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Densities, Viscosities, Excess Molar Volumes and Excess Gibbs Free Energy of Activation of Binary Mixtures of Propionaldehyde with Methanol Over the Entire Range of All Compositions at 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K

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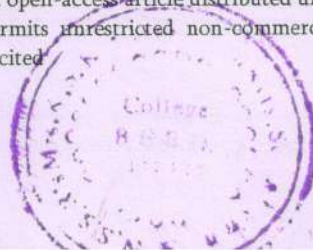
ABSTRACT

Densities and viscosities of the binary mixtures of propionaldehyde with methanol, ethanol n-propanol and n-butanol at 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K over the entire range of all compositions have been studied in this paper. Viscosity deviations ($\Delta\eta$), molar volumes V_m , excess molar volumes V^E and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^*E have been determined by using experimental data. Viscosity deviations, excess molar volumes and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow have been calculated and correlated with Redlich-Kister polynomial equation.

Keywords: Density, Viscosity, Viscosity deviation, Excess molar volume, Binary system, propionaldehyde.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is general finding that there is a little information of the viscosity of binary mixtures propionaldehyde with methanol and effect of temperature on it. Study of effect of temperature on the viscosity of a liquid is important and has been studied by some researchers. However, study of the effect of temperature on viscosity and density of binary liquid mixtures of propionaldehyde with methanol is rarely reported. Therefore, the main aim of this study was to produce the data on the effect of temperature on the viscosity of binary liquid mixtures. Further, the thermo-physical properties of binary liquid mixtures and their analysis in terms of interpretative models constitute a very interesting subject [1-2]. The characterization of mixtures through their thermodynamic and transport properties is important from the fundamental viewpoint of understand their mixing behavior [3-7]. Liquid mixtures consisting of aldehydes and alcohols are of great importance in the field of industries such as in Petrochemical, Pharmaceutical and Dye [8, 9]. A thorough knowledge of transport properties of non-aqueous solutions is essential in many chemical and industrial applications [10]. The studies of excess properties such as deviation in viscosity, excess molar volume, excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow molecular interactions of binary mixtures are useful in understanding the nature of intermolecular interactions between two liquids [11-12]. Binary liquid mixtures due to their unusual behavior have attracted considerable attention





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Infrared Thermometer: Temperature Sensing Device

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Abstract

Temperature sensing devices such as thermometers are in continuous demand. As, Temperature is a common symptom of many infections. There has been a need to constantly check temperatures. It is essential to select the perfect type of device for temperature readings. There are infrared thermometers (e.g., forehead Digital thermometers) specially made for temperature reading from a safe distance with better precision. After COVID-19 outbreak, to prevent risk, infrared thermometer has recently seen an increase in popularity offering a safe and effective technique to monitor

human body temperatures. Infrared thermometers are temperature sensing devices that use electromagnetic radiation to make non-contact surface temperature readings. This allows for contactless, fast measurements of temperature from a safe distance of multiple individuals. An infrared thermometer proposed a suitable way to ensure accuracy in temperature Monitoring. To recognize the infected persons, IR thermometer can accomplish Forehead temperature measurement.

Keywords: Human Body Temperature, Infrared Forehead Thermometer

1. Introduction

After COVID-19 outbreak, to avoid risk, it is essential to routinely check temperatures of individuals. Contact and non-contact are the two categories of Temperature measurement. Forehead thermometers, are also known as an infrared thermometer. Now adays you will find anywhere such as public places, offices, Hospitals etc., the contactless thermometers and temperature guns. There are plenty of choices available. These latest tools are being positioned to check the temperature of human body making use of an infrared wave, which succeed on contactless technology. There are a lot of certified methods which were developed after years of research and definitely, the highest accuracy is achieved by some sort of physical contact between the measurement device and the patient. However, as recent events have shown, there are cases such as virus pandemics, in which avoidance of direct contact with objects that may be used by other people is strongly suggested. The high contagion rate of viruses such as the recent COVID-19 can be best dealt with by achieving highest degree of prevention possible^[1].

Infrared waves or Infrared radiation is a part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Infrared radiation (IR), sometimes referred to simply as infrared. The radiation is characterized by wavelength. The infrared wavelengths range from about 700 nanometers (nm) to 1 millimeter (mm). Every day, we all encounter Infrared radiations. In the electromagnetic spectrum, infrared (IR) is invisible to the human eye as its wavelength is longer than that of visible light. Infrared radiation (IR) is less harmful. The human eye cannot see it, but humans can detect it as heat.

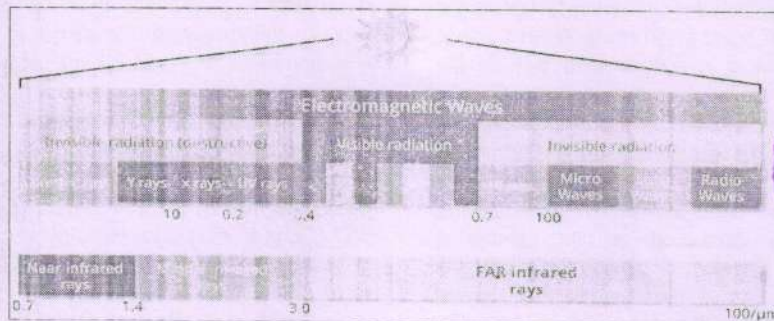


Fig 1: Electromagnetic Spectrum





“RECENT ADVANCES IN THE NANOTECHNOLOGY IT'S FUTURE SCOPE”

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ABSTRACT:

Nanotechnology is gaining importance rapidly as a most powerful technology. Its immense potential promises the possibility of significant changes in near term future to understand and manipulate matter at the molecular and atomic levels promise wave of significant new technologies. Nanotechnology is the future of advanced development. It is every thing today from clothes to foods there are every sector in its range we should promote it more for our future and more development in air among life. Today the product made using nanomaterial having general as well as special application like treating cancer, energy harvesting for self-powered nanosystem, batteries, aerospace materials. The research in the area of carbon. Nanotubes, nano-polymers, nano crystal, nano particles, nano tubes, nano wires etc. Various risk involved in using nano technology are also discussed because it is believed that the most disruptive future changes may occur as a result of molecular manufacturing, an advanced form of nanotechnology.

INTRODUCTION:

A nanometer (nm) is one billionth of a meter, for comparison purpose, the width of an average hair is 100,000 nanometers. The human blood cells are 2,000 to 5,000 nm long a strand of DNA has a diameter of 2.5 nm, and a line of ten hydrogen atom is one nm. Manipulation of matter on an atomic, molecular and supramolecular with at least one dimension sized from 1 to 10 nm.

The present nanotechnology has begun to blossom in the last ten years, this largely due to the development of new instruments that allow researchers to observe manipulate matter at the nano level. Scientists find two nano-size structure of particular interest nanowires and carbon nano tubes. Nano wires are wires with a very small diameter, sometimes as small as 1 nanometer to use transistors for computer chips and other electronic devices. A carbon nanotube is a nanosize cylinder of carbon atoms. Imagine a sheet of carbon atoms. If you roll that sheet into a tube you have carbon nanotube. Carbon nano tube properties depend on how you roll the sheet all carbon nano tube are made of carbon, they can be very different from one another based on how you align the individual atom.

THE PROGRESSION OF NANOTECHNOLOGY:

1) **PASSIVE NANOSTRUCTURE:** The first period products will take advantage of the passive properties of nanomaterials, including nanotubes and nanolayers. For example Titanium dioxide is often used in sunscreens because it absorbs and reflects ultra-violet light. When broken down into nanoparticles it becomes transparent to



Analytical Solution of Linear Fractional Partial Differential Equation of Order $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ by Improved Adomian Decomposition Method

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Abstract

The paper aims to obtain exact analytical solution of linear nonhomogeneous space-time fractional order partial differential equation by improved Adomian decomposition method coupled with fractional Taylor expansion series. The solution of these equations are in series form may have rapid convergence to a closed-form solution. The effectiveness and sharpness of this method is shown by obtaining the exact solution of these equations with suitable initial conditions (ICs). With the help of this method, it is possible to investigate nature of solutions when we vary order of the fractional derivative. Behaviour of the solution of these equations are represented by graphs using Matlab software.

Keywords: Improved adomian decomposition method; fractional taylor expansion series; mittage-leffler function; caputo fractional derivative.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary: 26A33, 33E12 34A08, 35R11.

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5

Histopaathological study of New Cestode *Cotugniamohekarare* from *Columbia Livia Intermedia*

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5

Research Paper - Zoology

ABSTRACT

The present communication was a new species of cestode *Cotugniamohekarare* is found in intestine of Pigeon, *columbalivia intermedia* for histopathological study. This parasite brought about several histopathological changes in the infected intestine of the host. It includes larvae emerging out from cyst, floating inner wall of mucosa, and attach to intestinal villi. Scolex deeply penetrate and pad formation for absorb nutrients. Parasite maintain good balance of protein, carbohydrates and lipids.

Key words : *Cotugniamohekarare* n. sp, *columbalivia intermedia*, histopathology

Introduction :

Interaction and relationship between the host and parasite is refers to histopathology. Cestode lives in in a very haphazard environment as there is a continuous movement of the gut lining. The food present in gut and the nature of its related glands, hence they require the organ of attachment for the survival.

The extensive study on the host parasite relationship has been carried out by Nandkal, Mohandas, John and Simon (1974), in *Raillietina* (R.) *tetragona*. Histopathology of *Amoebotaenia indiana* was studied by Mitra and Shinde (1979), Jurasek, V. Ovis Diaz, D. (1979) studied on domestic fowl. Bailey (1951), worked on *H. nana*, Chincholikar and Shinde 1976 in *C. celebesensis*, Befus (1982) studied



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF MOSQUITOES

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Introduction :

India is considered to be one of the richest centers of biodiversity in the world, particularly because of the large number of ecosystems. Mosquitoes are diversified taxonomical group of insects. Taxonomical biodiversity of mosquitoes is an important aspect of medical science. Mosquitoes are responsible for causing dreaded diseases to human beings. Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue etc. are the common diseases caused by mosquitoes, which are fatal to human beings. According to Stone et al. (1992) there are about 2700 species of mosquitoes in the world. Anopheles, Culex and Aedes are important genera of mosquitoes of medical importance. Malaria is caused by Anopheles species, Filariasis is caused by Culex species while Dengue is caused by Aedes species. Mosquitoes are characterized by small size 3.00-6.00 mm in body length, delicate and slender bodied, covered with hair and scales. They are black or brown, often spotted white and have piercing and sucking type of mouth parts for sucking the blood of animal or cell sap of plants. The larvae of mosquitoes are elongate wriggles and aquatic in habitat. The pupae are also aquatic and capable of swimming by paddle like movements of the abdomen. The larvae breed in all kinds of fresh water and in the brackish water. The larvae feed mostly on minute algae and other organic matter floating in the water.

The control of mosquitoes through pesticide is a difficult task due to the development of resistance in mosquitoes. Secondly, pesticides lead to serious problems such as air, water and pollution, killing of beneficial organisms, health hazards, secondary pest outbreak, pest resurgence, destruction of ecological cycles and living weapon over chemical control.

Biological Control of Mosquitoes Through Pisces :

In past several workers (Brown, 1927; Sweetman 1958; Kalra et al. 1967; Greathead 1971; Rao et al., 1971; Siogren, 1972; Legner et al. 1974; 1975; ab Sathe and Bhoje 2000 and Sathe and Girhe 2002 etc.) have attempted the work related to control of mosquitoes using Pisces. Several insectivorous fishes are scattered in tropical and temperate regions in both fresh and brackish waters. In biological pest control of mosquitoes, the most important, effective and widely utilized fish species belong primarily to the family Poeciliidae and a lesser degree to the Cyprinodontidae. Sweetman (1958) listed mosquito controlling species of Pisces.

According to Greathead (1971) laboratory experiments in 1972 in Seychelles Islands gave strong indications of the value of *Pachypanchax playfairi* (Gunther) as a

Biodiversity Hotspots in India.

7

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Biodiversity is the way, so don't let nature go astr.

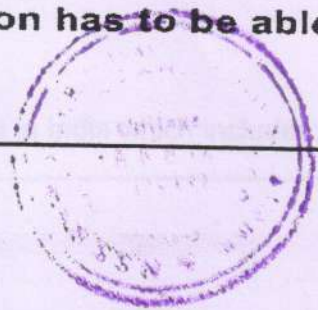
Biodiversity is the collection of flora and fauna of a place. Biodiversity that is a prime location for the existence of rich biodiversity but also destruction. It is a place that needs our immediate and constant attention to thrive in the future as well.

This idea of identifying hotspots was put forth by Norman Myers in 1988. 35 biodiversity hotspots have been identified out of which most of them are forests. Almost 2.3% of the land surface of Earth is represented by hotspots, but they also comprise around 50% of the world's most common plant species and vertebrates prevalent. Sadly, these biodiversity hotspots have been degraded and some habitats some of which are still on the verge of extinction due to severe climate change and human intervention.

To be called a hotspot, a region has to be able to fulfill at least two of the following including:

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AN ASSESSMENT OF AQUATIC PHYTOPLANKTON AND THEIR SEASONAL VARIATION FROM HISTORICAL “KHAJANA VIHIR” DIST.BEED

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ABSTRACT

The investigation was done to study and have an assessment of phytoplankton biodiversity from Khajana vihir in Beed district of Maharashtra. From June 2018 to 2019 the study was carried out. Phytoplanktons are most abundant autotrophic element of aquatic ecosystem. They serve as the basic unit of the aquatic food web. The abundance of phytoplanktons observed 46 species of the following Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Euglenophyceae and Myxophyceae. The population density of phytoplankton shows variation during study period. The dominating group of phytoplankton was Myxophyceae and lowest Euglenophyceae. In present study revealed that the water body of Khajanavihir contaminated due to human activities but it is useful for irrigation and drinking purpose.

INTRODUCTION

Khajana vihir (well) is a historic well situated approximately 6 km south of the township of Beed. It was constructed in 991 AD (1583) by a Jagirdar of Beed in the period of Murtaza Nizam Shah of Ahemadnagar named Salabat Khan. It is believed, the level of water in this well remains constant even in driest of seasons. Three water currents from the well irrigate the land around the town. The well is constructed using stones and lime mortar. Total depth of well is 7.0 meter. The inner diameter of the well is around 19.0 meter up to the depth of 4.7 meter and below this depth it is 12.6 meter. On this offset of 6.4 meter between these diameters, a lime concrete is laid to form a nice platform.



DIVERSITY OF FISHES INHABITING THE BENDSURA RESERVOIR OF BEED, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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Research Paper

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ABSTRACT

Reservoir serves as potential water body of water which also harbors coveted bio-resources that sustain animal life. Fish is a potential bioresource for nutrition and offers workplaces for people. The present investigation intended to study the fish diversity in Bendsura reservoir along with threats and their possible conservation measures. The study revealed the occurrence of 25 freshwater fish species which belong to 17 genera under 12 families and 6 orders. The present investigation showed that Bendsura reservoir possesses rich biodiversity but proper conservation measures are required to maintain its sustainability. There is a need for the conservation of fish diversity in this reservoir. The present status of Bendsura reservoir in the study area may only be improved by preparation and strict enforcement of proper wildlife legislation for aquatic biota.

Keywords: Reservoir, Ichthyofauna, Conservation measure, Fish diversity.

INTRODUCTION

India is one among the seventeen mega biodiversity nations known from the world endowed with remarkable biodiversity in its diverse ecosystems and habitats, and occupies the 9th position in terms of freshwater mega biodiversity. The freshwater ecosystems of India include all types of inland wetlands: lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, groundwater, springs, cave waters, floodplains, as well as bogs, marshes and swamps, including 26 Ramsar Sites. India with 2.4% of global landmass has 4% of the world's freshwater resources.

Among different ecosystems, freshwater ecosystems are the richest and more diverse ecosystems on earth. 6% of all species, and more than 10% of all animal species, occur in freshwater, including 25% of all vertebrates. The fishes are cold blooded vertebrates (Verma, 2017; Verma and Praksh, 2020). Among vertebrates, fishes are the fifth largest agricultural resource and are the primary source of protein to over one billion people (Ahmad *et al.*, 2019). It has been estimated that the global diversity of all fishes is 32,500 species. Considering that freshwater may constitute less than 0.3% of available global water, it is remarkable that there are

almost 15,000 freshwater fish species. In recent year international community has become sensitive in conservation of natural resources to respond new challenges and development. Govt. of India has legislated the Biodiversity Act 2002 and Biodiversity diversity rules 2004. According to IUCN re data list 16928 species are threatened in the world of which 659 fish species are observed in Indian water (Bobdey, 2013).

In India, there are about 1,570 freshwater fishes are categorized into primary, secondary and alien fishes. Primary freshwater fishes include 858 species belonging to 167 genera, 40 families and 12 orders. Further, 137 species of secondary freshwater fishes that frequently enter and thrive in freshwater rivers are also known from India. The freshwater fishes are categorized into primary, secondary and alien fishes. Primary freshwater fishes include 858 species belonging to 167 genera, 40 families and 12 orders. Further, 137 species of secondary freshwater fishes that frequently enter and thrive in freshwater rivers are also known from India (Singh and Prakash, 2022).

A number of researchers including Verma and Prakash

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प्रस्तावना -

अमृता प्रीतम का नाम साहित्य क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। पंजाब के गुजरावला जिले में अमृता का जन्म हुआ था। बचपन से ही अमृताजी को लेखन कार्य की रुचि रही है। पिताजी से कविता लेखन की बारिकियों को अमृता समझ सकी। उनका व्यक्तित्व बचपन से ही विद्रोही रहा है। पंजाब की पहली कवयित्री के रूप में अमृताजी को स्वीकार किया जाता है। अमृताजी अपनी रचनाओं के लिए जितनी लोकप्रिय रही है, उतनी ही अपनी निजी जिंदगी के लिए लोकप्रिय रही है। 'रसीद टिकट' इनकी लोकप्रिय रचना रही है यह एक आत्मकथा है। इसकी अगली कड़ी के रूप में 'अक्षरों के साये' इस कृती को देखा जाता है। एक सफल रचनाकार के रूप में अमृताजी को पहचाना जाता है। उनकी कई कृतियों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार पाने वाली अमृता प्रीतम पहली महिला लेखिका रही है। अमृता और इमरोज के रिश्ते के बारे में सभी परिचित है। उनकी जिंदगी के विभिन्न पन्ने उनके खतों में पढ़ने को मिलते हैं। उमृता के दोस्त, साथी, चित्रकार इमरोज के आपसी प्रेम का परिचय खतों के द्वारा मिलता है। अमृता एक लेखिका थी एवं इमरोज चित्रकार। अमृता अपने पहले रिश्ते 'साहिर' के प्यार एवं विरह को लेकर नाखुशा थी, वहीं अमृता के जिंदगी में इमरोज इस नाखुशी, मायुशी को दूर कर अमृता को प्यार करते दिखाई देते हैं। अमृता इमरोज से सात साल बड़ी थी। इमरोज और अमृता का प्यार, दोनों की अंतरंगता का परिचय खतों के माध्यम से मिलता है।

अमृता और इमरोज दोनों का प्यार एवं रिश्ता जब उफान पर था तब इसकी गहराइयों को देखने के लिए उनके खतों का अध्ययन करना होगा। आज संचार माध्यमों में काफी परिवर्तन एवं बदलाव आया है। मोबाईल, इंटरनेट के माध्यम से संचार माध्यमों के साथ ही मनुष्य के आपसी रिश्तों में भी कई तरह के बदलाव आये हैं। जब यह आज के जमाने के अद्यतन माध्यमों का अस्तित्व नहीं था तब दूरियों का फासला नापने का, अपने विचारों को, भावनाओं को प्रस्तुत एवं अभिव्यक्त करने का खत यह एक प्रभावी माध्यम समझा जाता था। आज की तारीख में खतों का सफर खत्म हो चुका है।

विषय प्रवेश :-

अमृता के जीवन को, जिंदगी की वास्तविकता को समझने के लिए 'खतों का सफरनामा' यह किताब बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रही है। इमरोज, अमृता के एक-दूसरे को लिखे खतों का संग्रह इसमें क्या गया है।

अमृताजी का साहित्यिक जीवन भले ही सुखद एवं सफलतापूर्ण दिखाई देता हो, लेकिन उनकी निजी जिंदगी काफी निराशा एवं अकेलेपन से घिरी रही है। इमरोज के शब्दों में "अमृता की जिंदगी के कई आयाम थे। बचपन में ही माँ की मौत, बँटवारे का दर्द एक ऐसी शादी जिसमें वो बरसो घुट कर रहीं, साहिर से प्रेम और फिर दूरियों और इमरोज का साथ... अमृता प्रीतम का जीवन कई दुखों और सुखों से भरा रहा है।"

समाज, धर्म, संप्रदाय सामाजिक समता के लिए बनाये गये हैं लेकिन कट्टरता इस हद तक बढ़ गई है कि, पराये, दूसरे धर्म, जाति का व्यक्ति हमें अनजान या दूश्मन के रूप में दिखाई देने लगा है। हर एक धर्म, जाति की मान्यताएँ अपने आप को दूसरों से अलग तथा स्वयं को श्रेष्ठ समझती है। सामाजिक समता की जगह एक अलगाव, विषमता, द्वेष की मानसिकता हमें दिखाई दे रही है। समाज की बहुत सुंदर तथा व्यापक परिभाषा अमृता इमरोज के खतों में की गई है - "तू मेरी समाज / और मैं तेरा समाज / इससे ज्यादा / और कोई नहीं समाज"

१५ अगस्त को भारतवर्ष में स्वतंत्रता दिवस पूरे हर्ष उल्लास के साथ मनया जाता है। आज़ादी का चिन्ह है उसी प्रकार अमृता को अपनी आज़ादी का चिन्ह इमरोज लगता है। अमृता के शब्दों में -





बीड जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वाढ व वितरणाचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास



प्रा.डॉ.आसाराम दि.चव्हाण

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय, बीड

सारांश :बीड जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वितरणावर भौगोलिक घटकाशिवाय इतरही घटकांचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. एखाद्या प्रदेशातील लोकसंख्या साधन संपत्तीच्या वितरणाचे अभिक्षेत्रीय स्वरूप माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी आपणास लोकसंख्या वितरणाचा अभ्यास उपयुक्त ठरतो. ज्या प्रदेशाचा विकास अधिक झालेला असतो त्या प्रदेशात दाट लोकसंख्या असते. तसेच लोकसंख्येच्या राहणीमानावरून किंवा त्यांच्या व्यावसायिक स्वरूपावरून लोकसंख्येचे ग्रामीण व नागरी लोकसंख्येत विभागणी करणे सहज शक्य होते. नागरी भाग जास्त विकसीत होत असल्याने लोकसंख्येचे केंद्रीकरण हे नागरी भागात अधिक आढळून येते. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासासाठी भारत जनगणना 2001 व जनगणना 2011 जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन जिल्हा बीड यामधून आकडेवारी घेण्यात आलेली आहे. सदरचा अभ्यास लोकसंख्या नियोजनामध्ये काही महत्वाची भूमिका बजावेल.

प्रस्ताविक : लोकसंख्या वितरणावर व केंद्रिकरणावर कोणत्या घटकांचे नियंत्रण असते हे समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. लोकसंख्या वितरणावर अनेक घटक परिणाम करित असतात व हे घटक स्थान-कालपरत्वे बदलतात तसेच लोकसंख्येचे वितरण व केंद्रिकरणाचा अभ्यास हा कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील लोकसंख्या वितरण समजण्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. या दृष्टीकोनातून या शोधनिबंधात बीड जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वितरणाचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा : लोकसंख्यावाढ, वितरण, तालुका, केंद्रिकरण, जनगणना

अभ्यासक्षेत्र : बीड जिल्हा पूर्वीच्या हैद्राबाद राज्यातील मराठी भाषिकांपैकी एक जिल्हा आहे. सन 1956 साली द्विभाषिक राज्याच्या स्थापनेच्या वेळी हा जिल्हा द्विभाषिक राज्यात म्हणजे महाराष्ट्रात समाविष्ट करण्यात आला. बीड जिल्ह्याचा भौगोलिक विस्तार 18° 28' ते 19° 28' उत्तर अक्षवृत्त आणि 74° 54' ते 76° 57' पुर्व रेखावृत्ताच्या दरम्यान असून जिल्ह्याचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळ 10640.35 चौ.कि.मी. आहे.

प्रशासकीय सोयीच्या दृष्टीने जिल्ह्याचे दोन महसूल विभाग पाडण्यात आले असून एक उपविभाग बीड येथे असून या अंतर्गत बीड,गेवराई, पाटोदा, आष्टी, शिरूर हे तालुके येतात. दुसरा उपविभाग अंबाजोगाई येथे असून त्याखाली अंबाजोगाई, केज, माजलगाव, धारूर, परळी, वडवणी हे तालुके येतात.

2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार जिल्ह्यात एकूण 1430 गावे आहेत. एकूण 1070 ग्रामपंचायतीपैकी 910 स्वतंत्र व 160 गट ग्रामपंचायती आहेत. हवामानाच्या दृष्टीने तीन भाग पडतात जून ते सप्टेंबर या महिन्यात हवा उष्ण व पावसाळी वातावरण असते. ऑक्टोबर व फेब्रुवारी या महिन्यात हवा कोरडी व थंड असते. नोव्हेंबर ते जानेवारी महिन्यात काही दिवस थंडीची लाट येते. मार्च ते मे महिन्यात हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे असते. बीड जिल्ह्याची मृदा भिन्न प्रकारची असून जिल्ह्यातील गेवराई व माजलगाव तालुक्यातील गोदावरी काठाची जमीन खोल काळी असून येथील चांगली आहे. बाकीच्या तालुक्यातील जमीनी पातळ थराच्या व खडकाळ आहेत. जिल्ह्यात खरीप व रब्बी ही दोन पिके घेतली जातात.

उद्दिष्टे :1) तालुकानिहाय लोकसंख्या वाढीचे विश्लेषण करणे

2) जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण व नागरी केंद्रिकरणाचे विभाग शोधून त्याचे भौगोलिक विश्लेषण करणे



उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील पिक प्रारंभाचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

डॉ.आसाराम दि.चव्हाण

सौ.के.एस.के.कॉलेज, बीड

सारांश :-

शेती व्यवसायात वेगवेगळ्या पिकांची लागवड व पिक क्षेत्राचा विस्तार हे घटक अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहेत. विविध पिकांची लागवड ही त्या प्रदेशातील हवामान, भूपृष्ठरचना, मृदा यांच्यावर अवलंबून असते. प्रस्तुत निबंधात उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील पिक प्रारंभाचा 2009-10 आणि 2014-15 या दोन वर्षांच्या संदर्भात अभ्यास केलेला आहे. 2009-10 या वर्षात कमी विविधता ढोकी या महसूल मंडळात तर सर्वात जास्त पिक विविधता केशेगाव या महसूल मंडळात आहे. 2014-15 या वर्षात केशेगाव महसूल मंडळात सर्वात जास्त पिक विविधता व सर्वात कमी तेर या महसूल मंडळात दिसून येते.

प्रस्ताविक :-

उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील आठ तालुक्यांपैकी उस्मानाबाद तालुका एक महत्वाचा आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यात बाजरी, गहू, भुईमुग, ज्वारी, पिवळी भेंडी, कापूस, तुर, ऊस, हरभरा, सुर्यफुल भाजीपाला या पिकांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. तालुक्यातील प्रत्येक महसूल मंडळात ही सर्व प्रकारचे पिके घेतली जात नाहीत. काही मंडळात बाजरी, कापूस, ऊस, ज्वारी, भुईमुग, तुर ही मुख्य पिके घेतली जातात तर काही तालुक्यात कापूस, भुईमुग, ज्वारी, तुर, भाजीपाला अशा पिकांची निवड केली जाते. पुर्वेकडील पाडोळी, बेंबळी या महसूल मंडळात तुर, बाजरी, ज्वारी ही पिके घेतली जातात. तर पश्चिमेकडील ढोकी, तेर, उस्मानाबाद या महसूल मंडळात ऊस, कापूस, ज्वारी, भाजीपाला इत्यादी पिके घेतली जातात. तालुक्यातील विविध भागात पिकांची निवड व क्षेत्र त्या त्या प्रदेशातील प्राकृतिक रचना, आर्थिक घटक, सामाजिक घटक यांना अनुसरून केली जाते. प्रस्तुत निबंधात उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील पिक विविधता प्रारूप यांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :-

1. प्राकृतिक रचना व जलसिंचनाच्या सोयी या घटकांमुळे पिक-प्रारूप बदलते हे अभ्यासणे.
2. 2009-10 ते 2014-15 या पाच वर्षांच्या काळात पीक उत्पादनात काय-काय बदल झाला याचा अभ्यास करणे.

बीज संज्ञा :- पिक विविधता निर्देशांक, जलसिंचन, जलप्रणाली, मृदा प्रकार, पिके.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र :- उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील आठ तालुक्यातील उस्मानाबाद हा एक तालुका असून त्याच्या पुर्वेस लातूर, पश्चिमेस सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील बारशी तालुका, दक्षिणेस तुळजापूर व लोहरा तालुका व उत्तरेस कळंब असून ग्रामीण क्षेत्रफळ 1283.34 चौ.कि.मी व नागरी क्षेत्रफळ 11.5 चौ.कि.मी.आहे. (1991) तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार 17° 35' ते 18° 40' उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 75° 16' ते 76° 40' पुर्व रेखांश असा आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यात एकूण 127 गावे 08 महसूल मंडळे असून उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याची लोकसंख्या 3,59,235 एवढी आहे. लोकसंख्येची घनता दर चौ.कि.मी. ला 277 एवढी आहे. तर स्त्री पुरुष गुणोत्तर दर हजारी 920 एवढे आहे. या तालुक्याचा अधिकतर भूभाग तेरणा, भोगवती, सीनता, बोरी, चांदणी, खैरी, बाणगंगा नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यांनी व्यापलेला असून बालुकामय व गाळाची काळी मृदा आढळून येते. या तालुक्यातील सरासरी पर्जन्यमान 532 मि.मी.आहे. उस्मानाबाद तहसील बालाघाट डोंगररांगांच्या कुशीत असून बराच भाग खडकाळ व उर्वरीत सपाट आहे. समुद्र सपाटीपासून सरासरी उंची 600 मीटर आहे. येथील हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे असून पावसाचे प्रमाण अतिशय कमी व अनियमित आहे.



महिलांसाठी कायदे व योजना आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण

प्रा.डॉ.आसाराम दि.चव्हाण

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय, बीड

13

सारांश : भारतामध्ये महाराष्ट्रासारख्या प्रगत राज्यात मुलींची संख्या कमी होत आहे. ही चिंताजनक बाब आहे. महाराष्ट्रात 1991 मध्ये दर 1000 मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाण 946 होते, ते प्रमाण 2001 मध्ये ३३ ने कमी होऊन 913 झाले व 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार मुलींचे प्रमाण आणखी 30 ने कमी होऊन ते 883 एवढे झाले आहे. आज मुलगी जन्माला येण्याचा हक्कच हिरावून घेतला जात आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग (दुरुपयोग) करून जन्माआधीच मुली मारल्या जात आहेत, ही बाब अतिशय गंभीर आहे. त्यामुळे भविष्यात अनेक सामाजिक अडचणी निर्माण होणार आहेत.

प्रस्तावना पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राने देशात सर्वात प्रथम म्हणजे 1988 मध्येच लिंग निवडीस प्रतिबंध करणारा कायदा केला होता, त्यानंतर केंद्र शासनाने 20 सप्टेंबर 1994 मध्ये हा कायदा केला. सन 2003 मध्ये या कायद्यात सुधारणा करण्यात आली. या कायद्यांतर्गत गर्भलिंग निदान करणाऱ्यावर प्रतिबंध केला आहे म्हणूनच या संवेदनशील विषयाबद्दल, समाजातील सर्व स्तरांमध्ये जागृती व्हावी. दुसरी गोष्ट कायद्याची कठोर अंमलबजावणी होणे आवश्यक आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा:- महिला, जन्मदर, मृत्युदर, वयोगट, वर्ष, कायदे, अनुदान.

लिंगगुणोत्तर प्रमाण - भारत व महाराष्ट्र

अ.क्र.	देश/राज्य	0 ते 6 वर्ष वयोगटातील बालकांच्या लिंग गुणोत्तर प्रमाणाचा तक्ता	
	वर्ष	2001	2011
1.	भारत	927	914
2.	महाराष्ट्र	913	883

स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या समानतेचा पुरस्कार सध्या सगळ्या (सामाजिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक इ.) क्षेत्रात होताना दिसतो. पण प्रत्यक्षात वस्तुस्थिती मात्र फारच वेगळी दिसते.

देशाच्या सन 2011 च्या जनगणनेचा आढावा घेतला असता 0-6 वर्षे वयोगटामधील लिंग गुणोत्तर, सन 2001 मध्ये 927 व सन 2011 मध्ये 914 असे झालेले आहे. सन 2001 पासून हे प्रमाण 2011 पर्यंत 13 अंकांनी कमी झालेले आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार ६ वर्षांखालील बालिकांचे प्रमाण 30अंकांनी कमी झाल्याचे धक्कादायक बाजू पुढे आलेली आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील 6 वर्षांखालील बालिकांचे दर हजार बालकांशी प्रमाण 2001 मधील 913 पासून 2011 मध्ये 883 पर्यंत म्हणजे 30 अंकांनी कमी झाले आहे. ही अतिशय गंभीर व चिंताजनक बाब आहे. सर्व साधारणपणे लिंग गुणोत्तर 952 असावे. हा दर गृहित धरला तर 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार 0 ते 6 वर्षे वयोगटातील असलेल्या 883 या लिंग गुणोत्तरानुसार गेल्या दहा वर्षांत राज्यात अंदाजे 468680 इतक्या स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या झालेल्या आहेत.

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प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग
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20 वीं शताब्दी के आरंभिक पाँच दशकों तक गांधीजी भारत के एकमात्र ऐसे महानायक थे जिन्होंने अपने विचार दर्शन तथा कार्यक्रमों से एक ऐसी हलचल उत्पन्न की जिसके कारण टैगोर, टॉलस्टॉय, बर्नार्ड शॉ, अल्बर्ट आइंस्टाइन जैसी महान प्रतिभाओं ने भी उनकी विशिष्टता को स्वीकार किया। प्रेमचंद को गांधी जी से मिलने का अवसर वर्धा में मिला जब हंस पत्रिका को गांधी जी ने अपनी देखरेख में लिया। उनकी पत्नी शिवरानी देवी ने अपनी पुस्तक 'प्रेमचंद घरमें' विस्तार से इसका जिक्र किया है। प्रेमचंद ने अपने अनुभव के बारे में पत्नी से कहा 'जितना मैं महात्मा जी को समझता था उससे कहीं ज्यादा वे मुझे मिले। महात्मा जी से मिलने के बाद कोई ऐसा नहीं होगा जो बगैर उनका हुए लौट आए, या तो वे सबके हैं या वे अपनी और सब को खींच लेते हैं। मैं महात्मा गांधी को दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा मानता हूँ उनका उद्देश्य है कि मजदूर और काशतकार सुखी हो, वे लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आंदोलन चला रहे हैं। मैं लिख कर उनको उत्साह दे रहा हूँ'।

जब गांधी और प्रेमचंद में एकत्व होता है तो रंगभूमि, कर्मभूमि, गोदान आदि उपन्यासों में पाठक के मन में दासता से मुक्ति और स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति का महा भाव उत्पन्न करती है। गांधी और प्रेमचंद दोनों की चिंता गांव की मूल संस्कृति को बचाने की है, बस अंतर यह है कि गांधी ग्रामोत्थान एवं रामराज्य की कल्पना करते रहे हैं और प्रेमचंद हमें गांव की जिंदगी के यथार्थ का साक्षात्कार कराते हैं। जब गांधी और प्रेमचंद का साथ साथ चलना हिंदी साहित्य में एक महान उपलब्धि का समय है। यह उपलब्धि मार्क्स और गांधी के संगम से संभव नहीं थी, क्योंकि कोई भी विदेशी विचार कुछ को प्रभावित कर सकता है संपूर्ण जनता को नहीं। इस कारण भी प्रेमचंद गांधी के हमराही बनते हैं, क्योंकि वह मार्क्सराज नहीं रामराज चाहते हैं और राम भारतीय धर्म, संस्कृति, नीति, न्याय और सुशासन के प्रतीक हैं। गांधी के बाद हिंदी साहित्य ही नहीं, भारतीय साहित्य में ऐसा राष्ट्रीय मानवीय संघर्ष एवं उत्कर्ष दिखाई नहीं देता तो इसका शायद यही कारण है कि है कि उसके बाद कोई गांधी पैदा नहीं हुआ और इस कारण कोई प्रेमचंद भी नहीं बन पाया। प्रेमचंद के उपन्यास के कथानक तथा उनके 'पात्र गांधीदर्शन की बाह्य हलचलों को लेकर चलते हैं - जिसे युगीन परिवेश की अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। अतः यहाँ हम उन पात्रों की बात करेंगे जो गांधी विचारधारा से प्रभावित हैं।

1) **अमरकान्त** : प्रेमचंद के उपन्यास 'कर्मभूमि' (1932) का पात्र जो एक अच्छा विद्यार्थी होने के बावजूद भी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता है। वह अपने परिवार से असंतुष्ट है। युगीन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए उसका व्यक्तित्व राष्ट्रीय भावों से परिपूर्ण है, किन्तु वह क्रांतीकारी न होकर गांधी की तरह सुधारवादी है। साथ ही वह आदर्शवादी एवं सहिष्णु है। क्रियाशील, परिश्रमी और उदार होने के साथ वह सेवा-भाव से पूर्ण और वैधानिक रीति से स्वराज्य प्राप्त करने का पक्षपाती है। व्यक्तिगत जीवन में वह मानवतावादी है। वह खादी बेचने का व्यापार करता है। गांधीजी के स्वच्छता अभियान से भी वह प्रभावित है। हरिद्वार के पास रहने वाले मुर्दाखोर और अछूत कहे जानेवाले और किसान लोगों में जाकर वह शिक्षा तथा सफाई का प्रचार-प्रसार करता है। कृषकों की समस्या सुलझाने के लिए भी वह पहल करता है किन्तु असफल होता है। अतः लगान बंदी आंदोलन छेड़ देता है जिसमें उसका मित्र सुलतान (आई.सी.एस. अधिकारी) उसे पकड़ लेता है। अन्त में सेठ धनीराम की मध्यस्थता से एक सरकारी कमिटी नियुक्त होती है, जिसमें अमरकान्त भी एक सदस्य है। इस प्रकार गांधीजी के 1930 के किसान आंदोलन का प्रभाव अमरकान्त के चरित्र में पाया जाता है।

2) **दारोगा कृष्णचंद्र** : प्रेमचंद के उपन्यास 'सेवा सदन' का पात्र है। दारोगा के रूप में कृष्णचंद्र ने गांधीजी की तरह सदैव दूसरों के साथ भलाई की और निस्पृह भाव से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया। वह रसिक उदार और सज्जन मनुष्य है। उसने कभी रिश्त नहीं ली। वह निर्लोभ है किन्तु बच्चों और स्त्री के आराम के लिए कभी किरफायतशारी न की। दहेज प्रथा के कारण वह परेशान है। अतः युगीन समस्या से ग्रस्त हो रिश्त ले लेता है और पश्चातापदग्ध होकर अपना दिमागी संतुलन खोकर गंगा की लहरों में समा अपना जीवन समाप्त कर लेता है। इस प्रकार दारोगा के चरित्र में सज्जनता निर्लोभिन तथा दहेजप्रथा को लेकर जो बातें दिखाई देती हैं वह गांधीवाद से ही संपृक्त है।

3) **खन्ना** : प्रेमचंद के 'गोदान' (1936) उपन्यास का पात्र है। जो मिल मालिक खन्ना के नाम से जाना जाता है। वह पूंजीपतियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करनेवाला पात्र है। प्रेमचंद ने गांधीवाद से प्रभावित होकर खन्ना के चरित्र को दो रूप में चित्रित किया है। एक और वह

