecology. Present paper discuss major natural phenomena (Disasters) occurred due to climatic changes on various parts of the earth and especially in India. It also studies the changing nature of these phenomes.

Key Words: Climate Change, Global Warming.

Introduction:

The climate change is the most discussed topic in various global meetings, but few organizations and people actually taking steps to mitigate the effects. Global warming is showing many negative effects on Earth, causing serious damage to humankind. The effects can be observed through the climatic disasters occurred in recent times. The climatic disasters like Cyclones, Fires, Droughts and Floods are not new to human. Many serious climatic disasters have occurred during the past. The major change took place due to increased temperature is the nature and occurrence of these phenomena. The tools and techniques used to decrease the impact are no more sufficient and we have to evolve new models to predict the path and occurrence of these activities. The Climatic Phenomena that was occurred during the year 2018 and 2019 are discussed here. The focus is on the special phenomena that were very different from their predecessors

Severe climatic Disasters around the world :

Some of the major sever climatic disasters of 2018 and 2019 are discussed here. World as a whole facing many new challenges due to climatic changes and global warming. The serious impact can be seen through the whimsical nature and unpredictable climatic disasters. Some regions are facing severe drought and the same time other are facing severe flooding. Occurrence of fire, devastating life of thousands of Flora and Fauna. Many developing nations are still having a Agriculture as their main economic activity are facing major problem due to these disasters. These countries are also having highest density of

population. Following map shows only the major climatic disasters occurred during last two years.



- 1) **Drought in Argentina & Uruguay** - Drought defined as the prolonged period of abnormal low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water. Drought substantially affects the Ecosystem and agriculture. A severe lack of rainfall over southern South America during the summer of 2017 - 2018 has led to the worst drought in decades over portions of Argentina and Uruguay. It was the most expensive disaster in the history of both Argentina and Uruguay. The drought occurred during the weak La Nina event. The drought affected the yield of Soybean thereby increasing the prices world over.
- 2) **Cold wave in Europe** - In the year 2019 Europe experience severe climatic conditions including Cold wave and Heat wave. From year 2017 Europe has gone through severe cold waves affecting thousands of people. It was a sub-zero temperature in most parts of Europe. At the same time Europe is also affected by severe heat waves
- 3) **Dust storms in Northern India** - Northern parts of India faced harsh dust storms and heat waves during the summer of 2018. More than 125

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Agricultural Marketing: A Study of NAFED

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Abstract:

Agriculture is backbone of Indian economy but day by day the share has been declining to the GDP. Indian agriculture is facing many challenges to name a few includes credit, transport, inputs, marketing warehousing etc. agricultural marketing is crucial to the farmers, NAFED has witnessed the proper help to farmers to market the farm produce. The present paper has based on the study of NAFED, its growth of share capital, reserve and other funds, gross profit, Net Profit and Loss and business turnover from 2006-07 to 2015-16. The present research paper has also focused on the types and issues of agriculture marketing and the remedial measures to tackle the problems. The paper has concluded with the certain measures and suggestions to solve the problem of agricultural marketing in India. It is true that if farmers are saved country is saved.

Keywords: farmers, agricultural marketing, NAFED, share capital, profit and loss

Introduction:

Agricultural marketing plays a significant role in a country like India though the share of agriculture in GDP [1] has declined from 51.9 % in 1950-51 to 13.7 % in 2012-13 at 2004-05 prices. A well organized and efficient marketing system is the pre requisite to bring reasonable returns to the farmers and to make goods available to consumers. Though various steps are taken by the government, lot of controversies and depressions are existed in marketing of agricultural produces. There arise the question of dissatisfaction and injustice in determining the prices received by the farmers and the prices actually paid by the consumers because most of the agricultural goods are bought and sold through the hands of middlemen. India is predominantly an agricultural country. One third population rest on on the agricultural sector directly or indirectly. Agriculture residues as the main stay of the Indian economy since ancient time. Indian agriculture contributes to the nation's [2] Gross Domestic product (GDP) is about 25 %. As food being the ultimate need of manhood, much importance has been given to commercializing agricultural production, as a result suitable production and uniform distribution of food has become a high priority. In India, there are several central government organizations [4], involved in agricultural marketing like, Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices, Food Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, etc. There are also specialized marketing bodies for rubber, tea, coffee, tobacco, spices and vegetables. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act of

1937, more than 40 primary commodities are compulsorily graded for export and voluntarily graded for internal consumption. Although the regulation of commodity markets is a function of state government, the directorate of marketing and inspection provides marketing and inspection services and financial aid down to the village level to help set up commodity grading centers in selected markets.

Concept of agricultural marketing:

Agricultural marketing system is an efficient way by which the farmers can dispose their surplus produce at a fair and reasonable price. Improvement in the condition of farmers and their agriculture depends to a large extent on the elaborate arrangements of agricultural marketing.

Objectives of the research:

The present research has based on certain objectives, these objectives are as follows:

1. To study agricultural marketing in India.
2. To evaluate agricultural marketing through past studies.
3. To study the present state of agricultural marketing in India.
4. To study NAFED as important source of agricultural marketing

Performance of NAFED in various spheres of activities during 2006-07 to 2015-16:

National agricultural co-operative marketing federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) was established on 2nd October 1958. It is registered under the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act and was setup with the object to promote Co-operative marketing of Agricultural Produce

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Economics Analysis of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Pune District

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Introduction:

India is an agricultural country and one third population depends on the agricultural sector directly or indirectly. Agriculture remains as the main stay of the Indian economy since times immemorial. Indian agriculture contribution to the national gross domestic product (GDP) is about 25 percent. With food being the crowning need of mankind, much emphasis has been on commercialising agricultural production. Agricultural marketing is mainly the buying and selling of agricultural products. In earlier days when the village economy was more or less self-sufficient the marketing of agricultural products presented with no difficulty the farmer sold his produce to the consumers on a cash or barter basis.

Today's agricultural marketing has to undergo a series of exchanges or transfers from one person to another before it reaches the consumer. There are three marketing functions involved in this, i.e., assembling, preparation for consumption and distribution. Selling on any agricultural produce depends on some couple of factors like the demand of the product at that time, availability of storage etc.

Need and Importance of the Study:

The present study is most significant, because it will throw light on many important financial aspects like financial organizational structure of Agricultural produce market committees and their financial administration. The study will help for analyzing the sources of income, their significance and trends, to know the pattern of expenditure, their significance and trends in relation to the total income and total expenditure respectively. The outcome of the study will be more useful for improving the overall performance of agricultural produce market committees and their financial health in the district, state and country.

Objectives of the Study:

The broad objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To know the profile of Agricultural produce market committees in Pune district.
2. To outline the financial organization structure of selected Agricultural produce market committees in pune district.
3. To analyze the sources of income, their significance and trends in relation to the total income of selected APMC.

4. To know the pattern, their significance and trends in relation to the total expenditure.

Scope of the Study:

The present study has been geographically restricted to four market committees i.e Ambegaon, Khed, and Shirur in pune district. Market committees are the corporate bodies and are works independently under their common seal. But they doesn't have share holders, therefore there is no scope for the study of profitability. The main aim of present study is to make depth of the analysis of source of income and expenditure and their significance and trends in total income and expenditure. The Pune district covers 13 taluka places with 12 different market committees out of which four market committees have been selected for the study purpose i.e. Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, and Shirur out of 12 APMCs in the Pune district. The selection of these four APMCs is purposive and convenient for the comparative analysis in order to draw proper conclusions. The study covers the period of last 10 years from 1999-00 to 2008- 09. This period is specifically a landmark in the rapid development and significant growth particularly in agricultural marketing in the concerned areas.

Research Methodology:

The present study is a descriptive and in depth study of financial analysis of APMCs in Pune district. This study is an analytical study of the financial performance of these APMCs. The study covers the financial organizational structure of APMCs and their financial administration and the financial problems faced by the APMCs in relation to agricultural marketing.

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Study of Agricultural Marketing in India

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Abstract:

The paper deals with the study of agricultural marketing of produce in India. It includes the functioning of the marketing process of agro produce, it involved a problems in agricultural marketing in developed countries Comparison with developing countries and the reformation required to overcome the problems.

Key Words: Agriculture produce, Types of Marketing process, functionaries.

1. Introduction:

In agricultural marketing there are two major concepts "agriculture" and "marketing". The first concept agriculture to producing the agro food products with the use of natural factors for the welfare of human. It is totally depends on natural processing. The second concept marketing refers to the activities that are done by the business organizations to promote their products and services to their targeted customers. In marketing the targeted customers can be attracted and maintained by creating strong customer values for them in the organization. It is possible through, effective market survey, market trending, better customer service and satisfaction, customer focus and continuous follow up.

The concept agricultural marketing consist of many activities starts from production process till its retailing. The number of activities are production planning, cropping and harvesting, warehousing, grading, transportation and final distribution. There are different type of agro products which are produced with dual purpose of domestic consumption as well as exporting. In agricultural marketing number of connecting links such as farmers, suppliers, functionaries, importers, exporters and customers.

2. Definition of Agricultural Marketing:

The agricultural marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity, and agricultural marketing includes all the aspects of market structure or system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations, and it involves pre- and post-harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution.

3. Functionaries in Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing has categorized in three different market stages.

Primary market functionaries: The producer/ farmer/cultivator, pre-harvest contractor, and transport agents.

Secondary market functionaries: Financial agents and processing agents are involved in secondary market.

Terminal or Export market functionaries: In addition to primary and secondary market functionaries commercial analyst and shipping agents are also involved in this market stage.

4. Functions of Agricultural Marketing:

The functions of agricultural marketing are:

- Concentration:** The foremost function to be performed in agricultural marketing is to collect the agro produce ready to sale in a central place for economic buying purpose.
- Grading:** It is the process of segregating the large amount produce into different categories on the basis of variety, quality, size, etc.
- Processing:** In this stage farm products are transformed into consumable products.
- Warehousing:** Warehousing helps to preserve the products from spoil, contamination, etc.
- Packaging:** Packaging is another essential function for handling, preventing from deterioration and attracts customers, etc.
- Distribution:** Distribution of products from the place of warehouse to retail outlet for final consumption.

5. Importance of Agricultural Marketing:

- Utilization of agricultural resources and Enhance the standard of living.
- Basis of employment opportunity and industrial development.
- Source of national revenue and foreign trade.



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Principal

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Women Entrepreneurship Development Practices In India

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Abstract :

The educated Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because traditions are deep rooted in Indian society where the sociological set up has been a male dominated one. Despite all the social hurdles, Indian women stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field. The transformation of social fabric of the Indian society, in terms of increased educational status of women and varied aspirations for better living, necessitated a change in the life style of Indian women. She has competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this. These women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They managed to survive and succeed in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance.

The present paper endeavors to study the concept of women entrepreneur-Reasons women become entrepreneurs-Reasons for slow progress of women entrepreneurs in India- suggestions for the growth of women entrepreneurs-Schemes for promotion & development of women entrepreneurship in India.

Keywords : Entrepreneurship, Women, Business, Gender.

Introduction :

The educated women do not want to limit their lives in the four walls of the house. They demand equal respect from their partners. However, Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because traditions are deep rooted in Indian society where the sociological set up has been a male dominated one. Women are considered as weaker sex and always made to depend on men folk in their family and outside, throughout their life. These women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They managed to survive and succeed in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance. Ability to learn quickly from her abilities, her persuasiveness, open style of problem solving, willingness to take risks and chances, ability to motivate people, knowing how to win and lose gracefully are the strengths of the Indian women entrepreneurs.

Concept of women Entrepreneurs :

"Women Entrepreneurs" may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women. Women entrepreneurs engaged in business due to push and pull factors which encourage women to have an independent occupation and stands on their own legs. Under the influence of these factors the women entrepreneurs choose a profession as a

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challenge and as an urge to do some thing new. Such a situation is described as pull factors. While in push factors women engaged in business activities due to family compulsion and the responsibility is thrust upon them.

Objectives of the Study :

The study is based on secondary data which is collected from the published reports of RBI, NABARD, Census Surveys, SSI Reports, Newspapers, Journals, websites, etc. The study was planned with the following

Objectives :

- i. To evaluate the factors responsible for encouraging women to become entrepreneurs
- ii. To study the impact of assistance by the government on women's entrepreneurship.
- iii. To study the policies, programmes, institutional networks and the involvement of support agencies in promoting women's entrepreneurship.
- iv. To critically examine the problems faced by women entrepreneurs.

Reasons for Women Become Entrepreneurs in

India :

- i. Innovative thinking
- ii. Self identity and social status Education and qualification support of family.
- iii. Success stories of friends and relatives.
- iv. Freedom to take own decision and be independent.



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पर्यावरण चळवळ आणि इतिहास

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प्रास्ताविक :

सध्या पर्यावरण हा जगातील सर्वात महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा आहे. पृथ्वीचे अस्तित्व धोक्यात येईल अशीच सध्या तरी स्थिती आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या संवंधाने जागृती होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने पत्रकारिता क्षेत्रात जनजागृती होणे गरजेचे आहे. वृत्तपत्रे या विषयाकडे कशारीतीने पाहतात हे अभ्यासणे हा या विषय निवडीमागचा प्रमुख हेतू आहे.

पर्यावरण :

पर्यावरण म्हणजे मानवाच्या सभोवतालची परिस्थिती म्हणजे पर्यावरण होय. पर्यावरणामध्ये नैसर्गिक घटकांबरोबर सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक घटकांचा समावेश होतो. आपल्या सभोवताली जे काही आहे ते सर्व काही पर्यावरण या विषयात येते. आपल्या सभोवताली जे काही जीव, जंतू वातावरणात आहे त्यांचा पर्यावरणात समावेश होतो. पर्यावरण आणि प्रदूषण एकमेकांशी संबंध येतो. पर्यावरणाच्या असंतुलनामुळे प्रदूषणाची स्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. मानवाने पर्यावरणीय घटकाचा जास्त केलेला वापर आजच्या स्थितीला कारणीभूत ठरला आहे.

पर्यावरणाच्या व्याख्या :

१. प्रा. बर्नार्ड नोबेल :

पर्यावरणशास्त्र म्हणजे विविध परिसंस्था प्रणालीचे परस्पर संवंधाचे संतुलन तत्वाचे शास्त्रीय अध्ययन होय.

२. जॉन टर्क :

पर्यावरणशास्त्र म्हणजे पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाचे आकलन व मानवी जीवनाचा पर्यावरणावर असणारा प्रभाव यांचा अभ्यास होय.

मानवाचा पर्यावरणाशी संबंध :

मानवाचा पर्यावरणाशी सुरुवातीपासूनचा संबंध आहे. परस्पर संबंध असल्याने कोणत्याही क्रिया एकमेकांना पूरक अथवा हानिकारक ठरतात. घरवांपणी, अन्न, पायाभूत सुविधा, परिवहन, संचार साधने ही पर्यावरणाला प्रभावित करतात. मानवी साधनामुळे पर्यावरणावर प्रभाव पडला तर त्याला प्रदूषण असे म्हटले जाते. याचा मानवी जीवनावर परिणाम होतो.

प्राचीन काळातील पर्यावरणाचे महत्व :

अति प्राचीन काळापासून भारतीय संस्कृती मध्ये अरण्ये, वने यांचे महत्व सांगितले आहे. जेथे पशु संचार करतात ते अरण्य होय. पुराण काळात नऊ अरण्ये असून, दंडकारण्य, सेंधवारण्य, पुष्कराण्य, नैमिषारण्य, कुरु-जंगल, उत्पला वर्तकारण्य, जंबमार्गहिमवदारण्य, अहृदारण्य अशी ती नऊ अरण्ये आहेत. वृक्षवल्लीच्या समूहाला वन म्हटले जाते. विस्तीर्ण व घनदाट वनाला अरण्य म्हणतात. प्राचीन काळी ऋषीमुनी वनात राहून तप करीत म्हणून या वनांना तपोवन असे म्हणतात. ऋषीमुनी वनविहारासाठी आणि शिकारीसाठी वनात जात असत. वृद्धापकाळी लोक वनात जाऊन राहत असत त्याला वानप्रस्थाश्रम असे म्हणतात. अध्ययन अध्यापन आणि विविध विषयावरील चिंतनासाठी एकात मिळत असल्याने ऋषीमुनी वनात जात असत. भूतलावर अनेक सुंदर अशी वने होती. अशा शांतवनाचे वर्णन करताना ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज म्हणतात.

ऐसें न राहतयाने राहती ।

श्रमतयाने वै सती ।

धापटनी चेंवती ।

विरगीते । ज्ञाने

जेथे अमृतायेनी पाडे ।

मुळेही सकट गोडे ।

जोडती दाटे झाडे ।

सदाफळती.

याचा अर्थ असा की अमृता सारखी मुळा सकट गोड असणारी आणि नेहमी फळणारी दाट झाडे आहेत. मराठी संतानी पर्यावरणाचे महत्व फार पूर्वीच ओळखले होते. माणसाला जगण्यासाठी निसर्गाची साध असायला हवी होती. अशी संतांची धारणा होती.

ऐतिहासिक साधनातून पर्यावरणाचे महत्व :

हडप्पा संस्कृती मध्ये (इ.स. पूर्व ३३०० इ.स.पूर्व १३००, विकसित काळ इ.स. पूर्व २६०० ते इ.स. पूर्व १९००) बडाची पूजा करण्यात येत होती. यावरून त्या काळात निसर्गातील घटकाविषयी श्रद्धा दिसून येते. ऋग्वेद साहित्यात तसेच उत्तर वैदिक काळात यजुर्वेद, सामवेद, ऋग्वेद, अथर्ववेद व नंतरच्या काळातील कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र सम्राट अशोकाचे शिलालेख, स्मृती, पुराण, ग्रंथ या ऐतिहासिक साधनातून पर्यावरणाचे महत्व दिसून येते.

भारतावर विविध परकीय आक्रमणे झाली. त्यावेळी पर्यावरणात बदल होत गेले. गुप्त साम्राज्य नंतर दिल्ली, सुल्तान, मुघलसाम्राज्य आणि इंग्रज यांच्या कालावधीत पर्यावरणाची हानी झाली. विविध साम्राज्यांबरोबर बसाहतीची उभारणी झाली. त्यासाठी साधनसंपत्तीचा जास्त वापर करण्यात आला. बागा, रित्चन व्यवस्था या मध्ये बदल झाले. भारतात विविध संस्थानिक वन्य प्राण्यांना मारून आपला पराक्रम दाखवीत असत. याचा फटका बाघांना बसला. शिकारीचे प्रमाण वाढू लागले. त्यामुळे प्राण्यांच्या हत्तेचे प्रमाण वाढले. ब्रिटीश काळात देखील ते बरीच वर्षे सुरु होते. ब्रिटीश सरकारने कायदे करून



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A Review : Promoting Renewable Energy in India

Dr. Vilhe Pramod Madhavrao

Physical Director,

Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College, Ashvi Kd

Abstract:

The general abatement strategy and goals as suggested by the ALGAS study include : efficient use of resources, promotion of renewables and enhancement of sinks. On the one hand, it is necessary to enforce mandatory standards, for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases, adopting new and clean technologies and measures like bringing down T&D losses while on the other hand, measures are required for energy conservation and efficiency improvement. In the short and medium term, the country would focus on efficient use of resources and the promotion of renewable. The Kyoto commitments shall mean that there would be finance available to direct decisions away from fossil fuel energy sources to these sources. These financial sources need to be tapped for promotion of these distributed renewable projects.

Introduction:

Energy 2000 scenario emphasizes the use of the (1) enormous potential of energy efficiency and (2) renewable resources, more due to the fact that nuclear alternatives are not clearly favored by many nations and have imposed moratorium. Moreover in many developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition, electricity is not available to the people in rural and remote areas to speed up their economic growth for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. For example, in a country like India, out of the total population of 1000 million, more than 70% lives in rural and remote areas and need electricity for their development. Similar situation exists in most of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition. To provide sustainable livelihoods to such a large number of world population as well as to gradually shift the world economic development path from carbon to non-carbon, promotion of renewable energy technologies and maximizing their use in world's economic development efforts are considered to be the most desirable alternatives, globally.

Energy Scenario in India

Economic development all over the world is associated with a massive increase in energy requirement. The installed capacity of the country has considerably increased from a mere 1362 MW in the early fifties to 76,000 MW in 1994, of which 54,340 MW is thermal, 20,360 MW is hydro and 2,000 MW is nuclear power. Notwithstanding this substantial capacity enhancement, the country continues to face upto 20% power shortage in many regions. During the last fifty years, there has been an expansion in the total energy use in the country with a shift from non-commercial to commercial sources. The use of

commercial energy has increased tenfold over this period and growth in future requires a large increase in commercial energy. Even with the best efforts in this area India will remain energy deficient and import of energy in the form of crude oil and petroleum products and also coal will continue.

Though fossil fuels will continue to be India's major energy source and will continue to play a critical role in our country, a major challenge for us is to develop programs and policies that will reduce our dependence on fossil fuels in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and environmental stability. Decentralised energy can make a significant impact on the generation of electricity in view of rapid technological development and improving cost effectiveness.

Decentralized Energy Sector in India

A large potential of non-conventional sources exists in the country. These include bio-gas, solar PV, solar thermal, bio-gas gasified, wind power, small hydro power, co-generation. These sources are available throughout the country and thus generation may be possible near the load centers which takes care of the problems associated with distribution. Besides, these sources are also low carbon-dioxide emitters. In view of the issues linked to climate change, the decentralized energy sources seem to be a better alternative for sustainable development of the country.

In continuation of the concerted efforts for the promotion of renewables, the government aims for the gradual commercialization of non-conventional energy and to exploit the large co-generation potential. Appropriate legislative framework and related measures are being undertaken to enable power producers to sell it to the grid at a remunerative price. Among renewable

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Marketing Education in The Third World: Problems and Challenges

Dr. Vikhe Pramod Madhavrao

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Despite the differences in the environment of the countries of the Third World and those of the industrialized countries, academic programs in marketing (i.e., curricula, course contents, texts, and cases) in the Third World are modeled after those of the industrialized countries. The paper discusses the pedagogical problems that this creates for marketing education in the Third World and the actions that the profession need to undertake to resolve these problems.

Introduction:

The role of marketing as a discipline or business function is widely recognized in the industrialized countries (e.g., the U. S. and Western European countries). However, this is not the case in many Third World countries (i.e., developing or less developed countries). In many countries of the Third World, marketing is viewed with disdain and suspicion. Underlying this is the lack of correspondence between what the discipline offers in terms of organizing framework, orientation, and emphasis and the environment of the Third World. Besides raising doubts as to the relevance of the discipline, this lack of correspondence also creates pedagogical problems. The objective of this paper is to discuss some of the problems that characterize marketing education in the Third World and to suggest actions the profession could undertake to resolve these problems and thereby enhance the discipline's relevance.

Marketing and The Third World:

Although Third World countries differ in terms of population size and level of economic development, they have in common a number of characteristics – including low per capita incomes, high illiteracy rates, and the predominance of agriculture and primary production.

In addition, many Third World countries reflect sellers' market economies (i.e., economies where fewer products and services are available than consumers are willing and capable of absorbing). Also, concomitant with such economies is the government control of economic and business activities. These peculiarities of the environment of the Third World have raised questions as to the role of marketing in the Third World and the extent to which the discipline's concepts and techniques are applicable (Ross and McTavish 1985).

The question of the role of marketing in the Third World concerns the relationship between the discipline and economic development. At the center of the debate is whether marketing produces development or is the result

of development. Although there is lack of consensus, the emerging viewpoint is that the answer lies at some point between the two extremes.

On the one hand, marketing infrastructure (i.e., institutions and systems) enhances economic development (Cundiff and Hilger 1979; Drucker 1958). On the other hand, marketing infrastructure is influenced by the stage of economic development of Third World countries (Douglas 1971; Wadinambiaratchi 1965).

The literature on the question of the applicability of the discipline's concepts and techniques is also equivocal. One viewpoint is that the discipline's concepts and techniques are applicable to the Third World but that the lack of trained marketing personnel impedes ready-applicability. The other viewpoint is that the discipline's concepts and techniques lack applicability to the Third World. The latter is captured by Bartels' (1983) argument to the effect that the discipline " ... has been essentially a tool of developed countries, a means by which the products of buyers' market economies are marketed, a discipline of domestic marketing theory that has been extended minimally to foreign situations. It is not a discipline of globally-derived principles that may be applied to the subset of national economies." As discussed in the next section, this viewpoint has a bearing on the problems of marketing education in the Third World.

Pedagogical Problems:

In spite of the environmental differences between the Third World and the industrialized countries, marketing programs in Third World Universities are modeled after those in the industrialized countries – particularly that of the U.S. In most educational institutions of the Third World, marketing curricula, course contents, texts, and cases are similar to those of business schools in the industrialized countries. Moreover, in instances where indigenous marketing materials (e.g., textbooks) are available, they tend to reflect examples and illustrations from the industrialized countries. For instance, two third



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इतिहास विभाग

कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य व संगणकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, आश्रमी खुर्द

प्रस्तावना : इ.स. १६०४ ते इ.स. १८१८ पर्यंत भारतात अस्तित्वात असलेले हिंदू राज्य होते याच्या परगोच बिंदूला या साम्राज्याने दक्षिण आशियाचा मोठा भूभाग व्यापला होता. हे साम्राज्य शिवाजी महाराजांनी इ.स. १६४५ मध्ये विजापूर राज्यातून पुण्याजवळील तोरणा किल्ला जिंकून स्थापन केले. शिवाजींनी त्यांच्या कालावधीत औरंगजेबविरुद्ध गनिमी कावा वापरून केलेल्या लढायांमुळे मराठी साम्राज्याचा विस्तार प्रचंड वाढला इ.स. १६८० मधील शिवाजींच्या महाराजांच्या मृत्यूनंतर काही काळ अश्वैयं माजले जे औरंगजेबाच्या मृत्यूनंतर संपले. यानंतर शिवाजींचे वंशज जरी राज्य करत असले तरी पंतप्रधान असलेल्या पेशव्यांच्या हातात राज्यकारभाराची सूत्रे गेली. पेशवे हे प्रभावी राज्यकर्ते होते. आणि त्यांच्या कारकीर्दत मराठी साम्राज्य अधिक विस्तार पावले शेवटी पतिपतच्या तिस-या अफगाण सैन्याकडून त्यांना पराभव पत्कारावा लागला. अखेरचा पेशवा दुसरा बाजीराव इंग्रजांवरोबर तिसऱ्या लढाईत पराभूत झाला.

गनिमी कावा डोंगरातून अंभेड किल्ले बांधणे व त्यासोबत आतपासच्या सुलतानावर वचक ठेवणे हा मराठा साम्राज्याचा सुरुवातीचा पाया होता. या साम्राज्याला मोठी किनाऱ्याची होती व काहीही जागे व इतर देवांसन्नांच्या मदतीने ही सीमा प्रभावीपणे सांभाळली दक्षिण भारतातील इतर राज्ये व मराठा साम्राज्यातील हा एक मोठा फरक होता. मराठी आरामासोबत पोर्तुगीज व ब्रिटिशांना शह दिल्यामुळे त्यांचा उपयोग करून या परकीय सत्तांना किनाऱ्याकडून शिस्काव करता आला नाही. काहीही आघे यानी भारतातील पहिले मोठे आरमार उभे केले व त्यामुळे त्यांना भारतीय आरमासोबत जनक म्हणले जाते.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचा शासनकाल महाराष्ट्रात पुण्याजवळ राहणाऱ्या हिंदू मराठ्यांनी या भागापासून मुघलांना दूर ठेवण्यात यश मिळविले होते. त्यांनी छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली स्वतःला विजापूरच्या मुस्लिम सुलतानांपासून स्वतंत्र करून घेतले. यानंतर ते अधिक आक्रमक झाले व उत्तरेमध्ये बऱ्याच चढाया करून त्यांनी राज्यांचा विस्तार केला इ.स. १९७४ मध्ये शिवाजी महाराज छत्रपती झाले. महाराजांच्या मृत्युपर्यंत मराठ्यांनी संपूर्ण मध्य भारत काबीज केला होता. आणि उत्कृष्ट शासन पध्दती मांडली होती.

शिवाजी महाराजांचे उत्तरधिकारी १६८१ मध्ये महाराजांचे ज्येष्ठ पुत्र राजे संभाजी राजे बनले. त्यांनी वडिलांनी साम्राज्य विस्तार करण्याची नीती राहू ठेवली. राजपुत्र व मराठा एकी होऊ नये आणि दख्खनतील सुलतानांशी संपर्क प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी औरंगजेब आपल्या साऱ्या यत्नांवरून अर्थात ५० ०००० सैन्याला घेऊन दक्षिणेला आला असुरे सैन्य व फरफितुरी असूनदेखील संभाजी महाराजांनी १६८१ ते १६८८ अशी युद्धे दिली या काळात संभाजी महाराजांनी एकही किल्ला गमवला नाही. व तसेच आरामासोबत एकही जहाज मुघलांच्या हाता लागू दिले नाही. जाजिऱ्याचा सिद्धी, गोळ्यांचे गोठ्यांज, मुबईकर इंग्रज, मोगल या चारही आघाड्यांना महाराज उरून पुरले वतनसोबत मिळविण्यासाठी महाराजांनी काही स्वकीयाना मोगलांशी हात मिळविणी केली. त्यांनी मोगलांना खबरनात दिली आणि १६८९ छत्रपती संभाजी महाराज पकडले गेले. त्यांचा प्रचंड शारीरिक छळ करण्यात आला. त्यांतच त्यांचा मृत्यू झाला. छत्रपती संभाजी महाराज मृत्यूचा परिणाम औरंगजेबाच्या अपेक्षेच्या उलट झाल्या मराठ्यांनी शरण न जाता त्यापासून स्फुर्ती घेतली. व ते अधिक तीव्रतेने लढू लागले.

छत्रपती संभाजी महाराजांचे बंधू राजाराम हे राजे बनले. १७०० मध्ये मुघलांनी त्यांना सातारांमध्ये काबीज केले या कालावधीत राजारामांचा सिडहड येथे मृत्यू झाला. आणि त्यांची पत्नी ताराबाई हिने



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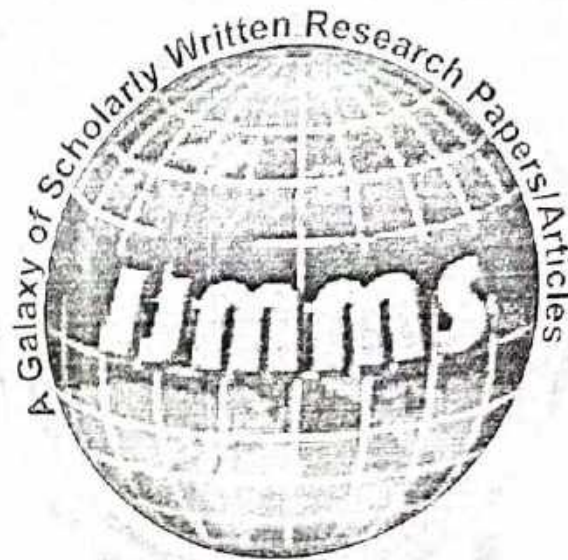
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Role of Sampling Method in Research Methodology

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Introduction: The way in which we select a sample of individuals to be research participants is critical. How we select participants (random sampling) will determine the population to which we may generalize our research findings. The procedure that we use for assigning participants to different treatment conditions (random Assignment) will determine whether bias exists in our treatment groups (Are the groups equal on all Known and unknown factors?). We address sampling in this paper. If we do a poor job at the sampling stage of the research process, the integrity of the entire project is at risk. If we are interested in the effect of TV violence on children, which children are we going to observe? Where do they come from? How many? How will they be selected? These are important questions. Each of the sampling techniques (types) described in this paper.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the nature of sampling in research Methods.
2. To study the most useful types of sampling.

Research Methodology: The study based on secondary source of data. The main source of data is various statistics and research methodology's books.

Research Definition: "Scientific research is systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypotheses about the presumed relations among such phenomena" –Kerlinger.

Research is an organized and systematic way of finding answers to questions.

Sampling Definition: Sampling is the selection of a subset (a statistical sample) of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population.

A sampling is "a smaller (but hopefully representative) collection of units from a population used to determine truths about that population.

Principles of good sampling:

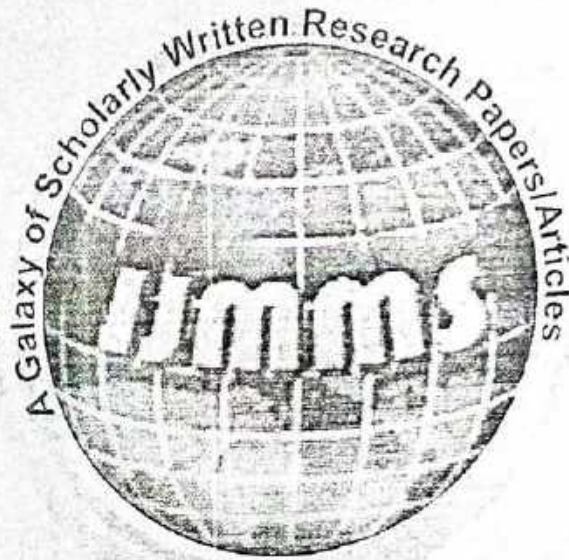
1) **Law of statistical regularity:** L. R. Conner states that "The law of statistical regularity lies down that a group of objects chosen at random from a particular group tends to possess characteristics of that group (universe)". The principle of statistical regularity is based on the statistical theory of probability. The law of statistical regularity lays down that a moderately large number of items chosen at random from a large group are almost sure on the average to possess the characteristic of the large group. Statistical observation that any anomaly can be discovered by

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Resistive switching memory effect and conduction mechanism in nano-silver incorporated Type-A gelatin films

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Abstract—This paper presents the conduction mechanisms and the observation of bipolar resistive switching in nano silver incorporated gelatin (AgG) composite films. Different concentrations of commercially purchased silver nanoparticles (0.3 w/v%, 0.5 w/v%, 0.7 w/v%) were incorporated in gelatin and AgG films were spin-coated on ITO substrates. We did systematic study of I-V characteristics in these films. The film with 0.5 w/v% exhibits an abrupt increase in current at 6 V with ON/OFF ratio of more than 3 orders of magnitude. Further, the I-V characteristics revealed O-type hysteresis behaviour along with hopping type of conduction for higher nano particle concentrations of 0.5 and 0.7w/v%. However, for much dilute concentration of Ag (0.3 w/v%), the conduction is of ohmic type

Keywords—Hopping conductivity, ON/OFF ratio, O-type hysteresis, switching behaviour

1 INTRODUCTION

Recent research on resistive random access memory (ReRAM) is directed towards polymeric materials with degradability and easy availability for realizing low cost environment friendly memory chips. Biomaterials based memory devices exhibit nonvolatile ReRAM characteristics [1] with advantages of biodegradability and simple fabrication process [2]. There is an ever increasing demand for biomaterial based printable electronic devices because of biocompatibility and flexibility[3]. However, most biomaterial films react with the atmosphere and are very

unstable and there is also a need to look for degree of degradability of the devices [4]. Flexible biomaterial devices fabricated with naturally abundant materials have been demonstrated for low cost applications [5]. The practical applications of nanomaterials in polymer films have great potential for realizing two-terminal nonvolatile memory devices [6]. Cost effective biopolymers like chitosan with good transparency have shown memory switching with silver as nano dispersant [7]. Among metal nanomaterials, silver nanoparticles are known to increase memory performance when used as dispersant in biomaterials like chitosan [8]. However, transparency of these films disappears as the nanoparticle concentration is increased leading to opaqueness of the device[9]. Gelatin is another such transparent, low cost and thermally stable biodegradable polymer that has demonstrated resistive switching behaviour and can be stored [8,10]. Gelatin films baked at different temperatures showed good ON/OFF ratio which is an important parameter for memory switching[4]. The conduction mechanism of filament formation of gelatin type B device is similar to switching mechanism in conducting polymers without any nanoparticle dispersion [11]. So far, very little research work has been done on gelatin based memory switching devices. Recently, bistable memory switching has been observed in type A gelatin using CdTe quantum dots as dispersant [12]. Gelatin A in the form of crystals is derived from acid cured tissue has higher bloom strength of 300 which is different from Gelatin B in its properties. In this paper, we explore resistive switching behaviour and electrical conduction mechanism(s) in Gelatin A with a homogenous dispersion of silver nanoparticles.

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II EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Gelatin of type A with bloom strength of 300 and purity of 99.5% was purchased from Goodrich ingredients and chemicals Pvt Ltd, Chennai, India. Silver nanoparticles with average particle size of 10 nm was purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used as the dispersant. Three batches of mixtures containing 0.3w/v%, 0.5w/v% and 0.7w/v% of Ag nanoparticles in water was dispersed in 5 w/v% aqueous gelatin A solution. To ensure uniform dispersion, composite mixtures were ultrasonicated for 15 min. A few drops of the homogenized solution was dropped on a pre-cleaned indium tin oxide (ITO) coated glass plate and spin coated in two steps, viz., 500 rpm for 15 sec followed by 2500 rpm for 30 sec so that a uniform layer of the gelatin composite was formed over the ITO. The coated glass plate was then dried at room temperature. A home-made thermal evaporator was used to deposit the top aluminium metal electrode of area 0.5 cm² under a vacuum of 10^{-5} mbar. Electrical measurements were carried out using a semiconductor parameter analyzer (Keithley 4200-SCS). In a typical experiment, the current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of the sandwich structure were recorded by scanning the voltage from -8 V to +8 V (forward sweep) followed by a reverse sweep (+8 V to -8 V). A scanning electron microscope (SEM, Jeol, JSM 6360A) was employed to examine the surface morphology of the thin film layers and to confirm the homogeneity of the films. Thickness of the films was measured using a thin film analyser (Filmetrics F10). Both pure gelatin A and the gelatin + Ag nanocomposite (AgG) active layers were -600 nm in thickness since the solutions had similar viscosity and the drops were spin coated under similar conditions.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig. 1 shows I-V characteristics for AgG film with 0.3 w/v% silver. The I-V data shows negligible hysteresis and mostly simple ohmic behavior as shown by the linear fit of the data in Fig. 2 (a) & (b) for both forward and reverse sweeps. It is also to be noted that the slope of the linear fit for both forward and reverse sweeps is almost same, indicating that the resistance is same along with negligible hysteresis. It has to be pointed here that we did not observe any appreciable electrical response or switching behaviour in pure type A gelatin film unlike in type B gelatin as observed by Chang et al [4]. As the silver concentration is increased to 0.5 w/v%, a O-type hysteresis emerges in I-V characteristics with resistive switching around 6 V embedded in it, as shown in Fig. 3. In order to understand the electrical conduction mechanism in this film, the I-V data was analysed with different relations corresponding to, (a) ohmic, (b) space charge limited current (SCLC) and (c) hopping conduction mechanisms. The data fits very well with an exponential function characteristic of hopping conduction behavior [13] for both forward and reverse sweeps in the entire voltage range as shown in Fig 4 (a) & (b). This clearly indicates a hopping type of conduction mechanism prevalent in the film. The resistive switching that occurs at 6 V is well defined with an ON/OFF ratio of 3 orders of magnitude followed by multiple switching. As the concentration is further increased to 7 w/v%, the I-V characteristics show much smaller hysteresis as shown in Fig. 5. However, the conduction is still dominated by hopping type of behaviour, as shown in Fig. 6. Thus, the conduction mechanism in type A gelatin film embedded with silver nanoparticles exhibit a

completely different behavior with respect to the report by Chang et al[14]. In their work and report, they have incorporated silver by dissolving metal salts in gelatin, and their films show essentially a space charge limited conduction (SCLC) mechanism. Thus the particle size of the dispersant is different in both cases apart from the type of gelatin used. This establishes that the conduction mechanism in AgG composites depends on the type of gelatin and also the nature of the dispersant that has been embedded into gelatin. Our results indicate that a simple addition and direct incorporation of silver nanoparticles in type A gelatin can bring in the resistive switching with dispersant concentration dependent conduction mechanism.

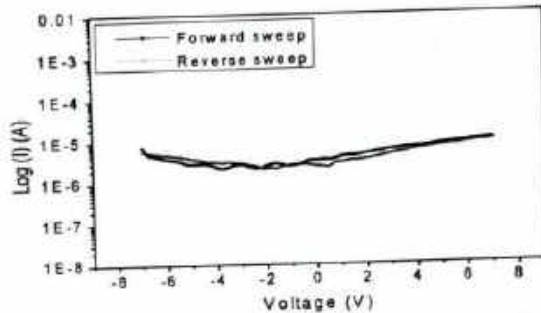


Fig.1 I-V characteristics for AgG film with 0.3wt/v% silver

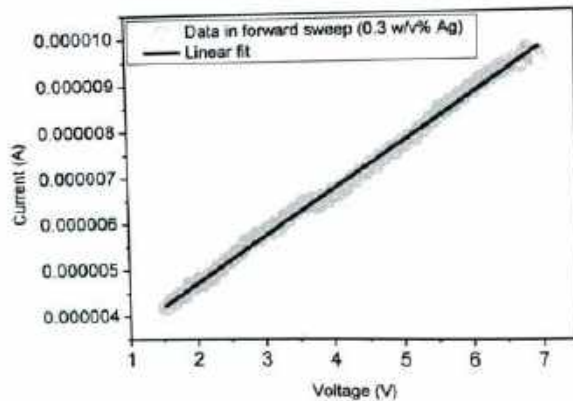


Fig.2(a) Linear fit for I-V data of AgG film with 0.3w/v% Ag recorded in the forward sweep

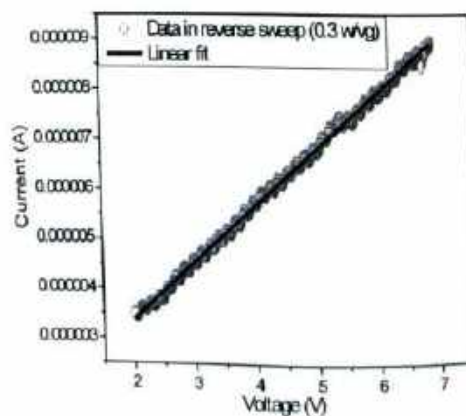
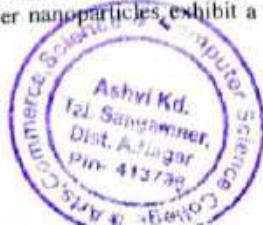


Fig.2(b) Linear fit of the I-V data for 0.3wt% AgG film in the reverse sweep



Bistable resistive memory behavior in gelatin-CdTe quantum dot composite film

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Bistable resistive memory behavior in gelatin-CdTe quantum dot composite film

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Abstract. Bistable memory behavior has been observed for the first time in gelatin type A thin film dispersed with functionalized CdTe quantum dots. The two terminal device with the polymer nanocomposite layer sandwiched between an indium tin oxide coated glass plate and an aluminium top electrode performs as a bistable resistive random access memory module. Butterfly shaped (O-shaped with a hysteresis in forward and reverse sweeps) current-voltage response is observed in this device. The conduction mechanism leading to the bistable electrical switching has been deduced to be a combination of ohmic and electron hopping.

Keywords. Electrical bistability, biodegradable, conduction mechanism, resistive random access memory.

INTRODUCTION

Resistive random access memory (ReRAM) is an emerging nonvolatile memory which has drawn the attention of researcher mainly due to its simple design and competitive performance¹. ReRAM architecture with an active resistive layer sandwiched between two electrodes is popular due to its simplicity and a major part of the research done so far has been on inorganic active layers. ReRAM modules with polymer nanocomposite active layer with excellent bistability, high storage density, high endurance and large retention time have been recently demonstrated²⁻⁸. In search for a solution to tackle the astronomically accumulating electronic waste, scientists have come up with new organic and biomaterials with excellent biodegradability for electronic device applications⁹⁻¹⁸. Gelatin, a polymeric biomaterial substance made of protein with aminoacids has shown great potential for ReRAM applications^{17,18}. Electrochemical analyses of Type A Gelatin have been extensively carried to establish its electronic applications¹⁹. The heteroatom chemical structure of gelatin containing nitrogen reacts with metal ions to induce flow of electrons when used as active layer of ReRAM modules^{20,21}. Dispersion of appropriate nanomaterials in polymers and biomaterials has resulted in high performance memory behavior^{18,22}. Among the plethora of nanomaterials, semiconducting CdTe quantum dots have been used as dispersion in an organic matrix to increase the electrical conductivity has resulted in bistable memory device^{23,24}. Since gelatin has not been well explored for ReRAM applications despite its low cost, abundance and good biodegradability, we were motivated to explore its potential for the application in pure form and also as a composite with nanocrystalline CdTe as the dispersant.