संत कबीरदास के काव्य का मुल्यांकन

प्रो. डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,

सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

महात्मा कबीर एक ऐसे महामानव थे, जिन्होंने मध्ययुग के अंधकारमय वातावरण में धर्मसूर्य की तरह तेजोमयी रश्मियों द्वारा समाज सुधार के मार्ग का निर्देशन किया। संत कबीर का युग संघर्ष का युग था। समाज अनेक बुराइयों तथा सामाजिक, धार्मिक, रीति-रिवाजों उपासना, छूआछूत, अंधविश्वास, रुढ़िवादिता और पाखंड का बोलबाला था। हिंदू-मुस्लिम दोनों में धार्मिक पाखण्ड के कारण दोनों का समाज इन मिथ्याचारों से त्रस्त था। यह दो जातियाँ आपस में झगड़ते थी तथा इनमें धार्मिक संघर्ष हमेशा रहता था। धर्म के ठेकेदार अपने स्वार्थ के लिए धर्म के नाम पर सामान्य जनता को ठग रहे थे। धार्मिक संकीर्ण विचारों के कारण समाज की एकता का पतन हो गया था। कुरीतियों एवं कुप्रथाओं के कारण समाज में विषमता बढ़ रही थी। ऐसे ही संक्रांति युग में संत कबीर का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। कबीर जी ने अपने युग के बाह्याडंबर, मिथ्याचारों, रुढ़ियों और धार्मिक पाखंड को समाज से दूर करने का प्रयास किया है। कबीर ऐसे समाज सुधारक थे, जिन्होंने समाज को सचेत करके उसके दोषों को प्रकट किया। समाज को मंगलकारी पथ पर ले जाने का प्रयास किया। कबीर ने सदाचरण का उपदेश देते हुए समाज में सामाजिक समता की स्थापना करने का कार्य किया है।

युग के महापुरुष होने के कारन उन्होंने अपनी वाणी के बल पर समाज में क्रांति फैलाने की जबरदस्त कोशिश की थी। संत कबीर के समय की सामाजिक स्थिति बहुत खराब थी। मुसलमानों में पर्दा प्रथा,

बालविवाह, बहुविवाह, गुलामी तथा अन्य सामाजिक कुरीतियों का प्रचलन बढ़ रहा था। हिन्दुओं में वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था के नाम पर समाज में विषमता, अज्ञान, भेदभाव, अंधविश्वास आदि विघातक तत्वों ने घर कर लिया था। हिन्दू समाज रुढ़िवादी, मूर्तिपूजा में विश्वास करनेवाला तथा जादू-टोने पर भरोसा करने वाला बन गया था। शिक्षा का अभाव जीव हिंसा, मांसभक्षण, मद्यपान, वेश्यागमन आदि कई बुरे तत्वों ने समाज को घेर लिया था। निरंतर होनेवाले आक्रमणों तथा धार्मिक बाह्याडम्बरों के कारण तत्कालीन समाज का जिना बेहाल हो गया था। ऐसे में कबीर जैसे मस्त-मौला फक्कड क्रांतिकारी समाजसुधारक महात्मा ने अंधकार की खाई में जानेवाले समाज को अपनी वाणी के द्वारा प्रकाश देकर जनता को बचाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। आदर्श जीवन, व्यापक मानवतावाद तथा एकेश्वरवादी भक्ति की संजीवनी देकर समाज को नये सिरे से अपना जीवन शुरु करने की प्रेरणा प्रदान की। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में सामाजिक विकृतियों का पर्दाफाश किया था। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में समाज सुधार को प्रण किया ताकि समाज आपसी भेद भाव मिटाकर अपने जीवन को सार्थक बनाने में जुट जाए।

संत कबीर युग दृष्टा थे। वे वर्ण व्यवस्था के विरोधी थे। उनकी लोक कल्याण और आत्मकल्याण भावना प्रबल थी। कबीर ने गरीबों को अपनाया। कबीर असत्य को मिटाकर सत्य का प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। कबीर को पाखंडवाद से घृणा थी। कबीर सत्य के शोधन एवं अन्वेषक थे। मानवतावादी साधक, भक्त, ज्ञानी एवं कवि थे। कबीर को मानवीय मूल्यों की अवहेलना उन्हें स्वीकृत नहीं थी। अतः वे दृढ़तापूर्वक उसका खण्डन करते हैं। उन्होंने अन्धविश्वासों की अपेक्षा अनुभव, सिद्धान्त एवं बुद्धि को महत्व दिया है। उन्हें किसी राजनीतिक, सामाजिक या धार्मिक वाद से बाँधना बराबर नहीं है। वे ऐसे रचनाकार हैं सन्त हैं, कवि हैं, समाजसुधारक हैं जो अपने युग तथा समाज को विघटित करने वाले मूल्यों, विरोधाभासों, अन्धविश्वासों, रुढ़िगत, मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध खड़े होकर ललकारते हैं। कबीर ने अपने समय की समाज की स्थिति मान्यताओं, विकृतियों, रुढ़ियों आडम्बरों का विद्रोही



**DIETARY FIBER AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH STATUS OF ADULT
WOMEN**

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Introduction:

Today obesity has become one of the major health problem in adulthood and leading to condition such as cardiovascular type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer (WHO 2000, Fontain et al 2003, Peer et al 2003, Musso et al 2010) Globally 300 million people are obese and more than,1 billion are overweight (Stephenson et al 2010) Obesity is also a risk factor for morbidity and mortality (Garrow 1992) as well as considerable social & financial burdens (JAMA 1996)

The term dietary fibre define a collection of plant cell wall materials.According to American Association of cereal chemists DF is the edible part of plant or analogous carbohydrates that resist digestion and absorption in the human small intestine, with complete or partial fermentation in the human large intestine. Dietary fiber includes polysaccharides oligosaccharides lignin and associated plant substances. Lignin and associated plant substances. It promotes beneficial psychologic effects including laxation, and blood cholesterol attenuation or blood glucose attention (Anon,2001) The dietary fiber have unique chemical structure characteristics and physical properties, (Schneeman&Tietyen1994) American studies have revealed that population do not take dietary fiber adequately in their daily diet. (Mozaffarian et al 2003, Renick2006 &Mayeet al 2006)Plant foods are only rich source of dietary fibre. However most of the current research has shown that it is an essential component of human diet.

Today obesity has become one of the major health problem in adulthood and leading to condition such as cardiovascular type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer (WHO 2000, Fontain et al 2003, Peer et al 2003, Musso et al2010)

Globally300 million people are obese and more than, 1 billion are overweight (Stephenson et al 2010) Number of studies shows that an inverse relation of dietary fiber intake and body weight.(Koh-Banerjee P, Rimm E B,slavin JL2005) and this sub cross

sectional with body mass index (Alefieri MA, PomerleauJVan de Vijver LPL2007) or body fat mass (Nelson LHTucker LA.1996)and large observational weight gain in women (Liu S,& Willett WC,2003) and in men (Koh- Banerjee P2004)Body weight gain was inversely correlated with the amount of whole grain ingested (Koh- Banerjee P2004)in the large –scale study on Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adult (CARDIA). (Ludwig DS Pereira MA1999)

It was proved by various studies that usefulness of dietary fiber with designing diet for weight loss by reducing hunger (Rytting et al 1985, Astrup et al 1990, pasman et all 1997, Heini et all 1998)

There are several ways In which dietary fiber may affect obesity development (Ali et al 1982) Because body weight and fat mass regulation result from a complex interplay of multiple factors, involving cermervous circuits, peripheral sensation stimuli, mechanical and chemical satiation signals arising in the gastrointestinal tract, afferent vagal input and adiposity signals from fat tissue and liver (woods 2005)

Moreover the stomach satiation in response to volume and calories of the ingested meal (Deutsch 1978) Dietary fiber may prolong meal duration and result in increased mastication with possible cephalic and peri influences on satiety(Sakata TA 1995) It is due to dietary fiber meals have a lower energy density (Pereira,Ma&Ludwig,DS2001) and it may affect palatability possibly reducing energy intake. (DrewnowskiA1998)

आपत्तीचे नियोजन चक्र

प्रा.पवार शरद सूर्यकांत
लोकप्रशासन विभाग प्रमुख
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17

प्रस्तावना:-

विकसित राष्ट्र असो वा विकसनशील राष्ट्र असो, ज्या संप्रावर नैसर्गिक आपत्ती कोसळते त्या राष्ट्राचे अपरिमित नुकसान होते किंबहुना देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर ही दूरगामी परिणाम होत असतो. पृथ्वीतलावरील भौगोलिक परिस्थितीनुसार तसेच वातावरणातील बदलानुसार वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या आपत्ती ह्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशांमध्ये उद्भवत असतात. तसेच देशाचा विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी विकासात्मक नियोजनाचा अभाव दिसून येतो यामुळे देखील आपत्तीची निर्मिती होताना दिसून येते. वाढत्या शहरीकरणाच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मानव हा निसर्गावर अतिक्रमण करत असतो यामुळे देखील काही नैसर्गिक आपत्ती मानव स्वतःहून आपणावरती ओढवून घेत असतो.

दुसऱ्या बाजूला आपत्ती निवारण कार्यामध्ये म्हणाव तशा गांभीर्याने व्यक्ती व सरकार सहभाग घेताना दिसून येत नाही. ज्यावेळी आपत्तीचे निर्मिती होते त्यावेळी त्या आपत्तीतून बाहेर येण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जातात परंतु आपत्ती येण्यापूर्वीची खबरदारी म्हणून करावयाची कार्य ही गांभीर्याने कोणाकडूनही केली जात नाहीत. यामुळे आपत्तीचे नियोजन या विषयाकडे आधुनिक काळात गांभीर्याने पाहण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायदा 2005 अन्वये भारतातील प्रत्येक राज्याचे राज्यातील प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याचे स्वतःचे असे आणीबाणी कृती केंद्र तसेच आपत्कालीन व्यवस्थापन आराखडा असणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु अनेक शहरांमध्ये आपत्कालीन व्यवस्थापनाचे स्वतंत्र विभाग स्थापित झालेले नाहीत. आपत्कालीन व्यवस्थापनाच्या नियोजन प्रक्रियेमध्ये कार्यरत असलेल्या अधिकाऱ्यांना शासकीय कार्यपद्धतीची माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे जेणेकरून आवश्यकतेनुसार ते समन्वयकाचे काम करतील. आपत्कालीन व्यवस्थापन शास्त्रोक्त पद्धतीने करायचे असेल तर सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे योग्य यंत्रणांशी समन्वय साधने होय, परंतु असे होताना दिसून येत नाही.

आपत्ती संकल्पना:-

१. IFRC:

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins. A disaster occurs when a hazard impacts on vulnerable people. The combination of hazards, vulnerability and inability to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk results in disaster.

2. Ball (1979):

Thus, it is clearly necessary to distinguish between the occurrence of a natural phenomenon, such as lack of water leading to a drought, and a disaster. In the latter case, the natural phenomenon combines with other factors to create the situation in which large numbers of people and some portion of their environment are permanently or temporarily disabled.

3. Britton (1986) :

Disaster is a social product. The propensity for disaster is dependent upon the interplay between humans and their use of the physical and social world. Within this perspective disaster can be seen in broader ecological terms to be an expression of the vulnerability of human society.





SHADOW PLAY: A STUDY

18

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ABSTRACT: -

Indian English fiction owes its origin to the translations of various fictional works from Indian languages into English. It was developed under the tutelage of British. Influenced by the greatness of the audience and the global claim, a number of writers from India then started their creativity into English. The subjects of early works were social, historical, detective and romantic. But there was a gradual change in the Indian English writing. New themes and techniques were invented by the novelists. Literature of Diaspora, feministic literature, LGBT literature of marginal and many more genres are being introduced. The modern Indian writers have been writing on the changing social context of Indian society, culture and traditions. Old values are changing gradually and new terms are being introduced in all the walks of life. We have a great tradition of Indian English writers. The novelists like Mulk Raj Anand, Ram Mohan Ray, Toru Dutt, Rabindranath Tagore, Manohar Malgaonkar, Anita Desai and many others gave new impetus to the novel writing. The modern novels mostly deal with the middle-classes, urbanization, the problems of women, youths and many other issues. The novelists like Shashi Deshpande, Kiran Desai, Salman Rushdie, Khushwant Singh, Arundhati Roy, and others deal with the modern Indian society.

Indian English Literature has become the brand of its own throughout the world. It has a great tradition of writers in English. The Indian English novels developed a subaltern consciousness as a reaction against colonial literature. The Indian English novelists started experiments in writings and employed various techniques. These writers gave new impetus to the novel writing. From a post-colonial period Indian English literature entered into the modern and then post-modern period. All we see in this era is the changing tradition and changing story of India. Indian sociology and the problems of middle class, the problems of working class, the problems of upper class, the social building of Indian society and problems of women have been introduced in all the novels of these authors. The modern novels mostly deal with the middle classes, the urbanization and the problems of women and their empowerment.

Women's writing has come of an age, issues of gender, traditional interpretations of womanhood, social exploitation are the problems of today's writings about women. Indian womanhood has the background of different cultures and races.

The Alchemist- A Quest For Self

19

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Abstract

'The Alchemist' by Paulo Coelho is the story of Santiago, an Andalusian Shepherd boy. This novel depicts his journey towards self realization or knowing about self. This is the magical fable about following your dream. The boy begins his travel in search of a worldly treasure. Journey begins from his home in Spain, to the markets of Tangiers and into the Egyptian desert, where a fateful encounter with alchemist awaits him.

The postmodernist writers have decisively affected a sea- change in the reader-writer equation. This literature assumes the form of a personal, idiosyncratic, weird vision of life, confusing amusing and informal. Paulo Coelho has written an inspirational parable about the importance of pursuing one's dreams. It reflects the various aspects of human life, its shades and vivid pictures. The author gives us the message. Coelho says that the language of the world lies in pure love, pure joy. The author states that every human being has a dream given by God and He gives us the clues to follow it to fulfill it. We must be able to recognize these clues what he calls omens. He gives us the message never give up. Each one of us has destiny, and to discover these destinies and follow them should be the purpose of our lives.

Keywords: Quest, Dream, Life, Motivation, Self-reliance, Fortune.

Introduction

The Alchemist (*O Alquimista*) was published in 1988. The novel is a brief mystical account of an Andalusian shepherd boy's journey across North Africa in search of treasure. The book is translated into 67 languages and has achieved the status of a modern classic.

Paulo Coelho was born in 1947 in a middle- class family. His parents wanted him to be an engineer but he devoted himself to literature. In 1987, Paulo wrote his first book, *The Pilgrimage*. He then wrote *The Alchemist* in 1988. Now, he is the writer of the international repute and he also writes for the newspapers.

The Alchemist is originally written in Portuguese but later on it has been translated in major languages of the world. This is an allegorical novel which depicts the story of a shepherd boy and his journey to fulfill his dream of finding treasure.

This is the magical story of Santiago, a shepherd boy, born in a small town in Andalusia. He always longs to travel the world so he asks his father for permission to be a shepherd so that he can travel the fields of Andalusia: One day he goes to a village to sell wool from his sheep. There lives a gypsy woman who could interpret dreams. Santiago also wants to interpret his dream which he has experienced. He wants to know the meaning the of the dream. He is said that he should go to the Pyramids of Egypt, where a great treasure is destined for him. At first, he rejects her interpretation of the dream. He meets an old man who was actually a great king. An old man advises him to believe on her interpretation and inspires him to undertake a journey towards Pyramids in Egypt. Santiago sells his sheep and travels to reach Egypt. He travels across

Dalit Literature: Past Present and Future

20

Dr. Shivaji Namdevrao Shinde

Abstract:

Since the beginning of mankind literature has been an integral part of human existence. Literature plays vital role in human life that reflects the idiosyncrasies of humans. Along with pleasure, literature also marks the human traits and atrocious acts happening around the world. Black literature, Dalit literature, literature of oppressed classes reveals the wrong deeds to the community people or the people who belong to the lower casts. In India, Dalit literature and reflections started with the arrival of the great leader Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Dalit literature has gained the specific ground in literary horizon of India. The present paper is a kind attempt to review the commencement and the progress of Dalit writings in Indian context.

Key-words: *Exploitation, Inhuman, Equality, Fraternity, Injustice.*

Introduction:

Indian literature has its own rich literary tradition and its features. Dalit literature has its deep roots in Indian writing in English. The famous novel *Untouchable* by Mulk Raj Anand rightly depicts the social discriminations prevailed in Indian social structure. Dalits are the oppressed class people in the hierarchical order of social constitution in Indian context. The untouchability has been given the support of religion. There has been class conflict, class struggle and cast prevalence in India.

In many contexts Dalit literature is quite different from other genres of literature. It does not please us, rather, it is a tale of sufferings and turmoil for the ages. It is not a sensibility of an individual but of a mass. It is the way out to the oppressed feelings of a community, the sudden explosion of anger and revolt against the imposed ethical and mythical values. The inhuman treatment, which was given to these lower-class people, oppressed class people resulted in severe protest against the upper-class society. Hence, Dalit literature is called the literature of protest,

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Multiple Themes in Rohinton Mistry's: A Fine Balance

21

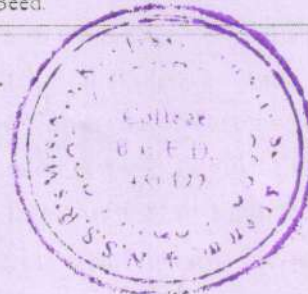
* Romaan Abdul Aleem Siddiqui ** Dr. Ansarullah Shafiullah Khan

Introduction:

Rohinton Mistry is a dynamic diasporic writer. Whenever there is going to be a conversation at National or International level it is but obvious that the name of Rohinton Mistry will come into limelight. He belongs to a genre of those writers, who left their native land and got settled at foreign land, but continues to miss their native place. This is what is depicted in the literary works of Rohinton Mistry. He was born in Zoroastrian or Parsi Family in Mumbai, India in the year 1952. He graduated from St. Xavier's college, Mumbai, and shortly after that he immigrated to Canada in 1975. In the very year i.e. 1975, he got married also to Ferry Elavia. Then as a student he completed his Bachelor's Degree in English and Philosophy from the University of Toronto, Canada. While studying in Toronto, he got a taste and an inclination towards English Literature, and he started marching toward becoming one of the finest writers of English. He has won numerous literary awards for his literary work for his credit towards literature. He has received Honorary Doctorates from University of Toronto, York University and the prestigious institutions like University of Ottawa. The novels of Mistry discourse upon the social problems in India. It is also quite possible that he is making an attempt in exposing numerous social issues, and trying to reform the society. *A Fine Balance* is his second novel, written in the year 1995. It is primarily based upon the National

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Application of Carboxylic Acid in Organic Synthesis of Nano Technology

22

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ABSTRACT

Carboxylic acid are versatile organic compounds carboxylic acid in a different area as organic synthesis nanotechnology. The application Carboxylic acid in these areas are obtained of small molecules macro molecules synthetic modifications surface of nanoparticles metallic modification surface of nanostructure such as carbon nanotubes and graphene, nanomaterials, medical field pharmacy etc. Carboxylic acid can be natural and synthetic can be extracted present chemical structure highly polar active in organic reaction, substitution, elimination, oxidation, coupling etc. In nanotechnology the use of acid Carboxylic as surface modifier to promote the dispersion and incorporation of metallic nanoparticles the importance of Carboxylic acid in different area highlighting the area of organic synthetic nanotechnology its application

I. INTRODUCTION

Carboxylic acids are compounds with excellent chemical and physical properties. The most particular characteristics of this type of organic compounds is high solubility in polar solvent as water or alcohol, methanol, ethanol etc chemical structure contains a Carboxylic functions($>C=O$) as a hydroxy group(OH). These groups interact easily with polar compounds the carbonyl group($>C=O$) is considered one of the most functional group involved in many important reaction this type of organic compounds can be obtained by different routes. Carboxylic acids, citric acid, lactic acid or fumaric acid are produced formed by fermentation, most of this type of Carboxylic acids are applied in the food industries. Carboxylic acids are different synthetic reactions such as reaction of oxidation from alcohol in this the presence of strong oxidants such $KMnO_4$ oxidation of aromatic compounds.[1]

Derivatives of Carboxylic acids, as alkali halides, Ester and amide present different and important application in diverse area. the reaction between Carboxylic acids and alcohol in presence of an acid catalyst H_2SO_4 with heat, this type of reaction is known as Esterification. In the in the case of amides, it is obtained in the presence of amines may be primary and secondary with Carboxylic acids in this reaction also can be used catalyst and heat to accelerate the reaction. Their chemical and physical characteristics this type of organic compounds present in numerical applications in the different areas medicine, pharmacy, organometallic, food among other. To study Carboxylic acids in the area organic synthesis in 2008 Lazzarato et al. reported the use of Carboxylic acids.

Puppets as Pedagogical Tool in Formal Education

Ms. Anagha Deshpande*, Dr. Sanjay Patil Devlankar**

Abstract

This research was conducted at 'Nirmala Institute of Education (NIE) - Goa, in the academic year 2021-2022, based on use of glove puppet as a pedagogical tool in formal education. The purpose of this research is to systematically train teacher trainees to use glove puppets skillfully, to teach their respective subject method, and report the benefits and possibilities of the use of puppets in lesson planning. The steps followed were as follows:

- Conducting a workshop on 'Puppet making',
- Skilful utilization of puppets,
- Data collection of utilization of puppets for each available subject pedagogy by S.Y. B.Ed. students (Teacher Trainees) at NIE and,
- Survey of the research thus available.

As a result, various ways of utilisation of puppets were observed in four major sections of lesson planning. Conclusion thus derived includes:

- Various kinds of utilisation techniques,
- Benefits to learners.

Puppets can be used in teaching most of the subjects in numerous ways. It is helpful in teaching grammar concepts, character sketches, introduction to concepts, role plays, storytelling, to assign creative assignment for students, classroom management, establishing routines and teaching vocabulary. The students become more attentive in the classroom and understand the content easily. Use of puppets makes the lesson interesting and engages the students throughout the lesson.

Key Words: Puppets, Lesson, Glove-puppet, Education, Pedagogy.

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tool have been a part of ritualistic celebrations and entertainment all over the world. In ancient Indian literature including *Mahabharata*, there are references to puppets. Upadhyaya K.S. points to the Classical Indian Drama tradition as documented by Sage Bharat in the '*Natyashastra*' (c.2 B.C.E.), where the term *Sutradhar* is used in the context of 'stage manager' and/or 'production controller'. The word literally means 'one who holds (and manipulates) strings'. Apparently the term has been taken from the String Puppetry technique. There were four types of puppets that were and still are used in India: *String Puppets*, *Rod Puppets*, *Leather Puppets* and *Glove Puppets*.^[1]

Costume as an aspect of *Aharya Abhinaya* as categorised in the *Natyashastra (NS)*, plays an important role in a creative approach towards all kind of puppets where they are imparted an identity by treating them as 'characters'. The puppets are required to be adorned by costumes, ornaments, headgears, other accessories and are a part of the surrounding settings. Along with the puppets, the puppeteer also needs to wear a corresponding costume.

In most of the classical theatre forms, the use of voice modulation, songs and music becomes very important in puppet shows. Their

Awasthi Suresh, "In the context of ancient and rich puppet tradition in India, the situation in modern puppetry is most depressing".^[2] However in sectors other than the entertainment, since the middle of 20th century, puppets became a medium of social awareness and education. In India, puppets are used by a number of theatre groups and social welfare organizations.^[3]

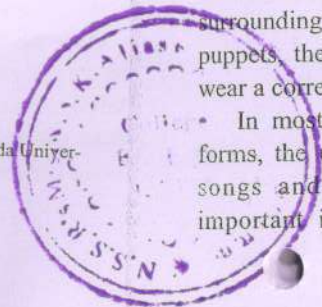
Several experiments have taken place in health, education, environmental and social sectors to create awareness using the puppet as a tool.

This particular research was conducted at NIE - Goa, in the academic year 2021-2022, where 'glove puppets' were used as a pedagogical tool in formal education. Its purpose was to systematically train teacher trainees to use glove puppets skillfully in teaching their respective subject methods and report the benefits and possibilities of the use of puppets in 'lesson planning'.

1. Methodology:

1.1. Step I – Puppetry Workshop:

In order to use puppets as a pedagogical tool, the researcher felt it important to train teacher trainees to create their own puppets as per their requirement. The researcher through the IQAC of NIE - Goa, in association with the National School of Drama (NSD), New Delhi, organised and



theatre, students are not asked to read the script; they are asked to perform as prompted by the teacher. Script reading is not done at the outset. However, once the dialogues are learnt, the students start reading the script aloud without help and gain confidence.

4.8. Performance in rehearsals

There are three ways of performing. One is in front of the audience, where the reactions cannot be predicted. Another is performing in the rehearsal where the audience are co-artists and reactions are more controlled. During rehearsals, actors and the director sit and discuss the positives and improvement areas. The performer experiments and gets instant feedback from the team. The third type of performance is in front of the mirror while recording yourself to know how you sound. Children understand their voice and speech better and become ready to try out new things. This experimentation leads to improvement in next rehearsal until the desired result is achieved.

5. Conclusion

Learning drama in early childhood is important. Drama rehearsals or a rehearsed play is all about experimen-

hand to explore possibilities in a secure environment, where rehearsals play a vital role. Although the impact cannot be measured in litres or kilograms, it can certainly be felt, realised and observed. Children show positive response and improvement in the expression of speech. Some students may not see much improvement if they are not taking interest and efforts. The teacher and script also play a key role. While the teacher has the control and command on how the activities are conducted, the script chosen must be interesting for children.

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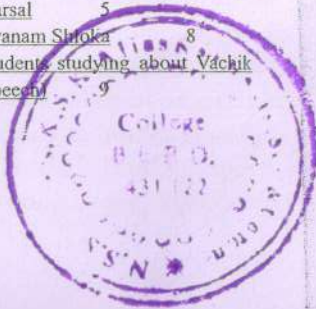
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List of Tables

Table 1 - Language intonation example - highlighted word is stressed 12

List of Figures

Fig. 1 - Aai Mala Bhook Lagli Drama Dress Rehearsal 5
Fig. 2 - Devanam Shloka 8
Fig. 3 - Students studying about Vachik Abhinay (Speech) 9



Theatre Education for School Teachers and Role of Theatre Teacher in Skill Development of Students

Sanket Shankar Khedkar*, Dr. Sanjay Patil**

Abstract

The city of Ahmednagar in Maharashtra has a great heritage of Theatre culture but what is the situation of school theatre education in this city? What is the importance of Theatre education for teachers and students in school education? How should this education be given? Also What qualities should a theatre teacher have? In what way do teachers look at Theatre education in schools? This research paper is an attempt to find answers to these questions. Theatre curriculum is considered as an important subject in school education nowadays and efforts are made in this regard but are these efforts really useful? The reason for asking this question is that the theatre curriculum is viewed in two ways, first as a means of getting more marks and second as a means of entertainment. The researcher has qualitatively examined the experience of working as a trainer in some children's theatre workshops, by interviewing secondary school teachers, Teachers working with children with disabilities and presidents of amateur theatre organizations in Ahmednagar. The present research has discussed the main purpose, importance of theatre education in school education and the exact role and usefulness of the theatre teacher in this.

Keywords : Theatre teacher, Student, Skill, Theatre in education

Introduction :

Literature, music and the art all are necessary for the development and flowering of a student to form an integrated total personality - Rabindranath Tagore [1]

Theatre as an art form is a confluence of many arts such as literature, music, acting, sculpture, dance, painting. People who work in theatre develop moral values, good habits, clarity of ideas and philosophy. In the book Kala Adhyapan, Prof.

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खान्देश का लोक कलाओं के माध्यम से कौशल विकास Skill Development Through Folk Arts In Khandesh

25

वैभव पुंडलिक भावळे*, प्रो. डॉ. संजय पाटील**

परिकल्पना (Hypothesis)

1. खान्देश में बहुत सारी कलाएँ हैं। मगर भोंग-या बजार का होली नृत्य इस लोक कला के मध्यम से नये लोग, विद्यार्थी इस लोक कलाओं को पेश करने के लिये जुड़ रहे हैं।
2. भोंग-या बजार का होली नृत्य में प्रतिभागी होकर विद्यार्थी और अन्य लोग गाना और नृत्य सीख रहे हैं।
3. होली नृत्य में जो आभूषण पहने जाते हैं, उसे आदिवासी लोग बनाकर उसे बाजार में बेच कर अपना गुजारा भी कर रहे हैं। जिससे उनका विकास हो रहा है।
4. इन लोक कला में जो संबल, बांसुरी, ढोल, दिपडी ये वाद्य हैं उसे बजाने और बनाने का स्कूल के छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है और इस कौशल से छात्र अपना विकास कर रहे हैं।

उद्देश्य (Objective)

1. खान्देश की आदिवासी संस्कृति की व्याख्या करके होली इस उत्सव को सिर्फ एक त्यौहार नहीं बल्कि अध्ययन के माध्यम से उजागर करना।
2. खान्देश का भोंग-या बजार का होली नृत्य इन लोक कला के माध्यम से सारे लोगों को जोड़ने का प्रयास करना।
3. खान्देश की इन कलाओं के माध्यम से स्कूलों में भी विद्यार्थियों को लोक कला सीखा कर उनमें नयी चेतना का भाव प्रकट करना।
4. भोंग-या, इंदल, तुरथाल, किंगरी, सोंगडया पार्टी जैसी विविध लोककलाओं के अपूर्व दर्शन करना।

Keyword जनजातीय संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज, परंपरा, त्यौहार, गलतफहमी, अध्यापन क्षेत्र

परिचय (Introduction)

महाराष्ट्र के सामाजिक जीवन में लोककला का विशेष महत्व है। महाराष्ट्र में लोककला की गैलरी बहुत समृद्ध है। प्राचीन काल से, लोककलाओं ने हमें और मनोरंजन का धार

उठाया है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और अधिकांश लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। इसलिए, गांवों में लोगों के मनोरंजन, ज्ञान और कौशल वृद्धि के लिए कलाओं का जन्म हुआ है। सूचना प्रसार के किसी भी आधुनिक साधन के अभाव

में, इन लोककलाओं ने सा वन में करने और समाज से वंचित खान्देश की लोककलाओं को प्रकाश में लाने की मेरी तीव्र इच्छा है। इसलिए मैं यह शोध पत्र होली के लोकपर्व होली यानी भोंग-या बजार और इसकी विधि पर खान्देश के नंदुरबार में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

खान्देश कपास, केले के लिए प्रसिद्ध प्रांत है। यह क्षेत्र अपनी समृद्ध लोककलाओं के लिए भी जाना जाता है। खान्देश के तीन जिलों में, जलगांव महत्वपूर्ण और सबसे बड़े जिलों में से एक है। जहाँ सबसे अधिक तालुके हैं। अहिरानी जलगांव जिले की प्रमुख भाषा है। इसके अलावा, इस जलगांव में तावड़ी, लेवा पाटीदार, बंजारा, भील जैसी प्रमुख भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। खान्देश के पश्चिम में धुले जिला है। धुले, शिरपूर, शिंदखेड़ा, साकरी, नवापुर आदि तालुका इस जिले में शामिल हैं। अहिरानी भाषा धुले की प्रमुख भाषा है। त्यौहारों को पारंपरिक तरीके से मनाने की परंपरा है। आखाजी यानी अक्षय तृतीया इस जिले में मनाया जानेवाला सबसे बड़ा त्यौहार है। श्रावण मास में मनाया जानेवाला कानबाई पर्व लोगों में चेतना जगाने का काम करता है। नंदुरबार जिला गुजरात की सीमा पर स्थित है। हम इस जिले पर गुजरात का प्रभाव देख सकते हैं। यह पूरे देश में एक ऐसे जिले के रूप में जाना जाता है जो आदिम संस्कृति को उजागर करके आदिवासी संस्कृति को संरक्षित करता है।

आदिवासी जीवन की कला और संस्कृति यहाँ देखने को मिलती है। नंदुरबार जिले के काठी गांव में आयोजित होनेवाला होली का त्यौहार महाराष्ट्र का सबसे बड़ा लोक उत्सव है। भोंग-या, इंदल, तुरथाल, किंगरी, सोंगडया

372

साहित्य और पद्धति (Methodology)

मूल रूप से खान्देश के कई लेखकों ने नंदुरबार के आदिवासियों के होली समारोह को लिखा है। इसकी चर्चा मुख्य रूप से संतोष पवार के काव्य-संग्रह ढोल में की गई है। साथ ही प्रो. एन.डी. भामरे की जनजातियों का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास ने सबसे ज्यादा जानकारी जुटाई है। इसमें हम देख सकते हैं की, वह नंदुरबार में आदिवासी तांडो के पास गये और जानकारी जुटाई और उसका आयोजन किया। एक कोने में इस जानकारी के आधार पर इस शोध निबंध पर प्रकाश डालने और वास्तविक होली और इसकी परंपरा क्या है, यह जानने की मेरी एक अलग जिज्ञासा है। इसलिए ये थोड़ा-सा प्रयास कर रहा हूँ।

क्या है भोंग-या बजार अर्थात् होली नृत्य की लोक कला (What is Bhongrya bajar & holi Dance Art?)

होली नृत्य अर्थात् भोंग-या बजार-आदिवासी लोगों की एक परंपरा और त्यौहार भी है, जिसमें वे अपनी कमर के चारों ओर घंटियाँ बांधकर और ढोल के आवाज पर नृत्य करके अपनी खुशी मनाते हैं। यह एक परंपरा है जिसे आदिवासी लोग कई वर्षों से करते आ रहे हैं।



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26



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Research Note

Genetic variation in seed germination and survival of plant in horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum* L.) through induced mutation breeding

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Abstract: In the present investigation the seeds of horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum* L.) varieties Phule Sakas and Man were treated with different concentrations of physical and chemical mutagens. The physical mutagen gamma rays with 05kR, 10kR and 15kR dose while chemical mutagens, namely EMS and SA. The different chemical mutagens concentrations used for treatment were 0.05%, 0.10% and 0.15% for EMS and 0.02%, 0.04% and 0.06 % for SA, respectively. Seed germination and survival of plants at maturity was observed and percentage calculated. Most of the mutagenic treatments caused decrease in seed germination and survival of plants at maturity.

Keywords: Genetic variation, horse gram, seed germination, plant survival.

1. INTRODUCTION

Horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) locally known as *hulga* or *kulthi* is one of the important minor, rainfed pulse crops of Maharashtra. This crop having drought tolerant and good nitrogen fixing ability, but receives a low priority in cropping system, soil types etc. it supplies the protein supplement in human diet, as well as it has medicinal value. It also furnishes concentrated feed for cattle and domestic animals. It is grown both in *kharif* and *rabbi* seasons as main crop, or as a mixed crop with other pulses and cereals crops.

Mutations have been important in evolution that at one time these were considered to be the chief source of origin of new species. It is now well established that ultimate source of new variation is mutation

TRICHODERMA SP. AS A BIOCONTROL MEASURE FOR PLANT DISEASES MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Harmful chemical fungicides as well as fertilizers which are being applied today for increasing crop production, creates very serious hazardous health problems to human beings and ecosystem as a whole. To overcome all these disadvantages caused by excessive use of chemical fungicides for controlling disease, a new approach evolved that uses micro-organisms for the control of phytopathogens i.e., biocontrol of disease. The antagonistic potential of *Trichoderma* species which has been long known to control various soil-borne fungal pathogens in biological way have been utilized. The faster growth rates with which it competes with fungal pathogen mainly brings upon their antagonistic characteristics. According to literature, it is revealed that *Trichoderma* spp are good for future practice as a biocontrol agent for controlling various plant pathogens.

Keywords: Plant disease, Chemical fungicides, Biocontrol agents and *Trichoderma* spp.

Introduction

Disease in plants, in a simple way defined as the series of invisible and visible responses of plant cells and tissues to a pathogenic organism or environmental factor that result in adverse changes in the form, function, or integrity of the plant and may lead to partial impairment or death of plant parts or of the entire plant (Agrios, 2005). Similarly, Plant diseases, by their presence prevent the cultivation of growth of food plants in some areas; or food plants may be cultivated and grown but plant diseases may attack them, destroy parts or all of the plants, and reduce much of their produce i.e., food, before they can be harvested or consumed (Agrios, 2005).

The losses produced due to plant diseases are usually lower in the developed countries and higher in the developing countries i.e., countries that need food the most. It is been estimated that of the 36.5% average of total losses, 14.1% are caused by diseases. Considering that 14.1% of the crops are lost to plant diseases the total annual worldwide crop loss from plant diseases is about \$220 billion (Agrios, 2005).

The agents that cause disease in plants are the same or very similar to those causing disease in humans and animals. They include pathogenic microorganisms, such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and nematodes, and unfavourable environmental conditions, such as lack or excess of nutrients, moisture, and light, and the presence of toxic chemicals in air or soil (Agrios, 2005). Because it is not known whether plants feel pain or discomfort and because, in any case, plants do not speak or otherwise communicate with us, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly when a plant is diseased.

Traditional Plant Disease Management

Methods of plant disease management vary considerably from one disease to another, depending on the kind of pathogen, the host, the interaction of the two, and many other variables. In controlling diseases, plants are generally treated as populations rather than as individuals, although certain hosts (especially trees, ornamentals, and, sometimes, other virus-infected plants) may be treated individually. Control measures are generally aimed at saving the populations rather than a few individual plants (Agrios, 2005).

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Effect of chemical and physical mutagens on pollen sterility in Horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.))

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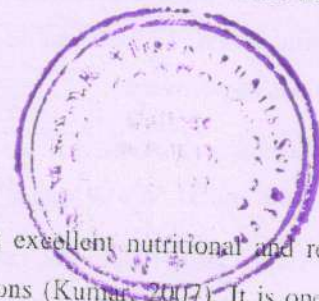
Abstract:

In present investigation effect of ethyl methane sulphonate (EMS), sodium azide (SA) and Gamma rays on pollen fertility were studied in two horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verde) cultivars namely; Phule Sakas and Man. The effect of all mutagenic treatments on pollen sterility increased with increase in dose of three mutagens irrespective of the genotype. The pollen sterility of control plants was 4.25% in Phule Sakas and 6.56% in Man both the Horse gram cultivars.

Increasing trend of pollen sterility with increasing concentrations/doses of all the mutagens could be noticed in both the varieties. Maximum pollen sterility was induced by Gamma rays 10kR treatments in Phule Sakas and EMS 0.15% treatments in MAN.

Key words: Horse gram, pollen sterility, EMS, SA and Gamma rays.

Introduction

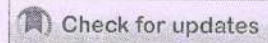


Horse gram belongs to family *Fabaceae* is a potential grain legume having excellent nutritional and remedial properties with better climate resilience to adapt harsh environmental conditions (Kumar, 2007). It is one of the most important unexploited food legumes being grown in almost all over the world including temperate and sub-tropical regions encompassing the countries in East and Northeast Africa, Asian countries particularly, India, China, Philippines, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Queensland in Australia (Durga, 2012; Krishna, 2010).

Horse gram has long history as traditional medicine to cure many diseases, still it is neglected for its remedial potential. As per *Charak Samhita*, the seed of horse gram are useful for the cure of piles, hiccup, and abdominal lump, bronchial asthma, in causing and regulating perspiration and in the *Sushruta Samhita* it is mentioned that the seed powder is useful in stopping excessive perspiration.



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



Algal flora of sugarcane fields in paundul area of shirur kasar taluka in beed district (M. S.) India

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Abstract

In Paundul area Narayangad Dam is constructed on Eidruga river which is tributary of Sindphana river. The major crops in the Beed districts are Sugarcane, Cotton, Soybean, Wheat, Jawar, Bajara, Tur and Udied bean. The Sugarcane is most important cash crop of study area. The present investigation was carried out during the period of March 2022 to December 2022 and reveals that the algal flora sugarcane fields of Paudul area are very rich infancy. A total of 50 algal taxa were encountered under 24 genera belongs to three classes Cyanophyceae 31 species of 15 genera followed by Chlorophyceae 12 taxa of 7 genera and Bacillariophyceae 7 species of 4 genera.