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तळेगांव दिघे, तह.संगमनेर, जि.अहमदनगर

एवं

नियोजन व विकास मंडळ,

सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विश्वविद्यालय, पुणे

के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में हिंदी विभाग आयोजित

राज्यस्तरीय संगोष्ठी



२१ वीं सदी के गद्य साहित्य में जीवन मूल्य



प्रधानाचार्य

डॉ. एकनाथ ढोणे

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एक तरफ उन्हान अपनी लेखनी सजाई, वहीं दूसरी तरफ 'साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है' उन्हीं को भी चरितार्थ किया है।

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उदय प्रकाश की 'तिरिछ' कहानी में जीवन मूल्य

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मनुष्य जीवन और जीवन मूल्य में एक संबंध है। मनुष्य जीवन को जीवन मूल्यों से अलग प्रभावित एवं उन्नत किया है। इसलिए साहित्य जगत् अछुता कैसे रह सकता है? क्योंकि साहित्य को तो समाज का दर्पण कहा जाता है। 'मूल्य' एक बहुचर्चित शब्द है। समाज में जहाँ मूल्य आपस में टकराते हैं, वहाँ नए मूल्यों का निर्माण होता है। वर्तमान के भौतिक युग में जीवन-मूल्य में परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा है। पुराने मूल्यों के प्रति विरोध और नए मूल्यों के प्रति आग्रह बढ़ रहा है। पारिवारिक संबंधों में अजनबीपन आने लगा है। जिसके चलते पारिवारिक संबंधों में आत्मीयता का अभाव, रिवाज विच्छेद, बड़ों के प्रति स्नेह का अभाव, पुरानी और नई पीढ़ी का संघर्ष आदि दिखाई देने लगा है। मनुष्य जीवन को सफल बनाने के लिए मूल्यों का आवश्यकता है। आज के परिवेश तथा शास्त्रों में मूल्यों का महत्व बहुमुखी हो गया है। मूल्य जीवन जीने का तरीका एवं दृष्टीकोन है। साहित्य और मानवीय मूल्यों को स्पष्ट करने हुए धर्मवीर भारती लिखते हैं- 'साहित्य मनुष्य का ही कृतित्व है और मानवीय चेतना के बहुविध प्रत्यन्तरो में से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रत्युत्तर है। इसलिए हम आधुनिक साहित्य के बहुत से पक्षों को या आन्दोलनों को केवल नहीं बहुत अच्छी तरह समझा सकते हैं जब हम उन्हें मानव-मूल्यों के इस व्यापक संदर्भ के संदर्भ में देखने की चेष्टा करें।' मानवीय

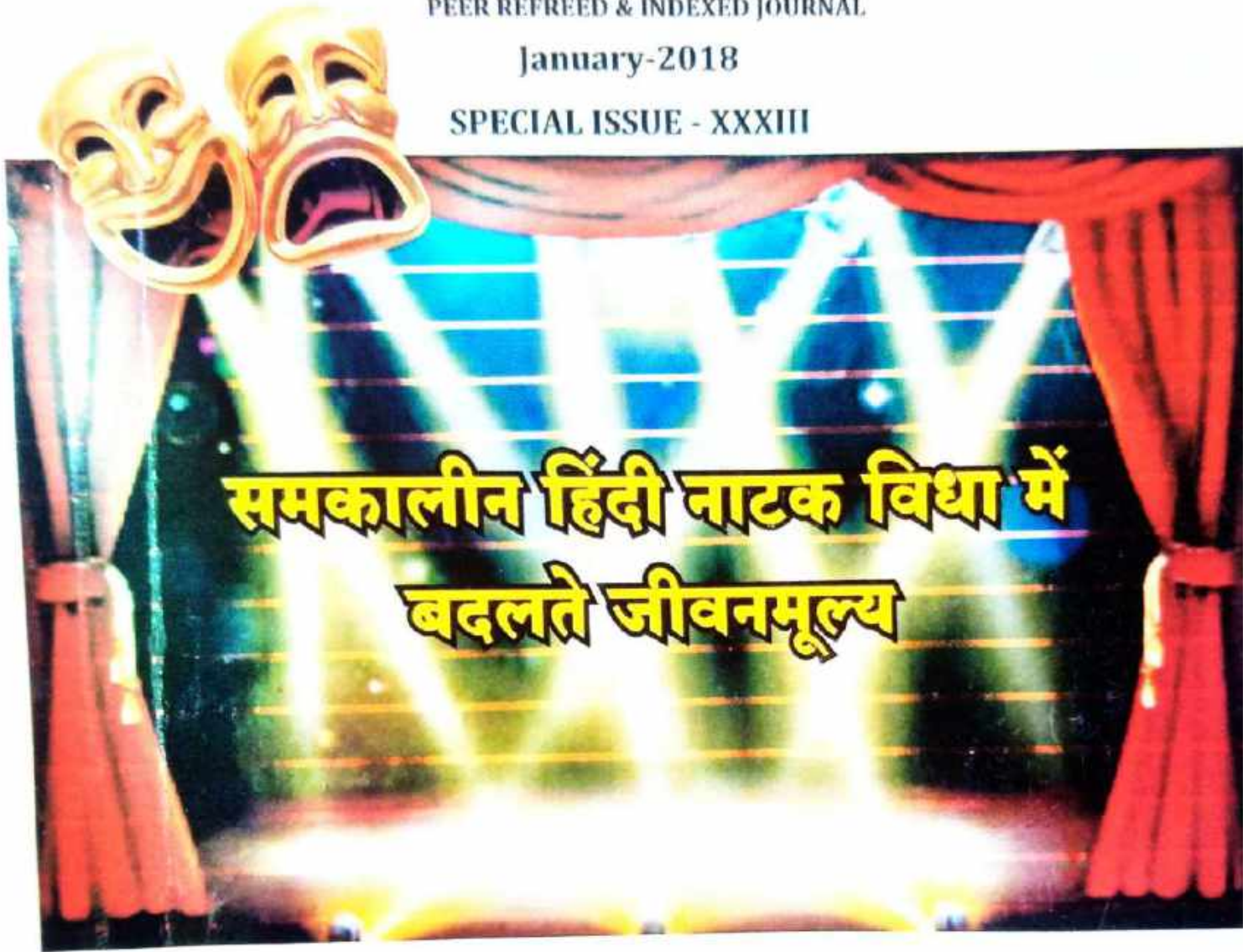


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पद्मश्री विखे पाटील कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

प्रवरानगर

साहित्य का मूल्य से गहरा संबंध है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। जो अपने समय के मूल्यों को प्रतिबिंबित करता है। साथ ही नए मूल्य निर्माण की प्रेरणा भी देता है। जीवन मूल्य समय संपेक्ष होने के कारण परिवर्तित होते रहते हैं। जिस युग में जो आदर्श जीवन मूल्य समाज मान्य होते हैं, वे ही नवीन जीवन मूल्य संबोधित किये जाते हैं। 'मूल्य' एक बहुचर्चित शब्द है। समाज में जहाँ मूल्य आपस में टकराते हैं, वही नए मूल्यों का निर्माण होता है। वर्तमान के भौतिक युग में जीवन-मूल्य में परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा है। पुराने मूल्यों के प्रति विद्रोह और नए मूल्यों के प्रति आग्रह बढ़ रहा है। पारिवारिक संबंधों में अजनबीपन आने लगा है। जिसके चलते पारिवारिक संबंधों में आत्मीयता का अभाव, विवाह विच्छेद, बड़ों के प्रति स्नेह का अभाव, पुरानी और नई पीढ़ी का संघर्ष आदि दिखाई देने लगा है। मनुष्य जीवन और जीवन मूल्य इनमें नजदीकी संबंध है। मनुष्य जीवन को जीवन मूल्यों ने अत्यंत प्रभावित एवं उन्नत किया है। इसलिए साहित्य जगत् अछुता कैसे रह सकता है? क्योंकि साहित्य को तो समाज का दर्पण कहा जाता है। साहित्य और मानवीय मूल्यों को स्पष्ट करते हुए धर्मवीर भारती लिखते हैं- "साहित्य मनुष्य का ही कृतित्व है और मानवीय चेतना के बहुविध प्रत्यन्तरो में से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रत्युत्तर है। इसीलिए हम आधुनिक साहित्य के बहुत से पक्षों को या आयामों को केवल तभी बहुत अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं जब हम उन्हें मानव-मूल्यों के इस व्यापक संकट के संदर्भ में देखने की चेष्टा करें।"

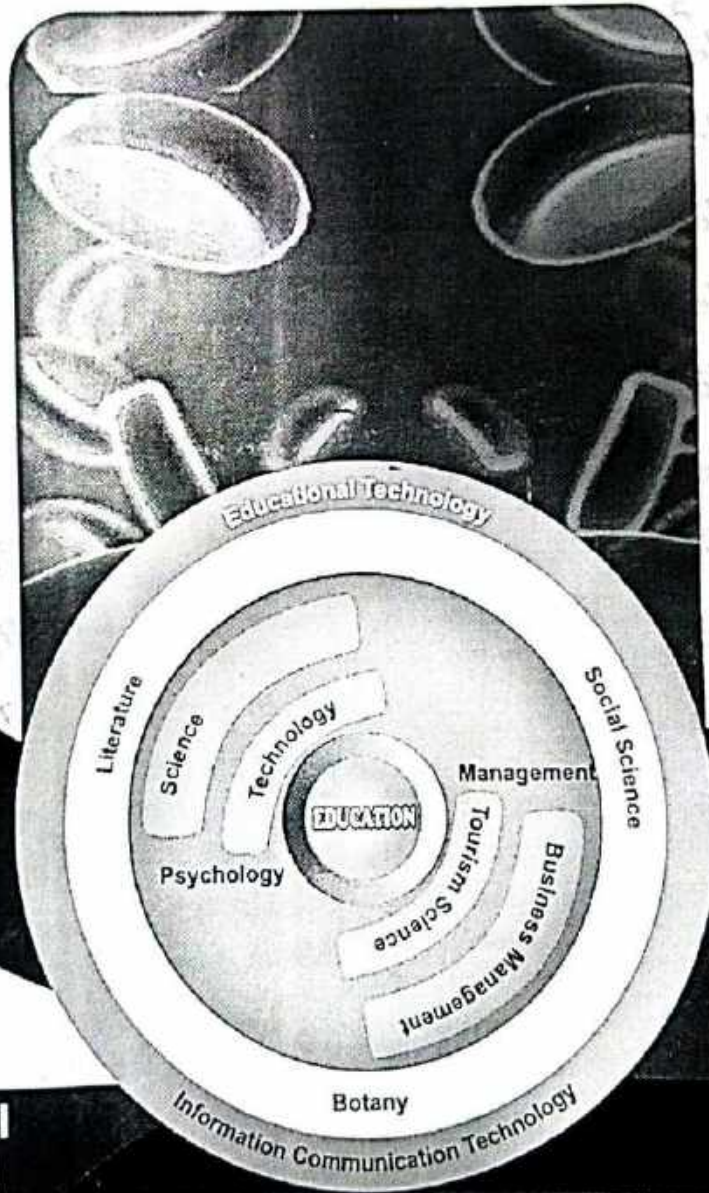
'द्रोपदी' नाटक का शीर्षक पौराणिक है। जिस प्रकार महाभारत में द्रोपदी को पाँच पति थे उसी प्रकार वर्तमान युग में हर एक मानव अपने अंदर पाँच रूप छिपाएँ हुए है। वर्तमान युग की भागदौड़ अर्थप्राप्ति एवं बदलते मूल्यों का चित्रण सुरेंद्र वर्मा ने 'द्रोपदी' नाटक में किया है। प्रस्तुत नाटक के माध्यम से सुरेंद्र वर्मा ने भारतीय समाज पर हावी हो रहे पाश्चात्य जीवन शैली के प्रभाव का चित्रण किया है। वर्तमान में मनुष्य की आकांक्षाएँ बढ़ी और भौतिक सुख-सुविधाओं की तलाश के कारण स्वार्थी मनोवृत्ति ने मनुष्य को एक यंत्र बना दिया। आधुनिक जीवन शैली में मनुष्य के सामने दो उद्देश्य रखे हुए हैं, एक उँचा पद प्राप्त करना और दूसरा अधिक अर्थ प्राप्त करना। परंतु यह करते समय शुरू हुआ मानवीय संघर्षों का विखराव एवं मूल्य में परिवर्तन द्रोपदी नाटक का मुख्य विषय रहा है। नायक मनमोहन और नायिका सुरेखा के माध्यम से दाम्पत्य जीवन की पारिवारिक विडंबना को प्रस्तुत किया है। मनुष्य का संबंध परिवार से है और परिवार का समाज से, समाज का राष्ट्र से। मूल्यों की शिक्षा मनुष्य को परिवार से मिलती है। यह नाटक शहरी उच्च वर्गीय समाज एवं उनकी भोगवादी प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालता है। इसी भोगवादी प्रवृत्ति के कारण पारिवारिक जीवन मूल्य में परिवर्तन आता है। विवाह एवं यौन जीवन में परिवर्तित मूल्यों का परिणाम दाम्पत्य जीवन से संबंधित मूल्यों पर स्पष्टतः से दिखाई दे रहा है। मनमोहन का सुखी परिवार भौतिक सुख-सुविधाओं के लालच में बिखर जाता है। मनमोहन की शनिवार की रातों अन्य औरतों के साथ गुजरती है। मनमोहन का बेटा अनिल एवं बेटी अलका भी पिता के राह पर चलते

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ई - बँकिंग सेवा व फायदे

प्र. डॉ. आदिनाथ रावसाहेब मोलप

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व वाणिज्य विभागप्रमुख कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान वसंगणक शास्त्र
महाविद्यालय, आश्वी खु. ता. संगमनेर

गोषवारा : सन १९९१ पासून स्वीकारलेल्या खासगीकरण, उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरण या प्रणालींचा स्वीकार केल्यानंतर भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रातमध्ये नवनवीन व आधुनिक तंत्राचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला गेला आहे. भारतातील बँकांचा विकास व विस्तार करण्यामध्ये तसेच स्पर्धेला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी या आधुनिक ई - बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञानाचा खूप उपयोग झाला आहे. ई - बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये एटीएम, टेली बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग व आरटीजीएस इ. चा समावेश आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाचा सर्वसामान्य ग्राहकांच्या वेळेत, श्रमात व खर्चात फार मोठी बचत होतांना दिसत आहे.

प्रस्तावना : २१ वे शतक हे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग म्हणून ओळखले जाते. १९९१ च्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या नंतरच्या काळात सर्वच क्षेत्रात अनेक नवीन बदल घडून आले. नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होऊ लागला बँकिंग क्षेत्र देखील त्याला अपवाद नाही. विकासाच्या दृष्टीने बँक व्यवसायाला गतिमान स्वरूप प्राप्त करणे आवश्यक आहे. आणि ही गतिमानता तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरानुन येवू शकते. यातूनच ई - बँकिंग ही संकल्पना समोर आली. ई - बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये एटीएम, टेली बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग व आरटीजीएस अशा विविध सेवा सुविधांचा समावेश आहे.

शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :

१. ई - बँकिंग म्हणजे काय ? याचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. ग्राहकांना उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या ई - बँकिंगच्या विविध सेवा अभ्यासणे.
३. ई - बँकिंगची विविध फायदे अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पध्दती : प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये संशोधकाने संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीचा वापर केला आहे. त्यासाठी संशोधकाने विविध तज्ञांची शोध निबंध, बँक संकेतस्थळ, विविध अहवाल, मासिके व इंटरनेट याचा वापर केला आहे

ई - बँकिंग म्हणजे काय?

ई - बँकिंग म्हणजे "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकिंग" होय. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांचा वापर करून केला जाणारा बँक व्यवसाय म्हणजे ई - बँकिंग होय. जेव्हा सेवा पुरविण्याच्या व्यवस्थेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची अत्याधुनिक साधने वापरली जातात तेव्हा त्यास ई - बँकिंग असे म्हणतात. खात्याची चौकशी करणे, पैसे भरणे, पैसे काढणे, रकमेचे हस्तांतरण करणे यामुळे व्यवहार ई - बँकिंगमुळे तत्परतेने पार पडतात. ई - बँकिंगमुळे प्रत्येक वेळी

ATTESTED

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M. Gable
Principal

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Prof. More Y.S. & Prof. Shinde S.V. (585-587)

INTERNET BANKING: AN EMERGENT AVENUE

Prof. More Y.S. & Prof. Shinde S.V.

Asst Professor, ACS & BCS College, Ashvi

Introduction : Banks have traditionally been in the forefront of harnessing technology to improve their products, services and efficiency. They have, over a long time, been using electronic and telecommunication networks for delivering a wide range of value added products and 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, although the range of products and services offered by different banks vary widely both in their content and sophistication. A new medium Internet is a vast network of individual computers and computer networks connected to and communicate with each other using the same communication protocol – TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol). When two or more computers are connected a network is created; connecting two or more networks create 'inter-network' or Internet. The Internet, as commonly understood, is the largest example of such a system. Internet is often and aptly described as 'Information Superhighway', a means to reach innumerable potential destinations. The destination can be any one of the connected networks and host computers.

General statistics:

- 69 million Americans bank online
- 42 percent receive electronic checking account statements
- 56 percent paid a bill using online banking in the last month
- 19 percent of people have used mobile phone banking in the last year

Mobile banking statistics in the last year:

- 90 percent of consumers checked an account balance or transaction using a mobile phone
- 48 percent have their financial institution's mobile banking app downloaded
- 42 percent transferred money from one account to another
- 33 percent got a text message alert from their financial institution
- 26 percent used their financial institution's website or app to pay a bill
- 11 percent used their mobile phone to deposit a check

Demographics of those who bank online:

- 30 percent of consumers are between the ages of 30 and 44
- 20 percent are age 60 or older
- 63 percent of Internet-using women bank online
- 58 percent of Internet-using men bank online
- People earning less than an annual salary of \$25,000 were significantly less likely to use mobile banking
- People receiving more than an annual salary of \$100,000 were significantly more likely to use mobile banking



A Study of Institutional Agriculture
Loan Outstanding in India
"Comparative Study of Housing Loan
of HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank"
Production, Scope, Sustainability and Prospects of
Cotton Textile Industry in Maharashtra
Rural Employment and Rural Development
Through Government Schemes in India
Importance of E-Banking in Indian Economy

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Net Banking : An Overview

Concept of Mudra Yojana

A Paper on BRICS Development

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Inflation and its Impact in India

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"An evaluation of the performance of BRICS Bank (NDB)"

Indian Capital Market

नेट बँकिंग : फायदे आणि तोटे

विमुद्रीकरणाचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेला परिणाम

मुद्रा बँक योजनेच्या महाराष्ट्रातील कामगिरीचा आढावा

भारतीय नाणेबाजार

वस्तू व सेवा करप्रणाली

वस्तू व सेवाकराची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

नेट बँकिंग प्रणाली का व कशी वापरावी

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक

लघुउद्योगाच्या परिवर्तनाचा अग्रदूत मुद्रा बँक योजना

प्राथमिक कृषी सहकारी पंतसंस्थांचे

ग्रामिण विकासातील योगदान

वस्तू व सेवा करप्रणालीचा अभ्यास

बँक व्यवसाय क्षेत्रातील बदलते प्रवाह

ऑनलाईन बँकिंग : गरज आणि महत्त्व

शेट लाभ हस्तांतरण योजना

ब्रिटिशकालीन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

वस्तू व सेवा कराचे फायदे व तोटे

बँकिंग क्षेत्राचा उगम, विकास आणि सद्यस्थिती

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Innovative Changes in Banking and Financial Sector





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Goods and Services Tax (GST) : it's Advantages & Disadvantages

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C. D. J. College of Commerce,
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A.C.S. & B.C.S. College, Ashvi Kd., Tal.-
Sangamner

Introduction

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax which was introduced in India on 1 July 2017 and was applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. It was introduced as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act 2017, following the passage of Constitution 122nd Amendment Act Bill. The GST is governed by a GST Council and its Chairman is the Finance Minister of India. Under GST, goods and services are taxed at the following rates, 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. GST replaced a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore set to dramatically reshape the country's 2 trillion dollar economy

Objectives of the study –

The study covers the following objectives

1. To know what is GST.
2. To know the advantages and disadvantages of GST.

Research methodology –

This study is based on secondary data. It is collected such references books, research journals and websites.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) :

GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.

Advantages of Goods and Service Tax (GST) :

The advantages of GST can be summarized as under:





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The Mostly Useful Types of Research Methodology to Collect Qualitative and Quantitative data.

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Lecturer

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Introduction

Methods of data collection are the most important aspect towards the study of any research or study. It describes the process or the plan of attack to be adopted in solving a research problem. In short we can say that method is a systematic approach towards a particular phenomenon. There are several methods or process to be applied in research for example experimental method, historical method, descriptive method, case study method and observational method. It is necessary for each researcher to adopt at least one systematic method of data collection because it stimulates the researcher's insight to test the hypothesis of the study under investigation. There are various types of methods but the selection of method of data collection is determined by the nature of problem. In this paper the researcher is going to discuss observational method in detail before this the researcher will have a short introduction about the other methods of data collection.

The Experimental Method:

The experimental method is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables and also controls and measures any change in other variables. It is scientific method which provides a method of investigation to derive basic relationships among phenomenon under controlled conditions. Simply speaking experimental research is the description and analysis of what will be occur under controlled conditions. In this method the researcher manipulates certain treatments or environmental conditions and observe how the condition or behavior of the subject is affected or changed. But all this process is very systematic or planed in which the researcher must be aware about the other factors that could influence the outcome.

Survey Method:

It is commonly used method of a data collection, a general consideration about Survey method is that it is a research method in which the researcher collect the information from selected group of people by using standardized questionnaires' or interviews. It is more helpful for collecting documentation of existing community conditions, characteristic of a population and community opinion.



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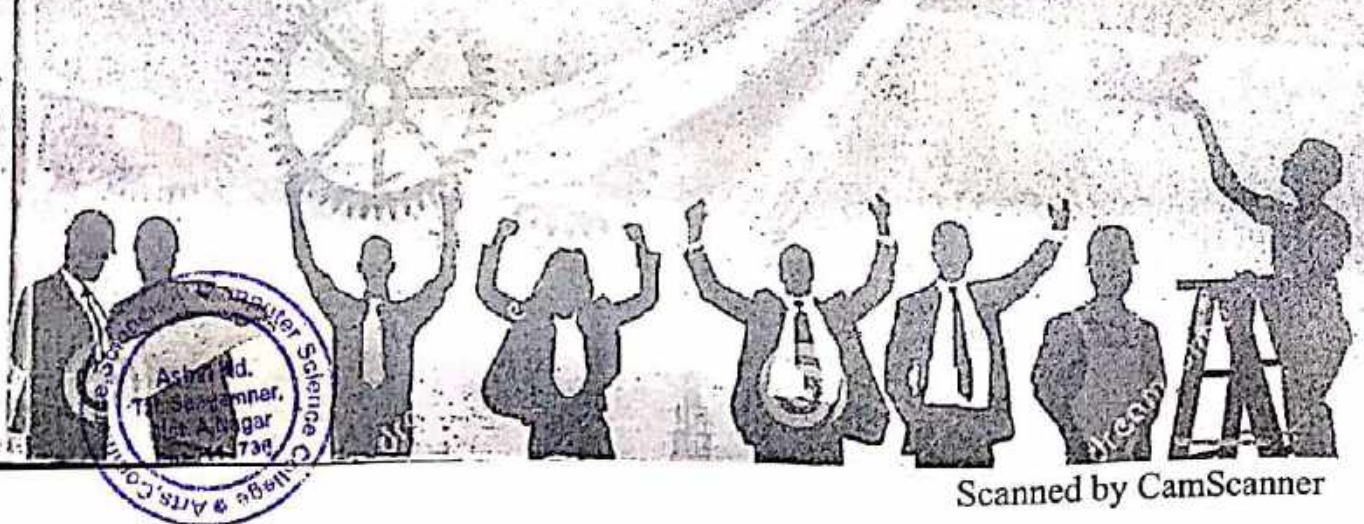
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Problems and Prospects of Co-operative Sector

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Dr. A. R. Gholap
Dr. J. R. Bhor



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Problems and Opportunity before Urban Co-operative Banks in India

Dr. Gholap Adinath R.

Head, Department of Commerce, A.C.S. & C.S. College, Ashvi Kd..

Introduction

Co-operative bank, in a nutshell, provides financial assistance to the people with small means to protect them from the debt trap of the moneylenders. It is a part of vast and powerful structure of co-operative institutions which are engaged in tasks of servicing and banking in India. A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Co-operative banks are often created by persons belonging to the same local or professional community or sharing a common interest. These banks generally provide their members with a wide range of banking and financial services (loans, deposits, banking accounts...). Co-operative banks differ from stockholder banks by their organization, their goals, their Values and their governance.

Urban Co-operative Banks

An urban co-operative Bank is defined as one which is organized for accepting deposits from the public, which is usually repayable by cheques which carry on normal banking business. Urban Banks are those credit societies which undertake all kinds of banking business including the acceptance of all types of deposits and the provisions of banking facilities for their clientele, such as making advances on personal surety, issue of drafts, discounting Hundis collection of Bills etc.

History of Co-operative Banking in India

The history of the cooperative banks goes back to the year 1904. In 1904, the cooperative credit society act was enacted to encourage cooperative movement in India. The first phase of cooperative banks development was the formation and regulation of cooperative society. The on situational reform which leads to the passing of the Government of India Act in 1919 transferred the subject of cooperation from government



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अ.अ. कुलकर्णी

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अनुबंध प्रकाशन

तलाठी कार्यालयामध्ये

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अक्षरजुळणी

मुखपृष्ठ

अ. भारती

सी. मनीषा पब्लिश

किंमत ४०० रुपये



लोकसाहित्य व संतसाहित्य

डॉ. आश्विन सुवर्णा सक्तेरा (पोस्टम)

प्रास्ताविक :

प्राचीन मराठी साहित्य हे एकूण संत निर्मित साहित्य आहे. संत हे लोकसेवक उद्योग असलेले असल्यामुळे आणि आपले 'विचारानुभव' लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याच्या उद्दीष्टाने ते आपले असावल्यामुळे त्यांनी निर्मितल्या साहित्याचा लोकजीवनाशी आणि लोकसाहित्याशी अत्यंत जवळचा संबंध आहे. प्राचीन मराठी साहित्यात लोकसाहित्यापासून वेगळे वादग्रस्तपणे लोकसाहित्याचा विकसण प्रभाव आहे. प्राचीन मराठी साहित्य, संतांची गीते, देवकथा आणि आख्यायिका यांनी परिपूर्ण प्राचीन लिखित साहित्याच्याही आशीपासून लोकसाहित्य अस्तित्वात होते. नव्हे तर लोकसाहित्यातील अनेक प्रकारच्या विचार अनेक प्राचीन साहित्यातील प्रकारांनी केलेले असे म्हटल्यास अविशयोक्ती होणार नाही. संत आणि लोक यांच्या विशिष्ट विचारसरणीच्या नात्यात लोकसाहित्य व संतसाहित्य यांच्या अनुबंधाचे महत्त्व सादरले आहे. संतांनी लोकसेवा भाषणे, संवेनाचा आणि अभिव्यक्तीच्या स्तीचा अंगीकार केल्यामुळे लोकमानसात मनाचे स्थान मिळवू शकले. आजही आपणच जगणारा जगणारा प्राचीन जगत संतांचेचोचा अनुबंध विशेष जाणवतो.

लोकसाहित्य व संत साहित्य यांचा अनुबंध :

संतसाहित्यातून लोकजीवनाच्या संस्कृतीचे अपूर्व प्रतिबिंब दिग्दर्शन होते. संतांनी लोकजीवनाची बोली व लोकजीवनाची आर्ती लिखाणही आणि त्यांना बरेच असे स्वल्प देऊन मोक्षार्थे तत्त्वज्ञान मराठी साहित्यात त्यांनी आपले पाप संदर्भात ही प्रभाकर मांडे म्हणतात, "संतांनी लोकजीवनाचे अत्यंत बारकाईने निरीक्षण केले. लोकोदासाची तळमळ असल्यामुळे आपले विचार सामान्य जनांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी ज्या लोकसांस्कृतिक माध्यमांचा लोकजीवनावर प्रभाव होता, त्याच माध्यमांचा त्यांनी वापर केला. लोकांमध्ये प्रचलित असलेल्या आणि लोकमानसावर प्रभाव गात्रवणाऱ्या लोकगीतांचा आणि लोबिक गीतांचा संतांनी अंगीकार केला. त्या माध्यमातून आपले भक्तीचा संदेश लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविला. संतांनी लोकसाहित्यात लेखन केले, तसेच लोकजीवनात प्रचलित असलेल्या लोबिक गानप्रकारातून विचार प्रकटन केले. त्यामुळे त्यांचा आणि लोकांचा संबंध जुळला. लोकसांस्कृतीमध्ये ज्या संस्था रुढ होत्या, ज्या देवदेवता प्रभावी होत्या. ते बरेच



संतांचा लोकसाहित्य : स्वल्प व संकल्पना । १९९१ ।

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लोकसाहित्य व संतसाहित्य

डॉ. ज्ञानेश सुवर्णा रावेंस (पोन्ग)

इतिहासिक :

प्राचीन मराठी साहित्य हे एकूण संत निर्मित साहित्य आहे. संत हे लोकगुरू म्हणून आदरले असल्यामुळे आणि आपले 'विचारानुभव' लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याच्या उद्दीष्टाने ते इष्टादराने असल्यामुळे त्यांनी निर्मितल्या साहित्याचा लोकजीवनाशी आणि लोकसाहित्याशी अत्यंत जवळचा संबंध आहे. प्राचीन काळी साहित्यात लोकांची व्यापासून बघून यादमयापर्यंत लोकसाहित्याचा विलक्षण प्रभाव आहे. प्राचीन मराठी साहित्य, संतांची चरित्रे, दंतकथा आणि आख्यायिका यांचे परिपूर्ण प्राचीन लिखित सादमयाच्याही आधीपासून लोकसाहित्य अस्तित्वात होते. जवळी तर लोकसाहित्यातील अनेक प्रकारांचा स्विकार अनेक प्राचीन साहित्यातील ग्रंथांमधील असे म्हटल्यास अतिशयोक्ती होणार नाही. संत आणि लोक यांच्या विशिष्ट त्रिवेदाच्या नात्यात लोकसाहित्य व संतसाहित्य यांच्या अनुबंधाचे महत्त्व सादर केले आहे. संतांनी लोकरूढ भाषेचा, संकेताचा आणि अभिव्यक्तीच्या रितीचा अंगीकार केल्यामुळे लोकमानसात मनाचे स्थान मिळवू शकले. आजही आपणांस नागरजनांपेक्षा ग्रामीण जनात संतांविषयीचा अनुबंध विशेष जाणवतो.

लोकसाहित्य व संत साहित्य यांचा अनुबंध :

संतसाहित्यातून लोकजीवनाच्या संस्कृतीचे अपूर्व प्रतिबिंब दिगून येते. संतांनी लोकजीवनाची बोली व लोकजीवनाची ओवी छिन्नछादी आणि त्यांना बघून असे स्वल्प देऊन मोक्षाचे तत्त्वज्ञान मराठी साहित्यात त्यांनी आपले, जवळीत ही प्रभावर मांडे म्हणतात, "संतांनी लोकजीवनाचे अत्यंत बारकाईने लिखून केले. लोकांढाराची तळमळ असल्यामुळे आपले विचार सामान्य जनांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी ज्या लोकसांस्कृतिक माध्यमांचा लोकजीवनावर प्रभाव होता, त्याच माध्यमांचा त्यांनी वापर केला. लोकांमध्ये प्रचलित असलेल्या आणि लोकमानसावर प्रभाव गात्रवणाऱ्या लोकगीतांचा आणि लौकिक गीतांचा संतांनी अंगीकार केला. ज्या माध्यमातून आपला भक्तीचा रसित लोकपर्यंत पोहोचविला. संतांनी लोकसाहित्यात लेखन केले, तसेच लोकजीवनात प्रचलित असलेल्या लौकिक साहित्यातून विचार प्रकटन केले. त्यामुळे त्यांचा आणि लोकांचा संबंध जवळचा. लोकसांस्कृतिक ज्या संस्था मूढ होत्या, ज्या देवदेवता प्रभावी होत्या, जे कला

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संपादक
डॉ. शांताराम चौधरी
प्रा. दशरथ खेमनर

अनुबोध
प्रकाशन



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प्रकाशक

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अक्षरजुळणी

अ. भारती

मुद्रक

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तलाठी कार्यालयासमोर

धायरी फाटा, वडगाव बु.॥

पुणे ४११ ०४२

मुखपृष्ठ

सौ. मनीषा पवार

किंमत ४०० रुपये



महाराष्ट्र के प्रसिद्ध लोकनाट्य

प्रा. सौ. दिपाली दत्तात्रय तांबे

महाराष्ट्र में सन् १८६० के पश्चात नाटक का आरंभ हुआ, और सन् १९१३ में सिनेमा का आगमन हुआ। मराठी नाटक ने लोकविधाओं से शक्ति अर्जित की। लोकनाट्य में सामूहिकता का योगदान रहता है, इनसे लोकसंस्कृति और लोकचेतना का निर्वहान होता है। जनसामान्य के संप्रेषण का यह सशक्त माध्यम है। लोकनाट्य में लोकरुची का ध्यान रखा जाता है। लोकरुची, स्थानिय रंग, जीवन की विविधता के कारण लोकनाट्य के भिन्न-भिन्न रूप मिलते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में लोकनाट्य के विभिन्न प्रकार मिलते हैं। लोकनाट्य का आधुनिक युग में प्रचलित प्रकार है-तमाशा। रंगमंचीय नाटकों के आगमन के बाद भी तमाशा का प्रभाव आज तक सामान्य जनता पर बना रहा। "विश्वनाथ पांडुरंग दांडेकर ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में मराठी नाटकों के मूल में ललित, तमाशा, गोंधल (गोंधळ) का महत्त्व स्वीकार किया है।"

अ) तमाशा :

महाराष्ट्र की एक प्रमुख लोकनाट्य शैली 'तमाशा' आज भी जीवित है। तमाशा फारसी शब्द है। मराठी में यह शब्द मनोरंजन के अर्थ में प्रचलित है। उर्दू के माध्यम से इसका प्रयोग महाराष्ट्र में होने लगा। महाराष्ट्र के लोकगायक रामजोशी का नाम इसी नाट्य के साथ संबंधित है। मेलों और त्योहारों के अवसर पर जो लोकनाट्य खेला जाता था, उसे पुराने कागज़पत्रों में गम्मत कहा गया है। इस गम्मत का बड़ा आदर किया जाता था और गाँव में पाटील, कुलकर्णी के पास इस गम्मत के लिए काफी रकम अलग रखी जाती थी। कालांतर में गम्मत के बदले तमाशा शब्द प्रचलित हुआ। यह शब्द ज्ञानेश्वर के काल से प्रचलित है। मराठी के विद्वान गणेश रंगनाथ दंडवते के मत से- "तमाशा कन्नड के लोकनाट्य का एक रूप है। क्योंकि कन्नड का एक तमाशा महाराष्ट्र के तमाशा से बहुत मिलता है।"

तमाशा लोकनाट्य की परंपरा १७ वी शताब्दी पूर्व से प्रचलित है। पेशवों के काल में तमाशा ने अपना स्वरूप ग्रहण किया था। उत्तर भारत में मराठों का संपर्क बढ़ता गया, और तमाशा की भी लोकप्रियता बढ़ती गई। रामजोशी, अनंत फंदी, होनाजी बालाजी, सगनभाऊ, प्रभाकर आदि लावणीकार शाहिर कवियों की श्रृंगारी रचनाओं से तमाशा फला-फुला और अमीर-गरीब सभी का प्रिय हो गया। तमाशा प्रस्तुति के लिए उनके अलग-अलग दल या फड़ थे। दगडु साऊ

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***Ocimum* Leaf Extract Mediated Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles and its Antibacterial and Antifungal Activity**

Suresh P. Kamble^{1*}, Ganesh Vikhe², Rajendra B. Gaikar³

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ABSTRACT

The metallic nanoparticles have great attention of Chemists, Physists, Biologists and Engineers who wish to use them for development of new generation nanodevices. In this present study silver nanoparticles were synthesized from aqueous silver nitrate (1mM) through a simple and eco-friendly route using leaf broth of *Ocimum sanctum* as reductant and stabilizer. The aqueous silver ions when exposed to leaf broth were reduced and resulted in the green synthesis of silver nanoparticles ranges from 40-60 nm. The bioreduced silver nanoparticles were characterized by UV-Vis spectrophotometer and Transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Nanoparticles showed antibacterial and antifungal activity.



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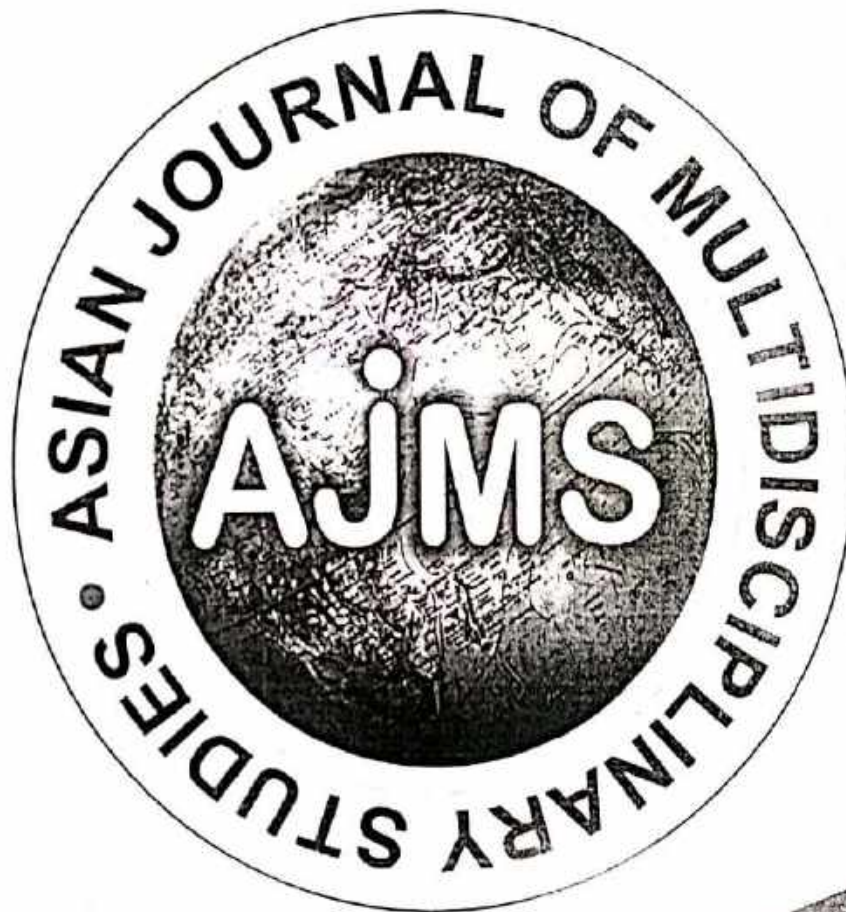
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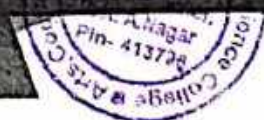
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शेती पिकांवर वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या किटकनाशके व खते यांचा मानवी आरोग्य व उत्पन्न यावर होणारा परिणाम : संदर्भ नाशिक जिल्हा

रोहमाते सारिका १, सय्यदा रुखसाना तब्बसुम² व घेटे आर. बी.³

¹ संशोधक विद्यार्थी, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ औरंगाबाद

² अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, डॉ. रफिक झकेरिया कॉलेज, औरंगाबाद

³ पी.आर.ई.सी.लोणी

गोषवारा : आज जागतिकीकरणामुळे शेती व्यवसायात स्पर्धा वाढलेली आहे. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये आधुनिक शेतीची सवय जडत आहे. पीक संरक्षण विषयक आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानात रोग व किड नियंत्रणास महत्व आहे. त्यासाठी शेती पिकांवर वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या किटकनाशके व खते यांचा वापर जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन मिळावे म्हणून केला जातो. परंतु त्याच्या अतिरिक्त वापरामुळे काही काळानंतरच मानवी आरोग्यावर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. प्रस्तूत शोधनिबंधामध्ये नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील शेती पिकांवर वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या किटकनाशके व खते यांचा होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

सांकेतिक शब्द :- रोग व किड, किटकनाशके, खते, मानवी आरोग्य, उत्पादन वाढ इ.

प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. हा व्यवसाय भारतीय लोकसंख्येपैकी जवळपास ६४% लोकसंख्येला रोजगारीचे साधन पुरवत असून भारताच्या एकूण वार्षिक उत्पन्नापैकी १/३ उत्पन्न या क्षेत्रातून येत आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील नाशिक जिल्ह्याला ऐतिहासिक, समाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी आहे. तसेच कृषी क्षेत्रातही नाशिक जिल्ह्याचे योगदान मोठे आहे. कारण या जिल्ह्यात गंगापूर व दारणा हे दोन महत्त्वाचे धरण असल्यामुळे शेती क्षेत्राचा विकास झाला आहे. यामध्ये खरीप पिकांचे क्षेत्र ६,६५,५०० हेक्टर, तर रब्बीचे पिकांचे क्षेत्र १,६५,००० हेक्टर, वनशेती ३,४०,००० हेक्टर आणि अनुत्पादक क्षेत्र २३,००० हेक्टर या क्षेत्रांचा समावेश आहे. नाशिक जिल्ह्यामध्ये शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये द्राक्षे, कांदा, डाळींब व

भाजीपाला इ. पिके घेतली जातात. नाशिक जिल्ह्याचे हवामान हे द्राक्षे व कांदा विकासपुरक आहे. त्यामुळे तेथे द्राक्षे व कांद्याचे जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन घेतले जाते. म्हणून नाशिकला या पिकांचे आगार समजले जाते.

नाशिक जिल्ह्यात निफाड, दिंडोरी व नाशिक या तालुक्यांमध्ये एकूण जिल्ह्याच्या ९०% द्राक्षांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. तसेच फळे व भाजीपाला यावर येणाऱ्या रोग किडींचे प्रमाणही जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे शेतकरी रोगकिडीचे निर्मुलन होण्यासाठी व जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन वाढीसाठी किटकनाशके व रासायनिक खतांचा वापर करतात. परंतु शेती पिकांवर किटकनाशकांचे जास्तीचे प्रमाण झाले तर त्याचे वाईट परिणामही होवू शकतात. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना खते व किटनाशक फवारणी करतांना त्यांची सविस्तर माहिती असणे गरजेचे आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :

- 1) शेतीत वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या खतांचा व किटकनाशकांचा सविस्तर अभ्यास.
- 2) किटकनाशके वापराचा उत्पादन व उत्पन्न यांचा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- 3) शेती पिकांसाठी कृषी मार्गदर्शनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 4) किटकनाशकांच्या वापरामुळे मानवी आरोग्यावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

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"ACHIEVEMENT OF PHILOSOPHERS AND SOCIAL REFORMERS IN TRANSFORMATION OF INDIAN SOCIETIES IN 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY"



Edited Book by-
Prof. Sudhakar Nile
Prof. Manoj Uttamrao Patil



20/17/2018

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"Achievement of Philosophers and Social Reformers
in Transformation of Indian Societies in
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४५. दलित समाजातील परिवर्तन

प्रा. अनाप एस.ए.