Keywords: Sugarcane; Narayangad dam; Bacillariophyceae; Eidruga

1 Introduction

The Beed is one of the most important district of Marthwada region situated at north latitude 18°28" and 19°28" and east longitude between 74°48" and 76°45". The main source of water is Godavari, Manjra, Sindphana and Sina rivers and dams on same rivers and its tributaries. The major crops in the Beed districts are Sugarcane, Cotton, Soybean, Wheat, Jawar, Bajara, Tur and Udied bean. In Paundul area Narayangad Dam is constructed on Eidruga river which is tributary of Sindphana river. The major crop of study area is Sugarcane and no reports on soil algal flora of Paundul area hence we decide work algal flora of Sugarcane fields in Paundul Area of Shirur Kasar Taluka in Beed district (M. S.) India.

2 Material and methods

Algal samples were collected from moist soil surface of sugarcane fields at monthly intervals in acid washed bottles. After collection, algal samples were brought immediately to the Laboratory. The algal samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomic investigations. The sun dried soil samples were also collected for their algal components in order to culture by petri plate method. 1 gram of pulverized soil was poured and spread uniformly into the petri plates containing agarized bolds basal medium (Bold 1942). Liquid nutrient medium was poured into plated at the time of keeping for incubation and frequently supplemented for the same. The petri plates incubated under the UV tube lights in algal culture chamber. The growth algal colony and preserved sample observed under the microscope and identified with standard literature on algae (Prescott 1951, Desikachary 1959, Sarode and Kamat 1984, Scott and Prescott 1961).

3 Results and discussion

The present investigation was carried out during the period of March 2022 to December 2022 and reveals that the algal flora sugarcane fields of Paudul area are very rich infancy. A total of 50 algal taxa were encountered under 24 genera

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RESEARCH PAPER IN BOTANY

Abstract:

Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc, the most destructive phytopathogen of many plants belonging to different families. The *Sclerotium* resting structures can survive for long period in critical atmospheric conditions. Chemical control of pathogen of Stem Rot disease can provide certain degree of control but it also has side-effects on beneficial soil micro-organisms, human health and environment. The use of fungal biological control agents is a promising strategy developing in recent years. Specifically, *Trichoderma* is commonly used as the biological control agent against variety of phytopathogen including *S. rolfsii*. *Trichoderma* spp carries mycoparasitism, antibiosis, induced resistance against pathogen and competing it for nutrients and space to blocks the growth of *Sclerotium rolfsii*. These *Trichoderma* spp. *T. amazonicum*, *T. taxi*, *T. evansii*, *T. martiale*, *T. theobromicola*, and *T. stromaticum* are known to have good impact on the phytopathogens.

Keywords: *Trichoderma* spp, *Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc, bio-control agent.

Introduction:

Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc is the most destructive pathogen of plants. Resting structures of *Sclerotium* (Sclerotia) are capable of sustaining the adverse environmental conditions such as high and low temperature. In India, among the soil borne fungal diseases, diseases caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii* are potential threats for the various crops.

Sclerotium rolfsii is especially severe on legumes, Solanaceous plants, cucurbits and other vegetables grown in rotation with beans (Hall, 1991). The fungus affects nearly 500 plant species comprising Composite and Leguminosae, Gramineous species are less susceptible (Mehen *et al.* 1995).

Traditional control measures for *Sclerotium rolfsii* are the use of chemical fungicides which has ill-effects on the soil micro-organisms, human health and environment. Due to excessive use of chemical fungicides, the beneficial micro-organisms present in soil are also affected and ultimately it shows the effect on health of soil fertility also.

To deal with these adverse effects of chemical fungicides, the use of biological control agents is a good strategy now a days. *Trichoderma* spp. are known to possess the fungal biocontrol agent property. *Trichoderma* is also a growth promoter for plants.

Biological control of phytopathogen using *Trichoderma* species:

Trichoderma species are one of the most promising fungal antagonists being extensively used in disease suppression and act as effective antagonist against various soil borne pathogens (Chet *et al.*, 1987; Singh *et al.*, 2009; Ram and Singh 2017). They are primary producers of cell-wall-degrading enzymes which target pathogenic fungi, the phenomenon that makes them best suited for biological control in agriculture (Woo *et al.*, 2006). The *Trichoderma* spp. parasitizes phytopathogenic fungi through antibiosis, mycoparasitism, competition for nutrients, and induction of resistance. Moreover, it leads to the production of various secondary metabolites which aid in disease resistance against phytopathogens. These prominent features make them the most popular fungal biocontrol agent.

The biocontrol capability of *Trichoderma* was first reported by Weindling (1932), who studied the role of *T. lignorum* in the biocontrol of *Rhizoctonia solani*, causing disease in citrus seedlings. From this pioneer work, several literatures have reported on successful biocontrol by *Trichoderma* spp. Among different species of *Trichoderma*, *T. harzianum*, *T. virens*, and *T. viride* are the most popular ones exhibiting biological control (Singh *et al.*, 2009). They efficiently control root rots/wilt and foliar diseases in a wide range of crops and are antagonistic to a number of soil borne fungi like *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Sclerotinia*, *Sclerotium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Macrophomina*, etc. and even the root knot nematode *Meloidogyne* spp. The first report on its mycoparasitism ability was made by Cole-Smith *et al.*, (1971), who through microtome sections demonstrated that medulla of infected sclerotia of *Sclerotium*

delphinii was wholly replaced by hyphae of *T. hamatum* on agar plates. Likewise, Henis *et al.*, (1978) reported mycoparasitism of *Trichoderma* spp. against *S. rolfsii*, where within the infected fungal sclerotia chlamyospores were produced abundantly in place of conidia. With passage of time, various *Trichoderma* spp. have been found to demonstrate antagonistic effects against *S. rolfsii* in different crops.

Owing to their inherent property as plant growth promoters and bio control agents, these fungi have been widely studied and commercially marketed as biopesticides, biostimulators, as well as soil amendments (Harman 2000; Lorito *et al.*, 2004; Khan and Mohiddin 2018). Now a days in the market, the commercial products of *Trichoderma* are available in various forms. *Trichoderma*-based products are booming in the agricultural market with more than 250 formulated products registered worldwide, which alone occupy 60% of the bio fungicide market (Singh *et al.*, 2012). All these products are being sold to farmers for disease control and in turn enhance their yield (Woo *et al.*, 2006).

Manjula *et al.*, (2004) evaluated 13 isolates of *Trichoderma* spp. for their antagonistic activity against *Sclerotium rolfsii*. The antagonists were selected based on their ability to inhibit the external growth of *S. rolfsii* from infected groundnut seeds. *T. viride* were identified as potent antagonists of *S. rolfsii*. *T. viride* produced extracellular chitinase and parasitized the mycelium of *S. rolfsii*.

Deng, *et al.*, (2007) isolated endophytic *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* EF5 from rice and demonstrated that *T. longibrachiatum* EF5 inhibits the growth of *S. rolfsii* pathogens by direct interaction as well as via the production of the microbial volatile organic compounds (mVOCs). The mVOCs also reduced mycelial growth and inhibited the production of sclerotia by altering the mycelial structure.

A study conducted by Yaqub & Shahzad, (2008), revealed that the disease of seed rot, damping off, root rot of sunflower and mugbean caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii* was prevented as well as the plant growth was enhanced when plants were treated with the conidial suspensions of *Trichoderma* spp. Similarly, the conidial suspensions of microbial antagonists prepared either in water or 10% sugar solution effectively suppressed root colonization by *S. rolfsii* and significantly enhanced plant growth as compared to control.

Mechanism of *Trichoderma* bio-control action:

Trichoderma spp. possess different mechanism to control phytopathogens which are as follows

Mycoparasitism:

One of the salient features of members of the genus *Trichoderma* is their ability to parasitize other fungi. Mycoparasitism is regarded as one of the most typical mechanisms exhibited by *Trichoderma* species for the management of *Sclerotium rolfsii* (Howell 2003; Vinale *et al.*, 2008). This process involves a chemotrophic growth of the antagonist on the host, followed by attachment and coiling around the pathogen hyphae (Chet *et al.*, 1990; Woo and Lorito 2007). The



Systematic Enumeration of some selected Algae

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ABSTRACT

The geographical location of Beed district is north latitude $18^{\circ}28''$ and $19^{\circ}28''$ and east longitude between $74^{\circ}48''$ and $76^{\circ}45''$ with many water bodies like river, dams and lakes. Algae are the most important autotrophic element of water ecosystem. The present study reveals that the systematic enumeration of some selected algal taxa during the period of June 2022 to December 2022 viz. *Chara excels.*, *Ulothrix zonata*, *Spirogyra subsalsa*, *Hydrodictyon reticulatum* and *Nostoc punctiforme*, *Gloeotrichia intermedia*.

Keywords: Longitude, Latitude, Autotrophic and Ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION

The Beed district is situated flanked by Aurangabad and Jalna districts in the north, Parbhani in the east, Latur in the south east, Osmanabad in in south and Ahmadnagar district in the west and southwest. It is bounded by north latitude $18^{\circ}28''$ and $19^{\circ}28''$ and east longitude between $74^{\circ}48''$ and $76^{\circ}45''$. The major part of the district comes under Godavari basin. Godavari, Manjra, Sindphana and Sina are the major rivers that drain the district along with their tributaries.

Ecologically Algae plays an important role as food source, indicator for pollution, used to make fertilizers and source of oxygen. The algae are source of food for fishes and aquatic animals and also it contain a high concentration of nutrients to make fertilizer. The minerals found in algae are also very beneficial to create flame-resistant plastics and artificial fibers. Algae can also be used to create medicines. As a result, algae are not only ecologically significant but also economically significant. Algae are present in different habitats such as aquatic algae (water), terrestrial algae (land) and they also grow as an epiphyte, endophyte. The present research work represents systematic enumeration of some selected algae during the period of June 2022 to December 2022. The selected algae are used for further research to study the role of algae as a fertilizer to observe the productivity, yield, seed quality and nutrients in the Black Gram (*Vigna Mungo* (L.) HEPPER).



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)

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Anthracnose intensity and per cent pod infection of cowpea in Beed district

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Abstract

The importance of pulses has been realized due to their high protein, better nutritional food, and fodder and soil enrichment qualities. Pulses have been considered as an integral part of our diet from time immemorial and have also found their reference in ancient scriptures such as Puranas and Mahabharata. The major fungal diseases of cowpea anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum destructivum*. In this study all the botanicals, bioagents and fungicides tested against anthracnose disease of cowpea during *Kharif* 2013 and *Kharif* 2014 were found effective and significantly reduced the mean disease intensity and pod infection over unsprayed control. Anthracnose intensity and pod infection slightly increases in *Kharif* 2014 as compared to *Kharif* 2013.

Keywords: *Colletotrichum*; Cowpea; Bioagents; Anthracnose

1. Introduction

India is an agriculture-based country and its growth, development and economy mainly depends upon agriculture. Presently, contribution of agriculture about one third of the national GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and provides employment to over 70 % of Indian population in agriculture and related activities. The importance of pulses has been realized due to their high protein, better nutritional food, and fodder and soil enrichment qualities. In India during 2013-2014 total area under pulses is about 25.2 million ha with total production of 19.3 million tonnes and average yield about 764 kg/ha (Anonymous 2014-2015).

The various pulses grown in India, Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp) is an important vegetable pulses crop and is popularly known as 'Chowli'. It probably originated in Asia, Africa and even South America. Central Africa is considered to be the original home of cowpea plant. Vavilov (1949) considered India is the main center of origin of this crop. The major fungal diseases of cowpea anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum destructivum* is one of the most destructive diseases of cowpea that cause a great reduction in cowpea yield (Allen et al. 1998, Látunde-Dada et al. 1999). In India the disease was first reported by Prassana (1985). The pathogen attacks on all aerial parts of plant and symptoms usually appear in the form of irregular brown sunken lesions on leaves, lesions merging to girdle stems and petioles. If conditions are ideal, disease development is rapid causing severe economic losses up to range from 40 to 50 % (William 1975).

2. Material and methods

The survey was conducted in cowpea growing areas during *Kharif* 2013 and 2014 in the eleven tahsils of Beed district viz. Beed, Georai, Majalgaon, Parali, Ambajogai, Kaij, Dharur, Wadwani, Shirur (Ka), Patoda and Ashti to know anthracnose intensity and pod infection. Observations on anthracnose intensity were recorded on ten randomly selected cowpea plants per field survey, applying standard 0-9 grade disease rating scale where, 0 = No infection, 1 = 1-10 % infection, 3 = 11-25 % infection, 5 = 26-50 % infection, 7 = 51-75 % infection and 9 = > 75 % infection before

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स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील मराठी रंगभूमीचा प्रवास..

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प्रस्तावना :- १९४७ साली भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. या काळात देशातील राजकीय, सामाजिक परिस्थिती अस्थिर होती. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील अनेक अनपेक्षित घटनांमुळे संपूर्ण देश होरपळून निघाला होता. खुप मोठी मानसिक वैफल्यग्रस्त अवस्था समाजाची झाली होती. डावे-उजवे यांचे देशांतर्गत वाद, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी, अश्या अनेक समस्या देशात होत्या. जाता-जाता ब्रिटिशांनी भारतीय समाजामध्ये फूट पाडली होती. ठिकठिकाणी जातीय वाद आणि जातीय दंगली उसळत होत्या. जाळपोळ, दंगली, या घटना महाराष्ट्रातही घडत असल्याने येथील जनता निराशेच्या वातावरणात गुंतलेली दिसून येते. मराठी माणुस हा कलारसीक आहे. मात्र या अस्थिर परिस्थितीमध्ये कलाक्षेत्र देखील प्रभावीत झालेले होते. याचा परिणाम मराठी नाटक आणि मराठी रंगभूमीवरही पडल्याचे दिसते. एकीकडे या रंगभूमीवर पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक नाटकांचे प्रमाण कमी होत चालले होते. चित्रपटांचा प्रभाव वाढत होता. अश्या

वेळी मराठी रंगभूमीला उतरती कळा लागल्यांचे चित्र निर्माण झाले होते. वास्तविक पाहता खाडीलकरांसारखे प्रचितयश नाटककार, आणि बालगंधर्व, गोविंदराव टेंभे, बापुराव पेंढारकर, चिंतामणराव कोल्हटकर अशी मातब्बर नावे मराठी रंगभूमीवर गणल्या जात होती. मात्र स्वातंत्र्यानंतर हि परिस्थिती पार बदलून गेली होती. मराठी नाटकांना थिएटर उपलब्ध होत नव्हते. मराठी नाटकांना प्रेक्षक उपलब्ध होत नव्हते. परिणामी मराठी रंगभूमीचे चित्र विस्कळीत झाले होते. मराठी रंगभूमीला कलात्मक उर्जेची गरज भासू लागली होती. अश्यावेळी काही नाटककार आणि त्यांच्या नाटकांनी मराठी रंगभूमीला पूर्वपदावर आणल्याचे दिसून येते.

उद्देश :- भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर मराठी रंगभूमीची दुरावस्था, आणि उतरतीचा काळ यांचे अवलोकन करून, ज्या नाटकांनी आणि नाटककारांनी या पडत्या काळात मराठी रंगभूमीला जीवदान दिले, त्यांच्या नाटकांचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे. या अटीतटीच्या काळात मराठी रंगभूमी कशी सावरत





पारंपारिक लोककला और आधुनिक नाटक- एक विवरण

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प्रास्ताविक :- मराठी नाटक रंगमंच का अगर हम इतिहास देखते हैं तो यह ध्यान में आता है की महाराष्ट्र के पारंपरिक लोकरंगमंच की तुलना में मराठी नाटक रंगमंच बिल्कुल नया है। लोकरंगमंच का शोध हमें बारहवीं शताब्दी तक लेकर जाता है। संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज के ज्ञानेश्वरी नामक ग्रंथ में हमें पारंपरिक लोककलाओं का (भारुड आदी) संदर्भ देखने को मिलता है। साथ ही नाथ महाराज के भारुड और संतो के लिखे गवलन भी सदीयों से चली आ रही है। लोकरंगमंच पर प्रस्तुत होनेवाले विधीनाट्य और लोकधर्मी नाटकों की भी प्राचीन परंपरा महाराष्ट्र भूमी में सदीयों से देखने को मिलती है। जागरण, गोंधल, भारुड हो या वारकरी कीर्तन, नारदीय कीर्तन हो, या फिर ईश्वर का नामजप करने वाले भजन हो, इनकी एक प्रदीर्घ परंपरा तो महाराष्ट्र में है ही, साथ में वासुदेव, भुत्या, पोतराज, जोगतीन, मसणजोगी, कुरमुड्या जोशी, बहुरूपी, और पिंगला जैसे लोककलाकार आज भी महाराष्ट्र के गांव गांव में देखने को मिलते हैं। इन में से कुछ लोककलाएँ और लोककलाकार आज नामशेष हो रहे हैं फिर भी आज इन लोककलाओं की परंपरा ग्रामीण इलाकों में देखने को मिल जाती है।

इन लोककलाओं की तुलना में मराठी नाटक रंगमंच बिल्कुल ही नया है। इ.स. १८४३ में विष्णुदास भावे ने 'सीता स्वयंवर आख्यान' नामक नाटक मराठी रंगमंच

पर खेला, और वही से मराठी रंगमंच का आरंभ हुआ। इस से पूर्व भी मराठी रंगमंच पर बहुत सारे नाटक खेले गये थे किंतु, १८४३ से ही मराठी रंगमंच की शुरुवात मानी जाती है। (१) वैसे मराठी रंगमंच पर कर्नाटकी नाटकों का प्रभाव रहा है। मराठी रंगमंच का उदय होने से पहले कर्नाटक से आनेवाले कुछ नाटक महाराष्ट्र के सातारा, सांगली जैसे शहरों में प्रस्तुत किये जाते थे। साथ ही कोकण प्रदेश में कुछ दशावतारी नाटकों की प्रथा भी थी। इन्हीं नाटकों के देखकर विष्णुदास भावे को मराठी रंगमंच के लिए कुछ लिखने की प्रेरणा मिलती गयी। कर्नाटकी और दशावतारी नाटकों की तरह ही मराठी में भी नाटक होना चाहिए ऐसा उन्हें लगा। और इन नाटकों से प्रेरित होकर विष्णुदास भावे ने 'सीता स्वयंवर आख्यान' नामक नाटक की रचना की। यह एक काव्य नाटक होने की वजह से इसके सभी संवाद पद्यरूप में ही हैं। और मराठी रंगमंच की शुरुवात करने के लिए यह काफी था। उस समय भागवत मेले भी महाराष्ट्र में हुवा करते थे। इन सभी कला प्रकारों के प्रभाव से ही मराठी रंगमंच का जन्म हुआ है।

मराठी नाटक रंगमंच और मराठी लोकरंगमंच ने धिरे धिरे मराठी दर्शकों के मन में अपना स्थान बना लिया। इसने दर्शकों का मनोरंजन भी किया और साथ में प्रबोधन जैसा कार्य भी किया। किंतु समय के साथ साथ मराठी



An exploration of the contribution of women in various streams of theatre

Javed

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Guide

Dr. Dushyanta D. Ramteke

Women in the theatre are a legacy in themselves.

Although much of the history of women has been distorted or forgotten, we can be sure that women have always played a strong role in the history of the performing arts. Amid controversies, triumphs, and occasional public backlash, women of the theatre have continued to shine throughout the centuries.

In the western context:

The theatre originated more than two millennia ago in ancient Greece. However, since goddesses represented Greek society, the role of women in Greek theatre was forbidden. Women were strictly forbidden to be on stage, as it was considered "too dangerous" to give them such a prominent platform. Even the most famous characters, such as the tragic heroine Antigone, were played by male actors. In the centuries that followed, there were few reports of women's participation in the theatre. One notable exception was a nun named Hrosvitha, who wrote comedies in the tenth century. Hrosvitha is often considered the first female playwright in history.

In the Elizabethan age, William Shakespeare created some of the most impressive female characters in history. Rosalind, Cordelia, Lady Macbeth, and other Shakespearean icons were among the first female characters to be portrayed with the depth, cunning, and bravery often accorded to male characters. Yet female actors were prohibited from playing these roles.

As early as the 1620s, actresses were appearing on stage in Europe. This was a turbulent time for female performers, as they were often harassed and insulted during their performances. Even when they faced public ridicule, women continued to conquer the stage. In 1660, the movement known as the Restoration sparked a wave of change in the theatre. With the King's support, women were finally allowed to perform in major

productions. This fundamentally changed the collective attitude toward female performers. For the first time in history, it seemed that society was recognizing the value of actresses.

In the second half of the 17th century, women playwrights appeared in Europe. The first women playwrights, including Aphra Behn and Susanna Centlivre, brought women's voices and perspectives into the spotlight for the first time. These female playwrights didn't shy away from controversial issues specific to women. Behn even drew inspiration from her defiance of forced marriages in some of her plays. The early female playwrights also used their platform to write heroic, dynamic, and autonomous female characters.

In the centuries that followed, women's performances in the theatre became increasingly important. In the United States, the late 19th and early 20th centuries were a seminal time for women in the performing arts. Women artists were given a relatively prominent place under the dazzling lights of Broadway. Attending the theatre also gradually became a women's affair. As actresses saw a new potential for independence and economic power, the theatre truly began to become a world for women! Then American women found more space on stage.

In the Indian context:

The origin of the Indian theatre is found in the Natyashastra of Bharata. According to it, the gods asked Lord Brahma to do something that could be seen and heard and that would benefit everyone. Thus, Brahma adopted recitation from the Rigveda, chanting from the Samaveda, the art of drama from the Yajurveda, and the aesthetic sense from the Atharvaveda, and finally the new Natyaveda was born. The Natyaveda of Brahma was given to Bharata to make it known to mankind. Bharata with his troupe of Gandharvas and Apsaras danced and played before Lord Shiva. The majestic dance of Lord Shiva was also included. Lasya and Tandava were led by Parvati and Tandu respectively. From the gods and goddesses, the arts were passed on to the mortals. Art forms, music, dance and mime are integral parts of Indian theatre.



India program, mere willingness to spend on infrastructure and attracting FDIs will not serve. The government needs to work on implementation. It should strive for better implementation of the decision policies. The problems on the grassroots level need to be understood and addressed.

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Millets: Ancient Grains for a Healthy Future

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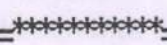
Abstract: Millets have been a part of the Indian food basket for hundreds of years. They are deeply ingrained in our food systems, culture, and traditions. They find mention in religious texts and are a part of many traditional Indian practices. Interactions with elders in the family and farmers throw light on their Consumption in older times. In the Indian subcontinent, millets were used as a staple in most households prior to the Green Revolution.

With 2023 being observed as United Nations International Year of Millets, there is a renewed interest in millets around the globe. Nations, institutions, businesses, and individuals are coming together to promote these miracle grains and give them a rightful place in the food basket. India has been a leader in the millet movement and is showing the way to the rest of the world promoting and showcasing the potential of millets. Research and work done on millets in India have also shown the positive impact and usefulness of millets in dealing with malnutrition, management of diseases like diabetes, heart conditions, anemia as well as their climate resilience and contribution to nutrition security. The vibrant millet startup ecosystem in India has come up with innovative and functional products with millets. This is extremely useful if we are to make them as popular as wheat and rice. Although significant strides have been made by many stakeholders



India's Wealth: Millet for Health

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Abstract: The Government of India has initiated the revival of millets in the past few years and declared 2018 as the "National Year of Millets" to raise awareness about its health benefits and boost millet production. They are labelled as "Nutri-cereals" due to their high nutrition quotient. Millets were included under Prime Minister's overarching scheme for holistic nutrition, POSHAN Abhiyan in the same year.

Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the Government of India proposed at the United Nations for declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets. India's proposal was supported by 72 countries and United Nations General Assembly declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets (IYM 2023) on 5th March 2021.

As India celebrated its glorious 76th Independence Day on 15th August 2022, in his speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Prime Minister said that millets have been an integral part of India's legacy.

The celebration of 2023 as the International Year of Millets is a matter of immense pride for India and in particular for the farmer community. To take forward this declaration, the Government of India has decided to celebrate IYM 2023 by making it a peoples' movement or "Jan Andolan" to enhance awareness regarding millets as a healthy option for the food basket. Activities are also being taken up to propel demand creation of millets at both global and lo-

cal levels, for better remuneration to the farmers for its production, to provide protection of sources (soil and water), and creation of direct and indirect employment. India produces more than 170 lakh tonnes of millets per year and is the largest producer of millets in the world; accounting for 20% of global production and 80% of Asia's production. India's average yield of millets (1239 kg/hectare) is also higher than global-average yield of 1229 kg/hectare. Major millet crops grown in India and their percentage share of production are Pearl Millet (Bajra) - 61% share, Jowar (Sorghum)-27%, and Finger Millet (Mandua'Ragi) -10%.

In his addresses on various national and international forums, the Prime Minister has highlighted how India is honoured to be at the forefront of popularising millets that further nutrition, food security, and welfare of farmers. This also offers research and innovation opportunities for indigenous agriculture scientists and startup communities. Recently, in the popular talk show "Mann ki Baat", he mentioned that millets have been a part of our tradition, culture, and ancient civilisation, their relevance being cited in sacred texts such as Vedas, Puranas, and Tolkappiyam. From time to time, his addresses on millets have created an enthusiastic wave for the celebration of IYM 2023 in India.

What are Millets?

Millets, popularly called "Mota Anaj" in Hindi, are a collective group of small-seeded annual grasses that are grown as grain crops, primarily on marginal land in dry areas of temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical regions. They of the ancient foods dating back to the Indus Valley Civilisation, around 3000 BC. They are grown in almost 131 countries today. Currently, millets constitute the traditional food for 59 crore people across Asia and Africa.

In India, millets can be clubbed into major, minor, and pseudo categories.

1. Major Millets: Sorghum (Jowar), Pearl Millet



Solution of Space Fractional Radon Diffusion Equation in Soil Medium

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Abstract: In this paper we present the Crank-Nicolson finite difference scheme for space fractional radon diffusion equation (SFRDE) in soil medium. We discuss that the scheme is unconditionally stable and convergence of the scheme is also verified at the length. Validation of the solution is carried out with the help of graphical illustration using 'Mathematica' software.

Index Terms - Fractional calculus, Grunwald formula, Stability, Convergence, and Mathematica.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Fractional Calculus (FC) is a generalization of classical calculus concerned with operations of integration and differentiation of non-integer (fractional) order. The concept of fractional operators has been introduced almost simultaneously with the development of the classical ones. The study of fractional calculus has been a highly specialized and isolated field of mathematics. The fractional calculus was recognized to represent an useful tool for understanding and modeling many natural and artificial phenomena. Fractional calculus has many applications in biology, physics, engineering, economics etc. [1,2,6]. Most of the fractional differential equations do not have analytical solution therefore approximation and numerical techniques are developed. There are many numerical methods to find the solution of classical differential equations, while numerical methods for the fractional differential equations are very limited. As the fractional derivatives are the generalization of classical derivatives, the numerical techniques for the classical differential equations can be extended to the fractional differential equations in some way. In the recent years, there are many numerical techniques like finite difference method (FDM), finite element method (FEM), He's variational iterational method, Adomian decomposition method (ADM), matrix transform method (MTM), etc. Finite difference method is very rich and continuous to be developed. Also this method is very powerful tool and widely used to solve the differential equations as well as fractional differential equations in science and engineering. The main cause of implementation of this method is simple and easy to be put into practice in computer programs. Many papers have recently published on finite difference methods for solving the diffusion equation [3,4,7,8,9,10,11].

In this paper we discuss the fractional radon diffusion equation in soil medium. The diffusion theory came from the famous physiologist Adolf Fick. He stated that the flux density J is proportional to the gradient of concentration. This gives,

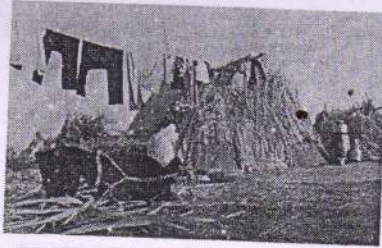
$$J = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \quad (1.1)$$

where J is the radon flux density is diffusion coefficient, $\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$ is gradient of radon concentration and D is diffusivity coefficient of radon. Now the change in concentration to change in time and position is stated by the Fick's second law which is the extension of Fick's first law, that gives,

$$\frac{\partial C(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 C(x,t)}{\partial x^2} - \lambda C(x,t) \quad (1.2)$$

where $\lambda = 2.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{s}^{-1}$ is the decay constant. Many researchers have discussed the radon transport through soil, activated charcoal, concrete, etc. [5,12,13,14,15,16].

Here, we develop the space fractional crank-nicolson finite difference method for fractional order RDE in soil medium. We consider the following space fractional radon diffusion equation [SERDE].



39

‘मागे फिरा पतंगांनो’ मधील जीवनसंघर्ष

- प्रा. डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे

मराठी विभाग,

सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

मो.नं. ९७६७०८७४१४

मागे फिरा पतंगांनो हे डॉ. नारायणराव मुंडे यांनी लिहिलेले ललित लेखन आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात औद्योगिकरण वाढले आहे. शेती पूरक व्यवसाय व शेतीला चालना म्हणून शेतकरी ऊस लागवड करू लागले आणि साखर उद्योग व त्यासाठी लागणारा ऊस पीक घेणाराचे प्रमाण वाढले परिणामी ऊसतोडणीसाठी कामगारांची गरज साखर कारखानदार व बागायतदार यांना भासू लागली आणि निसर्गावर शेती करणारे अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी प्रारंभी जनावरांना वैरण व नंतर दूष्काळाच्या सततच्या वैतागाने मराठवाडा, खानदेश, विदर्भातील शेतकरी पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील बानपूर कारखाना परिसरात ऊस तोडणी करिता जावू लागला व तो नंतरच्या काळात कायमचाच ऊसतोडणी कामगार म्हणून संबोधला जावू लागला हा कामगार काही काळ शेती व शेती पूरक काम दिपावली पर्यंत करणे व नंतर सहा महिन्याकरिता ऊस तोडणी करू लागले त्या कामगारांना ऊस तोडणी कामगार म्हणूनसर्व महाराष्ट्र व बाहेरही या लोकांना कारखाना संबंधातील लोक अनेक विध प्रमाणे राबवू लागले या कामगारांच्या व्यथा, वेदना, जीवनसंघर्ष मराठी वाङ्मय क्षेत्रात विविध वाङ्मय प्रकारातून येऊ लागले आणि मावाची पिळवणूक छळ, गुलामी,

IMPACT OF DIETARY COUNSELING ON PREGNANT WOMEN

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Abstract:

Well-balanced and healthy diet has an important role in health throughout the lifecycle and affects the functioning of all body systems. Need to increase of nutritional diet and energy in pregnancy cause of the physiologic and hormonal changes of pregnant women and therefore complete metabolic demands process of fetus. Major aim and objective of this study to find out the nutritional and socioeconomic status of the rural and urban pregnant women through the polite study method. Dietary counseling is a cornerstone of prenatal care for all women. Furthermore, an individualized approach to nutritional counseling that considers a woman's assess to intake diet, socioeconomic status, and body mass index (BMI) is recommended. The evaluation and create awareness regarding effect of pregnant women health status through dietary counseling on the outcome of pregnancy.

In the current study, the majority of 194 (80.8%) participants were between 20 and 30 years of age, with their mean age being 18.1 ± 2.3 years in rural region, and 230 (95.8%) majority were also between the age group 20-30 in urban region. 164 (68.3%) majority were belong to Hindus by religion in rural region and in urban region (128) 54% respondents belong to Hindu religion. As many as 189 (78.75%) teens were housewives in rural and in urban were 78.75%.

Their husbands were farmers in rural mostly and as well as majority 74 (30.8%) were engage as a Labour in urban. Most 170 (70.8%) of the teens belonged to class IV (income below Rs. 100 00) and their socioeconomic status calculated as per modified BG Prasad classification showed Monthly income very less than urban region Most of them were living in a Nuclear family in both regions. Education qualification of 76 (32%) respondents was till UG, as well as most educated respondents were located in urban region.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Nutrition, Physiological, Dietary intake, Socioeconomic status, and Health.

Introduction:

Pregnancy is one of the most exciting and important events in each woman's life. Childbirth incident is like a rebirth to all the pregnant women, because many factors influences that should be considered in advance such as changes in diet, habits and lifestyle. In pregnancy anabolism process is rapidly activated therefore many changes during pregnancy, women undergo a number of physiological changes in order to achieve the normal development and health of the fetus. In urban and rural pregnant women was not more aware about nutritional diet intake. So definitely positive impact of dietary counseling on pregnant women health and their fetus.

1. Nutritional is not only an important responsible factor for health of baby, but also to the baby's long term growth.
2. Therefore understanding nutrition and foetal growth relationship is critical.
3. In many countries low birth weight was major problem. According to WHO low birth weight define as birth weight less than 2.5kg. Prevalence of Low birth weight in India since independence has not shown any significant decline, it remains high at 28.0 percent,
4. Despite launching of successive interventional programmes by the Government of India for reducing the problem- in India has been attributed to widespread maternal under nutrition. . Krishna Kumar shau (2017) et.al.

Nutritional deficiency during pregnancy was positively related with socioeconomic status.

Aims and Objectives:

To assess and create awareness regarding effect of pregnant women health status and nutrition correlation on the outcome of pregnancy. The main aim of the study is to understand dietary counseling correlation with socioeconomic.

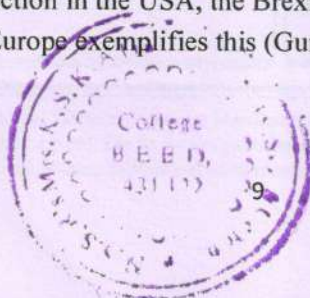
Causes and Impact of Labour Migration: A Case Study of Marathwada Region

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Introduction:

Migration is shift from a place of residence to another place for some length of time or permanently including different types of voluntary movements. It has great impact on economic, social, cultural and psychological life of people, both at place of emigration as well as of migration (Kaur, 2003). In India the labour migration is mostly influenced by social structures and pattern of development. Uneven development is the main reason of migration along with factors like poverty, landholding system, fragmentations of land, lack of employment opportunities, large family-size and natural calamities. The high-land man ratio, caste system, lawlessness and exploitation at native place speed up the breakdown of traditional socio-economic relations in the rural areas and people decide to migrate to relatively prosperous areas in search of better employment and income. Diversification of economy and increased land productivity in certain areas, rapid improvement in transport and communication means, improvement in education, increase in population pressure and zeal for improving living added momentum to the mobility of population in India (Roy, 2011). Those who migrate to new areas experience certain socio-psychological problems of adjustments with the residents of place of migration.

The relationship between migration and work has been transformed in recent decades. Between 1990 and 2017, international migration flows increased from 153 million to 258 million. Immigration to high-income countries, particularly for work-related purposes, has accounted for the majority of this growth (United Nations, 2017). While there are many drivers of these trends, they have been facilitated in part by labour migration policy changes including the growth of temporary and employer-sponsored visa schemes and the introduction and expansion of cross-border labour mobility zones (Castles et al., 2014). Nevertheless, compared to goods, services and capital, where cross-border trade and movement have been liberalised substantially, there remain considerably greater constraints upon the free movement of labour (McGovern, 2007). Changes to immigration policies, including changes enabling the expansion of migrant labour supply, have produced major political challenges. Policymakers in many countries have recently struggled to balance the perceived disruptive impacts on jobs and communities with the potential economic benefits. The pivotal role that negative public attitudes towards immigration played in Donald Trump's presidential election in the USA, the Brexit referendum in the UK and the ascent of far-right parties across Europe exemplifies this (Gumbrell-McCormick and Hyman, 2017).



BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES; AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Dr.Sidharth S.Jadhav
Head & Research Guide
Mrs.K.S.K. College, Beed

Abstract:

During last decade booming of E-Learning is marked by introduction of new quality benchmarks and innovative ideas in Teaching Learning methodologies. The traditional teaching learning paradigms are rapidly being replaced by the IT Enabled Teaching and Learning methods. State of the Art ICT tools enabled teachers for making their teaching methodologies more innovative and student-centric.

Present paper deals with the implementation and challenges being faced during execution of Learning Management System called MOODLE. It has been successfully implemented in all institutes of Anjuman Ishat-e-Taleem Beed i.e. Primary School to PG College. An attempt has been made to illustrate the adopted methodology for it. Moodle system of every institutes has been migrated on cloud, more than 1500 logins/users have been created for students to access the uploaded contents and activities. Similarly 200 teachers' logins have been enabled with respective privileges to upload the contents and manage students. The system is currently available online and running successfully with a wide range of features.

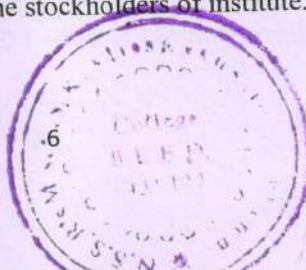
Keywords: Learning Management System, LMS, Moodle, ICT, Cloud Computing, Open source.

Introduction:

Leading institutions always enthusiastic for adopting recent technologies in Teaching Learning Process and performing new experiments in this domain. The effort of educational institution for implementing new technologies in teaching learning process has skyrocketed. But in India many educational institutes are not capable enough to put such advanced methods into practice and, hence lagging behind due to a range of infeasibilities. Some of these infeasibilities are unfamiliarity of teachers, students, parents and non-teaching staff with ICT gadgets. Advances in E-Learning and Learning Management system require skills of interaction with such software and hardware. Due to technical infeasibilities it becomes more challenging to adopt globally approved solution in IT Enabled education.

Present paper deals with such experiments and faced challenges faced during implementation of Learning Management System called MOODLE in various educational units of Anjuman Ishat-e-Taleem Beed's Milliyya Campus. Initially the focus was on IT based infrastructural development of each unit, every institution has developed the Digital Class Rooms, Advanced Computer Labs and other devices required for ICT based teaching learning process. Than a complete Learning Management System called Moodle has been implemented by providing training to all the stockholders of institute.

About Moodle:





Introductory Optical and Microwave Remote Sensing : A Review

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ABSTRACT

Remote sensing technology is widely used in many fields which collects a wide range of observations in a timely manner and use less restricted data collection methods. In recent years, there have been great progresses in remote sensing developments, especially in the microwave remote sensing over the optical remote sensing. Due to the advantages of independency on weather conditions as well as day/night detection of target of interest the microwave remote sensing becoming the main focus of researchers. It is used for collecting information about object of interest on the earth surface and also used for monitoring many environment related disciplines, glacial dynamics, crop classification, forest cover, flood mapping, coastal vegetation and many more. This paper concludes that microwave remote sensing has great potential than optical remote sensing and will play more significant role in the various fields of interest.

Keywords : Remote sensing, Active and Passive, Optical, Microwave

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote sensing is the greatest achievement for acquiring information from objects on earth or other planetary bodies. It performs the detection, collection and interpretation of target of interest. Getting information about an object, area or phenomenon without being in contact with it called as remote sensing.

By measuring the amount and the nature of the reflection of visible light energy from our external source (such as the sun or light bulb, tube), we can gather information around us, as it reflects away from the objects in the field of our approach. In simple words we can say that, with the help of our eyes we can collect information about surroundings without touching it. i.e., our eyes are excellent example of remote sensing device.

The principle of remote sensing is based on measurement made by the satellite sensor in different wavelength or frequency regions of electromagnetic spectrum. The electromagnetic radiation have an



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Dr. Maheshmalkar
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43

अण्णा भाऊ साठे इनकी कविताओं में सामाजिक बोध

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प्रस्तावना :

लोकशाहीर अण्णाभाऊ साठे इनका मराठी साहित्य एवं कला जगत में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है। उनका जन्म १ अगस्त १९२० को महाराष्ट्र में सांगली जिले के वाटेगांव नामक गाँव में हुआ था। उनका नाम तुकाराम था। पिता का नाम भाऊराव साठे था। आर्थिक विपन्नता एवं सामाजिक विषमता के कारण उन्हें अपनी आजीविका के लिए अपना गाँव त्याग कर मुंबई आना पड़ा।

गाँव में एक तरह से छुआछूत जैसी दकीयानुसी परंपरा का अपमान तुकाराम साठे उन्हें झेलना पड़ा था। मुंबई जैसे महानगर में कम से कम गाँव की इस छुआछूत जैसी परंपरा से राहत तो मिली। क्योंकि शहर और उसमें मुंबई जैसा शहर जो दिन-रात दौड़ता ही रहता है। अण्णाभाऊ साठे इन्होंने केवल डेढ़ दिन की पाठशाला की। इसके पिछे भी सामाजिक विषमता रही है। क्योंकि पाठशाला के कुलकर्णी नामक शिक्षक उन्हें पाठशाला में दर्ज कराने के लिए ही तैयार नहीं थे। कई प्रयासों के बाद दाखिला मिलने पर अन्य छात्रों की तुलना में मिलनेवाले अपमानजनक व्यवहार से तंग आकर उन्होंने पाठशाला को त्याग दिया। पाठशाला के बाद की दूनिया में उन्हें शिक्षा मिलती रही। सामान्य लोगों के जीवन को, उनकी पीड़ाओं को, त्रासदी को अण्णाभाऊ साठे करीब से देख सके। उनके भीतर की जनसामान्यों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता उन्हें झनझोरती रहीं और वे स्वयं सामान्य दलित वर्ग से थे उन्होंने दास्यता का स्वयं दुःख झेला था। व्यवस्था विरोध को दर्शाने के लिए अण्णाभाऊ साठे लेखनधर्मिता को अपनाते हैं एवं सामान्यवर्ग की, दलित, पीड़ितों की त्रासदी को सही मायने में वाणी देने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करते हैं। मार्क्सवादी विचारधार से प्रेरित होकर वे अपने लेखन कार्य से सामाजिक समता की स्थापना करने का प्रयास करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं।

अण्णाभाऊ साठे इनकी लेखनधर्मिता :

अण्णाभाऊ साठे मराठी भाषी साहित्य में समाजसुधारक, लेखक, शाहीर, लोककवि आदि नामों से पहचाने जाते हैं। उनके साहित्य एवं जीवन पर साम्यवादी विचारधारा का स्पष्टरूप से प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इनके व्यक्तित्व का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव अण्णाभाऊ साठे इनके जीवन एवं लेखनकार्य पर रहा है।

कथा, पोवाडा, (शौर्यगीत) लावणी, गण, उपन्यास, गीत आदि द्वारा अण्णाभाऊ साठे सामान्यों के जीवन को, पीड़ितों की त्रासदी को, पीड़ा को सशक्त रूप से साहित्य पटल एवं समाज के सामने लाते रहे। उन्हें एक सफल कहानीकार, सफल उपन्यासकार, लोकशाहीर के रूप में सर्वदूर पहचाना जाता है। 'फकीरा' यह उपन्यास बहुचर्चित रहा है। देश एवं विदेशों की कई भाषाओं में फकीरा तथा अन्य कृतियों को अनुवादित किया गया है। सही मायने में अण्णाभाऊ साठे इनका लेखन समाज एवं साहित्यिक विचारधारा को एक नया आयाम प्रदान करने का कार्य करता है। मराठी भाषा के कई रचनाकार जब 'स्वान्त सुखाय' से लेखन कार्य करते थे तब अण्णाभाऊ साठे 'बहुजन हिताय' को महत्वपूर्ण मानकर सही मायने में अपना परिचय मराठी साहित्य जगत को देते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। अण्णाभाऊ साठे जिस प्रकार एक सफल कहानीकार, सफल उपन्यासकार एवं लोकशाहीर (लोककवि) के रूप में अपना परिचय मराठी साहित्य जगत को देते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। वहीं वे एक संवेदनशील कवि के रूप में भी हमारे सामने आते हैं।

समाज में व्याप्त विभिन्न विषमता का विरोध, व्यवस्था विरोध उनके साहित्य की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सामाजिक समता के लिए ज्यो-ज्यो बाधा उत्पन्न करता है उसका धिक्कार साठे पूरजोर रूप से करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। मानवजाति की तरक्की में वर्गवाद एवं धर्म बाधा उत्पन्न करता हुआ साठेजी को दिखाई देता है। अण्णाभाऊ साठे पूरे समाजव्यवस्था में दो वर्ग को स्वीकार करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं एक - शोषण करनेवाला, दो-शोषितों का। उनका व्यवस्था विरोध

8. Geographic Information System (GIS) GIS in Geoscience & its Application

45

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Abstract

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) is a fundamental application field of Geographical Information Systems, where the strength lies in defining the two dimension (X,Y extent), third dimension (Z component) and the fourth dimension (time) of spatial information. In the beginning, various attempts were made to solve complicated geological problems using multivariate and geostatistical methods, which laid the foundation of the geological application of spatial information system. Specialized mining packages were developed in the late 70s and 80s, but the cost of the packages were prohibitive and the general geological community had to be content with cheaper multivariate/geostatistical packages or such package available in public domain. In the early years of GIS, the systems were visualized as a graphic tool with limited spatial analysis capabilities, and the traditional geological community was skeptical about its usage in solving serious geological problems. However, the GIS developers soon realized the need for incorporating multivariate, Geostatistical modules and powerful 3-D analysis and these components work often considered as advanced components and became the selling point of GIS packages. This resulted in the popularity of GIS in the geological community.

Introduction

With time, geological factors evolve. Due to the power in defining the two-dimensional (X, Y extent), third-dimensional (Z component), and fourth-dimensional (time) spatial information, it is a most genuine application field of Geographic Information Systems. Multivariate and geostatistical methods were initially utilised to resolve complex geological problems because of the diversity of geology throughout space and time. These two sections were created for geological applications, including mineral prospecting and data interpolation/extrapolation. These two approaches nearly led to the widespread use of geological spatial information systems. Spatial approaches were created and used for data analysis in the early years. Later methods for 3-D visualising geological data were created, which prompted the



DIVERSITY OF FISHES INHABITING THE BENDSURA RESERVOIR OF BEED, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Reservoir serves as potential water body of water which also harbors coveted bio-resources that sustain animal life. Fish is a potential bioresource for nutrition and offers workplaces for people. The present investigation intended to study the fish diversity in Bendsura reservoir along with threats and their possible conservation measures. The study revealed the occurrence of 25 freshwater fish species which belong to 17 genera under 12 families and 6 orders. The present investigation showed that Bendsura reservoir possesses rich biodiversity but proper conservation measures are required to maintain its sustainability. There is a need for the conservation of fish diversity in this reservoir. The present status of Bendsura reservoir in the study area may only be improved by preparation and strict enforcement of proper wildlife legislation for aquatic biota.

Keywords: Reservoir, Ichthyofauna, Conservation measure, Fish diversity.

INTRODUCTION

India is one among the seventeen mega biodiversity nations known from the world endowed with remarkable biodiversity in its diverse ecosystems and habitats, and occupies the 9th position in terms of freshwater mega biodiversity. The freshwater ecosystems of India include all types of inland wetlands: lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, groundwater, springs, cave waters, floodplains, as well as bogs, marshes and swamps, including 26 Ramsar Sites. India with 2.4% of global landmass has 4% of the world's freshwater resources.

Among different ecosystems, freshwater ecosystems are the richest and more diverse ecosystems on earth. 6% of all species, and more than 10% of all animal species, occur in freshwater, including 25% of all vertebrates. The fishes are cold blooded vertebrates (Verma, 2017; Verma and Praksh, 2020). Among vertebrates, fishes are the fifth largest agricultural resource and are the primary source of protein to over one billion people (Ahmad *et al.*, 2019). It has been estimated that the global diversity of all fishes is 32,500 species. Considering that freshwater may constitute less than 0.3% of available global water, it is remarkable that there are

almost 15,000 freshwater fish species. In recent year international community has become sensitive in conservation of natural resources to respond new challenges and development. Govt. of India has legislated the Biodiversity Act 2002 and Biodiversity diversity rules 2004. According to IUCN re data list 16928 species are threatened in the world of which 659 fish species are observed in Indian water (Bobdey, 2013).

In India, there are about 1,570 freshwater fishes are categorized into primary, secondary and alien fishes. Primary freshwater fishes include 858 species belonging to 167 genera, 40 families and 12 orders. Further, 137 species of secondary freshwater fishes that frequently enter and thrive in freshwater rivers are also known from India. The freshwater fishes are categorized into primary, secondary and alien fishes. Primary freshwater fishes include 858 species belonging to 167 genera, 40 families and 12 orders. Further, 137 species of secondary freshwater fishes that frequently enter and thrive in freshwater rivers are also known from India (Singh and Prakash, 2022).

A number of researchers including Verma and Prakash

47

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Abstract :-

Necessity of ecologically sustainable organic farming towards crop production and mitigation of climate change is well understood. But the organic movement in the backdrop of global agriculture is insignificant despite considerable effort during the last few years. India also faces several bottlenecks with respect to growth of organic agriculture both at the production and marketing levels. Various issues have been discussed in this article regarding the major bottlenecks in organic agriculture as well as potential of sustainable growth of organic farming. New technologies, package for organic farming have also been discussed.

Introduction:-

Food scarcity in the Sixties had led to the need and initiation of green revolution. However to augment crop production usage of chemical fertilizers in incremental dose over the years led to the deterioration of soil character, made the plants fertilizer sensitive and disturbed the pest-predator relationships, which automatically generated the necessity for application of pesticides. To further add to the dilemma crop productivity has been going downhill from the fertilizers following the 'Law of Diminishing Return'. Crop production system has become completely dependent on the external support system, at the same time input-output ratio is going low with time. Thus just after few decades of its incorporation, chemical farming has broken the equilibrium of millennia.

Objectives:- The main objective of this paper is to explain and highlight the status, potential and new methods in organic farming.

Why Organic Farming ?

Hence, enhancement and maintenance of system productivity and resource quality is essential for sustainable agriculture. It is believed that organic farming can solve many of these problems as this system is believed to maintain soil productivity and effectively control pest by enhancing natural processes and cycles in harmony with environment. Organic farming is defined as a production system which largely excludes or avoids the use of fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, etc. and relies mainly on organic sources to maintain soil health, supply plant nutrients and minimize insects, weeds and other pests. It was felt that organic farming may solve all these problems and has been considered as one of the best options for protecting/sustaining soil health, and is gaining lot of importance in present day agriculture.

Present Status of Organic Farming:-

India holds a unique position among 172 countries practicing organic agriculture: it has 6,50,000 organic producers, 699 processors,

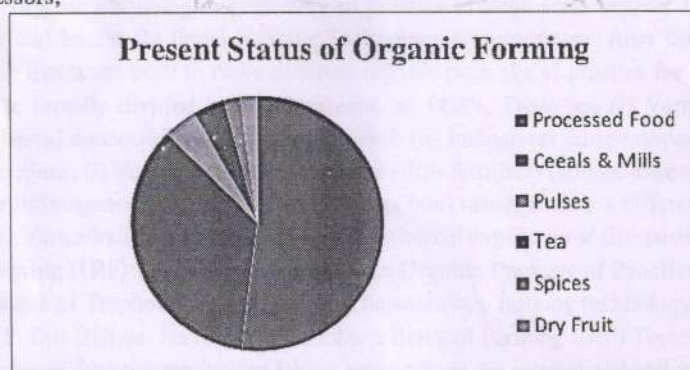


Fig 1: Export Share of Organic products in India :

अण्णाभाऊंच्या प्रवासवर्णनपर लेखनाची वैशिष्ट्ये

48

प्रा. बालासाहेब विष्णू कटारे

मराठी विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रस्तावना :

जथा, कादंबरी, कविता, लोकनाट्य, वगनाट्य, पोवाडा, लावणी अशा अनेक वाङ्मयप्रकारात अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी केलेली कामगिरी वादातिता आहे. निव्वळ अक्षरओळख होण्यापुरते शिक्षण घेतलेल्या अण्णाभाऊंच्या एकूण वाङ्मयीन कामगिरीवर नुसती नजर जरी टाकली तरी त्यांच्या जन्मजात प्रतिभेचा प्रत्यय आल्याशिवाय राहात नाही. अभिजात वाङ्मयीन गुणवैशिष्ट्यांनी ठासून भरलेल्या वाङ्मयातून अण्णा भाऊंनी अजरामर अशा पात्रांची उभारणी केलेली दिसते. 'फकिरा', 'भीमा', 'चित्रा', 'नागोजी', 'वैजयंता' अशा कितीतरी व्यक्तिरेखा याची साक्ष देतात. लेखक, कलावंत, वगीय विषमता आणि जातीय विषमतेविरुद्ध लढा देणारा बंडखोर कार्यकर्ता, एक सच्चा कम्युनिस्ट आणि कृतिशील विचारवंत असे अण्णा भाऊंच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे कितीतरी पैलू दिसून येतात. साम्यवादी विचार सरणीने अण्णाभाऊंचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व प्रभावित झाले होते, हेही त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वावरून अनेकदा स्पष्ट होते.

अठराविश्वे दारिद्र्य असलेल्या कुटुंबात जन्म घेऊन एवढे अफाट कर्तृत्व अण्णा भाऊंनी सिद्ध केले. इतकेच नव्हे तर कुटल्याशा निमित्ताने चालत आलेल्या परदेशवारीचे सोने करून रशियासारख्या बलाढ्य देशाचा दौराही केला. या रशियाच्या प्रवासदौऱ्याचे अनुभव शब्दबद्ध करून 'माझा रशियाचा प्रवास' नावाचे सुंदर प्रवासवर्णनपर पुस्तक लिहिले. अण्णा भाऊंच्या इतर कलाकृतीइतकेच सुंदर नि वाङ्मयीन जुजवैशिष्ट्यांनी नटलेले हे पुस्तक आहे. वरकरणी पृष्ठसंख्येच्या संदर्भात दीर्घकथा वाटावी असे जरी हे लेखन दिसत असले, तरी वैविध्यपूर्ण अंगभूत वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे ते वेगळे आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरताना दिसते.

निव्वळ पर्यटनाचा हेतू बाजूला ठेवून केलेला प्रवास :

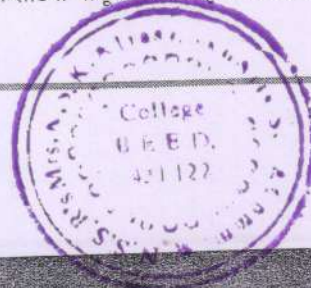
जोणत्याही व्यक्तीने देशांतर्गत किंवा देशाबाहेर केलेल्या दूरच्या प्रवासाला 'देशाटन' किंवा 'परदेशागमन' असे म्हणतात. आणि अशा प्रवासाच्या हद्द आणि महत्त्वाच्या आठवणी कलात्मक पद्धतीने मांडणी करून केलेल्या लेखनाला 'प्रवासवर्णनपर' लेखन असे म्हणतात. अण्णा भाऊंनी रशियाचा प्रवास दौरा केलेला होता. त्यांनी या प्रवासादरम्यान आलेले अनुभव आणि आठवणी 'माझा रशियाचा प्रवास' या शिर्षकाखाली शब्दबद्ध केलेल्या आहेत.

वस्तुतः पाहू जाता कुठलाही व्यक्ती अनेकदा मनोरंजनाकरिता किंवा विरंगुळयाकरिताच प्रवास करताना आढळते. अण्णा भाऊंचा प्रवासाही याला फारसा अपवाद ठरत नाही. असे असले तरी मात्र अण्णाभाऊंचा रशियाचा दौरा निव्वळ पर्यटनाचा हेतू समोर ठेवून केलेला नव्हता असे दिसून येते कारण, "आपण वाटेल ते करून एकवेळ सोवियत संघराज्य पहावे, असं मला फार फार वाटत होतं. ती आशा माझ्या मनात दिवसेंदिवस सारखी प्रबल होत होती. रशियातील ते कामगार-राज्य कसे असेल, ती नवी दुनिया, नवी संस्कृती, नवी सभ्यता कशी फुलत असेल, या विचारानं माझं मन भारावलं होतं. मी वेडाच झालो होतो." असे सूचन अण्णा भाऊंनी प्रवासवर्णनाच्या उपोदघाताप्रसंगीच केलेले दिसते. यावरून अण्णा भाऊंचा प्रवासामागील दृष्टिकोन स्पष्ट होत जातो. सुखवस्तू सांसारिक गृहस्थासारखे परदेशात जायचे, फिरायचे, मौजमजा करायची आणि पुन्हा परत मायदेशी यायचे असा विचार अण्णाभाऊ करताना दिसत नाहीत. अण्णाभाऊ कॉन्ग्रेस होते. व्यक्तिमत्वात अंतर्बाह्य सामाजिकता भिनलेली व्यक्ती होते. एका विशिष्ट विचारसरणीने प्रभावित होवून तिच्या सामाजिक उपयोजनासाठी जीवाचे रान करणारे हाडाचे कार्यकर्ते होते. अण्णा भाऊंनी केलेल्या रशियाच्या संबंध प्रवासातून त्यांचे रशियाविषयीचे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय आणि ऐतिहासिक आकलन त्यांनी या प्रवासवर्णनातून मांडलेले दिसते. या अंगाने रशियाचा प्रवास वेगळे लेखन ठरते.

अण्णाभाऊ रशियाच्या प्रवासातून लिहितात, "मी पुतळे, शाळा व अनेक बागा पाहिल्या, मला सर्वत्र शिक्षण दिसले. जागोजाग जे पुतळे उभे आहेत, ते सुध्दा एकप्रकारे शिक्षणच देत आहेत. निकामी वस्तूंचे तिथे विनाकारण प्रदर्शन जे लं जात नाही, असंच माझं मत झालं. त्या देशात प्रत्येक वस्तू म्हणजे जीवनाचा अलंकार असते." अण्णा भाऊंचे रशियाविषयीचे हे मत रशियाची प्रगती अधोरेखित करणारे ठरते. अण्णाभाऊ साम्यवादी विचारसरणीने प्रभावित झालेले व्यक्ती होते. साम्यवादामुळे झालेली रशियाची प्रगती अण्णाभाऊंच्या प्रवासवर्णनातून शब्दबद्ध केलेली दिसून येते. अण्णा भाऊंच्या रशियाच्या प्रवासामागचे कारणच मुळात हे होते. त्यांना प्रागतिक विचारसरणीच्या देशामध्ये कोणते सकारात्मक बदल होतात हे पाहायचे होते. तेच त्यांच्या रशियाच्या प्रवासाचे मुख्य प्रयोजन होते. निव्वळ मनोरंजनाच्या हेतूने केलेला तो प्रवास नव्हता. हे या प्रवासवर्णनाचे वेगळेपण ठरते.

दीर्घकथा वाटावी असा आकृतीबंध :

वस्तुतः पाहू जाता प्रवासवर्णनाच्या पुस्तकाचे लेखन किमान शे-दोनशे पृष्ठांचे असावे असा संकेत आहे. मात्र अण्णाभाऊंच्या प्रवासवर्णनाकडे पाहिले म्हणजे वेगळेच चित्र दिसते. केवळ ३३ पृष्ठसंख्येतून अण्णाभाऊंनी हे लेखन केलेले दिसते. असे असूनही आशयात्मकदृष्ट्या त्यामध्ये कोणतीही उणीव अथवा कमीपणा दिसत नाही. एक दीर्घकथा वाटावी असे या प्रवासवर्णनाचे स्वरूप आहे. अशाप्रकारचे लेखन करून अण्णा भाऊप्रवासवर्णनपर लेखनाच्या प्रचलित कसोट्या मोडून नवा आकृतीबंध प्रस्थापीत करताना दिसतात.



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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा शिक्षण विषयक दृष्टीकोन-एक नवा दृष्टीक्षेप**डॉ. अनिता व्यंकटराव शिंदे**

सौ.के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

भारताच्या इतिहासातील गेली शंभर वर्षे म्हणजे भारतीय अस्पृश्य समाजाची हजारो शतकांच्या सामाजिक, संस्कृतिक गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता करणार म्हणून जागतिक गुलामगिरी मुक्तीच्या इतिहासामध्ये सुवर्णाक्षरांनी ते लिहिले जाईल यामध्ये दुमत नाही. याबाबतीत सामाजिकशास्त्र अभ्यासकांमध्ये वाद असूच शकत नाही. इतकं हे निर्मळ सामाजिक सत्य आहे. भारतातील दलितांचे प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी अनेक चळवळी झाल्या डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलीतांघडारासाठी केलेल्या चळवळी या सर्वश्रुत आहेतच. हजारो वर्षात जे घडू शकलं नाही ते महत्वपूर्ण कार्य आंबेडकरी चळवळीने केल्याचे दिसून येते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी जे महत्वपूर्ण बदल घडवून आणले त्यापैकी त्यांनी केलेला शैक्षणिक बदल हा एक आहे.

भारताचा प्राचीन इतिहास पाहिलातर जातीव्यवस्थे विरूद्ध सर्वप्रथम गौतमबुध्दाने आवाज उठवला, त्यानंतर चार्वाक, संत कबीर, महात्मा फुले यांनी आपापल्या परीने जातीव्यवस्थेवर हल्ला करून जातीव्यवस्था नष्ट करण्याचे कार्य केले १. या सर्व विचारवंतांचे विचार भारतीय लोकजीवनांत परिवर्तनाचे वलय घेवून आजतागायत आपले कार्य करित आहेत. ज्ञान म्हणजे प्रकाश अशी ज्ञानची व्याख्या बुध्दांनी केली आहे. बुध्दाच्या हयाच तत्वाचे अनुसरण डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केलेले दिसून येते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपली संबंध हयात अस्पृशता आणि जातीयता यांच्या निर्मुलनाच्या संघर्षासाठी घालवली. भारतीय समाजाची समग्र पुनर्घटना झाली पाहिजे असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. त्यासाठी शिक्षणाकडे बघण्याचा त्यांचा दृष्टीकोन विधायक आणि रचनात्मक होता. शिक्षण हा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय कांतीचा मूलाधार आहे असे त्यांचे म्हणणे होते. तुमचा उध्दार करण्यास आता एकच मार्ग आहे आणि तो म्हणजे राजकारण. कायदा करण्याची शक्ती, पोटभर अन्न, राहण्यास जागा व द्रव्यार्जनाचे साधन मिळत नाही. याला कारण देव किंवा दैव दोन्ही नाही तुम्हाला अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा आणि शिक्षण देणे हे या देशातील कायदे करणा-या सत्तेचे कार्य आहे व त्या सत्तेचा कारभार तुमच्या संमतीने, साह्याने आणि सामार्थ्याने चालणार आहे २'. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सांगितलेला हा शोषणमुक्तीचा मार्ग जणू समाजवादी तत्वज्ञानेच नवे रूप आहे. किर्याशील बनणं, अन्याय अत्याचाराच्या विरोधात संघर्ष करण आणि त्या ध्येयासाठी संघटन बांधणं म्हणजे कांतीचा मार्ग खुला करणे याचाच थोडक्यात अर्थ शिका संघटीत व्हा संघर्ष करा' डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी मांडलेला हा कातीकारक मंत्र म्हणजे मानवमुक्तीचा मार्ग होय. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार शिक्षण हीच शोषण मुक्तीची पायवाट होती. भारतातील पददलित स्त्रिया यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या अन्यायावरचा उपाय म्हणजे शिक्षणच होय अशी त्यांची पूर्ण खात्री होती. अमेरिकेहून लिहिलेल्या एका पत्रात ते आपल्या वडीलांच्या मित्राशी म्हणतात की दीन. दलितांच दैन्य संपविणारा एकमेव मार्ग म्हणजे त्याच शिक्षण होय. कार्यकर्त्यांनी शिक्षणप्रसारासाठी झटले पाहिजे यावरून त्यांचे शिक्षण विषयक धोरण स्पष्ट होते. शिक्षणाची संधी प्रत्येकांनी द्यावी प्रत्येकांनी शिकलं पाहिजे असा त्यांचा नेहमीच उपदेश असायचा. शिक्षण घेतल्याने

गुंफावास्तुकला आणि शिल्पकला

डॉ. अनिता शिंदे

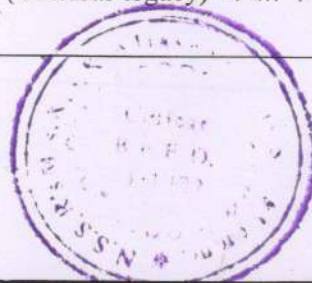
इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

सौ. केशरबाई सोनाजीराव क्षीरसागर उर्फ काकू
कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रास्ताविक :-

भारतीय कलेचा वारसा अतिशय प्राचीन आहे. हा वारसा शैलगृहांचे खोदकाम, तसेच मंदीरवास्तुकला शिल्पकला, मूर्तिकला, धातुकरना, चित्रकला, अशा विविध स्वरूपात व्यक्त झाला आहे. यापैकी शैलगृहाचे खोदकाम (Rock Cut Cave Architecture) त्यातील शिल्पकाम हे भारतीय कलेचे एक महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. यालाच गुंफावास्तुकला, गुंफामंदिरे किंवा लेण्या असे म्हणतात. मोठमोठे डोंगर फोडून विविध ठिकाणी या लेण्या खोदण्यात आल्या. प्राचीन काळापासून मध्ययुगापर्यंत ही गुंफामंदिरे भारतातील विविध प्रांतात खोदली गेली. भारतातील या प्राचीन शैलगृहाचे खोदकाम, त्यामधील सजावट, शिल्पकाम, मूर्तिकाम कशा प्रकारे केले गेले. असावे, त्यासाठी जागेची निवड, दगडाची निवड कशा प्रकारे केली गेली असावी इ. अनेक गोष्टीबद्दल आजच्या काळातील समाजात विलक्षण कुतूहल आहे.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात ब्रिटीशांनी भारत देश पादाक्रांत केल्यानंतर येथील परंपरागत व्यवसाय व उद्योगधंदे हळूहळू नष्ट झाले. सन १७६० च्या सुमारास प्रथमतः इंग्लंडमध्ये व मग नंतर संपूर्ण युरोपात घडून आलेल्या औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे (Industrial Revolution) हातमाग मागे पडून यंत्रयुग अवतरले. त्याचबरोबर तेथील सामाजिक सुधारणेची (Renaissance) व धर्मसुधारणेची (Reformation) चळवळ मोठ्या जोमाने सुरु झाली. सर्वच क्षेत्रातील नवनवीन विचारीचा प्रसार सुरु झाला. त्याचा अपरिहार्य परिणाम एतद्देशीय समाजाच्या आचारपध्दतीवर व विचारपध्दतीवर घडून आला. साहजिकच अजून इंग्रजीच्या काळात भारतीय जीवनपध्दतीवर तत्कालीन युरोपीयन शैलीचा प्रभाव पडला. त्यामुळे एका परीने आत्मविस्मृत अशी आपल्या समाजाची अवस्था इ पाली. कारण शैलगृहाच्या खोदकामादी अनेक गोष्टीच्या निर्मितीसाठी कोणते तंत्र वापरले जात होते, तसेच अशा प्रकारची निर्मिती का होत होती हे भारतीय समाजाच्या स्मृतिपटलावरून पुसले गेले. त्यामुळे कलेचा हा वारसा (Cultural legacy) कसा निर्माण झाला.



51

लिंगभाव विषमता आणि स्त्रि- एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

प्रा. खेत्री एच. आर.
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रस्तावना :-

स्त्री व पुरुष समाजाचे अविभाज्यघटक आहेत. समाजाच्या सर्वांगीन विकासासाठी स्त्री-पुरुष या दोघांच्या समान सहभागाची आवश्यकता आहे. स्त्री पुरुष यांच्यात जैविक भेद आहेत. स्त्री-पुरुषांमध्ये असणारे जैविक भेद हे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व नैतिक पातळीवर आणले ते मानवानेच. मानवनिर्मित भेद आणि नैसर्गिक भेद याची इतकी सरमिसळ प्रत्येकाच्या मनात झालेली असते की अनेक मानवनिर्मित भेद देखील नैसर्गिक वाटू लागतात. यातूनच समाजात स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान देण्यात आले. स्त्रियांचे हे दुय्यमत्व कसे नैसर्गिक आहे हे दाखवण्याचा नेहमी प्रयत्न केला गेला. स्त्री-पुरुष विषमतेत हे दुय्यमत्व कसे घडवले गेलं हे पाहणे आवश्यकता आहे.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था आणि लिंगभाव यांच्या परस्पर संबंधाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) लिंगभाव विषमता आणि स्त्रि यांचा परस्पर संबंधाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) लिंगभाव विषमता मागिल कारणाचा शोध घेणे.

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था :-

कोणत्याही समाजाला स्वतःचे अस्तित्व टिकविण्याच्या दृष्टिने विशिष्ट सामाजिक व्यवस्था असावी लागते. त्या समाज व्यवस्थेत प्रचलित असलेले आचार-विचार, मूल्य, नियम, प्रमाणके त्या व्यवस्थेचे नियंत्रण करत असतात. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था ही पुरुषप्रधान असलेली दिसते. त्यामुळे या व्यवस्थेचे मूल्य, प्रमाण, नियम हे अधिकांश पुरुषांना अनुकूल राहिले आणि त्यामुळे या पुरुष समर्थक मूल्यांचे सार्वत्रिकरण होऊन लिंगभेदास खतपाणी मिळतांना दिसते. समाजकारण, राजकारण, धार्मिक जीवन, अर्थव्यवस्था या सर्वांवर याचा परिणाम झालेला दिसतो.

पितृसत्ताक समाज व्यवस्था :-

पितृसत्ताक व्यवस्था एक अशी सामाजिक व्यवस्था आहे. ज्यामध्ये पिता किंवा इतर पुरुष कुटुंबातील सगळे सदस्य, संपत्ती व इतर आर्थिक संसाधनावर नियंत्रण ठेवतो. वंश व वारसा पुरुषांच्याच नावाने चालतो. पुरुषांचा दर्जा स्त्रियांपेक्षा उच्च मानला जातो. पितृसत्ताक समाजव्यवस्थेची अशी मान्यता आहे की स्त्रियांनी पुरुषांच्या आधीन आणि नियंत्रणात राहिले पाहिजे. या व्यवस्थेने स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या संपत्तीचा एक भाग मानले. इतपर्यंत की स्त्रियांच्या शरीरावर देखिल पुरुषांचाच अधिकार मान्य केला. स्त्रियांनी केव्हा आणि कोणाबरोबर लैंगिक संबंध ठेवावे, कधी मुलांना जन्म द्यावा, मुलाला जन्म द्यावा की मुलींना हे सगळे निणंय पुरुष प्रधान व्यवस्थेचे असतात. तिचे स्वतःचे नाही. या पार्श्वभूमी वर पितृसत्ता समाज व्यवस्थेची निर्मिती कशी झाली व त्या अगोदरही अशीच समाजव्यवस्था अस्तित्वात होती की. त्यात काही बदल होता हे पाहणं महत्त्वाचं ठरते.

आदीम समाज व्यवस्था :-



आदिवासी मातांचे शिक्षण व मुलांचे आरोग्य यांचा सहसंबंध अभ्यासणे

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"Education is the backbone of the nation"

शिक्षण हे राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीमध्ये अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडते. प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला शिक्षणाची तिच्या विकासाकरिता गरज असते. कारण शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्ति सामाजिक, बौद्धिक, नैतिक तसेच आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम बनते. यामुळे तिच्यामध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होऊन उत्तम व्यक्तिमत्व निर्माण होते. आज तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व अधिक वाढले आहे. कारण रोज नवनवीन शोध लागत असल्यामुळे त्याबद्दल माहिती घेणे जरूरी आहे आणि व्याकरिता शिक्षण आविश्यक आहे. समाजाच्या प्रगतीकरिता स्त्री शिक्षण महत्त्वाचे ठरते. कारण स्त्रीशिक्षित असेल तर ती संपूर्ण कुटुंबाचा विकास करते.

स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे घरातच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण समाजामध्ये मोठा बदल होताना दिसून येतो. पूर्वी स्त्रिया शिक्षणापासून वंचित असत. त्यामुळे विविध बाबी संदर्भातील ज्ञान तिच्याकडे नव्हते. मात्र आज परिस्थिती बदलत चालली आहे. स्त्री सुशिक्षित झाल्यास घरातील सदस्याच्या विकासात ती मोठी भूमिका बजावते आणि समाजिक कार्यात हातभार लावते. म्हणजेच तिच्यामुळे संपूर्ण कुटुंबाचा विकास होत असतो. मुलांना शिकविणे, त्यांच्या बाबतच्या निर्णय प्रक्रियेत त्या सहभागी होतात. मात्र सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे स्त्री जर साक्षर असेल तर ती घरातील सर्वात महत्त्वाचे काम म्हणजे आहार तयार करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत आहारशास्त्र विषयक ज्ञानाचा संपूर्ण उपयोग करू शकते. आहारातील कोणत्या घटकाला कोणत्या वयोगटात अधिक महत्त्व द्यावे, कोणते अन्नपदार्थ मुलांच्या वाढ व विकासाकरिता आवश्यक आहे व उपलब्ध आहे त्या अन्नघटकाचा कसा चांगल्याप्रकारे उपयोग करता येईल हे समजते. म्हणूनच आदिवासी मातांना याचे ज्ञान असणे महत्त्वाचे ठरेल.

आदिवासी मातांना साक्षर करणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण शिक्षणाचा अभाव असल्यामुळे आहारविषयक माहितीचा अभाव निर्माण होतो आणि परिणामी या मातांच्या मुलामध्ये कुपोषणाचे प्रमाण आढळून येते. एकतर बिकट आर्थिक परिस्थिती आणि शिक्षणाचा अभाव यामुळे मुलांमध्ये पोषक घटकाची कमतरता निर्माण होते व ही मुले विविध आजारांना बळी पडतात. शालेय मुलांचे (६ ते १२ वयोगट) आरोग्य उत्तम राहण्याकरिता आहार हे महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते. कारण या मुलांना सर्व पोषक घटक न मिळाल्यास त्यांची वजन आणि उंची परिणामीत होते. म्हणूनच आदिवासी मातांच्या शिक्षणाचा मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर होणारा परिणाम लक्षात घेणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :

१. आदिवासी मातांचा शिक्षण विषयक दृष्टीकोन जाणून घेणे.
२. आदिवासी मातेच्या शिक्षणाचा तिच्या मुलांच्या आरोग्यावरील होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.



औरंगाबाद शहरातील नोकरी करणाऱ्या महिलांमधील ताणतणाव आणि व्यायामाचे महत्त्व

मार्गदर्शक

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सारांश :

दैनंदिन गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी पुरुषाबरोबर स्त्रीपण नोकरीकडे जाण्याचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. स्त्रीला घर व नोकरी दोन्ही सांभाळताना विविध समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत असून तिच्या ताणतणावाचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे व ती विविध आजारांना सामोरे जात आहे. सदरील लेखामध्ये नोकरी करणाऱ्या महिलांना व्यायाम केल्यास ताणतणाव कमी होतो का याचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. ताणतणावाचे स्वरूप, ते कमी करण्यासाठी व्यायामाचे महत्त्व सांगण्यात आले आहे. तसेच ताण तणाव कमी करण्यासाठी शिफारशी देण्यात आल्या आहेत.

बीजसंज्ञा - ताणतणाव, व्यायाम, महिला, आरोग्य

प्रस्तावना :

नोकरीसाठी घरातून बाहेर पडणारी स्त्री हे दृश्य आज सर्वांच्याच परिचयाचे झालेले आहे. शाळा - महाविद्यालयातून शिक्षण घेतानाच मुलींच्या मनात नोकरीचे ध्येय जागे होत असते. त्यादृष्टीने त्यांनी आपले शिक्षण केलेले असते. या धावपळीच्या व महागाईच्या जगात शिक्षण कुठल्याही क्षेत्रातले असो मिळेल ती नोकरी करणे हे त्यांचे साध्य असते. पण बदलत्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीमुळे, वाढत्या महागाईने आणि मुलींना दिल्या गेलेल्या शिक्षणाच्या समान संघर्षांनी नोकरी ही वाट निश्चित होऊ लागली.

शहरातील वाढते खर्च, शिकलेल्या ज्ञानाचा उपयोग, घराचा आर्थिक भार उचलण्यासाठी स्त्री ही घराबाहेर जाऊ लागली आहे. स्त्रीची नोकरी म्हणजे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या आगगाडीचे दुसरे इंजिन समजले जाते.

समाजात नोकरी करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण वाढत चाललेले आपल्याला दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर त्यांच्या अडचणी व समस्या यांच्यात सुद्धा वाढ झालेली आपल्याला दिसून येते. नोकरी, मुलांचे संगोपन, घरकाम आणि नातेसंबंध, कार्यक्रम या सर्व पातळ्यांवर स्त्री लढताना दिसून येते. ही कसरत साधताना अनेक स्त्रियांवर अतिरिक्त ताण येत आहे. ताण आणि जबाबदाऱ्या याची परिणीती ही स्त्रियांच्या मानसिक आणि शारीरिक आजारपणात होते. त्यामुळे उच्चरक्तदाव, मधुमेह, कॅन्सर, लठ्ठपणा, थायरॉईड अशा विविध आजारांना बळी पडावे लागते. घरातील व नोकरीतील कामाच्या जबाबदारीमुळे स्वतःकडे लक्ष देण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होत चालले आहे. वेळेवर जेवण न करणे तसेच व्यायाम न करणे, आहारात पोषक घटक न घेणे, याबरोबरच मिळणारे संकरित अन्न या सर्व कारणांमुळे महिलांना विविध आजारांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. यासाठी महिलांनी ज्याप्रमाणे कुटुंबातील सर्व लहान-थोर



औरंगाबाद शहरातील वसतिगृह निवासी प्रारंभिक प्रौढास्थेतील (२१-२५ वर्ष) महिलांचा आरोग्य दर्जा अभ्यासणे

मार्गदर्शिका

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प्रा.मनिषा मुलंचंद राठोड

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भारत हा विकसनशिल देश आणि कृषिप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो, कृषिप्रधान देश असल्याने बहुसंख्य लोक हे ग्रामीण भागात राहतात. भारतात अनेक आरोग्यविषयक समस्या उद्भवतांना दिसून येतात. उदा- रक्तक्षय, मधुमेह, मासिकपाळी विषयक समस्या, रक्तदाब इ. अशा आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचे निरसन होणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणूनच योग्य आहार आणि विहार असणे महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते.

महाविद्यालय म्हणजे एक शैक्षणिक संस्था किंवा घटक आहे. इंग्रजी भाषिक देशांमध्ये महाविद्यालयाचा अर्थ बदलतो. महाविद्यालय एक पदवी पदान करणाऱ्या तृतीय शिक्षण संस्था असू शकते. एखाद्या महाविद्यालयाचा एक भाग किंवा व्यावसायिक शिक्षण देणारी संस्था असू शकते.

चांगल्या शैक्षणिक संस्थेत प्रवेश मिळावा या करिता मुले-मुली प्रयत्न करतात शैक्षणिक प्रवेश पध्दतीनुसार कहीना आवडीचे महाविद्यालय किंवा संस्थेत प्रवेश मिळतो तर काहीना अपेक्षेप्रमाणे मिळत नाही. मनाविरुद्ध मिळालेल्या महाविद्यालयात आपले शैक्षणिक कार्य पार पाडावे लागते. मिळालेल्या शैक्षणिक संस्था किंवा महाविद्यालय घरापासून दूरवर स्थित असते. म्हणून शिक्षणासाठी त्यांना घर सोडून दुसरीकडे जावे लागते. या करिता शासनाने शैक्षणिक संस्थेजवळ या जागेची निर्मिती केलेली दिसून येते. या जागेला वसतिगृह असे संबोधले जाते.