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,

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१९ व २० व्या शतकात भारतात विचारवंत व समाजसुधारकांचा एक वर्ग उदयास आला. २० व्या शतकातील सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळीचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे भारतीय तसेच प्रादेशिक स्तरावर ह्या उद्देशाने प्रेरित झालेल्या अनेक संस्था निघाल्या होत्या. त्यापैकी महादेव गोविंद रानडेनी काही उदाहरण म्हणून १८८७ मध्ये भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक परिषद (Indian National Social Conference) स्थापन केली. १९०३ मध्ये मुंबई सामाजिक सुधारणा संस्था (Bombay Social Reform Association) व महात येने अंजी बेझंट द्वारा हिंदू संस्था (Hindu Association) स्थापन करण्यात आल्या. सप्टेंबर १९३२ मध्ये अखिल भारतीय अस्पृश्यता निवारण समिती स्थापन झाली. त्यानंतर त्याचे नाव हरिजन सेवा संघ असे ठेवण्यात आले. आपल्या अधिकारासाठी चळवळ उभारण्याच्या उद्देशाने स्वतः स्त्रियांनी १९२६ मध्ये अखिल भारतीय महिला परिषद (All India Womens Conference) स्थापन केली. दलिताने लुप्त अखिल भारतीय दलित संस्थेची स्थापना केली. अशा प्रकारच्या संस्था १९ व २० व्या शतकात समाज परिवर्तनासाठी स्थापन करण्यात आल्या. ही समाज सुधारणेची २० शतकातील वैशिष्ट्ये समजली जातात.

या संस्थांचा उद्देश म्हणजे भारतात समाज परिवर्तन घडवून आणणे, समाजातील वाईट प्रथा नष्ट करणे, शिक्षा मागणे, राहिले, ह्यांसारख्या सामाजिक दुष्प्रवृत्तीकडे २० व्या शतकात लक्ष वेधले गेले. पण महत्वाच्या दोन समस्या होत्या आणि त्या म्हणजे श्रियांची व दलितांची अवस्था सुधारणे होय. प्रामुख्याने महात्मा गांधींचे नेतृत्व राष्ट्रीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीला मिळाल्यापासून ह्या समस्या सांकेटिक व अधिक प्राधान्य आले. सामाजिक स्वरूपाबरोबरच राजकीय दृष्टीने दलितांच्या समस्या सोडविणे अप्रक्रमाने आवश्यक होऊन बसले.

१. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे समाज परिवर्तनातील योगदान

आपल्या समाजात अनेक रूढी, परंपरा आहेत. त्यातील अनिष्ट रूढींपैकी अस्पृश्यता ही एक आहे. या अनिष्ट प्रत्येक मानवी मुल्यांचे अवमूल्यन आले आहे. माणूस म्हणून जणू हा नैसर्गिक अधिकार सध्या या रूढीमुळे नाकारला गेला. अस्पृश्य मानवी सभ्यता व मान, संपत्ती यापासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले. त्यामुळे विषमता हाच या समाजाचा पाया झाला. देशातील बहुभावाचे सार्वत्रिक मान नसले आहे. त्यामुळे जाती-जातीमध्ये समाज विभागला गेल्यामुळे समाज एकात्म बनू शकला नाही. एवढे प्रचंड नुकसान अस्पृश्यतेच्या प्रथेमुळे झाले. या प्रथेच्या विरोधात अनेक संघर्ष उभे राहिले. हे संघर्ष विषमताप्रणीत समाजरचनेच्या विरुद्ध व समता हे तत्त्व समाजकारण स्वीकारले जावे यासाठी होतं.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी अस्पृश्यता निवारणासाठी केलेल्या कार्याचा आढावा घेताना त्यांच्या आंदोलनातील विविध टप्प्यांचा विचार करावा लागतो. सर्वण हिंदूकडून दलित वर्गाची जी आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व वौशिक फिल्लवणक झाले तसेच जे शोषण झाले त्याच्या विरोधात आंबेडकरांनी आंदोलन उभारले होते. हिंदू समाजाच्या पुनर्रचनेसंबंधी व कठोर मार्गाचे स्वतंत्र कला. १९२७ ते १९३० या कालखंडात त्यांनी महाडचा सत्याग्रह व काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रह करून अस्पृश्य समाजाला त्यांचे मूलभूत अधिकार परत मिळवून देण्याचे कार्य डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केले.

१. महाडचा सत्याग्रह (१९२७):

अस्पृश्यांच्या हक्कांविषयीच्या कायदानुसार अस्पृश्यांना सार्वजनिक संस्था, पाणवटे, उपहारगृहे, शासकीय कचेऱ्या या कितीतरी मनाकडेपणे वावरण्याचा हक्क प्राप्त झालेला होता. परंतु सर्वणांनी या कायद्याचे पालन करण्यास नकार दिलेला असल्याने अस्पृश्य वर्गाला सत्याग्रहाचा मार्ग स्विकारणे अपरिहार्य ठरले. सार्वजनिक ठिकाणे ही कोणाही एका जातीच्या मालकीची नाहीत असे मत व्यक्त करून बाबासाहेबांनी महाड येथे २० मार्च १९२७ या दिवशी सत्याग्रह पुकारला. व त्यांनी या सत्याग्रहातून अस्पृश्य बांधवांसाठी महाडचा बंदरा तळ्याचे पाणी अस्पृश्य बांधवांसाठी खुले करून दिले. हा त्यांच्या लढ्यातील महत्वाचा विजय मानला जातो.

२. काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रह:

ज्या प्रमाणे सार्वजनिक पाणवट्यावर पाणी भरण्याच्या नैसर्गिक अधिकारावर सर्वणांनी बंदी घातली होती. त्याचप्रमाणे देवदर्शनापासून देखील त्यांना वंचित ठेवण्यात आले होते. अस्पृश्य लोकांना राजकीय स्वातंत्र्यापासून फार दूरच पण सामाजिक स्वातंत्र्यापासून देखील अस्पृश्य बांधवांना वंचित ठेवण्यात आले होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी २ मार्च १९३० रोजी दलित संघाच्या सामाजिक स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी नाशिक येथे काळाराम मंदिराचा सत्याग्रह सुरू केला. आंबेडकरांचा हा लढा सत्तातीत बांधवांच्या विरोधात होता. सर्वण वर्गांनी अमान्य अन्यायी वृत्तन अस्पृश्य बांधवांना मंदिर प्रवेश नाकारला होता. हिंदू समाज अखिलीत अस्पृश्य दलितांवर सामाजिक गुलामागिरी लादलेली होती. यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रह केला. या सत्याग्रहातून १५ ते २० हजार सत्याग्रही आलेले होते. परंतु त्यावेळी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना काळाराम मंदिर प्रवेशास परत आले नाही. सत्याग्रह प्रारंभानंतर भारतीय राज्यघटनेन अस्पृश्यांना समान अधिकार दिलेले आहेत. सार्वजनिक ठिकाणे, देवालय, पाणवटे, उपहारगृहे अशा हक्कांचे मुक्त प्रवेश देण्यात आलेला आहे. याचे श्रेय मोठ्या प्रमाणावर डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी केलेल्या महाड धर्मसांगाराला व नाशिक येथील काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रहाला द्यावे लागेल.

३. आंबेडकरांकरिता दलित चळवळीतील पद्मश्री दादासाहेब गायकवाड यांचे कार्य:

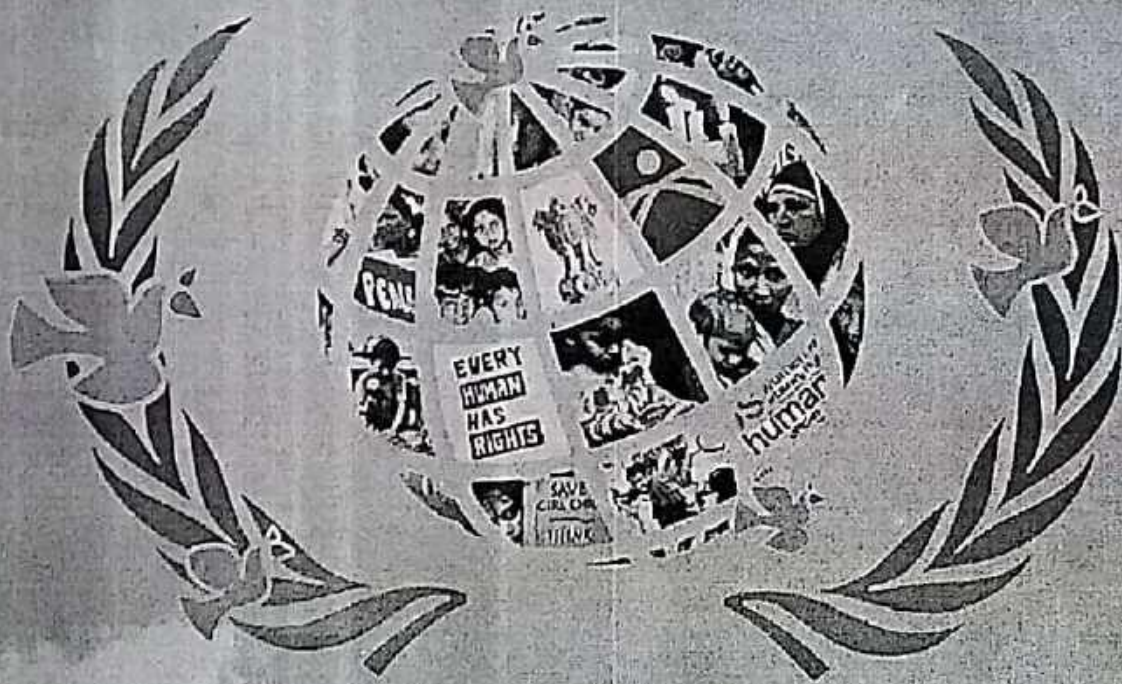
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या महानिर्वाणानंतर त्यांच्या अनुयायांनी त्यांच्या पश्चात दलित समाजाचा गाढापणे नेव्याचे बर्न पद्मश्री दादासाहेब गायकवाड यांचे आहे. दादासाहेब गायकवाडांनी बाबासाहेबांच्या आदर्शांना खांबी लावून मनुपूर्वक साव दिला व लक्ष वेधले. अस्मितापरी सहकार्य केले. दादासाहेब गायकवाडांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व अतिशय उमदे होते. त्यांच्या उर्जेने अस्पृश्य रीतीमुळे त्यांनी उर उडू लागले. त्यांनी आपल्या शासणाने श्रोत्यांना अक्षरशः मंत्रमुग्ध करून त्यांच्या मनाचा अंध धोखा उधळून देण्याची शक्ती दादासाहेब गायकवाडांनी आपल्या हाती. दलितांचे कैचारी म्हणून दादासाहेबांना दलित समाजाने मान्यता दिलेली होती.



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Human Rights in India : Issues and Challenges



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Mr. P. S. Auti
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प्रा. एस.ए.३

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मानवी हक्काची संकल्पना-

संविधानाच्या प्रास्ताविकेत साविधानाची उद्दिष्टे स्पष्ट करताना " सर्व नागरिक सामाजिक,आर्थिक आणि राजकीय न्याय मिळवून देणे" असे एक विधान आढळते. विधानातील त्या व्यापक आणि महत्वाच्या उद्दिष्टाला मूर्त स्वरूप देण्याचा प्रयत्न विभाग आणि ४ मधून म्हणजेच मूलभूत हक्क आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्वे या भागामधून साविधानका केला आहे. स्वतंत्र लढ्यातूनच लोकमान्य झालेल्या समता,स्वातंत्र्य,बंधुभाव व सामाजिक न वगैरे मुल्यांचा अंतर्भाव संविधानाच्या या दोन भागात केला आहे.

हक्क आणि कर्तव्ये यांची सांगड घालणारा विचार म्हणून मानवी हक्क हा विचार महत्वाचा आहे. जगात सगळीकडे मान्यता मिळाली आहे आणि जगभरात 10 डिसेंबर 1948 सा जगाने मानवी हक्क संकल्पना स्वीकारली. सामान्य माणसाची विचारप्रक्रिया बदलून कर्त आणि हक्क याचा एकत्रित विचार आपल्या समाजात रुजवण्याची ताकद मानवी हक्क विचारात आहे. त्यामुळे आपण तो स्वीकारला पाहिजे. आपल्या आधुनिक विचारसरणी आणि जीवनशैलीचा नवीन नियम म्हणून मानवी हक्क संकल्पना असली पाहिजे असे ठरवले पाहिजे मानवी हक्क या संकल्पनेमध्ये 'हक्क' शब्द असला तरी ती संकल्पना केवळ हक्कांविषयी नाही तर हक्क आणि कर्तव्ये यांची एकत्रित जाणीव आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीचे किं समूहाचे हक्क असतात तेव्हा दुसऱ्या समूहाची त्या समूहाप्रती कर्तव्ये असतात. भारती संविधानात मूलभूत हक्क सांगताना त्या हक्कांच्या संरक्षणाची जबाबदारी सरकारवर आहे म्हणजेच सरकारच्या कर्तव्याचा तो भाग आहे. आपल्याला मुक्तपणे अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य आणि असे म्हणत असताना दुसऱ्याचे तोंड दाबण्याचा अधिकार आपल्याला नाही. त्यामुळे हक्क आणि कर्तव्ये यांची सांगड घालणारा विचार म्हणून मानवी हक्क हा विचार खूप महत्वाचा आहे. या विचाराला जगभरात सर्वत्र मान्यता मिळाली आहे. 10 डिसेंबर 1948 रोजी जगात मानवी हक्क ही संकल्पना स्वीकारली. तेव्हा मानवी हक्काचे वैश्विक घोषणापत्र (युनिव्हर्सल डिक्लेरेशन ऑफ ह्युमन राईट्स) स्वीकारले. त्यानंतर मानवी हक्कांना पोषक असे वातावरण देशात तयार करणे ही जगातील सर्व देशांची जबाबदारी बनली. त्यांच्या कर्तव्याचा भाग

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Problems and Prospects of Co-operative Sector

ISSN : 0976-9056

Dr. A. R. Gholap
Dr. J. R. Bhor



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Performance Evaluation of Women Co-Operative Societies in Rural Area

Miss Shraddha Vilas Shinde

M.A.Bed,(Economics)

M.phil.Student

Abstract: The challenge of disenfranchisement of women by the formal financial system due largely to the undue disadvantages brought on them by socio-cultural and economic institutions in India is symptomatic of deep rooted structural inequalities. Given such limitations, rural women organize themselves to form cooperatives which are peculiar to their own needs. This study was aimed at evaluating the performance of women co-operative societies based on key indicators- amount of credit disbursed, amount of savings generated and number of clients reached. The study also examined the mode of operation and sustainability of these informal institutions. The data used in this study was collected by means of questionnaire and focus group discussions. A total of 36 randomly selected women co-operatives across the three major agricultural zones in the study area formed the sampled population. The results revealed that factors such as the experience of managers, volume of credit from donor agencies and amount of savings mobilized from members exert a positive influence on the amount of credit disbursed and the number of clients reached while the level of formal education was observed to have no effect on the operations of the co-operatives. The outcome of the focus group discussions revealed that the co-operatives are formed based on the philosophy of mutual interest, self-help through cooperation, and mutual benefit. Based on the findings, the study recommends that a broad-based partnership in which government agencies joins with NGOs and the cooperatives in providing micro-credit and other financial services especially for women be pursued.

Introduction: Majority of women in developing economies do not have access to education, and many of those who do accessed lower levels of education. In spite of this challenge, [1] women account for over half of the food produced in developing countries, and consists of one fourth of the industrial labor force in addition to children up keep and other household chores. The low literacy levels have hampered women's ability to access information on support services that could improve their businesses, enable them earn reasonable income and accumulate enough capital especially from formal institutions. [2] that about 65 percent of India's active population, most of them women, has been excluded from the activities of formal financial institutions. Given such limitations, majority of these women are forced into the informal economy - they form cooperative institutions (savings and credit institutions). In line with the [3] definition of co-operative as an autonomous association of persons unified voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled enterprise, such institutions serve to address the disadvantaged position this women have found themselves by mobilizing savings from members, donor agencies, NGOs and development agencies to develop members' businesses [4]. The cooperative therefore serve as alternative for women who have traditionally been disenfranchised by the formal financial system due largely to the undue disadvantages brought on them by socio-cultural and economic institutions in India [5]. Rural informal



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Problems and Opportunity before Urban Co-operative Banks in India

Dr. Gholap Adinath R.

Head, Department of Commerce, A.C.S. & C.S. College, Ashvi Kd..

Introduction

Co-operative bank, in a nutshell, provides financial assistance to the people with small means to protect them from the debt trap of the moneylenders. It is a part of vast and powerful structure of co-operative institutions which are engaged in tasks of servicing and banking in India. A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Co-operative banks are often created by persons belonging to the same local or professional community or sharing a common interest. These banks generally provide their members with a wide range of banking and financial services (loans, deposits, banking accounts...). Co-operative banks differ from stockholder banks by their organization, their goals, their Values and their governance.

Urban Co-operative Banks

An urban co-operative Bank is defined as one which is organized for accepting deposits from the public, which is usually repayable by cheques which carry on normal banking business. Urban Banks are those credit societies which undertake all kinds of banking business including the acceptance of all types of deposits and the provisions of banking facilities for their clientele, such as making advances on personal surety, issue of drafts, discounting Hundis collection of Bills etc.

History of Co-operative Banking in India

The history of the cooperative banks goes back to the year 1904. In 1904, the cooperative credit society act was enacted to encourage cooperative movement in India. The first phase of cooperative banks development was the formation and regulation of cooperative society. The on situational reform which leads to the passing of the Government of India Act in 1919 transferred the subject of cooperation from government



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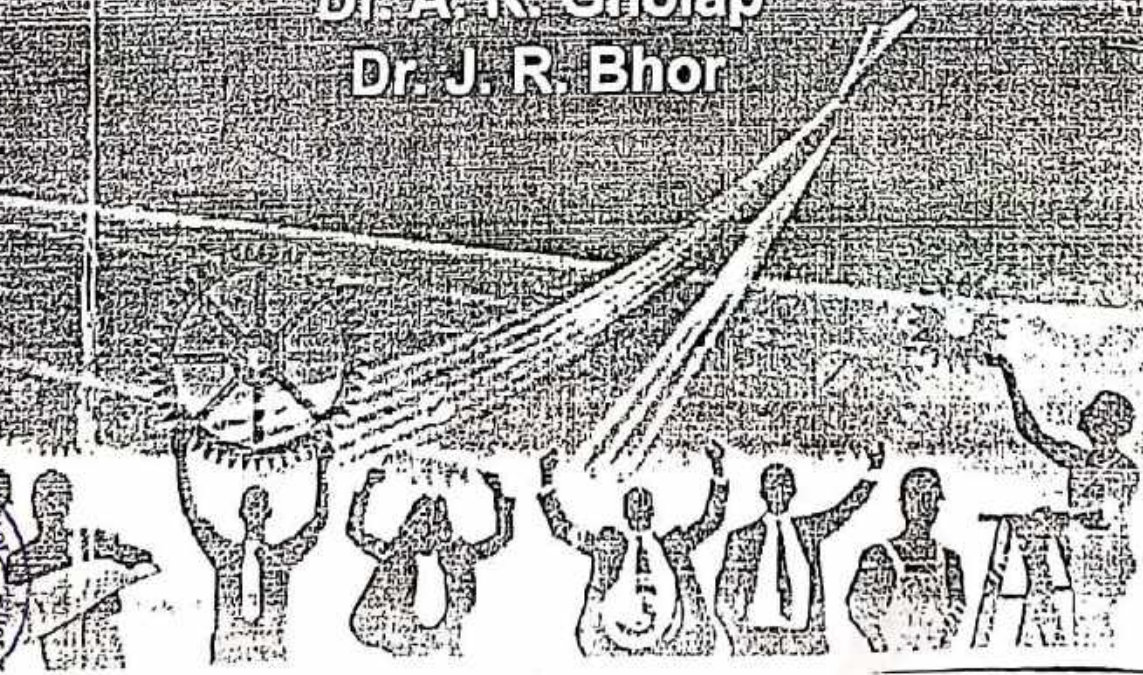
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Problems and Prospects of Co-operative Sector

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Dr. A. R. Gholap

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Institutional Credit Shrunk, Indebtedness and Farmers Suicides in India: An Exploratory Study

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I. Introduction

The evolution of the institutional credit to agriculture could be broadly classified into four distinct phases i.e. 1904-1969 the predominance of co-operatives and setting up of RBI, 1969-1975 nationalization of commercial banks and setting up of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 1975-1990 setting up of NABARD and from 1991 onwards the period of financial sector reforms. The RBI is perhaps the first central bank in the world to have taken interest in the matters related to agriculture and agricultural credit, and it continuously doing (Ramesh Golait-2007).

The demand for agricultural credit arises due to; i) the lack of simultaneity between the realization of income and act of expenditure, ii) lumpiness of investment in fixed capital formation and iii) increase in capital investment in agriculture due to technological innovations and liberalized market. Policy makers in India have long recognized the need to provide short and long term institutional credit to agriculture at reasonable rates for meeting farmers needs. This was in recognition primarily as the moneylenders and other non-institutional sources charged higher rates of interest to farmers who often had to mortgage, and sometimes, sell their lands to clear their debt.