वसतिगृह हे दूर वरून येणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा एक निवास आहे विद्यार्थी एकमेकांबरोबर राहतात. शिस्तबध्दतेचे मूल्य जाणून घेतात वसतिगृहाचे वातावरण हे अभ्यासाकरिता हितबध्द असते. वसतिगृहातील जीवन हे शिस्तबध्द जीवन आहे. वसतिगृहात विद्यार्थ्यांना एकटे वाटत नाही. वसतिगृहाचे अधिक्षक हे कुटूंब प्रमुख म्हणून कार्य करतात. वसतिगृह ही अशी जागा आहे जी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या घरापासून दूर असते. उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण घेतल्यानंतर विद्यार्थी पुढील शिक्षणासाठी विविध ठिकाणावरून वसतिगृहात राहण्यासाठी येतात.

"वैकासिक मानसशास्त्र" यांच्या लेखकांच्या मतानुसार (डॉ.र.र.बोरुडे, डॉ.सौ.मेधा कुमठेकर, डॉ.भरत देसाई, डॉ.शीला गोलविकर) प्रौढ म्हणजे ज्या व्यक्तीची वाढपूर्ण होते त्यांना समाजामध्ये इतर प्रौढाप्रमाणे दर्जा प्राप्त होतो अशी व्यक्ती आहे. संस्कृतीनुसार व कायद्याने परिपक्व असा प्रौढात्वाचा दर्जा मिळण्याचे वय भिन्न आढळते. आयुर्मर्यादा जशी वाढत जात आहे. तस- तसा प्रौढावस्थेचा कालखंड ही वाढलेला दिसतो त्रिवेणी फरकाडे आणि मुलभा गोंगे यांच्या मतानुसार किशोरावस्थानंतरची अवस्था म्हणजे तरुणावस्था होय. प्रा.शोभा वाघमारे (नाईक) यांच्या मतानुसार किशोरवयानंतरचा ५ वर्षांचा काळ हा तरुणावस्था मानला जातो. वयाच्या २५ वर्षांपर्यंत काही विशिष्ट लक्षणे किंवा सकारात्मक बदल घडून येतात.

उद्दिष्टे :-

१) वसतिगृहातील महिलांची आरोग्यस्थिती व सवयी अभ्यासणे

गृहितके :-

१) वसतिगृहातील सहभागी महिलांची शारीरिक व्यायाम करण्याचे प्रमाण अधिक असते.

संशोधन कार्य पध्दती :-



ग्रामीण भागातील किशोरवयीन मुलींचा आरोग्य विषयक समस्या -एक अभ्यास

संशोधक मार्गदर्शक

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सारांश :-

किशोरावस्था म्हणजे बाल्यावस्थेपासून प्रौढवस्थेकडे वळणारा संक्रमणाचा कालावधी होय. १३ ते १९ वर्ष हा किशोरवस्थेचा काळ समजला जातो. १३ ते १६ वर्ष पूर्व किशोरावस्था आणि १६ ते १९ वर्ष उत्तर किशोरावस्था अशा दोन भागात किशोरावस्था विभागली जाते. पूर्व किशोरावस्थेत लैंगिक परिपक्वतेचेसुरुवात होते. ह्या काळात मुलींच्या शरीरात होणाऱ्या बदलाविषयी पोकळेपणाने बोलले जात नाही. मुलींच्या शरीरात होणाऱ्या इतर बदलांपैकी मासिक पाळीचे आगमन हा महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल असतो. जे शास्त्रीय सिद्धांतानेही स्पष्ट झाले आहे. या वयोगटातील मुलींमध्ये मासिक पाळीत वजन वाढणे, अनियमितता, आहार विषयक आरोग्याचा बदल समस्या आढळून येतात.

किशोरवयीन मुलींना त्यांच्या वाढत्या वयात भेडसावण्याच्या प्रश्नांना घरातून तसेच शाळेतून आवश्यक प्रतिसाद मिळण्याची गरज आहे. करीता आई वडिलांनी किशोरवयीन मुलींना विश्वासात घेऊन त्यांच्याशी या विषयावर बोलणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्यांच्यात शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनिक बदल घडून येतात. त्या बदलांना अनुसरून अपेक्षित वैकसिक कार्य करण्यासाठी पोषक आहार मिळणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

शेती करण्याअधी शेतकरी जमीन नीट नागरून तिची सगळी मशागत करून ठेवतो. मुलगी वयात येण्यापूर्वी, स्त्री म्हणून तिचे जीवन निसर्गानियमा प्रमाणे सुरु होण्यापूर्वीच तिच्या मनाची त्यासाठी तयारी करणे, तिच्या मनाची एक मशागत करून ठेवणे हे मुख्यतः मुलींच्या आईचे किंवा मोठ्या बहिनीचे आणि शाळेतल्या तिच्या शिक्षकेचेही काम असते.

किशोरावस्था किंवा किशोरवय म्हणजे लॅटीनमधील Adolescence म्हणजे मोठे होणे To grow up म्हणजे मोठे होण्याचा काळ किशोरवय हा अपरीपक्व मुलीचे पूर्ण वाढ झालेल्या प्रगल्भ तरुणातील रुपांतर होण्याच्या प्रक्रियेतचा कालखंड होय. मानवाची वाढ व विकास अनेक टप्प्यातून होत असते. त्या अनेक टप्प्यांपैकी एका विशिष्ट संक्रमणाच्या कालावधीला किशोरावय म्हणतात. या काळात मुलीत अनेक शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक, बौद्धिक बदल होण्यास सुरुवात होते. किशोरावस्था मुलींच्या जीवनातील स्वत्वाची जाणीव होते. या वयात मुली सौंदर्याबाबत जागरूक असतात. शरीर सौष्टाबाबत खूप जागरूक असतात. वजन घाटू नये म्हणून खूप कमी जेवतात. किशोरावस्थेत २४०० कॅलरीज, प्रथिने, ५५.५ ग्रॅम प्राणीज प्रथिने आहारात घेणे आवश्यक असतात. आहारातून भाज्या, फळे, अंडी, दूध यांचा आहारात समावेश करण्याची आवश्यकता असते.



56

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Empowerment of Mothers through Intervention in Terms of Scientific Child Rearing Practices

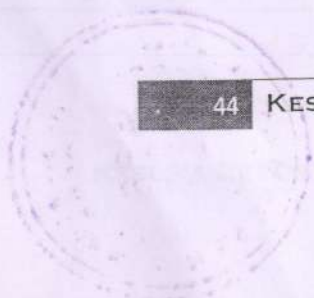
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Abstract

It is generally believed that intervention is an essential key to improve children and feeding practices must begin in early age of the child. There is evidence which suggest that a caregiver's knowledge, attitude and action towards proper care for the child are crucial to the nutritional outcome of a child. Degree of maternal awareness has a direct relationship with infant nutrition. Intervention studies have shown that it is possible to improve infant all round growth and development through maternal intervention. Present study focuses on empowerment of mothers through intervention in terms of scientific child rearing practices. Results revealed that there was significant difference in child rearing practices followed by mother after intervention, more scientific practices were adopted by experimental group mothers than control group mothers at post testing.

Keywords: Mother empowerment, early childhood children, Intervention, scientific child rearing.

Introduction: mothers are the caretakers of children in early years. Many researches showed that mother's knowledge, attitude and action towards proper care for the child are crucial to the child's all round development. Care giving affects the child's health status, nutritional status as well as physical, mental and social wellbeing of child in future (Thuita et al 2002) . It has been reported by researchers (Bhat et al 1992) the degree of maternal awareness has a direct relationship with child all round development. Starting years of child's life are the formative years and children need special attention of mothers. father and caregivers who are involved in child care. Particularly first three years of life are of prime importance from the development of view. Care during this stage has crucial influence on child's growth and development. (Sangwan and Monocha 2009) During early years of child's life brain is most plastic, grows fastest and is most responsive to the outside world. Most of the brains neural pathways supporting communication, understanding, social development and emotional wellbeing grow rapidly in this first three years. One reason for poor brain growth is malnutrition; children who have been severely malnourished are more vulnerable to physical and mental illnesses. Intervention programs implemented for mothers and caregivers can provide ideal opportunities to serve scientific practices and activities to children in early childhood years. An intervention is a Latin word *intervener*, meaning "to come between; interrupt". Intervention studies have shown that it is possible to improve infant growth and feeding practices through action oriented messages probably the most comprehensive Indian studies of Infant focused nutrition education intervention have been conducted by Bhandari et al.. (2004). Early intervention services can change a child's development and path



7. Environmental Economics: Nature and Scope

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Introduction

Environmental economics can therefore be defined as that "part of economics which deals with interrelationship between environment and economic development and studies the ways and means by which the former is not impaired nor the latter impeded." It is thus a branch of economics which discusses about the impacts of interaction between men and nature and finds human solutions to maintain harmony between men and nature. Environmental economics teaches us how to promote economic growth of nations with least environmental damage. Classical and neoclassical school of thoughts underestimated the environmental issues of production and consumption, since they considered these issues merely as social issues. When the environmental goods get transferred into economic goods, the problems of environmental damage crop up, and therefore the need to interact with economic principles.

Nature of Environmental Economics

1. Positive and Normative Aspects

Environmental economics is an application of scientific theories and general application of welfare economics. When we study the cause and effect relationship, it covers the positive aspect. For example, the laws of thermodynamics are equally applicable to economic process. If the problem is related to policy measures, then it is considered as normative aspect. Therefore, environmental economics is a normative science because it prescribes the goals of environmental policy. As pointed out by B. C. Field, "Environmental degradation is the result of human behaviour that is unethical or immoral. Thus, for example, the reason people pollute is because they lack the moral and ethical strength to refrain from the type of behaviour that cause environmental degradation. If this is true, then the way to get people to stop polluting is somehow to increase the general level of environmental morality in the society." Field calls it as moral approach to environmental issues.

2. A Study of Micro and Macro Aspects

Economists such as Pigou, Hotelling and Nordhaus have formulated their models in relation to individual firms and natural resources. Therefore, it covers the micro and macro

नाट्य अभिनय और संवाद - एक अभ्यास

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प्रास्ताविक :- जिस प्रकार राजकीय और सांस्कृतिक प्रेरणा से और धार्मिक मान्यताओं के कारण रशियन और जपानी रंगभूमी पर जिस प्रकार से क्रांती हुई है उसी तरह भारतीय रंगमंच पर भी अलग अलग काल में अलग अलग बदलाव देखने को मिलते हैं। इस अलग अलग काल में मराठी रंगभूमी भी प्रेरित होती नजर आ रही है। सूर्यास्त, नटसम्राट, एकच प्याला, भावबंधन, ती फुलराणी ऐसे बहुत सारे नाटक मराठी रंगमंचने प्रस्तुत किये, मराठी रंगमंचने सामर्थ्यपूर्ण रूप इन नाटकों का मंचन किया और मराठी दर्शकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया। सूर्य पाहिलेला माणूस इस नाटक में डॉ. श्रीराम लागू के अभिनय की बहुत चर्चा हुई। इसके पिछे डॉ. लागू के अभिनेता के रूप में किये गये श्रम तो है की, साथ ही कड़ी तपस्या से कमाई हुई आवाज और अर्थपूर्ण संवादफेक भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती नजर आती है। कोई अभिनेता जब रंगमंच पर अभिनय करता है तब उसका अभिनय और उसकी संवाद शैली की अलग महत्त्व प्राप्त हो जाता है। मराठी रंगभूमी के शुरुवाती दौर में तो, जो गायन कला में प्रवीण होता था उसे ही उत्तम अभिनेता माना जाता था। आगे चलकर यह परिभाषा बदलती चली गयी, और अभिनेता को नाट्यअभिनय के साथ साथ

वाचिक अभिनय में अधिक प्रवीण होना आवश्यक हो गया। इसी कारण डॉ. लागू, प्रभाकर पणशीकर, काशिनाथ घाणेकर, श्रीकांत मोघे, और आज के निळू फुले, अशोक सराफ, भरत जाधव, विजय चव्हाण जैसे कलाकार अपनी खर्जभरी आवाज के दम पर अपने पात्र को जीवित करने में सफल रहे हैं। उनके द्वारा की गयी भूमिका दर्शकों के मनपटल पर जैसे छप गयी है। इसी से नाट्यअभिनय और संवाद का महत्त्व स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आता है।

उद्देश :- नाटक कला मनुष्य के व्यक्तिगत विकास को बढ़ावा देते हुए, मनुष्य को सरल रूप से जीवन जीने की प्रेरणा प्रदान करती है। वास्तविक रूप से यह सत्य है, किंतु नाटक करना क्या इतना आसान होता है? क्या नाटक कला इतने सहज रूप से आत्मसात की जा सकती है? तो इसका उत्तर नकारात्मक ही होगा। क्योंकि नाट्यकला को अवगत करने के लिए दिर्घ तपस्या की आवश्यकता होती है। अभिनेता को इसके लिए कड़ी साधना करनी पडती है। कुछ अभिनेताओं को यह कला जन्म से ही वरदान के रूप में मिलती है, किंतु उस वरदान को संभालने के लिए भी तपस्या ही करनी पडती है। रंगमंच पर या अभिनय करते समय नाट्यअभिनय और संवाद महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। नई पिढी

प्रदर्शनकारी कलावो में स्थित नाट्यत्मकता

प्रा. डॉ. दुष्यंता रामटेके, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक
नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. कॉलेज, बीड

जो कलाए रंगमंच पर प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं उन्हें हम प्रदर्शनकारी कला या प्रयोग कला कहते हैं। उन कलावो का प्रदर्शन या प्रस्तुतिकरण होता है, यानी उनका प्रयोग हो रहा होता है। इसीलिये इन्हे प्रयोग कला भी कहा जाता है। भरतमुनी ने अपने नाट्यशास्त्र ग्रंथ में संगीत, नृत्य, और नाट्य यह तीन प्रयोग कलावो का विवेचन किया है। इन कला के विविध अंगो पर विचार गाभिर्य, तर्क दृष्टी, सुक्ष्म विवेचन और सहेतुक भाषा विलास से जानकारी देने से नाट्यशास्त्र का महत्व और उसका शास्त्रीत्व हमे दिखाई देता है। और उसमे सुक्ष्म निरीक्षण करके तर्कपूर्ण दृष्टी से भरतमुनी ने अपने विचार स्पष्ट किये हैं। उसने भरत ने नाटक और अन्य कलावो के प्रदर्शन सहज रूप से होकर, उससे योग्य रस निष्पत्ती होने के लीये भरत ने अपने कुछ नियम/ कुछ विचार स्पष्ट किये हैं। भरत के यह नियम केवल संगीत, नृत्य और नाटक के लिए ही सीमित नहीं हैं, बलकी रंगमंच पर प्रस्तुत होनेवाली सभी कलाओ के लिए हैं। इसमें लोकरंगमंच और खुला रंगमंच पर प्रस्तुत होनेवाली कलाए भी आती हैं। आज तक मराठी रंगमंच पर जो जो कलाए प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं उन कलाओ के मूल में नाट्य का होना अनिवार्य है। सभी कलाओ का मूल आधार नाट्य होता है, इसी कारण भरत ने जो नाट्य की व्याख्या बताई है, उसका विवेचन यहा किया गया है। साथ ही कुछ

प्रदर्शनकारी कलाओ में स्थित नाट्य धुंडने का प्रयास भी किया गया है।

नाट्यकला :- भरतमुनी जो नाट्यकला कहते हैं, वह नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमो से प्रेरित होकर प्रस्तुत की गयी नाटकला है। उससे बहुत बताते स्पष्ट हो जाती है। नाटककार जब कोई कहानी लिखता है, उसका नाट्य रूपांतर करता है, तब वह रंगमंच के मर्यादावो का भी ध्यान रखता है। नाटककार का वह नाटक जब निर्देशक के पास आता है तब वह नाटककार के कहानी के भाव को सहज रूप से दर्शको तक पहुंचाने के लिए नाटक के शास्त्र का आधार लेता है। और इसी प्रकार वह नट और रंगतंत्र के माध्यम से नाटककार के विचार दर्शको के सामने रखता है। किंतु कथा के विचारो को दर्शको के सामने लाने से पहले निर्देशक अपनी कल्पना से रंगसौंदर्य का भी विचार करता है। रंगमंच पर प्रस्तुत होनेवाली कला के लिए आवश्यक सौंदर्य दृष्टी उसके पास होती है। उसी दृष्टी से वह नाटककार के नाटक को रंगमंच को मर्यादावो में बांधकर उसे एक आकार देता है। उसके पश्चात रंगमंच पर जो कला का अविष्कार होता है उसे ही वही प्रयोग कला के रूप में सिद्ध होती है।

नाटककार और निर्देशक को इसके लिए आवश्यकता होती है ऐसे अभिनेता की जो उस कहानी के पात्रो को न्याय दे सके। क्योंकि नट ही अपने अभिनय से नाटक के

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Anticancer, Antidiabetic and Antimicrobial Activity Study of Biologically Active Vanadium(IV) Mixed Ligand Complexes

Sonaji Vishwanath Gayakwad¹, Dnyaneshwar Shamrao Wankhede^{2,*}, Vikas Dattarao Ragole², Shivraj Gangadhar Wanale², Satish Ashruba Dake³ and Satish Bapurao Maulage¹

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Abstract: *Introduction:* Cancer and diabetes are proving to be lethal to human society and have attracted attention of researchers around the world. Synthesis of mixed ligand complexes is a challenging area owing to their potential applications as drugs against various diseases.

Methods: Synthesis and biological evaluation of mixed ligand complexes of Vanadium(IV) with heterocyclic bidentate molecule 8-hydroxyquinoline as primary ligand and L-Amino acids such as L-cysteine, L-alanine, L-phenylalanine, L-threonine and L-serine as secondary ligands is reported here. All the complexes were characterized using IR, electronic, Mass, TGA/DTA method, powder XRD analysis, molar conductance and magnetic susceptibility measurements and were screened for their biological activities.

Results: The synthesized mixed ligand complexes were screened for their antibacterial activity against *E. coli* and antifungal activity against *C. albicans*. They were also evaluated for *in vitro* antidiabetic activity, anticancer activity against HepG2 (human liver cancer cell line) by MTT assay.

Conclusion: The synthesized mixed ligand complexes were thermally stable, paramagnetic, non-electrolytic in nature and proposed to have square pyramidal geometry. They also exhibited potential as antibacterial, anticancer and antidiabetic agents.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer and diabetes are two major health issues in human society and hence are the primary concerns of medicinal chemistry research. Cancer is a group of diseases leading to abnormal cell growth, which is one of the serious issues as it spreads to other body parts. The platinum-based complex 'Cisplatin' has attracted researchers owing to its anticancer properties and since then, it has been a primary focus of research in chemotherapy agents. Synthesis of metal complexes with less side effects and better cytotoxicity is a need of the day [1].

Diabetes Mellitus (DM), mainly identified as resulting from insulin deficiency or insulin resistance, is a serious chronic disorder around the world [2-4]. The increasing population failing to this disease around the world has become a serious issue today. Two types of diabetic situations are identified viz. insulin dependent or type 1 and non-insulin dependent or type 2 diabetes. The complications such as kidney failure, micro-and macrovascular disease, retinopathy, neuropathy and atherosclerosis involved during the treatment

using available drugs have created an urgent need to search for new orally active drugs [2-4].

Vanadium is an important trace element and essential for human body [2, 5]. Literature survey indicated towards the potential of Vanadium compounds to possess insulin mimetic activity, to inhibit lipolysis, to cause decreased blood glucose levels (BGL) in animals and in clinical trials, and to stimulate insulin secretion in experimental models [6-11].

8-hydroxyquinoline is a monoprotic bidentate ligand and is widely used in complex formation [12]. 8-hydroxyquinoline and its metal complexes exhibit antiseptic, disinfectant and pesticide properties [13]. Amino acids mixed ligand complexes are significant owing to their potential as models for enzyme metal ion substrate complexes [14].

We report room temperature synthesis of five new biologically active Vanadium(IV) mixed ligand complexes using primary ligand 8-hydroxyquinoline and secondary ligands amino acids such as L-cystein, L-alanine, L-phenylalanine, L-threonine and L-serine in 1:1:1 molar ratio, their characterization using various characterization methods and their screening for antimicrobial, antidiabetic, and anticancer activities using MTT assay.

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Concept of Feminism and its Influence on the Status of Woman in the Modern Society

Dr. Shrimant R. Tonde*, Shamal B. Adhav**

Abstract

In the past period women faced many barriers and problems. She had considered as secondary in the society. She was not treated as a member of the society and always insulted, neglected and mistreated. With the commencement of feminism a women got a separate identity. In the third world societies and in many religions she is not given a proper position. Even at present, she is treated as a showpiece, a sign of prestige. She always proves to be the victim of success in war an easy object to be captured and thought as only a toy. Feminism establishes the importance and significance of the women in the present society. This research examines how one changes her status after the rise of feminism. Many feminist writers have raised their voice against the evil practices in the society. After the arrival of feminism, the status of women has been changed.

Keywords: *Feminism, Status, Discrimination, Racism, Rights, Gender bias, Equality etc.*

Introduction:

Women, since the ancient times has been treated as an object for pleasure or an animal to be tortured and beaten, a commodity that can be sold like a slave or a bonded labour tied with the rope of marriage her existence in all culture had been treated as either non entity or an dependent object on the male world.

The Greek, the Roman, the Egyptian and the Asian cultures fought wars among themselves and robbed

the women of the defeated party. Even the Crusades, the rulers of different religions thought women as something to be taken away. The Black were the slaves sold like animals in the past. The women were thought inferior. Even to the slaves, servants and other labours.

She was the first to be a victim and the last to be respected by the then society. Like Earth, She was born on to suffer. Feminists like Elaine Showalter and Kate Millett raised the



Diaspora : Back to Homeland

¹Syeda Shaheda Afreen, ²Dr. Ansarullah Khan

Abstract

Migration and Displacement over the ages has been an inherent issue of the human existence. People migrate in search of employment. The Indian Diaspora spread throughout the world in many countries. The quest of the Diaspora for a home, an identity, a sense of belonging, recognition and acceptance, is a constant urge. For them it is important to preserve the identity of their different cultures.

The word "Diaspora" was originally coined from greek term which means dispersion or scattering of the people from their homeland.

Diaspora are the group of People who live away from their homeland and share a common experience of being with their homeland. Diaspora brings many complicated issues into the lives of migrants. It creates multiple problems in their lives. Present paper is an attempt to discuss multiple Issues of exiles, assimilation Cultural Problems, linguistic problems, hybridity, identity Crisis in life of a immigrant. Diasporic literature deals with alenation, displacement, rootlessness, Nostalgia, quest of identity, address issues related to Amalgamation, disintergration of culture.

KEYWORDS : Home, Homeland, roots, Indian diaspora, alienation, migration

Introduction :

Jhumpa Lahiri :

Nilanjana Sudeshna, better known as Jhumpa Lahiri, is known for her short stories, novels and Essay in English and Italian.

Lahiri was born in London 1967 to Indian Immigrant parents from West Bengal. She is currently a

professor of creative writing at Princeton university in the United States.

Her debut collection of Short Stories, Interpreter of Maldies (1999) won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

Her first Novel, The Namesake (2003) was adopted into the popular film of the same name.

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120 / भैरवी

Gavai, Shahir Bhau Fakkad, Ramchandra Hari Bansode, Uddhav Ramji Ramteke, Baliram Buaji Kadam etc. Artists created an favorable atmosphere before the emergence of Ambedkari Jalse. The traditional folk art of Maharashtra has been preserved only by the folk artists of Shudratishudra caste. Oral traditions can be seen in the lower castes from ancient times. However, this folk culture is neglected in Indian literature. The period from 200 to 600 BC is considered to be the period of Sangam literature. All the low caste poets and singers who described the war the praises of the heroes. Sangam Kavi was the source of inspiration for the Shahiras who sang Kirti Geeta Powade during Shiva period and Peshwa period. The period from 7th century to 12th century is considered as the period of Siddha literature. Ambadkari Jalsa originated from folklore and folk art. It is from this type of folk art that folk drama and spectacle emerged. Jalsa is a developed form of folk theater spectacle born out of folk art. The word Jalsa appears to be derived from Arabic, like Shahir and Shahiri, Satyashodaki Jalse and Ambedkari Jalse are modified forms of Marathi Tamasha.

Ambder Jalse Purpose -

During Babasaheb's time, the illiteracy rate in the society was very high. People could not read and write.

Due to this, they could not understand the content of the speech of Dalit leaders. At that time Dalit artistes created Ambedkari jalse based on traditional tamasha. Jalsekar did the work of awakening and enlightening the deprived section of the Dalit society throughout his life. Dalit artists emphasize on organization, public awareness, enlightenment public education through their works. Babasaheb knew the importance and power of these. He himself had seen Bhimrao Kardaka's jalsa and said, "My ten sabha meetings and Kardak and one Jalsa of the congregation are equal."

Bhimrao Kardak says while explaining the purpose of creating his Jalsa, "While carrying out a movement to remove untouchability for the liberation of the downtrodden society, in the field of getting social, religious and public rights, from the touchy, upper caste Hindus, as well as from their own relatives who are used to living a life of shame and helplessness due to the youth of traditional customs. How Babasaheb bravely faced all the opposition and steered the boat of untouchability with his own skills, we have been shouldering this axis for 15-20 years through Jalsa for social reform. The date was the previous intention.

Contents of Ambedkari Jalsha:

The content of Ambedkari Jalsha appears to be diverse. Jalasekars seen



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भैरवी

(दृश्य एवं प्रदर्शनकारी कला की शोध-पत्रिका)



मिथिलांचल संगीत परिषद

स्नातकोत्तर संगीत एवं नाट्य विभाग

ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय

कामेश्वरनगर, दरभंगा (बिहार)





Ambedkari Jalse : Swaroop

Prof. Mrs. Deepak Jamdhade

Abstract

Ambedkari Jalse, Dalit Literature, Dalit Theatre, Ambedkari Shahiri, Dr. Babasaheb's thinking is working. In the early days of the Ambedkari movement, Jalsakar and Shahir conveyed Babasaheb's message to the masses. Ambedkari jalse is a refined form of tamasha. Lokranjan comes to the fore through Jalsa, but Ambedkari thought along with Lokranjan was the main purpose of Jalsa. You get to see the reality of the Dalit life at that time presented in Jalsa. Satyashodaki Jalse and Ambedkari Jalse became important in Maharashtra.

In the Marathi literary tradition, one can see the colorful and artistic depiction of the life of the nobles. It is said that literature reflects the entire social life. But the depiction of the Dalit, oppressed, working class here is not seen in Marathi literature, due to this reason Dalit artists had to take shelter of Tamasha, Shahiri, folk art. These Jalasekars did the real work of sowing Ambedkar's thoughts and philosophy in the villages, towns, villages and cities through Jalsakar.

Keywords: Dalit-Theatre, Dalit-Literature

Introduction

With the encouragement of Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, the activists of Satyashodhak movement in AD around 1910, satyashodaki spectacles were staged. Ambedkari Jalse emerged after 1930 with inspiration from these truth-seeking spectacles. Basically, Tamasha is a means of entertainment for the common mind, but Dalit artistes are also used for public enlightenment, public education, public awareness, organization, etc. The important idea was conveyed to the homes through the Jalsas. Jalasi has played a very

important role in creating a favorable environment for the Ambedkari movement. The stories were presented on the basis of fictional heroic stories and romantic stories. But Ambedkari Jalsa rejected all this. Ambedkari thought, Babasaheb's personality, achievements and overall content of the Dalit movement were presented through Ambedkari Jalsas.

Ambedkari Jalse - Previous Tradition :-

Gopalbaba Valangkar, Kisan Faguji Bansode, Shivram Janaba Kamble, Haribhau Torane, Ganesh Akkaji

Mrs. K. S. K. College, Beed



Introduction

George Orwell [1903 - 1950] is considered to be one of the foremost authors of the 20th Century England. His pseudonym is Eric Arthur Blair. He is a popular novelist and political writer of the time. He was born in Bengal, India, brought to England and educated at St. Cyprian's prep school and at Eton College.

He went on to serve with the Indian Imperial Police in Burma in 1922-27. His uneasy experiences as a policeman are reflected in his first novel, *Burmese Days* [1934], and two of his finest essays, 'A Hanging' and 'Shooting an Elephant'. He resigned to escape not merely from imperialism, but from every form of man's dominion over man, and then worked in Paris and London in a series of ill-paid jobs and lived off and on among tramps. His second novel, *A Clergy Man's Daughter* [1935] describes the adventures of Dorothy Hare, who through loss of memory briefly escapes from the confines of her life to join the vagrants and hop-pickers of Kent. *Keep the Aspidochelone Flying* [1936] recounts the literary aspirations and financial humiliations of Gordon Comstock, a bookseller's assistant. Orwell's simmering disgust with modernity and the threat of imminent war hung over his next. *Coming up for Air* [1939]. It focuses on the many frustrations of George Bowling, a modern everyman, and his yearning for the lost England

of his youth. Thus, his lifetime literary achievements have been of rare merit.

The analyzes of English Literature in view of the appalling colonial history and theme of 'Nationalism'. The concept of a Nation and its roots during past four centuries are exposed. The chapter also analyzes the socio-historical predicament of the writers of English literature up to the period of George Orwell.

Study Area :-

The present issue deals with the concept of Nationalism and its types. The socio-cultural and socio-economic ills of the colonial societies will be explored. Orwell's earlier perspectives on a Nation and his terms from the negative approach to the regards Nation, his deep antipathy for immensity, chaos of the country, the grip of tradition, corruption of the rulers will be discussed in detail. George Orwell basically exerts the theme of Nationalism in his fiction, especially in *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The first novel deals with the satirical allegory directed primarily against Stalin's Russia. Led by the pigs, the animals on Mr. Jones's farm expel their human masters and decide to run the farm on egalitarian principles. However, the pigs are corrupted by power and, under Napoleon [Stalin], a new tyranny is established. *Snowball* [Trotsky], an idealist, is driven out and *Boxer*, the noble cart-horse, is sent

to the Knacker's yard. The final betrayal occurs when the pigs engineer a rapprochement with Mr. Jones. Originally rejected for publication by T.S. Eliot, the book has remained very popular especially with younger readers.

In Nineteen Eighty-Four, Orwell shows Britain "as a nation becoming Airstrip One in the superstate Oceania, perpetually at odds with Eurasia and Eastasia. It is ruled by the Party whose agents constantly rewrite history and redesign minor Party operative. Winston Smith commits Julia, but is seduced into self-betrayal by his superior, brilliant, bitter novel provides a heavily ironic commentary on the state of the world in 1948. The development of world politics between then and 1984 did nothing to soothe the anxieties with which it plays. Besides this, his novels *Burmese Days* [1934] and *A Clergy Man's Daughter* [1935] depict the concept of Nationalism in its detail. They subsequently give us the hilarious stories with profound political upheaval.

Conclusions :-

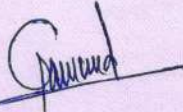
It is the outcoming of the research. It gives a brief details of the chapters


discussed above. It has no doubt to highlight the impressions of the fiction of George Orwells scenario of English Fiction . In brief, Orwell's vision as an insider deals with the concept of Nation. He works to bear a specific identity as regards his theme of Nationalism and its sensibility. His fiction has won prestigious popularity in Europe and around the world.

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Concept of Nationalism in George Orwell's Fiction

Dr. Shrimant Raosaheb Tonde

Abstract

There would be a critical analysis of the fictional works of George Orwell from the perspective of his concept of Nationalism. The writers in the Colonial era have very realistically depicted the plight of men and women in their literature. They also do not forget to emphasize the changing cultural identity of their protagonist and the entire social milieu.

*The twentieth century is the era of almost all literary genres. From the Imagist and Symbolist poetry to the Stream-of-consciousness novel, among all others, the change in terms of milieu and ethos was essential. The western world formed the unconvinced link between the oppressor and the oppressed. The works of the writers like George Lamming, Raja Rao, Patrick White, George Orwell, Laura Trevelyan, R. K. Narayan, Chinua Achebe, Ngugi Wa Thiong'O, Peter Nazareth, V. S. Naipaul, Malcolm Lowry, Margaret Atwood, Wilson Harris etc. were being emphasized with difference. George Orwell is a novelist, essayist and journalist in the 20th century English literature. He went from Eton into the Burmese Imperial Police and then to a deliberately chosen site of 'fairly severe poverty' described in *Down and Out in Paris and London* [1933]. *Burmese Days* [1934] expresses his sense of dislike for imperialism. *A Clergyman's Daughter* [1935] is about a middle-class woman's brief period of freedom among tramps and hop-pickers. The aspirations and humiliations of Gordon Comstock, the hero of *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* [1936], are closely similar to that of Orwell. *Coming Up For Air* [1939] was written in the shadow of World War II. *Animal Farm* [1945] and *Nineteen Eighty Four* [1949] are his pessimistic satires about the threat of political tyranny. They are considered as his most popular works. The present study aims at analyzing the fictional works of George Orwell in view of his depiction of the theme of Nationalism. Actually, the term, 'Nationalism' means 'Patriotism'. It mainly refers to the idea of supporting one's country and culture. Orwell's fictional works actually deal with the theme of Nationalism, the protagonists' suffering, predicament and self-identity. On the whole, the main objective of the present study is to analyze the writer's vision about a Nation and its National interests. Besides, an attempt is made to examine the multiple layers of meanings in view of his search as a Nationalist in his works. The research project deals with the selected fictional works of George Orwell. The tentative chapter scheme of the present research project will be as follows:*



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Criterion III

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the journals notified on UGC care list 2021-202



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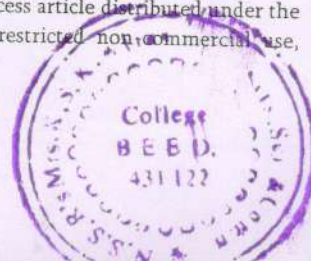
ABSTRACT

Binary excess molar volumes and viscosity deviations of benzaldehyde with n-propanol are determined by measuring densities and viscosities over the range of all compositions at three temperatures 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K. Other thermodynamic parameters like molar volumes V_m and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^*E of these binary mixtures are also estimated by using the experimental data. All estimated values of these properties are correlated using the Redlich-Kister polynomial equation to obtain their coefficients and standard deviations. It is that in all cases the experimental data obtained fitted with the values correlated by the corresponding model very well. The molecular interactions existing between the components are also discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Excess molar volume, Viscosity deviation and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^*E .

I. INTRODUCTION

Measured and estimated values are extremely useful in the processing and designing of equipment in chemical industries. Unusual behavior of binary mixtures of aldehydes and alcohols withdrawn considerable attention of many researchers. Aim of the present study is to produce the data on the density, viscosity, Viscosity deviations ($\Delta\eta$), molar volumes V_m , excess molar volumes V^E and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^*E of given binary liquid mixtures. The volumetric studies of binary liquid mixtures and their analysis in terms of interpretative models constitute a very interesting subject. The characteristic study of these mixtures through their thermodynamic, volumetric and transport properties is important from the point of understanding mixing behavior of these mixtures [1-9]. Hence, the viscosities and some thermodynamic parameters of binary mixtures of benzaldehyde with n-propanol at three temperatures i.e. 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K are determined in the present paper. A detailed study of fluid properties of non-aqueous solutions is essential in many chemical and industrial applications. The studies of excess properties such as deviation in viscosity, excess molar volume, excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow molecular interactions of binary mixtures are useful in understanding the nature of intermolecular interactions between two liquids [10-13]. Binary liquid mixtures due to their unusual behavior have attracted considerable attention due to their importance from both theoretical and practical point of view because these mixtures are used in many industrial processes [14].





Environmental Balance and Remote Sensing

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ABSTRACT

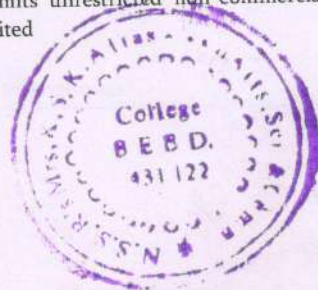
Remote sensing provides a technique for mapping and monitoring broad areas. The information from remotely sensed images can be used in a number of ways for a number of purposes. Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) is a technique that allows us to remotely map the reflectivity of objects or environments with high spatial resolution through the emission and reception of electromagnetic (EM) signals. Satellite remote sensing is used for monitoring many environment related disciplines including environmental science, geology, agriculture climatology and oceanography. Natural environment is a general term for biological resources, climate resources, water resources and land resources which affects human beings survival and development. It is closely related to the sustainable development of society and economy. This paper provides a review of the progress in regard to the Satellite remote sensing technique and its applications in environmental sciences that can deal with environmental challenges. Satellite remote sensing is an excellent tool for environmental impact assessment. To keep the environmental balance of various sources of the earth, this modern approach will helpful.

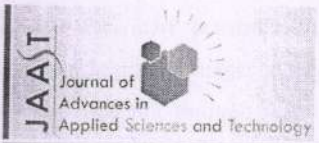
Keywords: - Remote sensing; Environmental Monitoring

I. INTRODUCTION

The natural environment is essential for human survival and development since it provides water resources, land resources, biological resources and climate resources etc. The environmental degradation occurs frequently due to economically motivated activities. The advances in research and application of remote sensing from five aspects: ecological index retrieval, environmental monitoring in protected areas, rural areas, urban areas and mining areas. Due to the characteristics of large-scale and dynamic observation, remote sensing technology has been an indispensable approach for environmental monitoring. Global and regional environmental monitoring relies heavily on remote sensing satellite and sensors which are capable of quickly collecting spatial and spectral information of large-extent entities on the Earth's surface [1].

Remote Sensing has a growing consequence in the modern information society. Microwave remote sensing is the study of the interaction of matter and electromagnetic radiation in the microwave region of the





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Polarimetric SAR Data And Crop Monitoring

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to make a review of the agricultural remote sensing applications using SAR data. The advancement of remote sensing technology is advantage for conducting efficient crop classification and mapping efficiently. The fundamental aim of application of remote sensing in crop monitoring is to conclude crop characteristics by examining the data included in the dispersed signal. SAR data is used to monitor the plant growth and estimate the plant's biomass. Polarimetric SAR data and Crop Monitoring plays an important role in ecosystem mechanisms. Polarimetric data analysis is use to obtain a number of polarimetric parameters. These parameters represent and bring out the scattering properties of the various features of the earth. C -band polarimetric SAR and crop classification is estimated by observing or measuring several different properties or applications processes. The study facilitated us to learn about the use of the polarimetric SAR to perform a crop monitoring over agricultural areas.

This paper outlines some of the remote sensing based techniques for crop mapping and reviews briefly the status of some recent methods. Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) systems have become increasingly popular in the field of crop monitoring and classification.

Keywords: Polarimetric SAR data, Crop growth monitoring

1. Introduction

Microwaves were chosen for remote sensing applications due to their numerous advantages. This part of the spectrum has unique capabilities for remote sensing objects in the day as well as night.

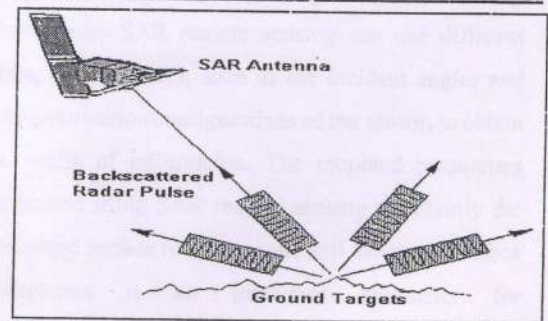
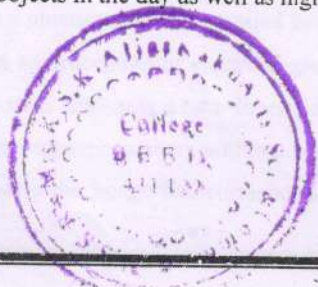


Fig.1. Radar transmits a pulse measures a reflected echo. Satellite measures reflected echo (backscatter).

Potential of Research in Higher Education

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Abstract

Research is evidence based practice or result that is prove repeatedly .research is an imperative area is not a just the field of Education. Educational research is termed providing have been taken in to account in this research paper. Yet for those who want to learn New things new thoughts and new ideas and involve in creating something. Types of educational research ,benefits challenges, Implementation of research. The main purpose of this research paper to understand the significance of research. An evaluation of research in education, with the general aim of systematically, improving knowledge The revaluation in technological growth is the evidence to shoe case the need of research in every sector. This paper explores the various reasons of human growth and its civilization.

Keywords

Research, Education, Technology , Information ,Researcher

Introduction

Research is the process of investigating the truth which is not revealed or not known. research is the process of systematic, rigorous investigation of a situation or problem in order to generate new knowledge, idea or validate existing knowledge [1]. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as "A careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." • Redman and Mory [2] define correlation research: deals with the systematic investigation or statistical study of relationships among two or more variables, without necessarily determining cause and effect. It seeks to establish a relation or association or correlation between two or more variables that do not readily lend themselves to experimental manipulation [3]. • Descriptive research: is an accurate portrayal of characteristics of a particular individual, situation, or group. Descriptive research is also known as statistical research [4]. • Ethnographic research: is the investigation of a culture through an in-depth study of the personalities of the culture. It adopts a systematic collection, description, and analysis of data for development of theories of cultural behavior. • Experimental research: involves the process of determining the objective, systematic, controlled investigation for the purpose of predicting and controlling phenomena and examining probability and causality among selected variables [5]. • Exploratory research: is a type of research conducted for a problem that has not been clearly defined. Exploratory research helps determine the best research design, data collection method and selection of subjects. On a broader perspective, all researches can be classified into two groups: • Qualitative research: is research dealing with phenomena that are difficult or impossible to quantify mathematically, such as beliefs, meanings, attributes, and symbols Qualitative researchers aim to gather an in- depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making. • Quantitative research: refers to the systematic empirical investigation of any phenomena via statistical, mathematical or computational techniques.

Benefits Of Research In Education

Research will help to understand any subject and its principals in much better and easier way which will encounter new questions and search for answers of those questions will lead you to learn new theories of any subject. Research means trying something out of the box. When it is done such things it will separate one from other students which will surely attract attention of your tutors as well which in turn benefit extreme need of help from someone who is more knowledgeable than the other. research is not always a concept that practitioners, managers and policy makers respect. to often it is seen as an academic activity conducted by others – to the profession, not with the profession. Research education professionals are always learning, finding out things, analyzing information, adapting their behavior according to information received, looking to improve and adapting to modern demands. Practitioners have to comply with policy.

Challenges In Research Education

The learning and teaching experience be based upon research and evidence, but it runs the risk of being any one of theory, ideology, convenience and prejudice. Education should serve to liberate, and promote democracy and equality of opportunity. Ideology can be dangerous. Teachers have a social responsibility to develop active citizens. Following an ideological route restricts choice, which is the opposite to the real purpose of education. What is been-taught in an age gone by – new theories and technological advances have taken, and are taking, place. Basing our practice solely on our own learning experiences, without reflection, mean education runs the risk of being outdated and not being forward looking. Any single theory cannot operate in isolation. Learners and learning are complex and success is influenced by a multitude of factors, social backgrounds, family background, personality, age, gender,



SAR Remote Sensing for Environmental Monitoring

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ABSTRACT

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This paper describes the satellite resources and advances in remote sensing for environmental planning, monitoring and management. Satellites provide a great deal of the remote sensing imagery commonly used today. Remote-sensing technologies have been applied widely in environmental monitoring, in agriculture for Improvement of a Crop /soil status, climate change detection, flood prediction, mapping etc.,. Remote sensing is a popular technique that is using in the mapping and monitoring of earth features. Sensors will progressively provide a better understanding of our activities in urban as well as rural areas. The advancement allow for monitoring earth features can be derived from the spectral properties of remotely-sensed imagery. Synthetic Aperture Radar can be used to retrieve information about some physical parameters of the targets under study by using electromagnetic radiations. This review provides the basis for the discussion, of the applicability of the SAR Remote Sensing for environmental monitoring.

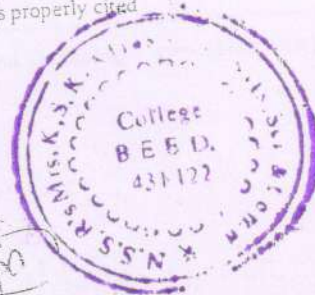
Keywords: Remote Sensing, SAR, Environment

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote sensing is the art and science of deriving useful information from imagery and other data acquired from a distance. The implementation of Remote Sensing requires better understanding of sustainable environmental management. A wide variety of remote sensing systems are used today to provide information about the earth, its atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces. Remote sensing can efficiently monitor the environment and provide a

scientific basis for the valuable re-establishment of the environment. Many environmental indicator based on remote sensing are estimated to reflect environmental status. SAR is a type of active data collection where a sensor produces its own energy and then records the amount of that energy reflected back after interacting with the Earth. Problems associated with environmental factors in almost all parts of the globe. Knowledge about the management of these problems is important

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2/10

Estimation of thermodynamic parameters by stability constants of lanthanides (III) complexes with 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'– nitrophenyl) imine at 25⁰C

Satish B. Maulage

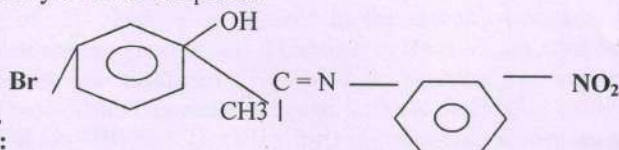
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Abstract:

Estimation of thermodynamic parameters by stability constants of trivalent lanthanides complexes with 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'– nitrophenyl) imine at 25⁰C have been determined in 50 % (v/v) ethanol-water medium at 25⁰C and $\mu = 0.1$ M (NaClO₄) ionic strength by Irving – Rossotti method. A knowledge of enthalpy and entropy for these complex formation of rare earths enable us to interpret the trends in log K values of complexes in solution. The thermodynamic parameters for the formation of 1:1 and 1:2 complexes have been calculated.

Key words: Thermodynamic parameters like enthalpy and entropy, lanthanides, Schiff bases.

Introduction: Estimation of thermodynamic parameters by stability constants of metal complexes has not been revealed to the enough extent so far particularly on the trivalent lanthanide complexes of Schiff base derived from 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'– nitrophenyl) imine. The aim of the present paper is to explain the coordination behavior of this Schiff base towards lanthanides (III) ions in 50 % (v/v) alcohol-water medium. The observed values of stability constants of these complexes have been explained on the basis of ionic size of the metals, basicity of ligand, gadolinium break and tetrad effect and also used in the determination of thermodynamic parameters. The changes in thermodynamic parameters are used to explain the stability of these complexes.



Experimental:

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of bidentate ligand and their complexes were AR grade. The Schiff base 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'– nitrophenyl) imine was synthesized by reported method.³ The solutions of lanthanide complexes were prepared in the double distilled water and standardized.⁴ The initial ionic strength of all the solutions was maintained at 0.1 M by NaClO₄. An Elico LI – 120 P^H meter in conjunction with a combined electrode was used. The measurements were made at 25⁰ C ($\pm 0.01^\circ$) and $\mu = 0.01$ M NaClO₄ in 50 % aqueous ethanol. The log K^H and log K values were computed by half – integral method, point wise calculations and also by the method of least squares. The average log K values were used to calculate ΔG from the Van't Hoff's isotherm. The ΔH and ΔS values were calculated from the Van't Hoff's isochore and the equation $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$, respectively. The data are listed in Table – 2. The higher P_k values of 2-hydroxy-5-methyl acetophenone and 2-hydroxy-5-bromo acetophenone than that of their parent phenols are attributed to the predominant effect of intermolecular hydrogen bonding between phenolic OH group and COCH₃ group present in the acetophenone. The pK₁ value of synthesized Schiff base 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'– nitro phenyl) imine which represents the de-protonation of NH group at azomethine nitrogen atom and phenolic OH group were determined at n_A = 0.5. The values were further checked from the plots of log [(2-n_A) √(n_A-1)] vs B and log n_A / (1-n_A) vs B (B = pH meter reading) and are given in Table -1. The pK₁ value of ligand is lower since it is having bromo substituent at *para* position to amino group. This can be attributed on the basis of domination nature of -M effect of bromide group.

Table – 1: Complex formation of lanthanides (III) with 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'– nitro phenyl) imine

Temp →	25 °C
Ligand pK ₁	9.76



Stability constants of mixed ligand complexes of Cu(II) ion with 5-Methyl- OHA-N-(4'-methyl phenyl) imine (R₁) and amino acids & 5-Methyl- OHA-N-(4'-methoxy phenyl) imine (R₁) and amino acids in 50 % (v/v) ethanol - water mixture.

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ABSTRACT

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For the measurements of stability constants of metal complexes, PH-metry is one of the most convenient and successful technique can be employed. In the present work, we investigated the stability constants of mixed ligand complexes of transition metal ion Cu (II) with 5- methyl – OHA- N- (4'- methyl phenyl) imine, 5-methyl-OHA- N-(4'- methoxy phenyl) imine and a series of seven amino acids in 50% (v/v) ethanol- water medium having 0.1 M (NaClO₄) ionic strength. The present work was under taken to study the mode of formation of mixed ligand chelates of Cu (II) with Schiff's bases & amino acids.

Keywords :- PH- metry, stability constant, mixed ligand complex, transition metal, Schiff's base, amino acids.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of mixed ligand complexes continues to attract many researchers because of their novel structural features, interesting spectral and magnetic properties and applications in various industries. The condition required for the complex formation may be predicted on the basis of its stability constants in solutions. The considerable research activity has been centered on mixed ligand complexes in recent years.¹⁻⁷

Mixed ligand complexes are quite common in biological and analytical systems.⁸⁻⁹ Mixed chelation

commonly occurs in biological fluids as millions of potential ligands are likely to compete for metal ions found in vivo i.e. Na, K, Mg, Ca, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zn, Mo. Etc. Mixed coordination by proteins and related substances has been a subject of investigation of many workers.¹⁰⁻¹⁶ The formation of mixed ligand Complexes is also important in understanding the behavior of pollutants in natural water.¹⁷ The molecular formula & structures of Schiff bases R₁ & R₂ used for present study are given below.

R₁: 5-Methyl- OHA-N-(4'-methyl phenyl) imine,

M.F.:- C₁₆ H₁₇ ON

R₂: 5-Methyl- OHA-N-(4'-methoxy phenyl) imine, M.F.:- C₁₆ H₁₇ O₂N





A Volumetric and Viscosity Study for the Binary Mixtures of Cinnamaldehyde with Methanol over the Entire Range of All Compositions at 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K

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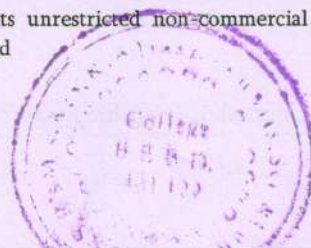
ABSTRACT

Densities, viscosities and molar volume (V_m) of binary liquid mixtures containing cinnamaldehyde and methanol were determined at 298.15K, 308.15K and 318.15K. Excess molar volume (V^E), deviation in viscosity ($\Delta\eta$) excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow (ΔG^*E) were determined from the experimental results obtained. Viscosity deviations, excess molar volumes and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow were correlated by Redlich-Kister polynomial equation.

Keywords: Density, Viscosity, Excess molar volume, cinnamaldehyde and methanol.

I. INTRODUCTION

Studies on viscosity have been performed on binary systems of cinnamaldehyde with methanol. However, there is a bit of information on the effect of temperature on the viscosity of binary mixtures cinnamaldehyde with methanol. Study of effect of temperature on the viscosity of a liquid is important and has been studied by some researchers. However, study of the effect of temperature on viscosity and density of binary liquid mixtures of cinnamaldehyde with methanol is rarely reported. The main purpose of this work was to formulate the information and data on effect of temperature on viscosity of binary liquid mixtures. Furthermore, the thermo-physical properties of binary liquid mixtures and their analysis in terms of interpretative models constitute a very interesting subject [1-2]. The characterization of mixtures through their thermodynamic and transport properties is important from the fundamental viewpoint of understand their mixing behavior [3-7]. Liquid mixtures consisting of aldehyde and alcohol are of great importance in the field of industries such as in Petrochemical, Pharmaceutical and Dye [8, 9]. A thorough knowledge of transport properties of non-aqueous solutions is essential in many chemical and industrial applications [10]. The studies of excess properties such as deviation in viscosity, excess molar volume, excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow molecular interactions of binary mixtures are useful in understanding the nature of intermolecular interactions between two liquids [11-12]. Binary liquid mixtures due to their unusual behavior have attracted considerable attention due to their importance from both theoretical and practical





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Halophilic Bacteria in Salt Stressed Soils of Beed District

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ABSTRACT

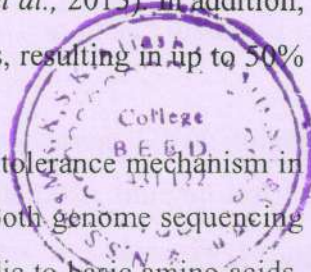
Halophilic bacteria play an important role during the development of salt tolerance mechanism in the plants. These microorganisms can adapt to extreme concentrations of salts. Eleven samples of salt stressed soils from rhizosphere were collected from different geographic areas of Beed district and brought to the laboratory for further investigations. Halophilic bacteria were isolated from these samples and characterization of the bacteria was done by using morphological, biochemical and molecular analysis. Biochemical tests like starch hydrolysis, catalase, indole production, urease, protease, citrate and nitrate reduction were performed. On the basis of morphological and biochemical characterization preliminary identification was done, which was later confirmed by molecular characterization. Confirmed strains after 16s rRNA analysis were *Rhizobium leguminosarum*, *Bacillus halochares*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Pseudomonas simiae*, *Xanthobacter agilis*, *Azospirillum brasilense*, *Bacillus licheniformis* and *Pseudomonas alkaligenes*. The identified strains have salt tolerance and are highly useful against salt stressed soils and saline environments. They may have future prospects in agriculture and industrial applications.

Key Words: Halophilic Bacteria, Salt stress, Biochemical tests, Beed district

INTRODUCTION

Abiotic stress factors are responsible for reducing average yields of major crop plants. Drought and salinity are major stress factors causing comparatively extreme loss in the field crops. Salt stress affects germination of the seed and physical development of the seedling which ultimately results in suppressed vegetative and reproductive growth and development of the plant. The crop plants are sensitive to salinity caused by high concentrations of salts in the soil. A considerable amount of land in the world is affected by salinity which is increasing day by day (Hasanuzzaman *et al.*, 2013). In addition, the increased salinity of arable land is expected to have devastating global effects, resulting in up to 50% land loss by the middle of the twenty-first century (Mahajan and Tuteja, 2005).

Halophilic bacteria play an important role during the development of salt tolerance mechanism in the plants. These microorganisms can adapt to extreme concentrations of salts. Both genome sequencing and proteome analysis have shown that they contain an excess proportion of acidic to basic amino acids, a feature likely to be required for protein activity at high salinity (Joo and Kim, 2005; DasSarma, 2004).





Application and Synthesis of Nanoparticles use for Acid Based polymers in Poly lactic Acid

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ABSTRACT

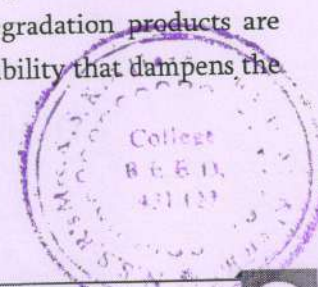
Social & economic development has driven considerable scientific development & utilization of polymers poly lactic acid (PLA) is one of the most promising biopolymer as an important polymeric material for biochemical application its properties as biocompatibility, biodegradability, mechanical strength process ability. Lactic acid (LA) can be obtained by fermentation of sugar derived from renewable resources such as corn and sugarcane PLA is ecofriendly nontoxic polymer with features that permit use in the human body. As a degradable and environmentally friendly polymer, poly lactic acid, also known as polylactide, is favored by researchers and has been used a commercial material in various studies. PLA based materials as well, where their use for the synthesis of nanocarriers for the targeted delivery of hydrophilic sugar emerged as new promising application. The purpose of the here presented it aims at providing PLA based materials & their properties, it offers a specific focus on their recent use in nanomedicine, highlighting opportunities & perspectives.

Keywords: Lactic acid, PLA

I. INTRODUCTION

Poly lactic acid (PLA), classified as an aliphatic polyester of the ester bonds that connect the monomer units, has gained a key role in the biomedical field for a wide range of application. Suture threads, bone fixation screws, devices for drug delivery, just to scratch the surface. PLA merges several interesting properties that make it an ideal candidate for biomedical application. [1,2]

The main phenomena involved in the degradation mechanism and the most important factors that influence hydrolysis rate are currently well-established in scientific literature, consequently degradation kinetics and mechanical properties can be tailored by properly tuning few polymer properties, thus leading to the development of biomedical devices optimized for each specific application. Degradation products are recognized and metabolized by the body itself. This gives PLA an intrinsic biocompatibility that dampens the attainment of critical immune responses. [2,3]



Facile Room Temperature Synthesis, Characterization, Molar Conductance and Magnetic Properties of Mixed Ligand Complexes of Vanadium (IV) Using 2, 2'-Bipyridine and Amino Acids as Ligands

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ABSTRACT

Facile room temperature synthesis of four new mixed ligand complexes (C1-C4) of vanadium(IV) using 2, 2'-bipyridine as primary ligand and L-amino acids such as L-Alanine, L-Cystine, L-Methionine and L-Threonine as secondary ligands respectively is reported. The synthesized complexes were characterized using melting point/decomposition temperature determination, elemental analysis, solubility behaviour, IR spectra, molar conductance and magnetic susceptibility measurement. All the synthesized complexes are proposed to have square pyramidal geometry based on the results obtained.

Keywords: Amino acids, 2, 2'-Bipyridine, Magnetic property, Molar conductance, Square pyramidal and Vanadium.

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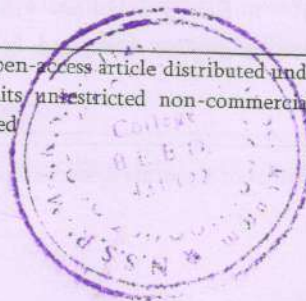
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I. INTRODUCTION

In recent time increased attention is paid to the research area dealing with synthesis, characterization and applications of mixed ligand complexes of transition metals. Mixed ligand complexes are found to exhibit better biological activities as compared to simple complexes which is devoted to the presence of more than one type of ligands coordinated to central metal atom [1, 2]. The literature survey reveals that mixed ligand oxovanadium(IV) complexes show modulating activities of various enzymes [3, 4]. These complexes also have biological activities such as antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, and anticancer drugs [5-7]. The mixed ligand transition metal

complexes with benzoheterocyclic rings and some L-amino acids have been the focus of a considerable number of investigations for their good coordination ability with metal atoms [8]. A large number of mixed-ligand complexes involving heterocyclic bases such as pyridine, 2,2'-bipyridine, o-phenanthroline, etc. were reported by many researchers owing to their biological applications and thermal stability [9]. In present investigation we report facile room temperature synthesis of four mixed ligand complexes (C1-C4) of vanadium(IV) using 2,2'-bipyridine and L-amino acids such as L-Alanine, L-Cystine, L-Methionine and L-Threonine ligands respectively. All the synthesized complexes were characterized using melting point determination, elemental analysis,





Novel Schiff base (E)-2-((4-chloro-3-nitrophenylimino)(phenyl)methyl)-5-methoxyphenol and Mixed Ligand Complexes of Mn(II), Fe(III), Co(II), Ni(II) and Cu(II): synthesis, structure elucidation and potency study as antibacterial, antimalarial, antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer agents

Vikas D. Ragole¹ · Sonaji V. Gayakwad¹ · Dnyaneshwar S. Wankhede¹

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Abstract

Novel Schiff Base (E)-2-((4-chloro-3-nitrophenylimino)(phenyl)methyl)-5-methoxyphenol (S_1) synthesized by condensing 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone and 4-chloro-3-nitroaniline in ethanol and used for synthesis of five new mixed ligand complexes of Mn(II) Fe(III), Co(II), Ni(II), and Cu(II). The synthesized Schiff base ligand (S_1) has been characterized by IR, UV-Visible, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR spectra and all the synthesized complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, electronic, thermal methods (TGA-DTA), Powder XRD analysis, magnetic susceptibility and molar conductivity measurements. All the complexes were proposed to have octahedral geometry. All the synthesized compounds were screened for their antimicrobial, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antimalarial and anticancer activity. The obtained results indicated towards potential of these complexes as antimalarial and antioxidant agents.



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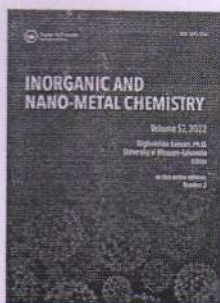
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13

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Biologically active mixed ligand complexes of Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) as potential antimalarial, antidiabetic and anticancer agents


Vikas D. Ragole, Dnyaneshwar S. Wankhede & Sonaji V. Gayakwad


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Stability Constant of Mixed Ligand Complexes of V(II) Metal with 8-Hydroxyquinoline and L-Amino Acids in 70% Methanol-Water Mixture

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ABSTRACT

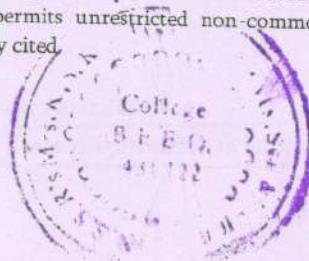
The stability constant of vanadium mixed ligand complexes with 8-hydroxyquinoline (L1) and L-amino acids such as L-cystein (L2), L-phenylalanine (L3) etc. have been studied at 0.1 M ionic strength in 70% methanol-water medium. Experimental works have been done through digital pH meter and calculation parts have been done by Bjerrum method. It is observed that metal vanadium ion form a complexes with (L1) 8-hydroxyquinoline and (L2) L-amino acids in 1:1:1 proportion. The values of metal ligand stability constant (log k) during formation of complex were estimate and compare with literature data. The effects of various amino acids bonded to central metal vanadium were studied from estimated data.

Keywords: 8-hydroxyquinoline, L-amino acids, Vanadium, metal ligand stability constant (log k), pH-meter.

I. INTRODUCTION

The stability of complexes means in a most general sense, the complex exist under suitable conditions may be stored for a long period of time. How ever when the formation of complexes in solution is studied, they are having two types of stabilities, thermodynamic stability and kinetic stability [1,2].

Stability constant of mixed ligand alkaline earth metal complexes with metal ion was studied by Banarjee et al [3] many workers study the effect of transition metal on stability of complexes in pH metrically [4, 5] the studies of metal ligand complexes in solution having number of metal ions with ligands carboxylic acids, oximes, phenols etc. would be interesting which through a light on mode of storage and transport of metal ions in biological kingdom [6] metal complexation not only brings reacting molecules together to give activated complexes but also polarized electrons fro the ligands towards the metal [7] Naik et. al [8] carried out pH metric studies on formation constant of complexes of substituted pyrazoles with some lanthanide metal ions and the influence of ionic strength of on complex equilibria in 70% dioxane-water mixture. Altun et al [9] has reported the potentiometric studies on Ni (II), Co (II) and Zn (II) with Schiff base in 60% dioxane-water mixture. Nilesh et. al [10] reported pH metric studies on stability constant of bromophenyl amino and iodophenyl amino substituted isoxazole with lanthanide metal ions in 70% ethanol-water mixture. In the language of thermodynamics the equilibrium constant of complex formation reaction are the measures of the heat released in the reaction and entropy change during complex formation reaction [11]. The greater



Diversity of Desmids in Bendusara Dam

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ABSTRACT

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Bendusara Dam is one of the important dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India), situated 10 Km away from Beed City. The water body of this dam supporting the growth of different species of aquatic fauna and flora including algae. The present study deals with the seasonal variation of algae which conducted for the period of two year during June 2014 to May 2015 .The present investigation reveals that the dam are rich in algal abundance with Chlorophyceae, Charophyceae, Bacilariophyceae, Euglinophyceae and Cyanophyceae. Among Chlorophyceae desmids are dominant Group Such as Cosmarium With 08 species, Euastrum With 02 species and Desmidium with single species. Seasonal Fluctuation in growth of desmids is quite interesting in decreasing order of seasons like summer, winter and monsoon.

Key words: Bendusar Dam, Cosmarium and Chlorophyceae

I. INTRODUCTION

Bendusara dam is one of the important dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India) situated 10 Km away from Beed City. Bendusara River originated from Bensur village located at Patoda Tahsil of Beed District. Water of Bendusara dam is used as a drinking and agricultural purpose of Beed city and surrounding villages. Algae are a diverse group of plant kingdom, comprising large heterogeneous assemblage of autographs. Fresh water bodies are the habitats where an algae grows abundantly and found in diverse form. Except few reports (Kamat 1962, Ashtekar and Kamat 1978. Ashtekar '1980, Andhale 2009) very rare

attention has been paid towards algal diversity of fresh water habitats in Marathwada region.

II. MATERIALS AND MATHODS

The present investigation for diversity of desmids was carried out form June 2014 to May 2015 on Bendusara Dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India). To study the diversity of desmids five sites were selected for the collection of algal samples. Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals in acid washed collection bottles. Floating planktonic, submerged and attached epiphytic algal samples were collected separately in collection bottles. After collection, algal samples were brought immediately in the Laboratory.



Euglenoids of Manjara River and Its Reservoirs of Beed District in Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The Euglenoids are showing combine characters like plants and animals. According to Fritsch (1035) classify in signal order Euglenales and family Euglenaceae with five genera. To study diversity of Euglenoids ten sites of Manjra river were selected for the collection samples. In present investigation Euglenoids were seen at all the ten sites in more or less numbers. Maximum number of Euglenoids was recorded at S3. This class was represented by species of Euglena 06, Phacus 04 and Trachelomonas 03. During present study Euglenophyceae members were recorded in all seasons, maximum number of species was found in summer seasons.

Keywords – Euglenoids, Manjra River and Seasons.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the protozoans – like organisms which sharply defined by unique and highly specialized feature. The derivation of euglenoids is obscure but there is some evidence that they evolved from marine ancestors. Most of the members are fresh water; few are sedentary, motile by one or two stout flagella of complex structure. The euglenoids are showing combine characters like plants and animals. According to Fritsch (1035) classify in signal order euglenales and family euglenaceae with five genera. In the recent era great advances have been made in the investigation of fresh water algae in many parts of the world and particular attention has been paid to their biology and ecology. Survey of literature reveals that, studies on euglenoids diversity in abroad and in India have been done extensively. In Maharashtra several workers have paid their attention on diversity of euglenoids. Marathwada is a one of the important geographical region of Maharashtra where large number of fresh water bodies is present. Review of literature reveals that the euglenoids diversity in Marathwada is still in infancy (Sarode and Kamat, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983; Ashtekar, 1980; Kamble, 2008 and Andhale, 2008). So far, Beed area has not been explored as its biotic diversity of euglenoids is concerned. Therefore to fulfil this lacuna, it has been decided to work on euglenoids diversity of Manjara river and its reservoir of Beed district in Maharashtra.

Considering the importance of fact, the present research work has been carried out by selecting different sites of Manjara River during May 2007 – June 2009 for euglenoids diversity study.

8. Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Extract from *Plumbago Zeylanica*

P. B. Sirsat

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Abstract

Plumbago genus (Family-Plumbaginaceae) be one of the most significant medical vegetation which are use for anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial disease. Our work involves the instruction of anti inflammatory and cytotoxic property of *Plumbago zeylanica*. The root of *P. zeylanica* extract with methanol was use for formative anti inflammatory effects. The methanol extracts at 350 and 500 mg/kg produced 32.05 and 61.2% inhibition of acute inflammation, in that order, in Carrageenin induce raw paw oedema confirm that *P. zeylanica* roots are well-organized against acute inflammation. For the assessment of cytotoxicity, the crude dichloromethane remove was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and 120 fractions be composed. The lethal concentration (LC50) price was experiential for crude remove, betasitosterol, gugultetrol-18-ferrulate and it was originate to be 90, 75 and 65 ppm, in that order. The use of *Plumbago* species as an successful anti inflammatory agent and its cytotoxic belongings have been ascertained and proved. Their structures were elucidate with the help of spectroscopic technique. High presentation fluid chromatography (HPLC) was perform to decide the purity of gugultetrol-17-ferrulate in crude remove and the structure of betasitosterol and gugultetrol-18-ferrulate be identified by means of nuclear compelling character spectroscopy investigation (1H and 13C NMR), Infra red and mass spectroscopy.

Keywords: *Plumbago zeylanica*, high presentation fluid chromatography, anti provocative, cytotoxicity, betasitosterol, gugultetrol-18-ferrulate,.

Introduction

Plumbago generally known as chittiramulam, in Tamil as well as white leadwort in English. Plumbaginaceae is scattered as a weed all through the tropical and subtropical country of the world. The family Plumbaginaceae consists of 10 genus and 280 division. These days, Ayurvedic, Hoemoeo and Unani Physicians use plentiful species of medical plants. (Narayana and Thamanna, 1987). Numerous compounds old in today's medication contain a complex



5. Ocimum Sanctum Removes Impurities from Water and Plays Disinfectant Role

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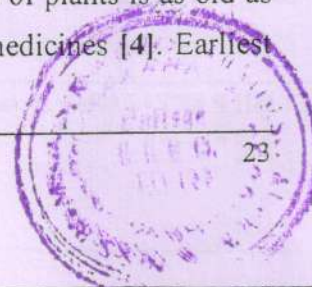
The present study was listening carefully on evaluation of antimicrobial activity of Ocimum sanctum leaf extract in normal tap water and local river water. The antimicrobial

Result was calculated with different concentration (100 to 600 mg l⁻¹) of tulsi leaf extract in tap water. In this case it contains 600 mg l⁻¹ concentration of plant extract treated with water and show effective antimicrobial activity at 15 to 16 hrs than after that the other concentration extracts. It also contains 500 mg, l⁻¹ of extract treated with water showed 95 to 98% antibacterial activity in 14 to 16 hrs. Tulsi is a Sanskrit word which means "matchless one". Several medicinal properties have been credited to the Tulsi plant. In ayurveda, tulsi used as anti asthmatic drugs. It is also used in treatment of fever, bronchitis, arthritis, convulsion etc. Scientific explorations of traditional belief of medicinal properties of Tulsi have got momentum mostly after the middle of the 20th century. Ocimum sanctum (Tulsi or holy basil) has a very special place in the Hindu culture. The minimum bacterial concentration (MBC) was observed in 500 and 600 mg l⁻¹ extract concentration. The concentration of the bacterial cells reserved gradually for an hour was studied by spread plate method.

Keyword: Minimum Bactericidal Concentration, Microbial growth. Ocimum sanctum, Antimicrobial effect,

Introduction

Plants are of the important sources of medicine & a large numbers of drugs in use are resulting from plants. The therapeutic uses of plant are safe, economical & effective as of availability [1]. Among the plants known form value, the plants of genus Ocimum belonging to family Lamiaceae are very important for their therapeutic potentials. Ocimum sanctum has two varieties i.e. black (Krishna Tulsi) and green (Rama Tulsi), their chemical constituents are similar [2]. Tulsi is a Sanskrit word which means "matchless one". Several medicinal properties have been recognized to the Tulsi plant not only in Ayurveda and Sridhar but also in Greek, medicinal use of plants is very old. Literatures indicate that the paretic use of plants is as old as 4000-5000 B.C and Chinese used first the natural herbal preparations a medicines [4]. Earliest



1. Biodiversity Vital to Human Welfare

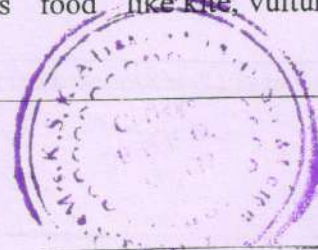
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Introduction

The loss of biodiversity as a result of human activities has become a central preoccupation among natural scientists, and many social scientists as well. Although we do not know the exact scale of the problem, in particular the extent to which human beings have been responsible for the loss of biodiversity as compared to the natural evolution, the process of species extinction, green house effects and critical changes in the earth's biochemical cycle are now increasingly emphasized. The concept of human welfare is equally tangled. In general terms, it relates to the provision of improved conditions of living. Human welfare is linked with the preservation of biodiversity in varieties of ways. Biodiversity forms the basis of a global-life support system. Human beings have fulfilled many of their needs by taking advantage of the existence of many genes, species, as well as a "balanced" ecosystem. For instance, many plant species have formed the basis of food, fiber, medicines and many other useful items. There are also many aesthetic and ethical values of plant and animal species. Biodiversity is a key word now a days in the biological world. However for non biologist it is necessary to provide little background to understand concept of Biodiversity.

To the biological world available form of energy is the chemical energy bonded in molecules of organic substances. The synthesis of organic molecules take place in chloroplast of green plant by utilizing atoms of inorganic substances from soil and Atmosphere to which energy is provided by sun. Once the energy is produced by green plants in available form i.e. Organic substances like, Carbohyetrates, proteins ats etc. it is available to entire biological world. To distribute this energy in biological world a system is being developed in which one organism is pray for a particular predator. This system of eating and being eaten is called as food chain. The simplest food chain is Producers (i.e. Green plant), primary consumers - (herbivores) secondary consumers (carnivores) and top consumers (organisms not consumed as food like kite, vultures



26. Human Rights and the Environment

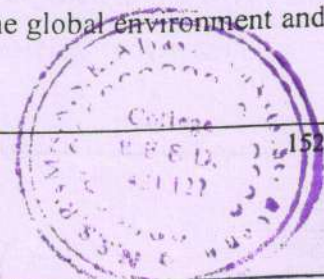
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Abstract

The environmental issues is a fundamental change in human perceptions of life on earth, caused or influenced by human activity, creating ill-effects, such problems commonly regarded as local, regional or national and may have international or global issues which need political action. The concepts of Globalization have brought the world in close proximity and transform the whole world into a global village. Though earth is geographically demarcated, Man with his scientific and technical might could not demarcate natural environment and is common to entire universe. The principles of International law are intended to regulate the conduct of state towards safeguarding the environment, peace and freedom of international communities. The function of international law is to promote creative peaceful and harmonious world order¹. The environment and its protection are common to international communities the sufferance is not confined to pollution originated country but spreads to neighboring countries. The biosphere is same to every one. Similarly the existence of man in the biosphere is global one. Thus global environmental regulation has assumed much significance.

The relationship between human rights and environmental protection in international law is far from simple or straightforward. A new attempt to codify and develop international law on this subject was initiated by the UNHRC in 2011. What can it say that is new or that develops the existing corpus of human rights law? Three obvious possibilities are explored in this article. First, procedural rights are the most important environmental addition to human rights law since the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Any attempt to codify the law on human rights and the environment would necessarily have to take this development into account. Secondly, a declaration or protocol could be an appropriate mechanism for articulating in some form the still controversial notion of a right to a decent environment. Thirdly, the difficult issue of extra-territorial application of existing human rights treaties to transboundary pollution and global climate change remains unresolved. The article concludes that the response of human rights law – if it is to have one – needs to be in global terms, treating the global environment and climate as the common concern of humanity.





POPULATION DYNAMICS OF PROTOZOAN ECTOPARASITES IN SOME CAT FISHES INHABITING DOMRI RESERVOIR, BEED DISTRICT (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to find out the prevalence and intensity of protozoan ectoparasites of freshwater catfishes. Total four species of protozoan parasites were collected from 294 fishes. Total three ectoparasites were observed during study period, July 2020 to June 2021. Among the ectoparasites, *Ichthyophtherius* is the most prevalent ectoparasites followed by *Trichodina* and *Myxobolus*. Among the infected fishes, *Wallago attu* (48.43%) harboured maximum number of ectoparasites followed by *Ompok pabda* (40.27%), *Mystus cavasius* (37.93%), and *Mystus vittatus* (32.78%). Due to the presence of these parasites, the physiological activities of the host fishes are hindered and their developmental growth is retarded which cause economic loss to the fishery industry.

Keywords: Prevalence, Intensity, Protozoan ectoparasite, Catfish.

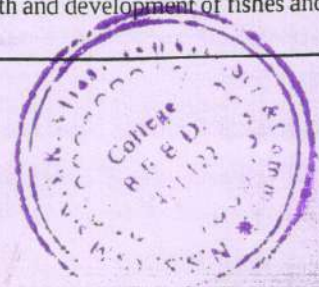
INTRODUCTION

Fishes are aquatic vertebrates having streamlined body (Verma and Prakash, 2020). These are the important source of animal protein (Verma, 2007) to ensure food security for human and also play an important role in national economy as it provides employment opportunity (Prakash *et al.*, 2021a). The fishes get infection from various kinds of parasites frequently (Peddinti *et al.*, 2021). Diseases affect the normal health conditions and cause reduction of growth, abnormal metabolic activities and even death. Aquaculture contributed over 95% of the total inland fish production during 2014-15 as against 34% during 1984-85. It was so, even after the fact that less than 40% of available ponds and tanks in the country (total available estimated resource 24.41 lakh ha) are estimated to be scientifically utilized at present. Although fish production has increased manifold in India but freshwater productivity especially inland culture fishery decreases due to various parasites which affect the metabolic activities, normal health conditions and even death of culturable fishes (Prakash *et al.*, 2021b). Because of

increased stocking density of fishes in fishery ponds, fish pathogens can easily transmit from one fish to another (Prakash, 2021). Since these pathogens affect the reproductive potential of host fishes, a parasitic disease reduces the fish production, profitability, and market as well as nutritive value (Prakash and Singh, 2020). The parasites may cause mortality and morbidity in cultivable fishes resulting in great loss in fish production as well as economic loss to be culturists (Prakash and Verma, 2017). Parasitic diseases are the limiting factors in fish culture, because of increased density of fish in lentic water bodies where the fish pathogens can easily transmit from one fish to another. These pathogens may cause fish mortality in cultural fishes where the entire fish population of water body may be killed, resulting the great economic loss of fish farmers (Prakash and Verma, 2020). Thus, parasites of fish are one of the major problems to fish health (Verma *et al.*, 2006, 2007; Narayan *et al.*, 2021).

Among the various parasites, parasitic protozoa play an important role in the growth and development of fishes and

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Aquatic biodiversity with Reference to Fish: A review

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Abstract

Biodiversity is the total genetic pool, all organisms available in all ecosystem, plants, animals and microbes which play an integral part in Man's survival, sustenance and wellbeing on this earth. Aquatic biodiversity encompasses freshwater ecosystems, including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, streams, groundwater, and wetlands. It also consists of marine ecosystems, including oceans, estuaries, salt marshes, sea grass beds, coral reefs, kelp beds, and mangrove forest. Species losses and range shifts because of climate change, harvesting, and other human activities are altering aquatic biodiversity locally and globally.

Keywords: Biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity, climate change

Introduction

Rich biodiversity and healthy ecosystems are fundamental to life on our planet. Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species in their natural environments or the diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat (Verma, 2021a) [35]. Rich biodiversity ensure the ecological balance (Ashok, 2017) [2], which is necessary for sustainable development (Ashok, 2019; Verma, 2021b) [4, 36] and survival of all living organisms including humans (Ashok, 2018) [3]. Biodiversity or biological resources provide food, clothing, housing, medicine and spiritual nourishment to human beings (Verma, 2020). Apart from the rich flora, having 7% of the 89,500 animal species are found in the world (Prakash, 2017) [18, 25]. The fish diversity is subjected to the changes in land and water resulting into substantial losses of fishes and remaining species may be at a risk (Prakash, 2021a; Chakraborty *et al.*, 2021a) [21, 7].

Freshwater ecosystems account for 0.01% of the earth's surface water but 10% of species. Over 140,000 described species including 55% of all fishes rely on freshwater habitats for their survival. Aquatic biodiversity can be defined as the variety of life and the ecosystems that make up the freshwater, tidal, and marine regions of the world and their interactions. Aquatic biodiversity encompasses freshwater ecosystems, including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, streams, groundwater, and wetlands (Arya, 2021; Chakraborty *et al.*, 2021b) [1, 8]. It also consists of marine ecosystems, including oceans, estuaries, salt marshes, sea grass beds, coral reefs, kelp beds, and mangrove forests (Hendrik and Martens, 2005) [9]. Aquatic biodiversity includes all unique species, their habitats and interaction between them. It consists of phytoplankton, zooplankton, aquatic plants, insects, fish, birds, mammals, and others (Verma and Prakash, 2020; Kumbhar and Mhaske, 2020) [23, 27, 28, 15].