II. Conceptual Framework

Commercialization of agriculture coupled with increasing requirement of credit have put a lot of onus on various agricultural financial institutions to play pivotal role in meeting the increasing capital needs of the farmers and ensuring timely supply of various besides providing other service facilities. The diversification of agriculture over the years has further accentuated the need for the rapid development of rural infrastructure the larger flow of credit to farming community. In the agriculture set up, borrowing is a necessary. It is neither objectionable nor is the sign of weakness. It is the failure of the institutional set up in supplying credit commensurate with demand that is mainly responsible for the crisis and its manifestation in the form of farmers suicides (Gill & Singh-2006). The causes of the farmers



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Effect of oxidizing agent on the properties of polyaniline thin films

Sagar Gore, Ashwini B. Rohom, Priyanka U. Londhe, and Nandu B. Chaure

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Effect of Oxidizing Agent on the Properties of Polyaniline Thin Films

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Abstract. Conducting polymers have been widely investigated because of their fascinating electrical and optical properties. In the present work, the oxidation of aniline was carried out in acidic aqueous media using chemical bath deposition method. Aniline, hydrochloric acid and ammonium dichromate (ADC) are used as aniline oligomers, dopant acid and oxidizing agent, respectively. Effect of oxidizing agent concentration on various properties of polyaniline thin films were studied extensively with the aid of Raman spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy, PL spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy and current-voltage measurements. UV, PL and Raman studies reveals that the higher concentration of ADC leads to the formation of emeraldine base form of PANI and at lower concentration supports the growth of conducting emeraldine salt. SEM micrographs confirm the compact and uniform growth of PANI. PANI films grown at lower concentration of ADC shows higher conductivity.

Keywords: Polyaniline, Chemical bath deposition, Emeraldine salt, Raman spectra, etc.
PACS: 32.30.JC, 33.20.FB, 61.05.CC, 68.37.HK, 68.55.AM

INTRODUCTION

Polyaniline (PANI) is nowadays the most studied conducting polymer exhibiting unique electrical and optical properties, good redox reversibility and high environmental stability. Research on the synthesis and characterization of PANI has attracted great attention for last two decades due to their wide range of promising applications [1, 2]. PANI has three different allowed oxidation states characterized by the ratio of imine to amine nitrogens. The emeraldine form is associated with partially oxidized or reduced state. They are distinguished by four different colors Leucoemeraldine- white/clear and colorless, Emeraldine salt- green, Emeraldine base- blue, Pernigraniline- blue/violet. Polyaniline is generally synthesized by chemical or electrochemical method [3]. However, the electrochemical method generates a low soluble polyaniline which is difficult to process and has restricted applications. Chemical bath deposition yields stable, adherent, uniform and compact films with good reproducibility. The major advantage of CBD is that it requires only solution containers and substrate mounting devices [3].

In this work, synthesis of PANI layer is carried out by simple chemical bath deposition and the effect of oxidizing on structural, optical, morphological and electrical properties are studied.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Aniline ($C_6H_5NH_2$), hydrochloric acid (HCl) and ammonium dichromate (ADC, $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$) are used as aniline oligomers, dopant acid and oxidizing agent, respectively. Double distilled water (DDW) is used as solvent. Initially, 0.05 M aniline and 0.5 M HCl was dissolved in 30 ml double distilled water at room temperature and stirred continuously until it turns to clear solution. The concentration of ADC was varied from 10 mM to 30 mM. Color of the solution changes from pale yellow to green/blue depending upon the concentration of ADC. After 30 minutes, uniform and adherent PANI films were obtained and rinsed in DDW water to remove loosely bound particles.

The samples were characterized by means of Raman spectra, with Invia Renishaw Raman Microscope coupled with Philips CCD camera with 785 nm excitation laser to study the structural properties. Optical absorption measurements were carried by JASCO UV-Vis-NIR spectrophotometer. Photoluminescence were recorded using Perkin Elmer LS-55 spectrophotometer. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were recorded using a JEOL JSM-6360A microscope with operating voltage 20 kV. The electrical conductivity of PANI was measured by a standard two probe method at room temperature using Biologic potentiostat SP-300 model.



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ROLE OF INDIAN BANKS IN INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE



Banking

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*Problems of Banking Sector in India***Dr. Adinath R. Gholap**Head, Dpt. of Commerce,
Arts, Comm., Sci. & Computer
Sci. College Ashvi Kd.Miss. Mangal B. Jagtap
Assi. Prof., Dpt. of Economics,
C. D. Jain College of Commerce
Shrirampur**Introduction**

Indian economic environment is witnessing path breaking reform measures. The financial sector, of which the banking industry is the largest player, has also be undergoing a metamorphic change. Today the banking industry is stronger and capable withstanding the pressures of competition. While internationally accepted prudent norms have been adopted, with higher disclosures and transparency, Indian banking industry is gradually moving towards adopting the best practices in accounting, corporate governance and risk management. Interest rates have been deregulated, while the rigour of directed lending is being progressively reduced.

Today, we are having a fairly well developed banking system with different classes of banks – public sector banks, foreign banks, private sector banks – both old and new generation, regional rural banks and co-operative banks with the Reserve Bank of India as the fountain Head of the system. In the banking field, there has been an unprecedented growth and diversification of banking industry has been so stupendous that it has no parallel in the annals of banking anywhere in the world.

Objectives of the study –

The study covers the following objectives

1. To know the Banking situation
2. To know the Problems of Banking Sector in India.



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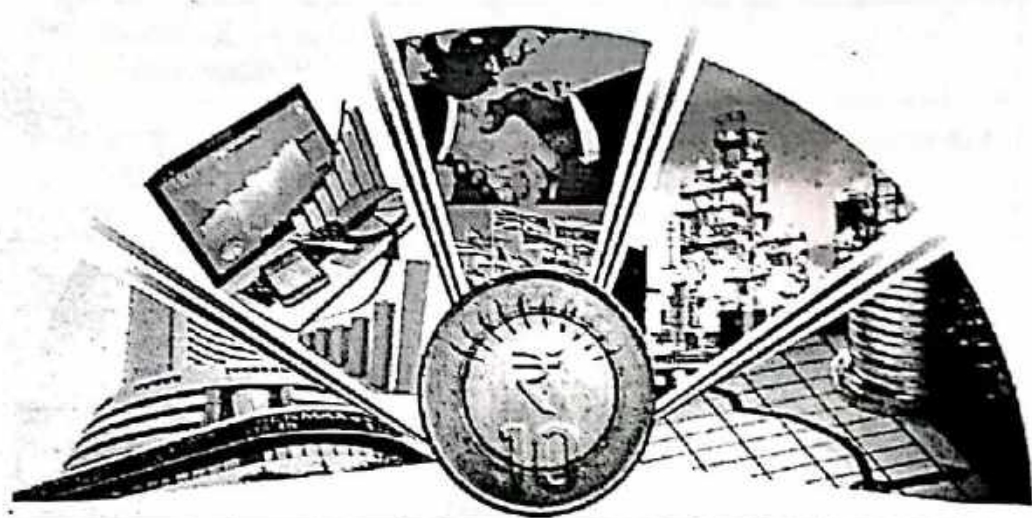
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Cashless Economy of India: Prospects and Challenges

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ABSTRACT: As of now, Cashless Economy has only academic importance in India. India is an incredibly cash-centric economy. For the development of nation, the electronic transactions should be more secure, more convenient and affordable. The leading advantage of building cashless economy is cost saving and reduction of black money. For cashless economy there are various options like Net banking, Debit/Credit Cards, e-wallet, UPI, Aadhar, USSD etc. Moving towards cashless economy needs financial inclusion of all, necessary infrastructure, assurance of security, convenience & affordability.

Key-words: Cashless, Economy, e-Commerce, digital transactions

Introduction:

The economic domain is a social domain of human practices and transactions. It does not stand alone. So, economy is the state of a country or region in terms of the production, distribution, or trade and consumption of goods and services by different economic agents (economic agents can be individuals, businesses, organizations, or governments) and the supply of money. Economic transactions occur when two parties agree to the value or price of the transacted good or service, commonly expressed in a certain currency, but monetary transactions are only a small part of the economic domain. In the economic domain goods and services are produced and exchanged according to demand and supply between participants (economic agents) by barter or a medium of exchange with a credit or debit value accepted within the network, such as a unit of physical currency (Bank-notes, coins etc.) & digital currency.

For the development of national economy currency exchange system should be secure, convenient, and affordable. In this regard, developed countries of the world, to a large extent, are moving away from physical instruments toward electronic ones (Humphrey, D. B. 2004). The implementation of electronic commerce based on e-cash as the main engine driving global economic activity will determine the future shape of society (John, 1997).

For centuries, coins, notes and cheques were the only options to make purchases and to transfer money between people and organizations. The second half of the last century witnessed the introduction of plastic cards, Electronic Fund Transfer, Internet banking, and pre-paid payment cards all aimed at making payment more efficient. With advances in information technology a number of new payment solutions have emerged, including premium SMS payments, mobile-banking, M-PESA, Paytm, UPI, e-wallet, Bitcoin, etc. Many of these innovations offer advantages in terms of costs, security, and convenience. They also pose a number of challenges and risks related to, at least, technical standards, data security, legal issues and consumer behavior. Overall, these innovations are changing people's perception and experience of money and paying. Not only new payment solutions attract a lot of attention in media and press, but they also trigger a debate regarding the cashless economy. Throughout history there has been much speculation about a cashless economy. Worldwide there is tremendous interest among policy makers, academicians and commercial enterprises to explore the possibility of moving towards a cashless economy. However, cash still continues to remain the predominant form of transaction. With a cashless economy in the near future there are many benefits, as well, as many challenges and need to be explored.

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हिंदी साहित्य में दलित चेतना

- संपादक -

प्रा. डॉ. जिभाऊ शा. मोरे



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५१ डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम के काव्य में दलित चेतना

शोधछात्र - श्रीमती. तांबे दिपाली दत्तात्रय
सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विश्वविद्यालय, पुणे

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था धर्म प्रधान है। यही समाज व्यवस्था धर्म, वर्ण, अस्पृशता, जातियता, भेदाभेद आदि के शिकंजे में अटकी है। भारत की इस कर्मभूमि पर अनेक संत, भक्त, महंत, सुधारक, सेवक, क्रांतीकारक हो गये, जिन्होंने समाज परिवर्तन, समाज कल्याण और समाज सुधार के लिए कार्य किया। इससे सामाजिक चेतना का कार्य शुरू हुआ, जिसने साहित्य को बल प्रदान किया। साहित्यकारों ने समय-समय पर जातियता का डटकर विरोध किया। प्रेमचंद के विचार एवं कार्य से आधुनिक साहित्य प्रभावित रहा। प्रेमचंद ने अपने साहित्य के द्वारा समाज के दलित और शोषित वर्ग का चित्रण किया। जिसके कारण साहित्य में दलित साहित्य का आगमन हुआ। भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था का एक अंग दलित रहा है। 'दलित' यह शब्द 'दल' धातु से बना है, जिसका अर्थ मसला हुआ, रौंदा हुआ, कुचला हुआ, जिससे उपेक्षित रखा गया। अनुसूचित जाति, जमात, शुद्र, अस्पृश्य, आदिवासी, भटकनेवाली जमात आदि को भी दलित माना गया है। आज साहित्य जगत् में दलित साहित्य पर काफी विचार विमर्श हो रहे हैं। डॉ. रघूवीर सिंह लिखते हैं— "दलित साहित्य वह साहित्य है, जो लावा है। उन ज्वालामुखियों का जो हजारों बरस से सुस्त थे और आज भयंकर लावा के रूप में उस व्यवस्था को तहस-नहस, चौपट करने पर उतर आया है।" डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम सत्यप्रेमी ने इसे नकार का साहित्य कहा है। मानवता की रक्षा करते हुए शोषितों की व्यथा को वाणी देनेवाला यह साहित्य विद्रोह की मशाल लेकर क्रांति का आवहान करता हुआ दलितों में चेतना जगाता है। यह साहित्य धर्म, जाति, भाषा, वर्ण, वर्ण, प्रांत और उच्च-निचता को नकारकर इन्सान को इन्सान बनाने का कार्य करता है। दलित साहित्य के प्रेरणा स्रोत डॉ. बाबासाहब आंबेडकर रहे हैं। आज दलितों में चेतना जागृत हो रही है। स्वानुभूति को अभिव्यक्ति देनेवाला यह साहित्य हिंदी की अनेक विधाओं में व्यक्त हुआ है। जिसमें हिंदी कविता का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। हिंदी दलित कविता में दलित जीवन का बहुआयामी चित्रण हुआ है। डॉ. सुनिता साखरे के अनुसार "कविता मनुष्य की संवेदनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करने का सबसे पुराना माध्यम रही है। हिंदी दलित कविता इसका अपवाद नहीं है। हिंदी दलित कविता की परंपरा रैदास और कबीर से होती हुई हिराडोम और अछूतानंद तक आयी है।"

डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम का व्यक्तित्व :- हिंदी साहित्य में एक नया सामाजिक परिवर्तन करनेवाले और मनुष्य को केंद्र मानकर साहित्य निर्माण करनेवाले हिंदी दलित साहित्यिक डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम का जन्म 5 जुलाई 1958 को उत्तर



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संपादक

डॉ. राजेंद्र वडमारे

डॉ. गंगाराम वडितके

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डॉ. गंगाराम वडितके

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महेश प्रिटींग प्रेस, बाभळेश्वर

ता. राहाता, जि. अहमदनगर - ४१३ ७३७

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डॉ. राजेंद्र वडमारे

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सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.



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प्रास्ताविक

भारतात लोकगीतांची परंपरा अतिप्राचीन प्रचलित आहे. जेव्हा समाज अस्तित्वात आला. जेव्हा समाज अस्तित्वात आला त्याचे सामूहिक जीवन सुरु झाले. तेव्हापासून लोकगीतांची परंपरा अखंडपणे सुरुच असावी. लोकगीतांची ही परंपरा मौखिक आहे ही लोकगीत म्हणजे जिवंत लोकवाणी, मानवी जीवनाच्या विविध अंगावर मोजकेपण मार्मिक भाष्य करण्यात कुशल असलेली, एकाचवेळी वाड्मयानंद देणारी व सत्तादर्शन घडवणारी लोकगीते ही लोकसाहित्याचा आत्माच होय.

लोकगीते काव्याच्या दृष्टीने जेवढी सरस तेवढीच मानवी जीवनाची संस्कृतीसंरक्षक म्हणूनही महत्त्वाची आहेत. यामुळेच लोकगीतांना ग्रामीण संस्कृतीच्या आदर्श जीवनातील सत्यतेचे वेद म्हणून गौरविण्यात येते. लोकसाहित्याची जी अनेक अंगे, उपांगे आहेत त्यात लोकगीते ही एक विशेष भरदार अंग आहे. लोकगीतांचे तेजाची अंग म्हणजे ग्रामीणांच्या जीवनसंस्कृती व रितिऱ्थिजांचे जिवंत चित्र उमटविणारा अगदी स्वच्छ आरसाच होय.

लोकगीतांची निर्मिती

लोकगीत म्हणजे सामुदायिक भावनाचा अविष्कार होय. त्यामुळे या साहित्य प्रकारात कर्तेपणाचा वास कधीही येत नाही. कारण सामान्य लोकांच्याकडून मानाच्या बेभान अवस्थेमध्ये या लोकगीतांचा जन्म होतो. लोकगीतांच्या निर्मितीच्या संदर्भात श्री. ना.श. शेंडे म्हणतात, 'लोकगीते तर लोकसाहित्याचा आत्मा आहे. ही आत्मपिंडातून स्त्रवणारे विविध भावनिर्झर आणि त्यांची लकाकी मनुष्यमात्राच्या जीवनप्रणालीचे व प्रकृती आणि प्रवृत्तीचे प्रभावी द्योतक ठरतात. शून्यातून ध्यनी निर्माण झाला. त्यातून अक्षरे निनादली, अक्षरांनी शब्द बनला आणि शब्दांनी आकार घेऊन एक वेगळे रूप प्रकट केले. त्यातच 'मनुष्य', मानव व्यक्त झाला आणि त्याने आपल्या सहजस्फूर्त भावनांद्वारे शून्याचा अविष्कार घडविला. त्या अविष्कारात लोकगीताचा जन्म झाला तो संगीतबद्ध झाला त्याने वातावरण चैतन्यमय केले. 'अशी या लोकगीतांची निर्मिती स्वभाविक आहे.

मराठी लोकगीते ही ओवी, पदे, आख्यान, गदय सदृश्य तोकडी रचना अशा स्वरूपात आढळतात. अगदी पहिल्या प्रथम लक्षात येणारा लोकगीतांचा गुणविशेष म्हणजे सहजता सहजतेमुळेच त्यांना रम्यता प्राप्त होते. मानवी मनाच्या सहजप्रेरणा व भावना खळखळत्या झऱ्या प्रमाणे त्यातून प्रकट होताना दिसतात. लोकगीते ही उगीच निर्माण होत नाहीत तर त्यांच्यामागे काही प्रेरणा असतात. त्यापैकी अद्भूततेचे आकर्षण ही प्रेरणा होय. अशिक्षित व सांगड्या अशा समाजात ज्ञानविज्ञानाचा प्रवेश झालेला नसतो. त्यामुळे त्या समाजात तर्क आणि बुद्धी यांच्या आधारे विचार करण्याची सवयच निर्माण झालेली नसते. अशावेळी तो समाज मनाने अद्भूताच्या जगात वावरत असतो. देव, दैत्य, यक्ष, गर्भव, अप्सरा, पन्या, नाग इत्यादी अतिमानवी योनी हे त्यांचे मनाने संचार करण्याचे विश्व असते. त्यातून नग कित्येक लोकगीतांचा जन्म होतो. कित्येक पौराणिक कथाही अशा अद्भूततेच्या रंगात बुडून लोकगीतांच्या रूपाने पुढे आलेल्या दिसून येतात.

लोकगीतांचे स्वरूप

लोकगीतांचे स्वरूप, त्यांची लक्षणे आणि विशेष या विषयी लोकसाहित्याच्या, आभ्यासकांनी आपले मत व्यक्त केले आहे. लोकगीतांचे स्वरूप आपल्याला त्यांच्या वैशिष्ट्यांसह लक्षात येते. लोकसाहित्याचे आभ्यासक व

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डॉ. श्यामाजी सावंतकर आर्य समाज शिक्षापीठ, औरंगाबाद
ए. बी. ए. विद्यापीठ, आर्य समाज, केजापुर संजाली,
कला संशोधन महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद आणि
विद्यापीठ (गिरगाव) आर्य समाज शिक्षण



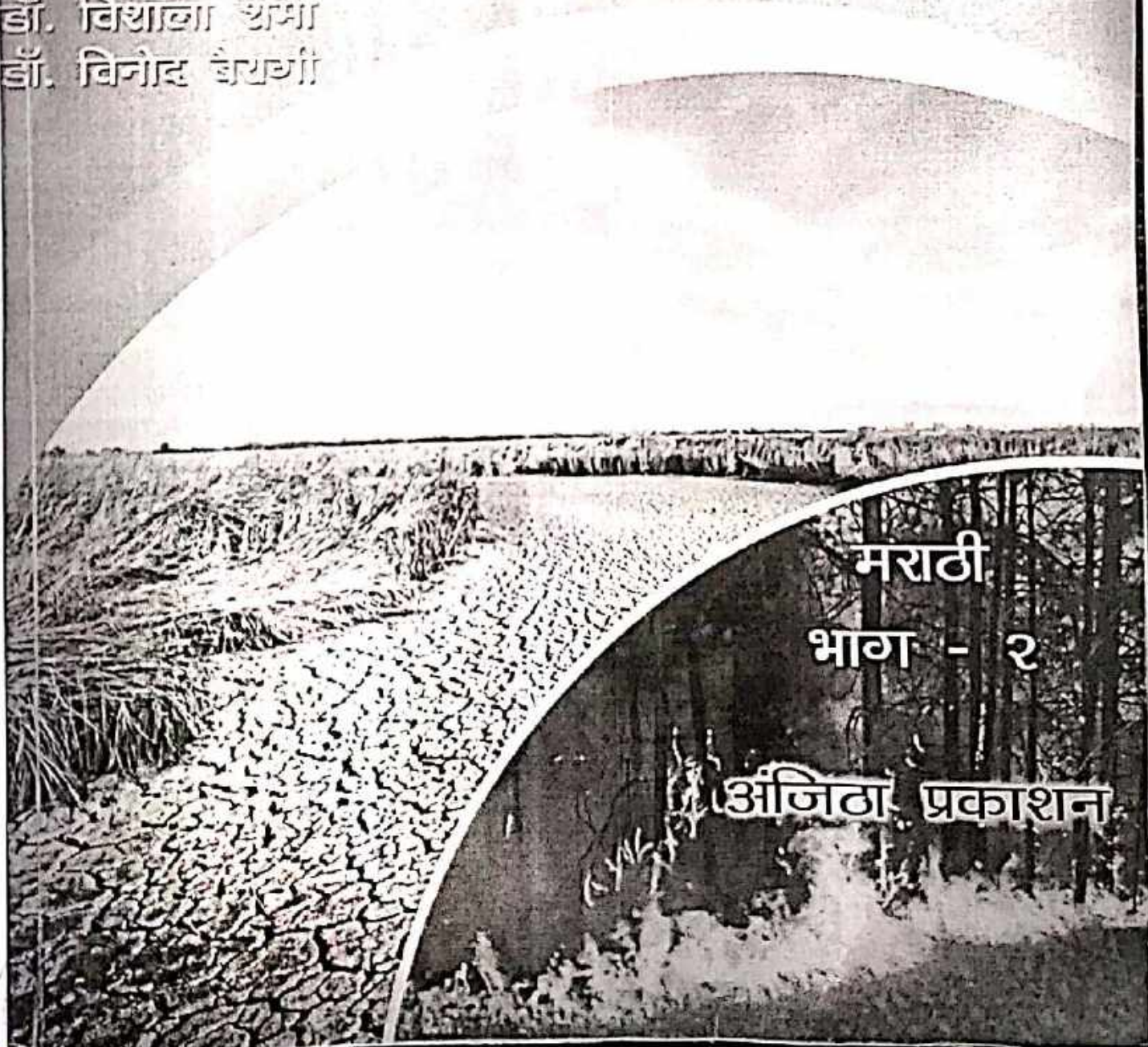
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आर्य समाज शिक्षण संस्था, आर्य समाज

विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद येथील

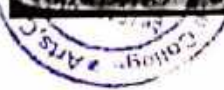
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डॉ. विनोद बेथगी



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संत वाडः मयातील पर्यावरण विषयक विचार

डॉ. मोलम सुवर्णा थारकर

मराठी विभागाध्यक्ष, कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान व संस्थांक शाखा, पावनी महाविद्यालय, आश्वी कु. ता. संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर

1) प्रास्ताविक

पर्यावरण ही संज्ञा Environment या इंग्रजी संज्ञेला पर्यायिक म्हणून वापरली जाते. Environment या संज्ञेचा अर्थ सभोवतालचे स्थिती / घटक नसता हेतो. मराठी शब्द पर्यावरण म्हणजे (परि व वावरण) सभोवतालची स्थिती होय. पर्यावरण म्हणजे सजीवसभोवतालची स्थिती पर्यावरण ही अत्यंत संकीर्ण आहे व या संज्ञेच्या निरीक्षणच्या ज्ञानशाखेत निरनिराळ्या व्याख्या केलेल्या जातात. परंतु "मानवा सभोवतालची परिस्थिती म्हणजे पर्यावरण अशी सर्वसाधारण व्याख्या केली जाते. पृथ्वीवरील कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील मानव तसेच सजीव ज्या परिसराला सहतात त्या परिसराला सर्व घटक समूह मिळून तयार झालेल्या परिस्थितीतील "पर्यावरण" असे म्हटले जाते.

पृथ्वीवरील प्रत्येक सजीव हा जैव व अजैव घटकांमध्ये राहत असतो. अशा घटकातील क्रिया-प्रक्रिया त्यांच्या परस्परांवरील प्रभाव वॉच एकूण स्थितीत "पर्यावरण" असे म्हणता येईल. पर्यावरण हे प्राकृतिक व जैविक घटकांमधे असते. आणि त्याचा मानवासह सर्व सजीवांच्या जीवनावर व त्यांच्या वर्तनावर परिणाम होतो. पर्यावरण ही संकल्पना केवळ प्राकृतिक आणि जैव घटकांपुरती मर्यादित नसून त्यामध्ये मानवाच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, वैयक्तिक कार्यांचा व त्या कार्यांच्या परिणामांना समावेश होतो कारण या सर्वांचा जैव व अजैव घटकांवर परिणाम होतो.

12 व्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात वारकरी पंथाची स्थापना संत ज्ञानेश्वर यांनी केली. तत्कालीन समाजात अंधश्रद्धा, धर्मकांड, कर्मकांड व समाज गुंथपटून पडला होता. अशा समाजाला सारा अर्थ धर्म कोणता हे कळत नव्हते. त्यामुळे सामाजिक परिवर्तन करण्याच्या उद्देशाने संत ज्ञानेश्वरंनी हा पंथ स्थापन केला. पंथात "भक्तीतून मोक्ष" हा परमेश्वरपर्यंत पोहचण्याचा सोपा मार्ग सांगितला. त्यातून अध्यात्मिक लोकांही अठरापगड जातीतील समाज एकत्र येऊन त्यांनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, नैतिक, सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रीय मूल्ये जोपासून सामाजिक परिवर्तन केले व पर्यावरण संरक्षण जोपासले.

प्राचीन काळापासून महाराष्ट्रात वारकरी संप्रदायाने मध्ययुगात वैष्णवभक्तीचा प्रचंड प्रभाव निर्माण केला. या काळामध्ये महाराष्ट्रात संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम, संत रामदास व समकालीन अनेक संत होऊन गेले. वारकरी संप्रदाय आणि साहित्य यामध्ये भगवद्गीता, भागवत आणि कृष्णभक्ती, पांडुरंग भक्ती यांनाच महत्व दिलेले आहे. या काळात वारकरी संप्रदाय अधिक लोकप्रिय झाला.

2) संत वाडः मयातील पर्यावरणविषयक विचार

वारकरी संप्रदायाचा परामर्श संत बहिणाबाईंनी केवळ एका अंगगात नेमकेपणाने घेतला आहे. त्या म्हणतात,

संत कृष्ण झाली। इमारत फळ्य आली।।
 ज्ञानदेवे रचिला प्राया। उभारिले देवालय।।
 नामा तथाचा किंकर। तेणे रचिले ते आवार।।
 जनार्दन एकनाथ। खांब दिधला भागवत।।
 तुका झालामे कळस। भजन करा सावकार।।
 बहिणी म्हणे फडकती ध्वजा। निरुपणा केले वोजा।।

ज्ञानदेव व नामदेव या दोघांच्या प्रभावामुळे भक्तिगणांचा प्रवाह महाराष्ट्रात अठरापगड जातीमध्ये पोहोचला व एक प्रकारची अध्यात्मिक लोकसाहित्य निर्माण झाले. एकूणच वारकरी संप्रदाय हा सर्वसंग्राहक आहे. त्याने संकुचित संप्रदायिकता बाळगली नाही, प्रतीकांचा आग्रह धरला नाही.

जागतिक पर्यावरण : समस्या, आव्हाने आणि उपाय



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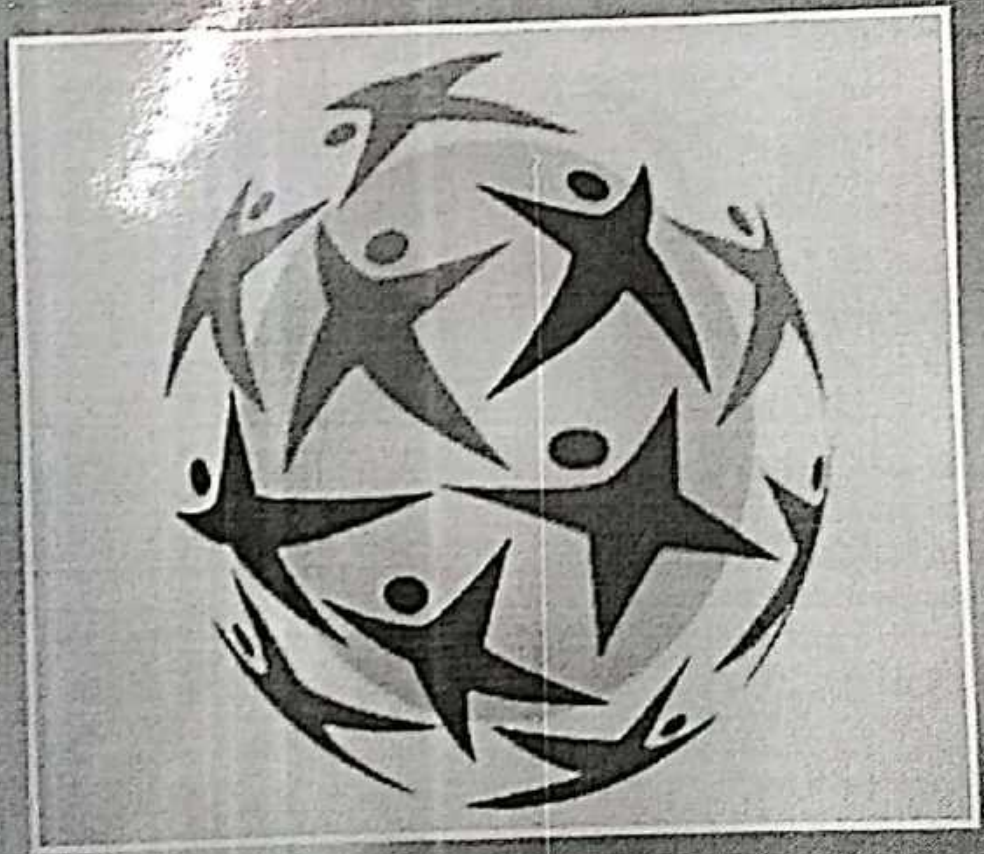
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On

MORAL PHILOSOPHY

IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN VALUES IN MODERN SOCIETY



Editor

Prof. Aman Bagade
Head, Dept. Of Philosophy

New Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ahmednagar



Editorial:

The editors and editorial board with great pleasure to place before the readers of the National Conference on "Moral Philosophy: Importance Of Human Values In Modern Society"

The papers presented by the participants have made the proceedings of the seminar book enrich with the knowledge resources. The timely publication of seminar book was the collective efforts of our editors, editorial board and the technical staff. The seminar has focus goal to promote all round development of the students. We thank all the authors for their contribution and expect continued contribution in future from everyone.

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मानवी जीवन व प्रतिबंधक सामाजिक मूल्ये

डॉ. घोलप सुवर्णा भास्कर

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान व संगणक महाविद्यालय,

आषी खु, ता. संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर

प्रस्तावना :

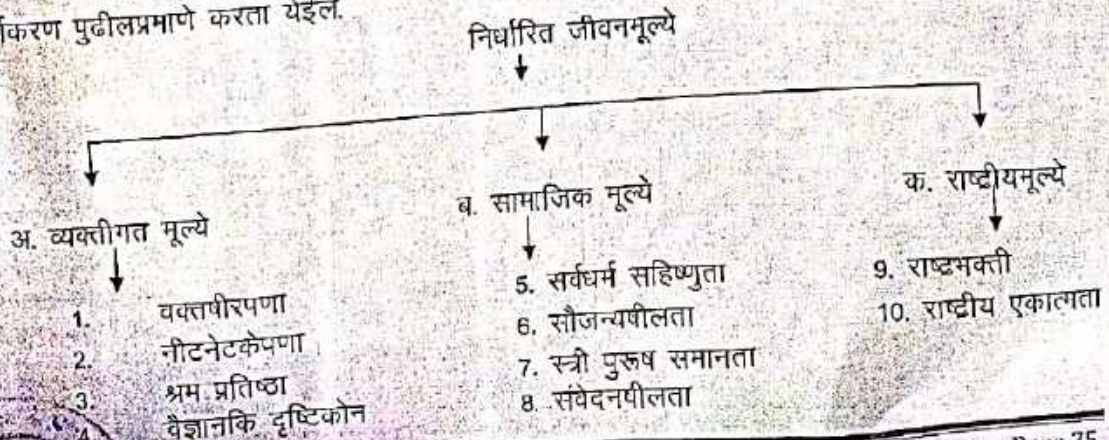
मानवाने गेल्या पन्नास वर्षांच्या कालखंडात विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साहाय्याने नेत्रदिपक भौतिक प्रगती केली आहे. विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाने केलेल्या प्रगतीमुळे मानवी जीवन सुखी, समृद्ध आणि सुरक्षित होईल अशी अपेक्षा होती. पण तसे घडले नाही याचे प्रमुख कारण वैज्ञानिक प्रगती या प्रगतीबरोबर व्यक्तीच्या नैतिक मूल्यांचा विकास झाला नाही. नैतिक मूल्यांच्या अभावी भौतिक सुधारणांचा दुरुपयोग होऊ लागला. परिणामी व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात दुःख आणि असुरक्षितता यांची अधिक भर पडत गेली. ही भर दिवसेंदिवस अधिकाधिक वाढतच आहे. नैतिक मूल्यांचे शिक्षण समाजासाठी देणे प्रतिबंधक ठरले आहे. समाज परिवर्तनासाठी चारित्र्य संवर्धन, नैतिक अधिष्ठान, व्यक्तीचे अंतर्बाह्य जीवन सुखी, शांत, निरामय, समृद्ध आणि सुरक्षित करण्यासाठी ज्ञान आणि विज्ञान यांच्या शिक्षणाबरोबर नैतिक व अध्यात्मिक मूल्यांचे शिक्षण देण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता वाटते.

मूल्यशिक्षण संकल्पना, स्वरूप व व्याप्ती :

मूल्यशिक्षण हा शब्द संस्कार या शब्दाच्या अर्थाची निगडीत आहे. आणि संस्कार हा शब्द मनुष्याच्या सदगुणांचे विकसन आणि संवर्धन करण्यासाठी जी प्रक्रिया घडवून आणावी लागते त्या क्रियेची निगडीत आहे. मूल्यशिक्षणात नैतिक व अध्यात्मिक संस्कार अभिप्रेत आहेत. मूल्यशिक्षणात केवळ माहिती संकलन, शब्दज्ञान किंवा कार्यप्रणवता या एकांगी भूमिकेऐवजी स्वयंशिक्षण व मर्मदृष्टी यांचा विकास साधला पाहिजे आणि ते सर्वकष स्वरूपाचे आत्मविकासाचे शिक्षण ठरले पाहिजे. मूल्यशिक्षणात सामाजिक प्रश्न आणि जबाबदारीची जाणीव, मानवी संबंधाची जाण आणि जोपासना, नागरिकत्वाची नैतिक अधिष्ठाने, संस्कृती आणि राष्ट्रीय चारित्र्य यांचे विकसन करणे अपेक्षित आहे. थोडक्यात 'माणुसकीचे तत्वज्ञान हे मूल्यशिक्षणाचे तत्वज्ञान असल्याने सुसंस्कृत मानवी जीवनासाठी दृष्ट ठरणारी, मानवी व्यवहारांचे आदर्श जीवनाच्या दृष्टीने नियमन करणारी जी महत्वाची जीवनमूल्ये आहेत, याचे संस्कार करणे म्हणजे मूल्यशिक्षण होय.'

निर्धारित जीवनमूल्ये :

निर्धारित मूल्यांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने दहा मूल्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. ती दहा मूल्यांचे वर्गीकरण पुढीलप्रमाणे करता येईल.



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यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित



ज्ञान-विज्ञानं विमुक्तये

दलित आत्मकथने: कालची आणि आजची राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

२६, २७ सप्टेंबर २०१५



आयोजक

मराठी विभाग

न्यू आर्ट्स, कॉमर्स, अँड सायन्स कॉलेज, पारनेर

जिल्हा-अहमदनगर, ४१४३०२ (महाराष्ट्र).



दलित आत्मकथने, प्रेरणा

प्रस्तावना :

मराठी साहित्यामध्ये दलित साहित्याचा प्रवाह १९६० नंतर उदयाला आला. प्रस्थापित व्यवस्था, देव, धर्म, देश संस्कृती, पुराणग्रंथ यांनी शोकडो वर्षे अस्मर्य ठेवलेल्या व परातुल्य जीवन जगणाऱ्या दलितांची अस्मिता फुले, राहू, आंबेडकर, बुध्द यांच्या प्रेरणेतून झाली. आपल्यावरील अन्याय, अत्याचार व गुलामगिरी यांना वाचा फोडण्याच्या उद्देशाने प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेला नकार देऊन तिच्याविरुद्ध विद्रोह पुकारणाऱ्या व मानवमुक्तीचा पुरस्कार करणाऱ्या दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाली. दलित साहित्यामध्ये कविता व आत्मकथन हे दोनही साहित्यप्रकार वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहेत. प्रस्थापित साहित्य व आत्मचरित्राच्या वाढःमयीन संकेताना या दलित लेखकांनी आपल्या दुःखपूर्ण स्वानुभव कथनाला 'आत्मचरित्र' ही पारंपारिक संज्ञा न वापरता 'आत्मकथन' असे म्हटले आहे. या आत्मकथनांमधून दलित लेखकांनी त्यांच्या वाटयाला आलेले दुःखमय जीवन, त्यांनी भोगलेले अस्मर्यतेचे जिने प्रांजलपणे व प्रामाणिकपणे मांडले आहे.

दलित आत्मकथने प्रेरणा :

दलित 'आत्मकथा' म्हणजे 'आत्मचरित्र' ह्या वाढःमयप्रकाराचा नवा अवतार नव्हे किंवा आत्मचरित्राची ती विकसित अवस्था नव्हे. आत्मचरित्र आणि आत्मकथा यातील फरक सांगता यावा एवढे हे वाढःमय प्रकार परस्परंपासून वेगळे आहेत. आत्मचरित्राचा लेखक हा आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा बहर ओसरल्यानंतर आपल्या कार्याचा मागोबा घेतो; तर आत्मकथा लिहिणारे एक दोन अपवाद वजा जाता सर्व लेखक अतिशय तरुण वीस ते तीस या वयोगटातील आहेत. आत्मचरित्राचे नायक जीवनातील कुठल्या ना कुठल्या क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय कामगिरी करणारे असतात. त्यामुळे त्यांची आत्मचरित्रे त्यांच्या जडणपडणीचे विच वाचकांसमोर सादर करतात. तर आत्मकथने लेखक जीवनातल्या कुठल्याच क्षेत्रात असाधारण कर्तृत्व गाजवणारे नसतात. ते ज्या स्तरातून पुढे येतात त्या स्तराचे मागासलेपण एवढे की अशा आत्मकथनकारांचे शिक्षण घेणे आणि सन्मानने जगात यावे यासाठी एखादी साथी नोकरी मिळविणे हेच त्यांच्या दृष्टीने फार मोठे कर्तृत्व असते. त्यामुळे त्यांची आत्मकथा ही त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्व जडणपडण करी झाली. हे सांगण्याऐवजी आपल्या जातीचीच कथा सांगते. त्यामुळे दलित आत्मकथा पर्यायाने त्या त्या लेखकांच्या जातीची समाजकथा असते. आत्मचरित्रात नकळतपणे का होईना स्वसमर्पनाचा दोष येतो. आत्मकथाकार असे स्वतःचे कुठलेच समर्पन करीत नाही कारण त्यांची लेखनाची प्रेरणाच आपले दुःख सांगून आपल्या मनावरचा भार हलका करवा ही आहे. ज्या अवस्थेमुळे आपल्या वाटयाला हे दुःख आले त्या व्यवस्थेवर बोट ठेवावे, ती व्यवस्था बदलली पाहिजे असा घ्यास घ्यावा हीच दलित आत्मकथाकारांची प्रेरणा आहे. जे दुःख आपल्या वाटयाला आले ते निदान आपल्या पुढच्या पिढीच्या वाटयाला तरी येऊ नये असा एक उत्कट आशावाद दलित आत्मकथनेच्या लेखकांच्या मनात असतो. हे सर्व प्रेरणात्मक विशेष आत्मचरित्रापेक्षा वेगळे आहेत. त्यामुळे दलित आत्मकथा म्हणजे आत्मचरित्र ह्या वाढःमय प्रकारचे विकसित रूप होय असे म्हणता येत नाही. दलित आत्मकथा आपली वेदना शब्दात प्रकट करवी त्याच हेतूतून जन्म पावते. कल्पना विलासाला फारसा वाव नसल्यामुळे आत्मकथनातले लेखन सहजपणे वाचकाच्या हृदयास भिडते. चळवळीच्या निमित्ताने सर्व प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेवर चिडलेला विद्रोही दलित लेखक आत्मकथन लिहू लागला म्हणजे ह्या भयाण व्यवस्थेतसुद्धा ज्यांच्या ठायी त्याला माणुसकीचे दर्शन घडते त्यांच्याविषयी लिहू लागला.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपला संघर्ष व्यवस्थेशी आहे व्यक्तीशी नाही, ब्राह्मणशाहीशी नाही, ब्राह्मणांशी नाही हे अनेक वेळेस सांगितले होते. दलित आत्मकथने वाचताना हा प्रत्यय सतत येत राहतो. आंबेडकरी विचारांचा ह्या आत्मकथनांच्या निर्मितीवर किती प्रभाव आहे हेच ह्यातून आठवून येते. त्यांनी सांगितलेल्या 'शिकव, संघटित व्हा व संघर्ष करा' या तत्वाचा प्रत्ययही बहुतेक आत्मकथनांमधून येतो. ही आत्मकथने समाधानी व स्थिर मनाने लिहिलेली नसून मानसिक अवस्थेमधून व घगधगत्या मनाने लिहिलेली आहेत. त्यामुळेच ती वेदना, विद्रोह व नकारयुक्त आहेत. मानवमुक्तीचा आस त्यांच्यामधून व्यक्त होते. आत्मकथनकार हा नकारलेल्या समाजाचा प्रतिनिधी असतो. शोषक व शोषित त्यांच्यामधील संघर्ष या आत्मकथनातून मांडलेला असतो. त्यामुळे दलित आत्मकथन हे केवळ विशिष्ट व्यक्तीची गौरवकथा नसून संघर्षगाथा आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

'बलुत' (१९७९) या आत्मकथनात दगडू पवार दया पवाराना आपली चाळीस वर्षांची कहाणी ऐकवतो अशी मांडणी आहे. भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेने दुःखाचं बलुत दगडू पवारच्या पदरत बांधल्याची जाणीव दया पवार प्रारंभीच करून देतात. ग्रामीण आणि शहरी संस्कारांमुळे आपली मानसिकता दुभंगल्याची कबुलीही ते देतात. भूक, भय, भाकरी, शिवाशिबीचे अनुभव, मृतमासांची वाटणी, दलितांची स्थिती गती, अन्न-वस्त्र-निवाक-शिक्षण-आरोग्य विषयक विवेचना, समाजाविषयीच्या अनुकूल-प्रतिकूल संवेदना इ. चे प्रसंग विशेष प्रथम 'बलुत' मध्ये प्रभावीपणे मांडण्यात आले. 'आठवणीचे पथी' (१९७९) हे प्र. ई. सोनकांबळे यांचे आत्मकथन लेख संग्रहात्मक आहे. त्यातील सर्व लेख परस्पराना भूक, भय, भाकरीने जोडलेले आहेत. आपले लहानपणाचे अत्यंत भयानक दुःख व खडतर असे अनुभव उघडनागडे चितारले आहेत असे प्र. ई. सोनकांबळे नमूद करतात. 'मुक्काम पोस्ट देवाचे गोरणे' (१९७९) हे माधव कोडविलकर यांचे

दलित आत्मकथने कालची आणि जाणची



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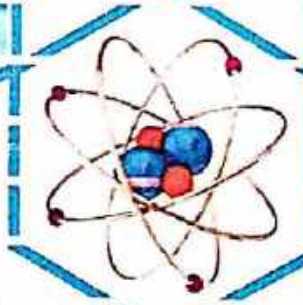
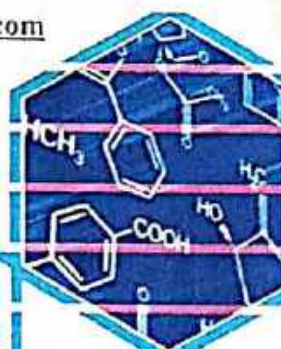
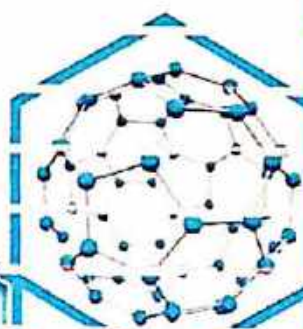
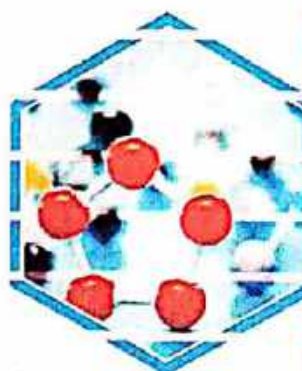
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SOUVENIR



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9	Synthetic organic chemistry and spectroscopy in medicinal chemistry.	Sangram Shesharao Deshmukh
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Synthesis and Anti-inflammatory Activity Study of Some Morpholinopyrazole linked 3-Cyano-Pyridines

Anil Gadhave^a, Rajendra Gaikar^a and Bhausaheb Karale^b

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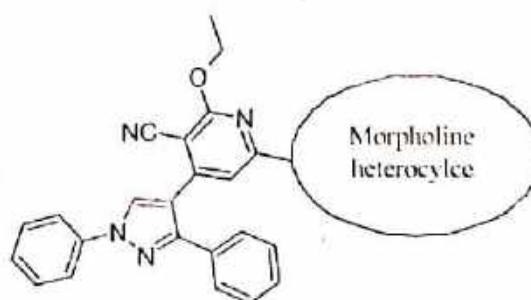
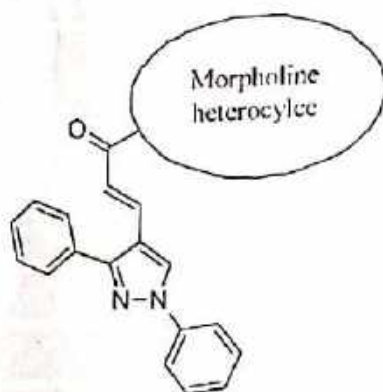
Email-anilgadhave@gmail.com

Abstract:

The literature survey reveals that, Cyanopyridines, Pyrazoles and Morpholine are the important heterocycles present in well known biologically important organic compounds. In present work, 4-formyl pyrazole and 4-morpholine-acetophenone were treated with aqueous KOH in ethanol solvent under room temperature stirring for 24 hours gave chalcones. The formation of chalcones takes place by a well known Claisen-Schmidt reaction. The purified chalcone upon reaction with malononitrile in presence of freshly prepared sodium ethoxide base in ethanol solvent under mild reflux condition gave 3-cyano-pyridines in good yields.