Aquatic biodiversity is the rich and wonderful variety of plants and animals from crayfish to catfish, from mussels to mayflies, from tadpoles to trout that live in watery habitats. Many species of animals and plants live in water; some, like fish, spend all their lives underwater, whereas others, like toads and salamanders, may use surface waters only during the spring breeding season or as juveniles. Some aquatic creatures live their entire lives in the deep ocean, while others, like water striders, spend their lives skipping along the surface of water.

Humans depend on the living world for the resources and other benefits provided by biodiversity. But human activity is also having adverse impacts on biodiversity through overpopulation, overexploitation, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, and climate change (Prakash and Srivastava, 2019). The loss to biodiversity is mainly from habitat destruction, over-harvesting, pollution and inappropriate introduction of exotic plants and animals (Prakash, 2016; Kumar and Verma, 2017; Prakash and Verma, 2020) [17, 14, 23, 27, 28].

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STUDY ON POTABILITY OF WATER FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OF VILLAGE RAJURI NAVGAN OF DISTRICT BEED (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT : Present paper deals with study on portability of water from different sources of village Rajuri Navgan of district Beed from July-December,2017. The physico-chemical parameters studied included Water temperature, Turbidity, DO, CO₂, pH, Acidity, Alkalinity, Cl, Ca, Na, Mg and TDS was determined. Collected water samples should be analyzed and compared with standard values recommended by BIS. It was found that no more significant differences in the variability of physico-chemical factors. The water of Rajuri village is suitable for drinking purpose before proper treatment.

Key words : Potability of water, Rajuri Navgan, Physico-chemical parameters.

INTRODUCTION

The distance from Beed to is Rajuri is 13 km away on west side of Beed city. it is on Beed Mumbai state highway, it is well irrigated with Domari Gajar:an sugar factory is nearby. It is famous for lord Ganesha temple. Rajuri Navgan is a small hamlet in Beed Taluka in Beed district of Maharashtra State, The Rajuri having average population of 5400 respectively. India. It belongs to Marathwada region. Water is most important commodity for human consummation varjous physico-chemical parameters have a significant role in determining the portability water WHO (1971).The water served to consumers should be free from various diseases carrying microorganisms. Physico-chemical parameter indicates that water is polluted by the dirt from surrounding areas. However, regularly monitoring water quality is important part of identifying any existing issues that could be emerge in future. The present study was made to find out portability of water from different sources of Rajuri village district Beed (M.S.).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Water is one most vital factor in the existence of living organisms. Water covers about 70% of the earth, which more than 95% exists gigantic oceans. A very less amount of water is contained lakes and rivers. The life was originated in water is the principle internal as well as external medium of the organisms. Several water bodies near the cities and villages are polluted due to the various pollutants such as garbage, waste water, swages, industrial effluents etc. affecting physico-chemical characteristics of the water, therefore it is essential to monitor the water table periodically. The water samples were collected from bore wells and hand pumps from each site during winter, summer and monsoon season.

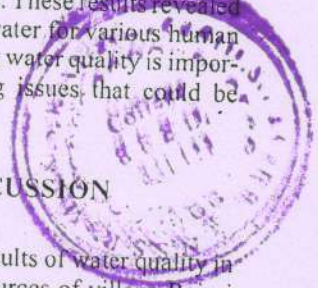
The present investigation was conducted for the period of July-December,2018 on portability of water from different sources of village Rajuri Navgan of district Beed (M.S.). Water samples were collected in sterilized glass bottle. To achieve uniformly of observations sampling time was

uniformly in morning between 9-10 am on weekly basis for estimation of various physico-chemical parameters according to the methods given by Trivedy & Goel (1984), NEERI. (1998), Kodarkar *et al.* (1998) and the results are compared with permissible limits laid down by BIS as illustrated in Table.

The present study aimed to investigate physico-chemical parameters in Rajuri village Beed (M.S.) for its water quality from July-December,2018. Present paper deals with the on portability of water from different sources of village Rajuri Navgan of district Beed. The physico-chemical parameters were assessed and the water of Rajuri village are quite suitable for drinking purpose before proper treatment. In the present study various physico-chemical factors studied such as atmospheric temperature, water temperature, transparency, dissolved oxygen, CO₂, BOD, pH, acidity, alkalinity, chlorides, sulphates, Total hardness and Total solids were determined. The collected water samples should be analyzed and compared with standard values recommended by BIS. Physico-chemical parameters indicates that water is polluted due to sewage from surrounding areas. These results revealed that the suitability of Rajuri village water for various human needs. However, regularly monitoring water quality is important part of identifying any existing issues that could be emerge in future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present investigation, results of water quality in portability of water from different sources of village Rajuri Navgan of district Beed (M.S.) have summarized in the Table.1. Generally the water temperature is corresponding with air temperature. During the study period the air temperature with higher values were in the month of April and then gradually decreases in the month of June and November. The temperature of water was recorded with the help of thermometer. The temperature of water is the most significant ecological factor which strongly affects various properties of the water body. The temperature of water was varied. These findings



Scientific Survey

Hidden Story of Diseased Milking Animals from Uruli Kanchan, Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra State of India

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Abstract

There are many diseases due to which the milking bovines lose their lives or show less productivity. The diseases disturb their usual body functions. The same condition is true for major part of the world in more or less quantity. However, its ground report is being rarely reported. In the present scientific survey, we analyzed the information received from the villagers of Uruli Kanchan, Ta. Haveli, Dist Pune and found that many farmers prefer home remedies to their diseased milking animals and others prefer the treatment by a doctor. They expect from Indian to provide the medicines in a cost-effective way so that they treat their animals easily.

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1. Background:

A survey was conducted in the locality of Uruli Kanchan, Tehsil Haveli, Dist Pune, Maharashtra (Latitude: 18° 29' 14.7336". Longitude: 74° 8' 0.1392) in order to know and document whether the milking bovines are suffering from diseases either currently or in previously in order to know their health status and suggest ways to improve them by the health department. The survey included all milking bovines like

cows, buffaloes, and goats that are the majority of the selected locality. These types of bovines had an earlier history of suffering from various diseases like mastitis, ringworm, and anthrax, from which the majority have recovered and are healthy now. This survey includes a personal visit to the owners' premises, collecting related information directly, and recording the response. The questions asked during the interaction are also attached.



BIODIVERSITY OF ZOOPLANKTON COMMUNITIES IN KASURA DAM PARTUR DIST-JALNA (MS) INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

The present study shows the Kasura dam Zooplankton diversity status during the Year July 2009 to June 2010. Zooplankton holds a key position in the food web as it was directly related to the consumption of organic energy produced by phytoplanktonic photosynthesis and then by transforming it to the higher trophic levels of heliotropes such as fish. Plankton diversity and physicochemical parameters of water are important criteria for evaluating the suitability of water for culture practices. Therefore, structure of different fish food organisms assumes greater significance to fisheries management. Indiscriminate exploitation of Kasura Dam has been evidently resulted in the depletion of fish fauna and leading to folding and other negative consequences at surrounding area. In this study, we tried to assess zooplankton richness, evenness and diversity to observe the state of pond water in the study area. A total number 38 species recorded with Cladocera - 17, Copepoda - 05, Rotifera - 13, Ostracoda - 03. In the Rotifers the genus Brachionus is the dominant group.

KEYWORDS : Biodiversity, Zooplankton, Kasura dam, physicochemical parameters

Introduction

Plankton is the most important component of trophic structure which take parts in transfer of energy to higher trophic levels in the aquatic environment. In ecological point of view, zooplankton influences all the functional aspects of an aquatic ecosystem such as food chains, food webs, energy flow and cycling of matter (Sinha and Islam, 2007). In this connection it is to be mentioned that plankton population is very much sensitive to the environment in which they resides. Alternations among zooplankton population leads to change in the communities in terms of tolerance, abundance, diversity and dominance in their habitat. Several zooplankton species are served as bioindicators (Ahamad et al., 2011). Some of the noteworthy contributions on various aspects of zooplankton ecology in the reservoir have been made by Vijaykumar and Majagi, 2009; Chandan and Tiwari, 2011; Dutta, 2011; Mahor, 2011; Koli and Muley, 2012; Veerendra et al., 2012; Sitre, 2013; Shivashankar and Venkataramana, 2013. The main aim of present study was to determine the zooplankton diversity to delineate its richness, evenness, dominance, basic ecological condition during study period. Besides the present study is an effort to construct a pillar of knowledge on Kasura dam.

Materials and Methods:

Zooplankton sample were collected by sieving 50 liters of water through plankton hand net made of nylon bolting cloth of 68 m pore size for quantitative estimation. Sample was fixed in 4% formaldehyde. The zooplankton identified to the greatest possible taxonomic level (Genus/species) by using an optical microscope and referring to a specialized bibliography of Edmondson, (1959). Quantitative analysis of Zooplankton was performed in Sedgwick rafter cell using Welch (1952) formula and counts were expressed as Number of Organisms as follows:

$$n = \frac{(a \times 1000)C}{L}$$

$$N = (a \ 1000/L) C$$

Where, n = Number of animals per liter of original water body

A= Average number of organisms from all the counts.

C= Volume of concentration in ml

L= Volume of water sieved through the net in liters.

Collecting of sample, analysis of physic-chemical factors and fixation and identification of zooplankton counts were done by following the above said methods. The correlation analysis was carried out with data on the population of the zooplankton

(Cladocera, Copepoda, Rotifera and Ostracoda) and environmental variables by using SPSS pc (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), Zooplankton community diversity was analyzed by following Shannon-Wiener Index $H = - (\sum p_i \ln p_i)$ (natural log) method. Zooplankton community evenness (Uniformity) was determined by using formula $E = H/\ln(s)$ (natural log) where H was the Index of diversity of Shannon-Wiener and ln was natural long and S was species number.

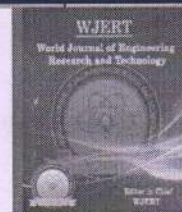
The trophic status was analyzed using QB/T quotient. Because the genus Brachionus is connected with the eutrophic waters (except B. sericus which is typically acidophilic and B. plicatilis from brackish water) and the genus Trichocerca is nearly purely oligotrophic, we can establish a Brachionus: Trichocerca quotient (QB/T). (Sladecek.1983). This quotient can be established for individual water bodies of standing or slowly-flowing character or even for individual sample, if representatives of at least one of these genera are present.

Result and Discussion: Kasura dam is situated 19 km away from South side of Partur city. It lies between 19.30'0" North latitude, 76.15'50" East longitude and altitude. It was constructed as minor irrigation tank, soil has been used as bunding materials, the bund length is about 3172 meters, the width is 4.50 meters and the catchments area is about 73.64 Sq.km. top width is 4.50 meters. The water spread area is about 336.00 hectares; its command area for irrigation is about 2070 hectares, towards east. During monsoon tank gets enough water but in post monsoon period particularly March and April water level is very much reduced. The pond is surrounded by red Laterite soil and black cotton soil. The quotient QB/T values of Kasura dam varied from 1 to 6.5 during the year (2009-10). It was mesotrophic in the month of June and July and rest of the ten months it was eutrophic and hypereutrophic. The quotient QB/T of the Kasura dam in the year of (2009-10) varied from 1 to 8. It is mesotrophic only in the month of June and rest of the eleven months, it was mesotrophic and mesopereutrophic.

MONTHLY VARIATION OF QUOTIENT Q/BT OF KASURA DAM DURING 2009-10.

DAMS/ MONT HS	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
KASUR A DAM	2.5	5.5	6	5	5.5	4	4.5	6	5	5	8	1.5

SPECIES DIVERSITY (H) AND UNIFORMITY (E) OF

**STUDIES ON CHLOROPHYLL CHANGES IN HEALTHY AND DISEASED LEAF OF COWPEA (*VIGNA UNGUICULATA* (L.) WALP)****S. M. Talekar***

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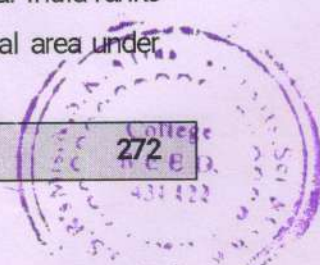
Article Accepted on 15/04/2022

Corresponding Author*S. M. Talekar**P.G. Department of Botany,
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Dist. Beed- 431122.**ABSTRACT**

The present biochemical studies indicated that the chlorophyll content was found decrease due to the infection of *Colletotrichum destructivum*, *Colletotrichum capsici* and *Erysiphe polygoni*. In healthy leaves chlorophyll content was found to be more than infected leaves. In healthy leaf contained higher amount of chlorophyll a (0.692 mg/g), chlorophyll b (0.505 mg/g) and total chlorophyll (1.197 mg/g). The leaf infected with *C. destructivum* contained reduced amount of chlorophyll a (0.562 mg/g), chlorophyll b (0.367 mg/g) and total chlorophyll. *Colletotrichum destructivum* was higher to the tune of 18.78, 27.32 and 27.73 %, respectively of chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and total chlorophyll. Similar types of results made by Chavan (2013) on soybean. Similar kind of observation was made by (Berger et al. 2007, Lobato et al. 2009) on different host plant.

KEYWORDS: *Vigna unguiculata*, Anthracnose and Brown blotch.**INTRODUCTION**

India is an agriculture-based country and its growth, development and economy mainly depends upon agriculture. Presently, contribution of agriculture about one third of the national GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and provides employment to over 70 % of Indian population in agriculture and related activities. The importance of pulses has been realized due to their high protein, better nutritional food, and fodder and soil enrichment qualities. Pulses have been considered as an integral part of our diet from time immemorial and have also found their reference in ancient scriptures such as Puranas and Mahabharata. India ranks first in the world in terms of pulse production. In India during 2013-2014 total area under





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27
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS OF BOREWELL WATER OF SOME SELECTED AREA OF BEED CITY

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ABSTRACT

Water is the main source of life without it life cannot be possible. Good quality of water is described by its physio-chemical and biological characteristics. In present study borewell water samples of six areas of Beed city were studied for analysis of various parameters using titrimetric spectrophotometric method. The findings showed that pH, temperature, turbidity, chloride, nitrate, iron and total hardness of all the bore well water samples were below the WHO limits while phosphate and magnesium gave values above the WHO limits for all samples. Sample of Ganeshnagar gave maximum value of magnesium. Vidyanagar borewell sample showed higher conductivity value. Generally results exhibited significant variation in the parameters studied on the samples; this could be attributed to the geographical positions and depth of the bore wells.

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INTRODUCTION

Water is the most important and abundance compound of ecosystem. All living organisms on the earth need water for their survival and growth (Greenhalgh, 2007). Earth is the planet having 70% of water. About 80% of earth surface is covered by water out of which only small fraction is available for consumption. The rest is locked in ocean as salt water, polar ice caps, glaciers and underground (S.S.Dara. 1995). Ground water is defined as water that is found underground in cracks and spaces in soil, sand, and rocks. This source has two distinct functions; firstly it is a significant source of both urban and rural population's water supply and secondly it sustains many wetland ecosystems (Adeyemo *et al.*, 2002). The source of ground water supply mostly depends upon the rain fall and resulting percolation of the water in the earth, another important factor is the type and quality of the soil (Adoniand Joshi, 1987). But due to human population, industrialization, use of fertilizers in the agriculture and manmade activity it is highly polluted with different harmful contaminant. There for it is necessary that quality of drinking water should be checked at regular time intervals because due to use of contaminated drinking water human populations suffers from varied borne diseases (Basavraja *et al.*, 2011).

Ground water is already used throughout wells and bore wells. Unfortunately underground reservoirs are renewed only slowly by natural seepage. Ground water is available source of water supply because it is unpolluted due to restricted movements of pollutants in soil profile (Lamb J.C. 1985). However when water travels through the ground it dissolves part of soil components so it is usually hard, it may usually contain objectionable concentration of salts such as those of iron and manganese (E.I Udoessien,1997). 2More than 3.4 million people die each year from water sanitation and hygiene related causes. Nearly all deaths occur in developing world (WHO, 2008). UNDP also reported that the water and sanitation crisis claims more lives through diseases than only war claims through guns (UNDP, 2006) Thus the quality of as well as quantity of clean water supply is of vital significant for the welfare of mankind. Beed is the city is lying to the foot hill of Balaghat Range of Beed district, in Maharashtra State, India. It is rain shadow zone therefore there is scarcity of water. Geographical location of Beed is suitable for major source as bore water. Hence bore well water are presumed to be major source of good water and have been increasingly commercialized for water starved population of Beed city. The quality of this water not guaranteed and could cause health problems as a result of consumers drinking from such sources. This research investigated some physio-chemical and biological parameters of eight bore well water constantly in uses by the water vendors.

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SURVEY OF AQUATIC MACROPHYTES BIODIVERSITY OF DOMRI WATER RESERVOIR, UKHANDA DIST. BEED (M.S.)

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The present study deals with the biodiversity of Macrophytes of Domri water reservoir of Ukhanda Dist. Beed. During the present study three different sampling stations were selected. Macrophytes were studied during a period from July 2019 to June 2020. Total 28 families and 36 genera were recorded. Cyperaceae is the dominant family. Eichornia, Pistia, Azolla, Ipomoea species were predominant at sampling stations which are the most pollution tolerant aquatic Macrophytes and be used as a biological indicator for water pollution. It is necessary to carry out biodiversity assessment of aquatic Macrophytes and its importance to ecosystem for conservation and sustainable utilization of aquatic ecosystem.

Key words: Study, Biodiversity, Macrophytes, Pollution, Sustainable and Ecosystem.

Introduction

Domri water reservoir can be considered as an example of an ecosystem. Domri reservoir situated near the Ukhanda village Tq. Patoda, Dist Beed. It is located on longitude 18⁰-54'' and 75⁰-34'' latitude. It covers 2371 sq.km. water spared area. It is constructed during the year 1996. It is 16 km away from Beed city. Due to the pollution as well as entry of sewage, waste water some notable changes were recorded. Aquatic Macrophytes are the diverse group of photosynthetic organisms and their vegetative plant organs grow seasonally or permanently in the vicinity of water. Macrophytes are an important component and play a major role by providing food and habitats for aquatic invertebrates, zooplankton, fishes and aquatic wild life {Lacoul and Freedman, 2006}. Aquatic Macrophytes used nutrients and thus influence water quality, controls water quality by exuding various organic and mineral components (Solek et al., 2012).

Aquatic Macrophytes includes largest plants having root, stem and leaves, which sometimes attaches to bottom of water body, they sometimes submerged and sometimes they partly emergent (Chambers et al., 2008). Aquatic ecosystem provides suitable nesting and feeding habitats for migrating birds (Havera, 1999) they play a vital role in decomposition and energy transfer in aquatic ecosystem (Mc Queen et al., 1986).

Aquatic Macrophytes also used as bioindicators of water pollution as they respond to the changes in water quality and also play a significant role in mineral cycling and organic components and because of



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29

CRANK-NICOLSON APPROXIMATION OF FRACTIONAL ORDER FOR TIME FRACTIONAL RADON DIFFUSION EQUATION IN SOIL MEDIUM

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Abstract. The basic aim of this paper is to study the analysis for the Crank-Nicolson finite difference approximation for time fractional radon diffusion equation (TFRDE) in soil medium. The equation expresses the concentration of radon as function of space and time in soil medium. We discuss the stability and convergence of the scheme. Graphically the numerical solution of the test problem is carried out with the help of mathematical software Mathematica.

Keywords: time fractional differential equation; finite difference; Crank-Nicolson method; Caputo fractional derivative; Mathematica; stability; convergence.

2010 AMS Subject Classification: 35R11.

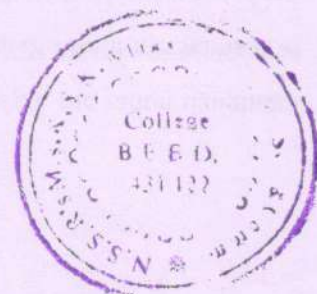
1. INTRODUCTION

The radon ^{222}Rn is naturally occurring radioactive noble gas which has no colour, odor, taste and produced by natural radioactive decay of uranium and thorium. Radon naturally present in soil, water, air, charcoal and also in building materials. The diffusion of radon ^{222}Rn has been studying extensively for last few decades. Radon is found naturally in charcoal, rocks, soils, earth crust, natural gases, and water and also in the man-made materials like concrete cement and other building materials. When the human beings are in contact with radon then only

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Empowerment Of Women And Challenges of Women Education

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Abstract

Education for women is the best way to improve the health, nutrition & socioeconomic status of a household, that constitute a micro unit of a nation economy. To study the progress and development towards the women education in urban & rural area. Two hundred and fifty urban and rural girls student in the age 16 to 24 years where selected from different colleges.

The detail socioeconomic survey was carried out. The result of the study show that maximum no i.e. 52% and 48% girls students were belonging to the age of 16 to 18 years & at graduation level no of girls student were decreased. The 11th & 12th std. girls student were girls student were more aware about their education but at graduation level they were not aware about their higher education, due to some social & economical responsibilities. The above study concluded that there was differences of attitude between rural and urban parents towards girl's education. Rural girls were more behind than urban girls.

Key words: Education, Rural Urban, Economy

**Empowerment Of Women And Challenges
For Women Education**

Women constitute half of the world. Education for women is the best way to improve the health, nutrition and socioeconomic status of a household that constitute a micro unit of a nation economy. Moreover education is the foundation stone of life and most significant instrument for changing the status of the women in the society. According to Kofi Annan there is no tool for development more effective than the education. it can be argued that lack of woman education can be an impediment to the country's economic development. In India, women achieve far less education that of men. As per the Census report 2001, the literacy rate of women is 54.16 per cent and that of men is 65.38 per cent. There has been a sincere effort to improve the education attainment of women by both government and voluntary organizations.

It is not only develop the personality and rationality of individuals but qualifies them fulfill certain economic, political and cultural functions and there by improves the socioeconomic status. But as per the census report 2001 the literacy rate of women is 54.16% and that of men is 65.38%.

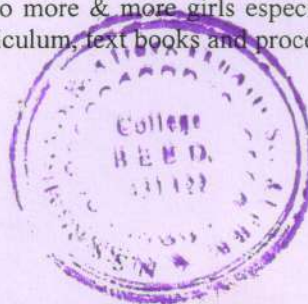
According to UNGEI 2012 report one in five young people aged 15-24 in 123 low & middle income countries has been left out of primary education & lacks & skill for work of these people the majority are young women.

Most of the studies revealed that there are several infrastructural barriers to women education in India. (Sharma & Dhas 2010). The national policy stated that education of girls should be emphasized for social justice and accelerate social transformation too. The first five year plan of education also stated that general purpose and objective of women's education cannot be different from the men. National education policy on women education encouraged women's studies as part of various courses.

According to national curriculum framework for school education (2000), equality among series is fundamental right under constitute of India. Therefore emphasis in education has moved from equality of educational opportunity. (NPE-1968) to education for women's equality and empowerment. But It was observed that rural poverty acts as a push factors for women's education rather than as an obstacle to women's education. The significant influence of urbanization on women's education implied that urbanization had been playing a beneficial role in the attainment of women's education in India. At the same time, the drop-out rate had a negative effect on women's education. It revealed that that reduction of girl's drop-out rates is necessary for achieving women's education. The initiatives of the government through investment and infrastructure in developing education in India were examined. With regard to facilities in schools, it had improved significantly, but a lot more need to be done. In sum, the study revealed that there have been concerted efforts to encourage girls to attend schools, which would lead to higher literacy in future.

(NPE 1986) Beside making education accessible to more & more girls especially in rural areas, removing all discrimination and gender basis in school curriculum, text books and process of transaction is absolatory necessary.

Dr. Nuzhat Sultana M.B.



Impact of online education on school going children

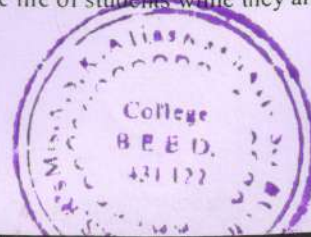
Nuzhat Sultana

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The covid-19 pandemic has created the large distraction of education system in human history, affecting 1.6 billion learners in more than 200 countries. The pandemic covid-19 has forcefully shifted the mode of teaching and learning from only face to face online in the higher education. closures of schools, institutions and other learning spaces have impacted more than 94% of the world's student population. This has brought far-reaching change in all aspects of our lives. Social distancing and restrictive movement policies have significantly disrupted traditional educational practices. The covid-19 pandemic is first and most affets on education. Home schooling is not only a massive shock to parents productivity, but also hits children's social life and, Moreover student assesments are also moving online with a lot of trial and error and uncertainly for every one within a short spam of covide-19 pandemic. Many researchers have shared their works on teaching and learning in different ways. Several schools,colleges and universities have discontinued face to face teachings there is a fear of losing 2020 academic year or even more in the coming future. The covide-19 pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to prove the way for introducing digital learning the impact is far reaching and has affected learning during this academic year or even more the coming dates. (Dhawan 2020) There is a paradigm shift in the way of educators deliver quality education-through various online platforms. The online learning distance and continuing education have become a panacea for this unprecedented global pandemic, despite the challenges posed to both educators & the learners. Transitioning from traditional face to face learning to online learning can be an entirely differemt experience for the learners and the educators, which they must adapt to with little or no other alternative available. The education system and the educators have adopted 'Education in Emergency" through various online platforms and are compelled to adopt a system that they are not prepared for. But E-learning tools have played a crucial role during this pandemic, helping schools and universities facilitate student learning during the closure of universities and schools (Subedi et al 2020) There of subjeats with varying needs. Different subjects and age groups require different approaches to online learning (Doucet et al, 2020). Online learning also allows physically challenged students with more freedom to participate in learning in the virtual environment, requiring limited movement (Basilaia & kvavadze 2020) Many students at home /living space have undrgone Psychological and emotional distress and have been unable to engage productively. The best practices for online home schooling are yet to be explored (petrie 2020). Some of the online platforms used so far include unified communication and collaboration platforms such as Microsoft teams, Google classroom canvas and blackboard, which allow the teachers to create educational courses, training and skill development programmes (petrie 2020). They include options of workplace chat, video meeting and file storage that keep classes organized and easy to work. They usally support the sharing of a variety of content like word, PDF, Excel file, audio, videos and many more. These also allow the tracking of student learning and assessment by using quizzes and the rubric-based assessment of submitted assigments. The online classroom time is then used to deepen understanding through discussion with faculty and peers (Doucet et al 2020) This is a very effective way of encouraging skills such as problem solving, critical thinking and self directed learning.

Challenges in online Teaching and Learning:-

Mostly identified challenges with E-learning are accessibility, affordability, flexibility, learning pedagogy, life long learning and educational policy (murgatroted 2020). Many countries have substantial issues with a reliable internet connection and access to digital device but in many developing countries, due to economical backward children are unable to afford online learning devices, the online education poses a risk of exposure to increased screen time for the learner. Therefore it has become essential for student to engage in offline activities and self exploratory learning. Lack of parental guidance especially for young learners is another challenge, as both parents are working. There are while the vulnerable group consisting opractical issues around physical workspaces conducive to different ways of learning. Students who are weak in learning & facing difficulties & the level of academic performance of the student is likely drop for the classes as well as final exam and internal asesment, which reduced contact hours for learning and lack of consultation with teaching (Sintema 2020). Student assessments are carried out online with a lot of trial end error uncertainty and confusion among th teachers, students and parents. The apporoach adopted to conduct online examination varies as per the convenience and expetrtise among the educators and the compatibility of the learners. School time also raises social skills and awareness besides being fun for the children. There are economic, social and psychological repercussions on the life of students while they are



... स्त्री विषयी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे न्यायिक विचार

डॉ. नुझहत सुलताना एम. बी.
प्रा. रिता पी. खोब्रागडे

- गृहशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय बीड
- कार्यकारी प्राचार्य, गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख
एस चंद्रा महिला महाविद्यालय सडक अर्जुनी जि. गोंदिया

प्रस्तावना

प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात स्त्रियांचा दर्जा हा पुरुषांपेक्षा हीन मानला जात होता. कारण भारत हा पुरुषप्रधान देश आहे. येथे पुरुषांना सर्वश्रेष्ठ समजले जाते. स्त्रियांकडे एक मानव म्हणून पाहिले जात नाही याउलट स्त्रियांना दासी म्हटले जाते कारण भारतातील धर्मव्यवस्थेने स्त्रियांनाही योग्य मानसन्मान दिलेला नव्हता. भारतीय धर्मग्रंथ, पुराण, कथासंग्रह यांनी स्त्रियांना अबला ठरविलेले आहे. तसेच स्त्री ही विचाराने चंचल असते म्हणून तिला कोणत्याही बाबतीत मोकळीक देऊ नये. स्त्रिया जन्म भारतात पूर्वी अपवित्र समजला जात होता. म्हणजेच भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान देण्यात आले होते. यामध्ये स्त्रियांना जन्म आपल्या आई, वडील, भाऊ यांच्या कयेत ठेवले जात होते. विवाहानंतर पतीच्या कयेत वृद्धावस्थेत मुलाच्या कयेत तिला राहावे लागत होते. एवढेच नाही तर प्राचीन काळात स्त्रियां पतीच्या मृत्यूनंतर त्यांच्या चितेमध्ये तिला जिवंत जाळण्याची म्हणजे, सती प्रथा या भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेने पाहिलेली आहे. या काळात कुमार वयात असतांना स्त्रियांवर अत्याचार करणाऱ्या पुरुषांची संख्या काही कमी नव्हती. या अत्याचारात स्त्री गर्भवती झाली तर तिला तिचा जीव देण्याशिवाय पर्याय राहत नव्हता. त्यानंतर अशा विधवा स्त्रिला भारतीय समाज

व्यवस्था पांढऱ्या पायाची म्हणून अपवित्र मानत होती. म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी स्त्रियांवर अनंत अत्याचार, असंगत व्यवहार तिच्याशी केला जात होता. स्त्रिया या इंग्रजांपेक्षाही भारतीय धर्म व्यवस्थेच्या गुलाम होत्या. त्यांना आपल्या आई-वडिलांकडेही मानाचे स्थान नव्हते आणि विवाहानंतर पतीच्या घरी सुद्धा मानसन्मान नव्हता. त्यांना कोणत्याही राजकीय प्रक्रियेत स्थान नव्हते एवढी भयावह अवस्था स्त्रियांची होती. याच स्त्रियांच्या हिन अवस्थेचा अभ्यास डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केला.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना महिलांचे उद्धारक मानले जाते. मातोश्री रमाईना पाठवलेल्या एका पत्रात त्यांनी आपण स्त्रियांच्या उन्नती व मुक्तीसाठी लढणार, मी एक यौद्धा आहे असे म्हटले आहे हे सर्वार्थाने खरे आहे. दोन्ही हाती शास्त्र घेऊन स्त्रियांच्या हक्कासाठी लढणारा वीर युद्धा म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होय. एका हाती कायदा व दुसऱ्या हाती चळवळीचे शास्त्र यासाठी सर्व भारतीय स्त्रियांनी त्यांना स्मरणीय मानले पाहिजे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या कारकिर्दीत स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक क्षेत्रात आमूलाग्र परिवर्तनासाठी अविश्रांत परिश्रम केलेले आहे. त्यांच्या पराक्रमाला जाडे होती करुणेनी, स्त्रीया आणि शुद्राही प्रजेवर जाती व्यवस्थेने केलेल्या पराक्रांतीच्या अन्याय, अत्याचाराची चीड व त्या



WATER POLLUTION AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH STATUS OF RURAL & URBAN PEOPLE OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT

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Introduction:

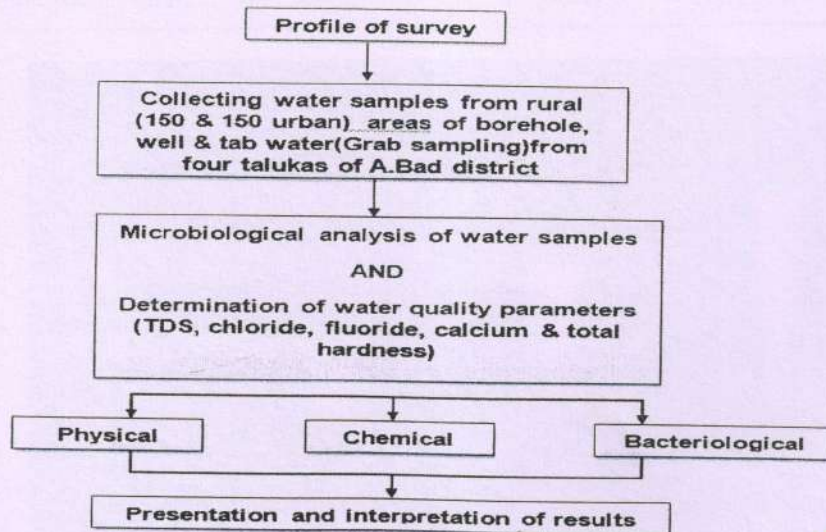
Water is one of the five element described in "Shastra" to life. Contaminated water, improper sanitation and unhygienic condition can harbor bacteria, such as those responsible to kill about 2 million people every year, mostly due to diarrheal diseases and most of them are children less than 5 years of age (UNICEF) UN says unsanitary water is responsible for 80% of all illness and around 2 billion people use a drinking water source with fecal contaminants. It is world's number one killer. An estimated 1.3 billion people living in per capital low income countries do not have access to safe drinking water (UNDP – HDR T200 6). Polluted water influences the life of present generation as well as it affects the upcoming generation. (Kumar & Bharti 2019) In India around 60% population is not accessible to drink safe drinking water. The incidence of birth defects, cancers, diseases related to skin, lungs, brain kidneys and liver are several times more dominant than in the contaminated water caused rashes, hair loss, and itchy skin. Lead levels in blood stream of children who drank the water doubled. y other communities. (Garg M2012) Mostly water born diseases are contagious among human. (Krishnan S, Indu 2006) Generally developed and developing countries are facing diseases by heavy rainfall and flood. (Ahmad & et al 2014) Human health affected by water pollution includes different diseases such as cancer diarrheal disease, respiratory disease, neurological disorder and cardiovascular disease. (Corcoran & et al 2010) Rural poor are people vulnerable of disease due to improper sanitation hygiene and water supply. (Nel LH & Markotter w 2009) Present study reveal that river water quality due to growing incidence of domestic, agricultural, and industrial pollution which is causing environmental degradation. (R.K. Pareek & Srivastva 2018)

Objectives:

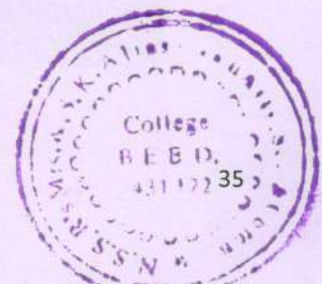
- To assess the quality/pollution of water according to water quality parameter i.e. Chlorides, fluorides, calcium and total hardness.
- To study the suitability of ground water for drinking purpose i.e. portability of water from three different sources i.e. Tap, borehole / hand pump and well water in rural areas of Aurangabad.
- To assess & compare the microbiological contamination of borehole / hand pump, well and tap water in rural and urban areas of Aurangabad district.

Methodology:

Flow Diagram Of Actual Framework Of The Study



Prof. Nuzhat Sultana M.B



SPORTS NUTRITION AND FITNESS

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Sports nutrition plays a key role in optimising the useful effects of physical activity, whether or not you're a person, skilled jock in coaching or exercise to boost your mental and physical health. creating privy selections along with your nutrition and association may end up in improved performance, injury interference and faster recovery however it's troublesome to grasp wherever to begin with such a lot conflicting info promptly obtainable. that is wherever the performance. Nutrition professionals supply a spread of services to support your health and sporting goals. this could vary from a daily food diary to tips for ingestion once workouts or a comprehensive nutrition set up for coaching and competitions.Sports nutrition is that the foundation of athletic success. it's a well-designed nutrition set up that enables active adults and stay the body well hydrous and working at peak levels. A sports nutrition diet might vary day to day, looking on specific energy demands.

Objectives of research

- 1) To explain importance of Sports nutrition.
2) To study of role of Sports nutrition for fitness.

Research Methodology:

For the purpose of this study used physical science research methodology to study the research topic Used scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools. In this secondary data tool used reference books. Research articles, newspapers, journals, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities

SPORTS NUTRITION AND FITNESS

Consuming the proper balance of food and drink is vital for everybody and people actively collaborating in sport got to remember that it may have an effect on performance. for instance, athletes may have additional calories than the typical person or people coaching for physical exercise competitions may have to extend their supermolecule intake: a decent nutrition

food we tend to eat and fluid intake. Macronutrients within the following food teams offer the energy essential to best body function:

carbohydrates area unit either easy or complicated, and therefore the most vital energy supply for the soma. easy carbs embrace sugars present in foods like fruits, vegetables, and milk. Whole grain bread. potatoes. most vegetables. and oats area unit samples of healthy complicated feeds energy to your cells, tissues, and organs.

proteins area unit created of a series of amino acids and area unit essential to each cell of the soma. supermolecule will either be complete or incomplete. an entire supermolecule contains





35

GLOBALIZATION AND MUSIC

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Abstract

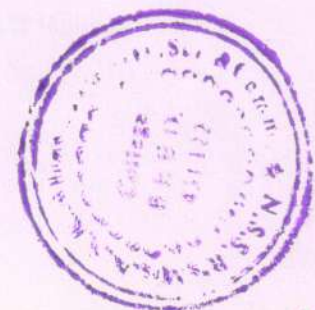
Globalization is one of the most controversial issues to be debated in the humanities and social sciences today. Whether seen as a set of cultural processes or economic complexes, this phenomenon is considered by many theorists to be characterized chiefly by sustained and regular exchanges that forge interdependencies and a sense of interconnectivity on a worldwide scale, resulting in or contributing to the development of a global consciousness. In the world of globalization with the course of economic flexibility and advancement of technology, society underwent through a visible phases of change. Incorporation of western values, ideas, technologies and institutions changed the core values of culture introducing an era of commoditization of almost every aspects of human life so the music. Market became a vital mechanism through which the quality of music is judged music because of the new ethics and values of globalization.



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Globalization emphasizes difference, promotes pluralism, and increases diversity through the accelerating circulation of a multiplicity of cultural practices. This literal revolution is intensified by the mass movement of peoples (voluntary or involuntary) and the creation of diasporas, as well as the transcultural consumption of artistic practices and commodities. some degree of cultural homogeneity and precipitates the simultaneous sharing of common artistic practices by geographically dispersed communities. This is one of the paradoxes of globalization, and it seems that no one artform encapsulates it more singularly than music. Such a circumstance calls for analytical scrutiny, and this series of lectures thus aims to explore many of the seminal issues relating to the complex and entangled relationship between music and globalization in the unprecedented. Almost every form of art music or popular music that we cultivate or study today is in some way related to the patterns of intercultural reciprocity that were set in place during this age of incipient globalization. The rise of Western art music, in particular, can be linked inextricably to the genesis and evolution of global capitalism from the sixteenth century onwards, and seen to depend on the extraction of valuable material resources – not to mention the absorption of artistic

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Trends in World Music: Post COVID-19, Opportunity & Challenges

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Abstract-

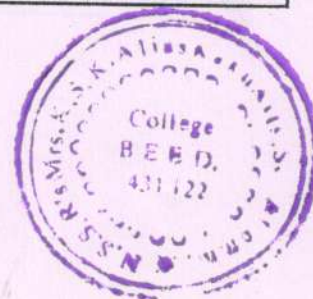
After the Depth research of the industry the growth of this music industry in the future is favorable and proposed scenario may occur in which the most favorable are 'Grey Market' and the 'Bright Era'. The movement of the physical CD's and the DVD will decrease or we can say will demolish as we can see these days and the future will be more of the flash drives and the digital market. The Artist and the music producer as well the singer will be free to circulate their work or art as due to high regulation and rule on online market their work will be protected and which will give the freedom to share with the world without fear of copy or illegal Issues. Lastly we conclude that the more and more Music company will work in hand in hand with the online entertainment sites Like YouTube, You ku, etc.