The formation of all synthesized chalcones and cyanopyridines were confirmed on the basis of IR, ¹H-NMR and mass spectral techniques. The synthesized compounds were subjected for in vivo anti-inflammatory activity study. It was found that some of the synthesized compounds showed good activity profile. The structure activity relationship study of the present work is in progress.

Keywords: cyanopyridines, pyrazole, morpholine, anti-inflammatory.



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A SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC CHROMOSENSOR FOR COPPER (II) BASED ON N-PHENYL-N'-(PYRIDIN-2-YL)THIOUREA

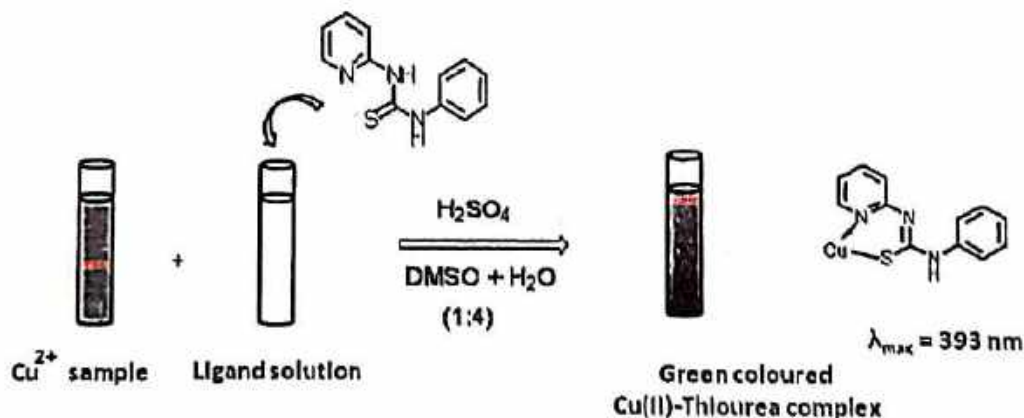
Somnath S. Gholap*, Yuvraj R. Sadaphal and **Somnath Bhambkar**

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Ahmednagar, Pin-413713, (MS), India.

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Abstract-

Synthesis and applications of a *N*-phenyl-*N'*-(pyridin-2-yl)thiourea as a ligand for the spectrophotometric determination of Cu^{2+} ions is described. Under optimized conditions, the *N*-phenyl-*N'*-(pyridin-2-yl)thiourea shows excellent sensitivity and selectivity for Cu^{2+} over a series of other metal ions such as Fe^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , Sn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Mn^{2+} and Mg^{2+} . The present ligand shows consistent green colouration at acidic pH up to 15ppm concentration. Moreover the application of the present protocol will be extended for the detection of Cu^{2+} in water, soil, agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals.



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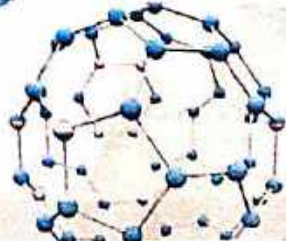
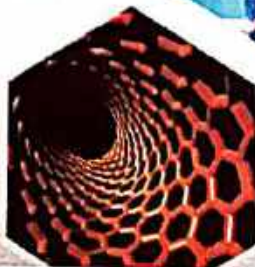
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EFFECT OF *ALLIUM SATIVUM* AND *PLUMBAGO ROSEA* ON THE ELIMINATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN MULTI DRUG RESISTANT ORGANISMS

S. N. Jangle¹, R. B. Galkar², S. S. Lokhande², A. J. Gavhane, R. Jain¹, V. C. Kalathar¹, S. Mandhata¹ and S. Dhake¹.

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Abstract-

Multi drug resistance of pathogenic microorganisms has been a global healthcare problem. Major efforts are going on to eliminate the drug resistance from these multidrug resistant micro organisms. Drug resistance can be eliminated by plasmid curing and enhancement of antibiotic activity of drugs. Plants of traditional medicinal value could be used as a source of natural compounds with antibiotic resistance-modifying activities. *Plumbago rosea* and *Allium sativum* are widely used plants in folk and ayurvedic medicines. In this study, crude extracts of both plants were used to check plasmid curing and antibiotic potentiation activities against clinical isolates of multi drug resistant microorganisms. Acetone extracts of *Allium sativum* and *Plumbago rosea* showed plasmid curing activity against multi drug resistant *E.coli*. Plasmid curing was confirmed by plasmid isolation and agarose gel electrophoresis of potentially cured derivatives. Simultaneously, potentiation of antibiotic activity by *Allium sativum* against methicillin resistant *S.aureus* was tested. It was found that acetone extract of *Allium sativum* showed synergistic effect on gentamicin against methicillin resistant *S.aureus*. It is therefore, suggested that extracts from *P.rosea* and *A. sativum* could be used as a source of natural compounds with potent activities against multi drug resistant microorganisms.

Keywords- Antimicrobial sensitivity, *Allium Sativum*, Multi drug resistance, Plasmid curing, *Plumbago rosea*.

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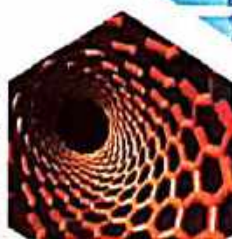
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SYNTHESIS 2, 5-DISUBSTITUTED THIADIAZOLE DERIVATIVES AND
 PHARMACOPHORE MAPPING APPROACH FOR TARGET IDENTIFICATION:
 MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR HYDROPHOBIC POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

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^bRadhabai Kale Mahila Mahavidyalaya Ahmednagar - 414001.

E-mail: rajugaikar@gmail.com

Abstract-

Compounds containing thiadiazole moiety are cognized to possess with variety of biological activity. We synthesize a series of 2, 5-disubstituted thiadiazole compounds (4a-i) and synthesized compounds were confirm by using IR and ¹H NMR spectroscopy. An *in silico* pharmacophore modeling base approach was utilized to indentify hepatocyte growth factor receptor as a suitable biological target for newly synthesized compounds. Additionally, we validated the suitability of identified target by performing molecular docking and further molecular hydrophobic potential (MHP) analysis was carried out. Binding free energy values indicate that compound 4b (-8.4Kcal/mol), 4e (-8.43 Kcal/mol), 4g (-8.39 Kcal/mol) and 4h (-8.51 Kcal/mol) has tremendous potential to be further used as lead compound to design selective inhibitors of c-Met receptor. MHP data from current study supports the possibility that hydrophobic contacts might act as major factor stabilizing thiadiazole- C-Met complex. Moreover, *in silico* observations of current study are in absolute accordance with previously described *in vitro* and crystallographic analysis.

Keywords- Thiadiazole; Thiosemicarbazide; Pharmacophore matching; Molecular Hydrophobic potentials.



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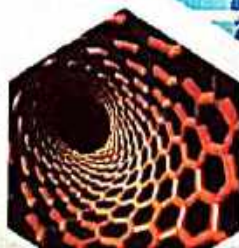
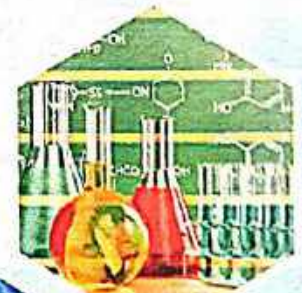
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ULTRASONIC INDUCED AND SILICA-TFA CATALYSED PROTOCOL FOR SYNTHESIS OF β -AMINOKETONES VIA MANNICH REACTION

Anil Gadhave*, Priti Tambe, Kirti Tambe, Vaishali Dukre, R. B. Gaikar and Kallash Kadam
 Department of Chemistry and Research Centre, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar, Dist-
 Ahmednagar-413713 (MS), India.

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Abstract-

An Ultrasonication induced and Silica-TFA catalysed simple, highly efficient and eco-friendly protocol for synthesis of β -aminoketones via Mannich reaction from aromatic aldehydes, anilines, and aromatic ketones at ambient temperature is developed. The present methodology offers several advantages such as simple procedure with an easy work-up, shorter reaction times, and high yields. Formation of products was confirmed by different spectral techniques.

Keywords- Silica-TFA, Mannich reaction, β -amino carbonyl compounds



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Dr K.K. Deshmukh, Principal

17th February, 2016



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Ms. Sunanda Ramanath Pachore,

Mr. Shelke Kishore Raudas

Arts, Commerce, Science and BCS College Ashwi (Kd) Tal. Sangamner

Dalit literature, being neglected for many years, is an emerging literary trend in India. The term suggests suppression, exploitation, oppression and humiliation. It also refers to poor, helpless, needy people of India. After a slumber sleep of centuries these people rise their voice and the question was raised in 1967. Where the word *dalit* was coined by Marathi scholars. In a conference at Aurangabad Maharashtra many scholars indebted on the word 'Dalit' or 'Buddhist' whether it is casteist term or secular. "According to Baburao Bagula, Dr. Wankad, Dr. Sadakharde, the term *Dalit* include all exploited. Hence *Dalit* literature means literature of exploited people." Etymology of the word DALIT is from Sanskrit, which means the downtrodden, the suppressed, the oppressed, the crushed, the ground level, the lowest one. Mahatma Gandhi coined the word 'Harijanas' - the children of God, in place of *Dalits*. The Government of India has listed all these low castes and tribes as SCHEDULED CASTES and TRIBES.

The origin of these castes was based on their occupations. Here (in India) generally Dalit would be doing all the dirty, unhygienic work like, Butchering of animals, skinning the dead animals, tanning of the leather, cleaning of toilets carrying away human waste ect. So the Dalits have identity crisis. Hence they have taken an opportunity of conversion to other religion for getting social identity. Dalit protest religion for social reason. Since dalit consciousness is old concept in literature. In many regional languages dalit writers have expressed their sensibility. But Indian writing in English have quite a few examples. But nowadays they have gearing up fastly and emerging as new trend in English writing. Even many non dalits writers have tried to write dalit life, especially Premachand, Mulkraj Anand, Bhishma Shani and others. Their literature is also known as resistance literature. They used their own terminology in literature to expressed their inner trauma. In English many English autobiographies are available. These writers selected burning topics directly connected to the lives of poor ordinary people of India. They do not want to look back and pick up some models to express their ideas, because they believed a fact that, when we have no place in history, why should we look back towards history. Hence they wanted to create their own history and establish their own identity. It does not mean that Dalit Literature is post modern literature. All such writings were centered round the Vedas, the Upanishada and Gita. Such literature also goes back the ages of Ramayana and Mahabharata, because Vyasa belongs to the lower community, Valmiki a tribal, Markendaya untouchable, Agasta hunter, Durvasa untouchable.

Language Used by *Dalit* Writers

The language used by Dalit writers is simple and spontaneous. They did not try flowery

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL CHANGES OF MANGROVE FORESTS IN MUMBAI AND SUBURBAN REGION

Prof. Dabhlade D.D. **Prof. Amit B. Shinde

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ABSTRACT

Mangrove ecosystem is highly productive but very sensitive and fragile. Mangrove forest not only supports various marine organisms but also protect the coast from erosion and serve as breeding, feeding and nursery grounds for estuarine and marine organisms, they are also important for capture and culture fisheries. Therefore monitoring mangrove habitat from time to time is an essential component for conservation and sustainable development of Marine ecology. The sustainability of the mangroves ecosystem is of paramount importance for Mumbai. One of the premier megacity of the world with a population of more than 20 billion.

Mangroves around Mumbai form a fragile ecosystem that is exposed to pollution and other demographic pressures, various development projects resulting in depletion of coastal resources, destruction of critical habitats, disruption of ecosystem, loss of biodiversity. The livelihood of the fisherman in Mumbai depends on mangrove forests. The importance of Mangroves came into light in the 2004 tsunami along the east coast of India. Present paper studies the spatial and temporal changes of mangrove forest cover in Mumbai from the year 1990 to 2012, and compare it with the overall distribution in India

Keywords: Mangroves, Ecosystem, Ecology

INTRODUCTION:

Mangroves are woody plants and shrub with a thick, partially exposed network of intertwined roots that grow down from the branches into the water and sediment, found in the upper intertidal zones of saltwater areas, primarily in tropical and subtropical coastal regions within 30° of the equator and form low diversity forests with complex food webs and unique ecosystem dynamics. They occur both in estuary and along open coastlines. Mangroves dominate three quarters of tropical coastlines and cover roughly 193,000 sq. km. of the earth's surface in the large river deltas, estuaries and barrier islands. The richest mangrove communities occur in tropical and sub-tropical areas, i.e., between the 30°N and 30°S latitudes where the water temperature is greater than 24°C in the warmest month, where the annual rainfall exceeds 1750 mm and mountain ranges greater than 700m high are found close to the coast.

The total area of mangroves in India is about 6,740 sq. km, which is about 7% of the world's total area of mangroves. Of the total mangroves 80% are present along the east coast, mostly forming the Sunderbans (West Bengal), Bhitarkanika (Odisha), Pichchavaram (Tamil Nadu) and the Andaman & Nicobar mangroves. The Gangetic Sunderbans is about 4,000 sq. km whereas Andaman & Nicobar is about 700 sq. km. Besides, large rivers like Mahanadi, Krishna, Cauveri, and Godavari also harbour major mangroves in their estuarine regions. The remaining 20% mangroves are scattered on the west coast from Kutch to Kerala. The reason for such a restricted mangrove cover is the peculiar coastal structure and the nature of estuaries formed by the relatively small and non-perennial rivers except Narmada and Tapi. In Maharashtra mangroves are found in Achra - Ratnagiri, Devgarh, Vijay durg, Veldur, Kundalika, Raydanda, and Mumbai - Diva, Vikroli, Shreevardhan, Vaitarna, Vasai, Manori, Malvan.

Under the right conditions like the formation of a mud-flat, growth of mangroves is initiated. Stabilization of mud-flats is a preliminary process in the establishment of mangroves. Pioneer plant species initiate this process. The roots of these plants help in binding the soil and also help the establishment of micro-



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organisms which further help in stabilizing the area. Stabilization starts from the land side and gradually shifts towards the sea. Once mangroves grow, the submerged banks are fully stabilized. Then the plants slowly reach a stage which is called the climax vegetation. A climax vegetation of mangroves is represented by the complete circle of life where there are different species of plants, animals (terrestrial and aquatic) and micro-organisms forming an ecosystem called the tropical salt marsh or mangrove ecosystem. In case the sediments are not stabilized, submerged banks are washed out. Thousands of deltas are formed and washed out every year before they can be stabilized. In the Gangetic delta this situation is quite common.

IMPORTANCE OF MANGROVE FOREST:

- Buffer Zone between the land and sea.
- Protect the land from erosion.
- Play an invaluable role as nature's shield against cyclones, ecological disasters and as protectors of shorelines.
- Breeding and nursery grounds for a variety of marine animals.
- Harbour a variety of lifeforms like invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals like tigers.
- Good source of timber, fuel and fodder.
- Main source of income generation for shoreline communities like fisherfolk.
- Save the marine diversity, which is fast diminishing.
- Purify the water by absorbing impurities and harmful heavy metals and help us to breathe a cleaner air by absorbing pollutants in the air.
- Efficient Carbon sinkers.

IMPORTANCE OF MANGROVES FOR MUMBAI:

6,135 hectares of mangrove land spread over Mumbai. Navi Mumbai, Parts of Thane and up to Panvel (Times of India, 28 June 2013). Mangroves represent the spirit of Mumbai. As the carbon sink, mangroves are invaluable. Mangrove cover of Mumbai is the second largest after Sanjay Gandhi National Park. But each day, millions of citizens in Mumbai pass these hardy plants imagining they are little more than dirty, muddy weeds growing pointlessly along the shoreline. By trapping silt, mangroves maintain the integrity of Mumbai's shoreline. This is a vital service to the city of Mumbai as it is very prone to erosion, having been built on reclaimed land that is battered by the sea on all three sides. Around 20 of the 35 species of true mangroves found in India have been identified along the Maharashtra coast. 15 species of these are found in Mumbai.

Because of the high salinity of the soil, something like 60 per cent of Mumbai mangroves comprise *Avicennia marina*. Not surprisingly this species also tolerates pollution including heavy metals such as lead, mercury and chromium, all found in significant concentrations in the Mithi River. Therefore it is a need of the hour to save this invaluable resource especially in the case of Mumbai where the destruction is taking place on a daily basis. Mumbai's historical records show that there were several islands around Mumbai during 1670, however the Britishers identified the importance of these islands for commercial purpose. They deforested the fringing mangroves and reclaimed these islands into one continuous landmass, which later came to be known as Greater Bombay since then the development and subsequent population pressure rapidly increased and being in the coastal area, it took the toll of mangrove loss. During the process of deforestation and reclamation a few mangrove patches are still left in the heart of the city; major mangroves are seen today in Mumbai along the Vasai creek, Thane creek, Manori creek, Malad, Mahim, Bandra, Versova, Siwari, Mumbra and few more places.

STUDY AREA:

The study area is Mumbai, situated along the west coast of India on the coordinates 18° 58'30" N and 72° 49'33" E and is the capital city of Maharashtra. It is the deep natural Harbour and one of the most populated metropolitan cities in the world.



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THE HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY

SHELKE K.R.

PACHORE S.R.

Pedagogy is the art or science of teaching children. The word is derived from ancient Greek word paidagogos means "paidos" (child) and "agogos" (leader). The term is often used to mean the art of teaching. Some critics make difference between pedagogy teaching children and andragogy (teaching adults) The terms "pedagogy" and "andragogy" are also used to describe teacher or subject based instruction.

"Critical Pedagogy" is traditionally defined as educational theory and teaching or learning practices designed to raise learners critical consciousness regarding oppressive social conditions.

From the beginning educators have tried to find interesting ways to bring out the possibilities of intelligence and a love of learning from their students. The advent of writing circa 3000 B.C.E. resulted in a style of education that was more self-reflective. In both Republic and Dialogues, Plato advocated a system of instruction using the Socratic method of teaching through questions. Through the clever use of questions and answers, Socrates was able to show even an uneducated slave boy how the logic leading to the Pythagorean Theorem was within him.

Since the time they launched their first school in 1548, the Jesuits believed that a high quality education is the best path to meaningful lives of leadership and service. The Jesuits adapted available educational models while developing their own pedagogical methods. Ignatian pedagogy embodies five key teaching elements - context, experience, reflection, action and evaluation - is the process by which teachers accompany learners in the life-long pursuit of competence and conscience. This method aims to support teachers to be best teachers. It also motivates students by personalizing dimension of both experience. It stresses the social dimension of both learning and teaching.

During the mid - 1600s in what is now the Czech Republic, the educator Comenius wrote the first childrens text book containing vivid illustrations, intitled the visible world in pictures. He is known as the "Father of modern Education". Comenius believed in a holistic approach of education. He taught that education began in the earliest days of childhood and continued throughout life. Unlike most of society at the time, he also advocated the formal education of women.

During the 1700s, the Philosopher Jean-Jaques Rousseau presented his methodology on the education of children in his novel Emile. In his novel, Rousseau described the importance of having a focus on both environment and personal experience. Rousseau argued that during "the age of nature" (from ages 2 to 12) a boy should receive no moral instruction or verbal learning as the mind should be "left undisturbed until its faculties have developed." Education during this stage should be focused on physical and sensory development.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, a swiss pedagogue and educational reformer was greatly influenced by the educational system of Europe and America. His educational method emphasized the importance of providing a loving, family type environment in which the child can grow and flourish naturally, balancing their intellectual, physical, and technical abilities with emotional, moral, ethical and religious growth.

Pestalozzi emphasized that education should be centred on the child not the should be centered on the child not the curriculum. Since knowledge lies within human beings the purpose of teaching is to find the way to unfold the hidden knowledge He proposed direct as the best method to accomplish this, advocating spontaneity and self activity, in