Keywords: classical music, music industry.

Introduction:

By simple definition music is the blending of sounds—instrumental and/or voice—in an orderly sequence to create a composition that is pleasing or interesting to hear. For most of history, all music was performed live, often in association with religious ceremonies and celebrations. Technological advances, however, have allowed recorded music to be shared widely and made it possible for musicians to experience the work of other musicians throughout the world and to reach a broader audience of listeners with their music.

Music industry workers fill a variety of positions, but some of the largest categories include musicians who perform music live for audiences or for recordings. Performers include instrumentalists, who play many kinds of instruments from drums and pianos to trumpets, flutes, and guitars; singers who use their voices to make music; and conductors who direct orchestras, choirs, or other ensembles. In general, blues, folk, rock, pop, world music, and country performers make money by playing in clubs, at concerts, at festivals, and by doing studio work. They also make and sell recordings, which is a major source of income.

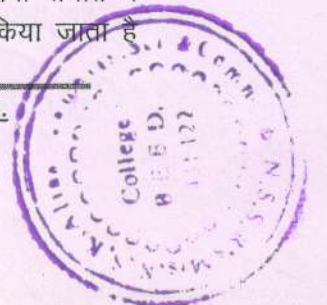




37

धृपद एक समृद्ध गायन शैली
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धृपद में आलापचारी का महत्त्व होता है। सुंदर और संध आलाप धृपद के प्राण हैं। नोम-तोम की आलापचारी धृपद गायन की विशेषता है। प्राचीनकाल में तू ही अनंत हरी जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग होता था। बाद में इन्ही शब्दों का स्थान नोम-तोम ने ले लिया। शब्द अधिकांशतः ईश्वर आराधना से युक्त होते हैं। गमक का विशेष स्थान होता है इस गायकी में। वीर, भक्ति, श्रृंगार आदि रस भी होते हैं। पूर्व में धृपद की चार बानियाँ मानी जाती थीं अर्थात् धृपद गायन की चार शैलियाँ। इन बानियों के नाम थे खनडारी, नोहरी, गौरहारी और डागुर। डागर बंधू के नाम से सभी परिचित हैं। उमाकांत रमाकांत गुंदेचा जी ने धृपद गायकी में एक नई मिसाल कायम की हैं। इन्होंने धृपद गायकी को परिपूर्ण किया है। इनका धृपद गायन अत्यन्त ही मधुर, सुंदर और भावप्रद होता है। इन्होंने सूरदास, मीरा आदि के पदों का गायन भी धृपद में सम्मिलित किया है। धृपद का आविष्कार किसने और कब किया यह अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हुआ है। मत चाहे कितने भी हो इतना निश्चित है राजा मानसिंह तोमर ने धृपद के प्रचार में काफी हाथ बटाया। अकबर के समय में तानसेन और उनके गुरु हरिदास गोपाल धृपद ही गाते थे। धृपद गंभीर प्रकृति का गीत है। धृपद के 4 भाग होते हैं स्थाई, अंतरा, संचारी, आभोग अधिकांश धृपद ब्रजभाषा में होता है। इसमें वीर और श्रृंगार रस की प्रधानता होती है। धृपद की संगत परवावज से होती है। परवावज का प्रयोग कम होने के कारण लोग इसे तबले के साथ गाते हैं। धृपद गाने वाले को कलावंत भी कहा जाता है। धृपद भारत की समृद्ध गायन शैली हैं। धृपद का शब्दशः अर्थ होता है ध्रुवपद अर्थात्- जिसके नियम निश्चित हो, अटल हो, जो नियमों में बंधा हुआ हो। धृपद की उत्पत्ति आज तक सर्व सम्मति से यह निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है कि धृपद का आविष्कार कब और किसने किया। इस सम्बन्ध में विद्वानों के कई मत हैं। अधिकांश विद्वानों का मत यह है कि पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी में ग्वालियर के राजा मानसिंह तोमर ने इसकी रचना की। इतना तो निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि राजा मानसिंह तोमर ने धृपद के प्रचार में बहुत हाथ बटाया। उन्होंने धृपद का शिक्षण देने हेतु विद्यालय भी खोला। अकबर के समय में तानसेन और उनके गुरु स्वामी हरिदास, बैजू बावरा और गोपाल नायक आदि प्रख्यात गायक ही गाते थे। धृपद की विशेषता धृपद गंभीर प्रकृति का गीत है। इसे गाने में कण्ठ और फेफड़े पर बल पड़ता है। इसलिये लोग इसे मर्दाना गीत कहते हैं। नाट्यशास्त्र के अनुसार वर्ण, अलंकार, गान- क्रिया, यति, वाणी, लय आदि जहाँ ध्रुव रूप में परस्पर संबद्ध रहें, उन गीतों को ध्रुवा कहा गया है। जिन पदों में उक्त नियम का निर्वाह हो रहा हो, उन्हें ध्रुवपद अथवा धृपद कहा जाता है। शास्त्रीय संगीत के पद, खयाल, धृपद आदि का जन्म ब्रजभूमि में होने के कारण इन सबकी भाषा ब्रज है और धृपद का विषय समग्र रूप ब्रज का रास ही है। कालांतर में मुगलकाल में खयाल उर्दू की शब्दावली का प्रभाव भी धृपद रचनाओं पर पड़ा। वृन्दावन के निधिवन निकुंज निवासी स्वामी हरिदास ने इनके वर्गीकरण और शास्त्रीयकरण का सबसे पहले प्रयास किया। स्वामी हरिदास की रचनाओं में गायन, वादन और नृत्य संबंधी अनेक पारिभाषिक शब्द, वाद्ययंत्रों के बोल एवं नाम तथा नृत्य की तालों व मुद्राओं के स्पष्ट संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं। सूरदास द्वारा रचित ध्रुवपद अपूर्व नाद-सौंदर्य, गमक एवं विलक्षण शब्द- योजना से ओतप्रोत दिखाई देते हैं। हिंदुस्तानी संगीत में चार भागों में बंटा पुरातन स्वर संगीत, जिसमें सबसे पहले विस्तृत परिचयात्मक आलाप किया जाता है



६. लोक संगीत आणि शास्त्रीय संगीताची संकल्पना

38

डॉ. सुरेखा रत्नपारखी (जोशी)

संगीत विभाग प्रमुख, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड. (म.रा.)

लोकसंगीत हा अनादी काळापासून जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. लोकसंगीत ही निसर्गाची अनोखी देणगी आहे, परिणामी ते निसर्गाच्या जवळ आहे. आदिम मानवाने शतकानुशतके निसर्गाचे अगदी जवळून निरीक्षण केले आहे, नैसर्गिक परिस्थितीनुसार आपल्या जीवनाच्या गरजा पूर्ण केल्या आहेत. नकळत तो जीवनातील अनेक विसंगती अनुभवत आला आहे. वैदिक परंपरेप्रमाणे लोकसंगीत किंवा लोकगीते ही अतिशय प्राचीन आणि मानवी संवेदनांची साथी अभिव्यक्ती आहे. लेखनातून नव्हे, तर जनभाषेची मदत घेऊन जनमानसातून ते आजतागायत जिवंत राहिले.

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी म्हणाले होते की लोकगीतांमध्ये पृथ्वी गाते, पर्वत गातात, नद्या गातात, पीक गाते. लोकसमूह सण, जत्रा आणि इतर प्रसंगी मधुर स्वरांसह लोकगीते गातात. जशी अंधार्या गुहेतून नदी वाहते आणि तिचा उगम कोणालाच कळत नाही, तीच स्थिती लोकगीतांबाबत विद्वान ऋषीमुनींनी मान्य केली आहे. जेव्हा जेव्हा सद्गुरूंची कविता पंडितांच्या बंधनात अडकून अस्वस्थ आणि संकुचित होते, तेव्हा निसर्गातील जीवन तत्वाचा स्वीकार करून ती जिवंत आणि सजग होऊन देशातील सर्वसामान्य जनतेमध्ये पसरते. लोकगीते हे निसर्गाचे शब्द आहेत. वाङ्मयातील वक्तृत्व आणि वक्तृत्वशैलीपासून मुक्त होऊन, मानवी संवेदनांचा वाहक म्हणून माधुर्य प्रवाहित करून ते आपल्याला समाधीच्या दुनियेत घेऊन जाते.

लोकगीतांचे विषय हे सामान्य माणसाच्या जन्मजात संवेदनशीलतेशी निगडित असतात. या गाण्यांमध्ये निसर्गसौंदर्य, सुख-दुःख आणि विविध संस्कार, जन्म-मृत्यू अतिशय हृदयस्पर्शी पद्धतीने मांडण्यात आले आहेत. जेव्हा संगीतमय निसर्ग गुंजतो तेव्हा लोकगीते चमकणे स्वाभाविक आहे. विविध घटकांच्या नैसर्गिक प्रभावाने प्रेरित झालेली ही लोकगीते निसर्गाच्या रसात रमून जातात. बारह मासा, छैमासा आणि चौमासा ही गाणी हे सत्य अधोरेखित करतात. आत्मीय संवेदनशीलतेने या गाण्यांमध्ये जादूचा प्रभाव भरला आहे. पावस तू मध्ये गायलेली कजरी, झुला, हिंदोळा, आल्हा इत्यादी गाणी त्याचा पुरावा आहेत. समाज जिवंत ठेवण्यासाठी लोकगीते/लोकसंस्कृती जतन करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. ज्या समाजात लोकगीते नाहीत, तिथे वेडेच जास्त असतात, असं म्हणतात.

शतकानुशतके, अत्याचारित समाज, विशेषतः स्त्रियांनी, कौटुंबिक टोमणे/जीवनसंघर्षाशी संबंधित सामाजिक कलंक/अपमान/अराजक व्यक्त करण्यासाठी लोकगीतांचा आधार घेतला. लोकगीते ही कोणत्याही कोणत्याही विशिष्ट कालखंडाची किंवा कवीची निर्मिती नाही. बहुतेक लोकगीतांच्या लेखकांची नावे अज्ञात



मराठी साहित्यातील साठोत्तरी साहित्य प्रवाह

39

प्रा. बालासाहेब विष्णू कटारे

मराठी विभाग, सौ.के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रस्तावना :

मराठी साहित्याला प्रदीर्घ इतिहास आणि समृद्ध परंपरा आहे. साधारणतः इ.स.च्या बाराव्या शतकापासून मराठी साहित्याचा आरंभकाळ मानण्यात येतो. या साताठशे वर्षांच्या प्रवासामध्ये मराठी साहित्यामध्ये अनेकदा बदल झालेले पाहावयास मिळतात. हे बदल प्रामुख्याने आकृतीबंध आणि आशयाच्या बाबतीत झालेले दिसतात. बदलत्या काळाच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर साहित्यामध्ये त्या-त्या काळाशी अनुरूप असणारे अपरिहार्य बदल झालेले दिसतात. संत साहित्यानंतर पंडिती साहित्य आले, पंडिती साहित्यानंतर शाहिरी साहित्य आहे, त्याच कालखंडामध्ये बखर साहित्याचीही निर्मिती झाली, ब्रिटीश सरकारच्या आगमनानंतर आपल्याकडे आधुनिक विचारांच्या साहित्याची निर्मिती झाली अशाप्रकारचे उत्तरोत्तर बदल झालेले दिसतात. आजवरच्या मराठी साहित्याच्या प्रवासात एकोणिसशे साठनंतर उदयाला आलेले नवनविन साहित्य प्रवाह अनेक अर्थांनी वेगळे, प्रभावी आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरलेले दिसतात. दलित साहित्य प्रवाह, ग्रामीण साहित्य प्रवाह, स्त्रीवादी साहित्य प्रवाह, आदिवासी साहित्य प्रवाह, जनवादी साहित्य प्रवाह यासारखे कितीतरी नवे साहित्य प्रवाह साठोत्तरीच्या काळामध्ये निर्माण झालेले आहेत. असे असले तरी यातील दलित, ग्रामीण आणि स्त्रीवादी हेच साहित्य प्रवाह अधिक प्रभावी ठरलेले दिसतात. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून साठोत्तरी साहित्य प्रवाहांच्या निर्मिती प्रेरणा, लेखकांनी हाताळलेले साहित्य प्रकार आणि प्रमुख लेखकांची परंपरा याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

मराठी साठोत्तरी साहित्य प्रवाह**दलित साहित्य :**

साठोत्तरी कालखंडामध्ये झालेली दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती ही मराठी साहित्यातील महत्त्वपूर्ण घटना मानली जाते. दलित साहित्य परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीतून उदयाला आलेले आहे. म. जोतीराव फुले आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या वैचारिक अधिष्ठानावर दलित साहित्य बेतलेले आहे. जीवनातील वास्तववादी प्रश्नांचा वेध घेणे हे मूलभूत ध्येय दलित साहित्याचे आहे. त्यामुळे ते खरे जीवनवादी साहित्य ठरते. वेदना, विद्रोह आणि नकार या त्रिसूत्रीवर दलित साहित्य आधारलेले आहे. परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या अनिष्ट आणि कृत्रीम व्यवस्थेला नकार देत त्याविरुद्ध विद्रोहाचा पवित्रा घेणे, दलितांची वेदना मुखरित करत नव्या समतावादी समाजरचनेला जन्म देणे हेच दलित साहित्याच्या निर्मितीमागील खरे प्रयोजन आहे.

जोणत्या साहित्यास दलित साहित्य म्हणावे ? ह्याविषयी अनेक अभ्यासकांनी, समीक्षकांनी आणि विचारवंतांनी मतं मांडलेली आहेत. त्यांनी मांडलेल्या मतांमध्ये काही प्रमाणात जरी भिन्नता जाणवत असली तरी सर्वांच्या म्हणण्यातील मूळ आशय सारखाच दिसतो. यासंदर्भात काही अभ्यासकांची प्रतिनिधीक मतं विचारात घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते. महाबळेश्वर येथे भरलेल्या साहित्य संमेलनातील परिसंवादात केशव मेश्राम यांनी म्हटले होते की, " हजारो वर्षे ज्यांच्यावर अन्याय झाला आहे अशा अस्पृश्यांना दलित म्हटले पाहिजे व त्याच वर्गातील लेखकांनी निर्माण केलेल्या साहित्यास 'दलित साहित्य' म्हणावे"¹ अशाप्रकारे केशव मेश्राम दलित साहित्याची व्याख्या करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. सदा कऱ्हाडे यांनीही दलित साहित्य जोणत्या साहित्यास म्हणावे याविषयी विश्लेषण केलेले आहे. कऱ्हाडे या संदर्भात म्हणतात, "आर्थिक दृष्ट्या व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मिळून एक सर्वसमावेशक दलित वर्ग मानता येईल. त्यात कामगार, शेतमजूर, उपजीविकेसाठी श्रमणारे आणि अस्पृश्यही येतील. ज्यांची पिळवणूक होते ते दलित."² अशाप्रकारे सदा कऱ्हाडे दलित साहित्याकडे पाहतात.

यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, दलित साहित्य हे जीवनवादी साहित्याच्या कक्षेत येते. दलित साहित्य माणसाकडे 'मूल्य' म्हणून पाहते. माणसाच्या अस्तित्वाचा, स्वातंत्र्याचा संकोच करणारी परंपरा असो, व्यवस्था असो की धर्म असो या सर्व तथाकथित शोषण व्यवस्थांच्या विरोधात दलित साहित्य आणि दलित साहित्यिक बंड करून उठतो. दलित साहित्याला 'चळवळीचे साहित्य' असेही म्हटले जाते. या साहित्याला चळवळीचे अंग आहे. दलित साहित्यच मुळात चळवळीतून निर्माण झालेले साहित्य आहे.



स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील तुकाराम समीक्षा



प्रा.बाळासाहेब कटारे
मराठी विभाग,
सौ.के.एस. के.
महाविद्यालय, बीड -
पिन : ४३१ १२२
दूरभाष : ९९२२७८९११५

“ तुकारामांविषयीच्या लेखनाची सुरुवात त्यांच्या समकालीनांपासून झालेली आढळते. त्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील तुकारामसमीक्षा ह्या अभ्यास विषयाची कालचौकट स्वाभाविकपणे सुमारे तीन शतकांची होवून बसते. ”



संत तुकाराम

प्रास्ताविक : 'ज्ञानदेवे रचिला पाया.....तुका झालासे कळस' हे बहिणाबाई सिऊरकर यांचे प्रसिद्ध अभंगचरण आहे. प्रस्तुत अभंगातून बहिणाबाईंनी वारकरी संप्रदायाचे वर्णन तर केलेले आहेच; शिवाय वारकरी संप्रदायाकडे कसे पहायचे याचे सूचनही केले आहे. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांना वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या इमारतीच्या पायाचे तर संत तुकारामांना त्यांनी कळसाचे स्थान दिलेले आहे. बहिणाबाईंच्या म्हणण्यानुसार तुकाराम वारकरी संप्रदायातील शेवटचे संत ठरतात. आजवर तुकारामांना प्रचंड लोकप्रियता आणि समाजमान्यता मिळालेली आहे. तसेच त्यांच्याविषयी झालेल्या समीक्षा लेखनाची व्याप्तीदेखील मोठी आहे. तुकारामांविषयीच्या लेखनाची सुरुवात त्यांच्या समकालीनांपासून झालेली आढळते. त्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील तुकारामसमीक्षा ह्या अभ्यास विषयाची कालचौकट स्वाभाविकपणे सुमारे तीन शतकांची होवून बसते. इतक्या व्यापक कालचौकटीतील अभ्यासमांडणी खरे पाहता जिकीरीची गोष्ट आहे. मात्र तरीही हा संबंध अभ्यास एका वर्तुळात यावा, म्हणून प्रस्तुत मांडणी केलेली आहे. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासमांडणी करताना जागोजागी खोलवर तपशीलात न जाता मोक्याच्या जागा लक्षात घेत समीक्षा लेखनाचे गुणधर्म येथे नोंदवले आहेत.

तुकारामांच्या समकालीनांनी तुकारामांविषयी केलेले लेखन : तुकारामांच्या समकालीनांपासून तुकारामांविषयी लेखन झालेले आढळते. तुकारामांचे समकालीन असलेले रामेश्वरभट वाघोलीकर, तुकारामबंधू कान्होबा, बहिणाबाई सिऊरकर, रंगनाथस्वामी निगडीकर, जयरामस्वामी वडगावकर, वामन पंडीत, शिवदीन केसरी पैठणकर, विठ्ठलनाथ आणि तत्कालीन अन्य काही लेखक-कवींच्या लेखनातून तुकारामांविषयीचे स्फूट आणि त्रोटक स्वरूपातील संदर्भ येतात. यासंदर्भाने तुकारामांचे थोड्याफार फरकाने उत्तरकालीन असलेले लेखक -कवी म्हणून कचेश्वरभट ब्रम्हे, निळोबा पिंपळनेरकर, मोरोपंत, गोपाळबाबा देहुकर, पांडुरंगबाबा, रामचंद्र बडवे आणि महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकर हे लेखक - कवीही महत्वपूर्ण ठरतात. या सर्व समकालीन आणि उत्तरकालीन लेखक कवींनी अभंग, आरत्या, पदे, स्तुतीपर रचना, गौरवगाण याप्रकारची साहित्यनिर्मिती केलेली दिसते. या सर्वांचे लेखन पारंपरिक भक्तिभावाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून उलगाडत जाते. तुकारामांचे 'संत' म्हणून असलेले मोठेपण या संबंध लेखनातून अधोरेखित होताना दिसते. तुकारामांच्या खासगी आयुष्यातील कुठल्याही घटना-प्रसंगाविषयी वा बारीक-सारीक तपशीलांविषयी इत्यंभूत माहिती या लेखनातून मिळत नाही. याला महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकरांचे लेखन थोड्याफार प्रमाणात अपवाद ठरते.

ताहराबादकरांनी स्वतंत्र तुकारामचरित्र लिहिले आहे. पद्यात लिहिलेले पहिले तुकारामचरित्र म्हणूनही या लेखनाकडे पाहिले जाते. मात्र महिपतींचा पिंडच मूळात कथेकऱ्याचा असल्यामुळे हे लेखनही तुकारामांविषयीच्या अपार श्रद्धाभावाने आणि व्यक्तिवर्णनाच्या बाबतीत रंजकतेच्या अंगाने जाताना दिसते. तुकारामांच्या चरित्राविषयीची वस्तुनिष्ठ आणि सविस्तर माहिती या लेखनातूनही मिळत नाही. भाबडा श्रद्धाळू दृष्टिकोन, चमत्कार कथा आणि दंतकथांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भरणा असे प्रस्तुत लेखनाचे स्वरूप आहे.

शाहिरी परंपरेमधून येणारे तुकारामांविषयीचे लेखन : शाहिरी वाङ्मयाचा उदय मराठी वाङ्मयेतिहासातील महत्वपूर्ण टप्पा मानला जातो. पेशवाई संपुष्टात येणे आणि ब्रिटीश राजवट स्थिरस्थावर होवू पाहणे या सांध्यावरील ही महत्वपूर्ण घटना आहे. मूलतः शाहिरी वाङ्मयाचे स्वरूप जरी वेगळे असले तरी शाहिरांच्या लेखणीमधूनही कमी-अधिक प्रमाणात आणि प्रत्यक्ष -अप्रत्यक्षपणे- तुकारामांविषयीचे लेखन येताना दिसते. होनाजी





41

लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या कवितेतील आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञान

- प्रा. बालासाहेब विष्णू कटारे

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी प्रतिमादित केलेले विचार आणि त्या विचारांशी प्रतिबद्ध राहून संबंध आयुष्यभर त्यांनी केलेली कृती, याद्वारा आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञान सिद्ध होते. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुभाव, मानवता, लोकशाही, अहिंसा, महिलाधिकार, विज्ञानवाद, न्याय, सत्य आदीं घटकांवर आंबेडकरवादाची उभारणी झालेली दिसते. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी आयुष्यभर या मूल्यांचे आचरण केले आणि त्यांच्या सामाजिक प्रस्थापनेसाठी संघर्ष केलेला दिसतो. यासंदर्भात प्रख्यात इतिहासकार रामचंद्र गुहा यांनी बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा आधुनिक भारताच्या निर्मात्यांमध्ये केलेला समावेश महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतो.

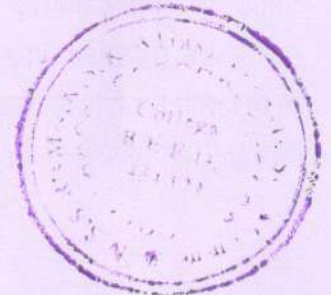
बाबासाहेबांच्या पश्चात त्यांच्या कार्याने आणि तत्त्वज्ञानाने भारावून जावून अनुयायी कार्यकर्त्यांच्या अनेक पिढ्या तयार झालेल्या दिसतात. यातून अनेक सामाजिक चळवळींनी जन्म घेतलेला दिसतो. दलित साहित्य चळवळ, दलित पंथर, बामसेफची चळवळ, मूलनिवासींची चळवळ अशा कितीतरी चळवळींचे तात्विक अधिष्ठान आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञान राहिलेले आहे. लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक हे आंबेडकरांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाने भारावून जावून सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा ध्यास घेतलेले आंबेडकरी विचारांच्या पुढच्या पिढीचे शिलेदार

वामनदादा कर्डक ह्यांनी सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी अवघे आयुष्य वेचले. कवितालेखन (परिवर्तनाची गाणी) आणि परिवर्तनाच्या गाण्यांचे गावोगावी जावून कार्यक्रम करणे, याद्वारा वामनदादांनी प्रबोधनाची पालखी तळपातळीवरील माणसांपर्यंत पोहोचवली. वामनदादांच्या संबंध कवितेतून आंबेडकरी तत्त्वविचाराचे ओक कंगोरे समोर येतात. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून अशा कंगोज्यांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे

वामनदादांच्या कवितेतील आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञान:

वामनदादांच्या कवितेतून आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञान येते किंबहुना आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या प्रचार आणि प्रसारासाठीच वामनदादांची कविता जन्म घेते असे म्हटले तरी वावगे ठरणार नाही. ज्या 'स्वातंत्र्य' मूल्याचा बाबासाहेबांनी आग्रह ते स्वातंत्र्यमूल्य वामनदादांच्या कवितेतून येताना दिसते

"स्वातंत्र्याचा अर्थ हा कळू द्या
आता तरी गरिबाला घास मिळू द्या"



42

वाचन संस्कृतीवर होणारा माध्यमांचा प्रभाव

प्रा. बालासाहेब विष्णू कटारे
मराठी विभाग, सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड
मो.नं. ९९२२७८९११५

प्रस्तावना :

वाचन हा मानवी मनाची तसेच बुद्धीची भूक भागविणारा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. शरीराच्या भूकेला अन्नाची गरज असते. तशी बुद्धी प्रगल्भ आणि मन संस्कारित होण्यासाठी चांगल्या ग्रंथांचे वाचन करण्याची आवश्यकता असते. आजवरच्या संबंध मानवी इतिहासात ज्या-ज्या विचारकांनी आपल्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाची अमीट मुद्रा उमटवलेली आहे, त्यांचे ग्रंथप्रेम आणि ग्रंथवाचनाचा व्यासंग आवाक करण्याइतका होता असे लक्षात येते. या संदर्भाने "वाचाल तर वाचाल" हे सुभाषित फार महत्त्वाचे ठरते. जागतिक दर्जाच्या अभ्यासकांचे अवलोकन केल्यास या विधानाची सत्यता लक्षात यायला लागते. मात्र अलिकडच्या दोन दशकांमध्ये जागतिक पातळीवर झालेल्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आणि आभासी तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रचार आणि पसारांमुळे वाचनावर आणि पर्यायाने वाचन संस्कृतीवर बरेवाईट परिणाम झालेले पहावयास मिळतात. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून वाचन संस्कृतीवर होणाऱ्या माध्यमांच्या (नकारात्मक आणि सकारात्मक) प्रभावाची चर्चा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

■ वाचन जीवनावश्यक गरज :

मानवी जीवनातील वाचनाचे महत्त्व वादातित आहे. आजवर कित्येक साधुसंतांनी, तत्त्ववेत्त्यांनी, समाजसुधारकांनी तसेच वैज्ञानिकांनी वाचनाचे महत्त्व प्रतिपादित केले आहे. या दृष्टीने पाहू जाता,

" आम्हां घरी धन शब्दांचिच रत्ने । शब्दांचिच शस्त्रे यत्न करु ॥
शब्दचि आमच्या जीवाचे जीवन । शब्दे वाटू धन जन लोका ॥"^१

किंवा

" अक्षरांचा क्षम केला । फळा आला तेंपें तो ॥

अवधीयाचा तळ धरी । जीव उरी नुरनुवी ॥"^२

हे संत तुकारामांचे अभंग महत्त्वाचे ठरतात. म. जोतीराव फुले यांच्या वाचनाबद्दल धनंजय कीर यांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण नोंद केलेली आहे. ते लिहितात, " त्या ग्रंथाचे नाव राईट्स ऑफ मॅन " असे होते. ह्या ग्रंथाने युरोपमध्ये मोठीच खळबळ उडविली होती. सामान्य माणसाचे 'बायबल' असे त्या ग्रंथाचे वर्णन करित असत. तो ग्रंथ विख्यात विचार प्रवर्तक थॉमस पेन या बंडखोर ग्रंथकाराचा होता. जोती व सदाशिव गोवंडे हे देश बांधवांची सेवा करण्याच्या विचाराने भारलेले होते. ते 'राईट्स ऑफ मॅन' या ग्रंथाच्या कारंज्याचे पाणी आकंठ प्यालेले होते. "^३ म. फुलेंच्या वाचनाविषयी कीरांनी केलेली नोंद वाचनाचे महत्त्व पटवून देते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या वाचनाविषयीदेखील कीर यांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण नोंदी केलेल्या आढळतात. बाबासाहेबांच्या वाचनव्यासंगाच्या संदर्भात ते म्हणतात, "ग्रंथ विकत घेण्याची आंबेडकरांची भूक न शमता ती वाढतच होती. वेळ मिळेल तेंव्हा ते जुन्या ग्रंथांच्या दुकानांतून भटकत असत. पोट बांधून ग्रंथ विकत घेण्याच्या वेडामुळे सुमारे दोन हजार जुन्या ग्रंथांचा त्यांच्याजवळ संग्रह झाला होता. "^४ या वाचन तपश्चर्येमुळेच आंबेडकर जगातील बुद्धीमान व्यक्ती होऊ शकले.

वाचनाचे मानवी जीवनात किती महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे हेच वरील संदर्भावरून ध्वनित होते. मानवी जीवनामध्ये वाचन किती महत्त्वाचे आहे याविषयी शंकर सारडा यांनीही महत्त्वपूर्ण नोंद केलेली आहे. ते म्हणतात, " वाचनानेच माझे जीवन घडवले, मला घडवले, माझ्या या जीवनाला अर्थ दिला. ग्रंथवाचन म्हणजे ज्ञानवंताच्या निकट सानिध्याची अमोल संधी. "^५ शंकर सारडा यांचे वाचनाच्या संदर्भातले प्रस्तुत मत महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते. वाचन पशूला माणूस करते हा ध्वन्यार्थ या चिंतनामागे आहे. " साहित्यामुळे क्रांती होते. साहित्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्याची लढाई तीव्र होते. साहित्यामुळे संस्कृतीचा विकास होतो. माझ्या आयुष्याच्या वाटचालीतील दिपस्तंभ म्हणून मी पुस्तकांकडे पाहतो. "^६ असे मत शरणकुमार लिंबाळे यांनी नोंदवलेले आहे. ग्रंथ मानवी जीवनामध्ये वाटाड्याची भूमिका बजावतात, आणि दिपस्तंभाप्रमाणे मानवी जीवनाला प्रकाश देतात यावर लिंबाळे यांचा विश्वास दिसतो. तात्पर्य: वाचनाच्या संदर्भातील ह्या महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रिया आणि मतं लक्षात घेतली म्हणजे मानवी जीवनाला वाचनाची किती अत्यावश्यक गरज आहे. किंबहुना वाचनाशिवाय मानवी जीवन अर्थहीन आहे, हेच स्पष्ट होते.

■ वाचन संस्कृती :

'वाचन संस्कृती' या संकल्पनेत समाज अभिप्रेत असतो. वाचनसंस्कृती असा ज्यावेळी शब्दप्रयोग केला जातो त्यावेळी आपसूकपणे समाज नजरेसमोर येत असतो. ज्या समाजामध्ये वाचनसंस्कृती रुजलेली असते त्या समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत, समाजात वेळोवेळी होणाऱ्या परिवर्तनात, जीवनमूल्यांच्या प्रस्थापनेत, समाजातील व्यक्तींची मनोभूमिका घडविण्यात ग्रंथवाचनाचा मोठा वाटा असतो. " वाचनसंस्कृती म्हणजे कुठल्याही भाषिक समाजातील वाचक त्याच्या वाचनाच्या गरजा व उपलब्ध असलेली वाचनसामग्री, तिच्याबद्दलच्या त्याच्या अपेक्षा आणि त्याच्या वाचनाची क्रिया घडवून

गाथासप्तशतीमधून घडणारे ग्रामीण जीवन दर्शन

43

प्रा. बालासाहेब विष्णू कटारे

मराठी विभाग, सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

प्रस्तावना :

'गाथासप्तशती' हा सुमारे दोन हजार वर्षांपूर्वीचा ग्रंथ आहे. त्याचा लेखनकाळ पहिल्या शतकाच्या प्रथमार्धातला आहे. सातवाहनकालिन राजा 'हाल' याने प्रस्तुत ग्रंथाचे संपादन केलेले आहे. प्रस्तुत ग्रंथाचे लेखन महाराष्ट्री प्राकृत भाषेत झालेले आहे. सातवाहनकालिन राजांनी जाणिवपूर्वक संस्कृत भाषेला बाजूला ठेवून बहुसंख्य लोकांच्या दैनंदिन जीवन व्यवहारामध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या महाराष्ट्री प्राकृत भाषेत अनेक ग्रंथांचे लेखन केलेले दिसते. त्यापैकी 'गाथासप्तशती' हा मराठीतील आद्यग्रंथ ठरतो. 'गाथासप्तशती' तील सुभाषिते आणि काव्य 'गाथा' या वृत्तांत रचलेले आहे. गाथासप्तशतीची हस्तलिखिते संबंध भारतभर म्हणजे काश्मिरपासून कन्याकुमारीपर्यंत अनेक ठिकाणी उपलब्ध झालेली आहेत. ही हस्तलिखिते जरी अनेक जागी उपलब्ध झाली असली तरी भाषेवरून आणि त्यामध्ये वर्णिलेल्या विषयावरून हा ग्रंथ महाराष्ट्रामध्येच लिहिला गेला आहे, हे संशोधनांती निर्विवाद सिद्ध झालेले आहे. 'गाथासप्तशती', 'हरिविजय', 'दहमुहवहो', 'गऊडवहो', 'लीलाबई' हे प्राचिन काळातील लौकिक प्राकृत साहित्यातील मुख्य ग्रंथ होत. काव्यग्रंथ व कोशग्रंथ असे या ग्रंथांचे स्वरूप आहे. त्याकाळामध्ये धार्मिक प्राकृत साहित्याचे जतन व संवर्धन बौद्धांनी आणि जैनांनी केले; तर लैकिक साहित्याच्या संवर्धनासाठी सातवाहनांनी पुढाकार घेतलेला दिसतो.

गाथासप्तशतीमधून अस्सल मराठमोळे ग्रामीण नागरी आणि वन्य लोकजीवन ललितमधून सौंदर्याने अविष्कृत होताना दिसते. शृंगाराबरोबरच मानवी जीवनाच्या करुण, दारुण व हृद्य अशा सर्व बाजू गाथासप्तशतीमधून समोर येताना दिसतात. इतका महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमित होवून देखील मराठी माणूस गाथासप्तशतीपासून अनभिज्ञच असल्याचे दिसते. ही बाब साहित्य, संस्कृती आणि इतिहास संवर्धनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता खचितच अयोग्य ठरते. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून गाथासप्तशतीमधून घडणाऱ्या ग्रामीण जीवनदर्शनाचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

गाथासप्तशतीमधून येणारे ग्रामीण जीवनदर्शनाचे संदर्भ:

गाथासप्तशतीमध्ये ग्रामीण आणि वन्य जीवनाविषयीचे संदर्भ जागोजाग आढळतात. त्याकाळी वन्य जमाती तसेच स्थानिक लोक शेती व्यवसायावर अवलंबून असत. ते एरव्ही स्वतःच्या झोपड्यांमध्येच वास्तव करीत असत. मात्र शेतीच्या हंगामाच्या दिवसात म्हणजे पीक काढणीच्या दिवसात ते खळ्यावर किंवा ओवंड्यांत राहत असत. याविषयी

"णिष्णसस्सरिद्धी सच्छन्दं गाइ पामरो सरए |

दलिअणवसालितण्डुलधवलमिअड्कासु राईसु ||"^१

अशाप्रकारचे उल्लेख गाथासप्तशती ग्रंथात आढळतात. प्रस्तुत संदर्भाची भाषा तत्कालीन महाराष्ट्री प्राकृत असून शरद ऋतुमधील शुभ्र चांदणे नुकत्याच कांडलेल्या शुभ्र तांदळासारखे दिसत आहे. अशाप्रकारे धान्याची बरकत झाल्याने गरीब मालक आनंदाने गाणे गातो आहे, असे हे वर्णन आहे.

"ओवालआम्मि सीआलुआणं वइमुलमुल्लिहंतानं |

डिंभाण कलिंचय वावडाण सुण्णो जलइ अग्गी ||"^२

हा संदर्भही ग्रामीण जीवनाचे प्रत्येकरी दर्शन घडवतो. थंडीच्या दिवसात थंडीने कुडकुडणाऱ्या लहान मुलांनी ओवंड्यात काट्याकुट्यांची शेकोटी पेटवली आहे, परंतु त्याने त्यांच्या अंगातील थंडी काही कमी होत नाही. असे वर्णन यात आलेले दिसते.

मधुकर क्षीरसागर यांच्या कथांचे स्वरूप

44

प्रोफेसर डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे
प्राध्यापक मराठी विभाग
सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

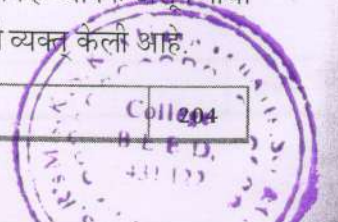
मराठवाडयातील मराठी कथाकार मधुकर क्षीरसागर यांचे चार कथासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध असून ते समकालीन कथाकार आहेत. त्यांनी आपल्या कथा लेखनामधून मराठवाडयातील ग्रामीण वास्तव आणि बदलते समाजजीवन याचा वेध कथा वाड्मयातून घेतला आहे. भारा, फकडी, मावेजा, स्वांग हे त्यांचे नावाजलेले कथासंग्रह असून या कथामधून समाज वास्तव आणि जनजीवन ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी, ग्रामजीवन, वासना, व्यसनाधिनता समाज जीवनातील माणसांचे संघर्ष आणि मराठवाडयातील भाषा, म्हणी, ग्रामजीवन, समाजव्यवस्था निसर्ग, वातावरण, कृषी जीवन आणि त्यांना निसर्गचक्रामुळे होणारी व्यथा वेदना ही व्यक्त करतांना समाजजीवनातील समाजवास्तव त्यांनी या लघुकथामधून मांडले आहे. त्यांच्या प्रत्येक कथासंग्रहा मधून स्वतंत्र प्रश्न विचार वातावरण निसर्ग समाज व्यवस्थेतील समाजभान अभिव्यक्त, केले आहे.

‘भारा’ कथासंग्रहातील कथा वाड्मयाचा विचार करतांना निखळ समाज जीवनाशी संबंधीत कथा यांमधून येतात. जीवनाच्या क्षेत्रातील सुख-दुःखाचे यथार्थ चित्रण करणे, शिवधनुष्य पेलण्याचे काम या कथामधून येते. या कथासंग्रहातील कथांचा विचार करतांना पारंपारिक समाजवास्तव त्यातून त्यांनी घेतले आहे. ‘साथ’सारख्या कथामधून तमाशा कलावंताचे शेवटच्या काळातील वास्तव जीवन अभिव्यक्त झाले आहे. शेवटी कलावंताना भिक मागावे लागते. कारण ज्या कलेसाठी संपूर्ण आयुष्य घालवले त्या कलावंतानी शेवटी साथ सोडली आहे. ‘भारा’ कथामधून गवताचा भारा घेण्यासाठी पाटील शेतात बोलावताय पण त्याची वासना बघून त्याच्या तावडीतून सुटका करणारी पण पतीला कोणतेही कारण समजू न देणारी नायिका कथेमध्ये येते व संसाराचा भारा इमानेइतबारे उचलते. ग्रामीण संसाराचा भारा हाच महत्वाचा आहे हे या कथेतून दिसते.

‘हिस्सा’ कथामधून वाटणी कशी करावी या विषयावर जावा-जावात व भावातील गुंता याचा समाजजीवनातील वास्तव मांडले आहे. ‘राखुळी’ सारख्या कथामधून सुनेने सासऱ्यावर हात उगारणे, त्याचा अपमान सासरा कसा सहन करतो, ही व्यथा मांडली आहे. या कथेतील वर्णन पुढीलप्रमाणे ते करतात – “गोकुळीचं हंबरण चालू नव्हतं. आपण कान टवकारून ती शेपटी उंच करून सडकून जाणाऱ्या गणपत आबाला बघत होती. डोक्यातल्या पाण्यात ‘वृद्धाश्रम’तिला दिसत होता आणि गणपत आबाला राखुळी घातलेली गोकुळी दिसत होती.” यासारख्या समाज वास्तवातील चित्रणाहून मुकी जनावरं व माणसं यांच्यातील परस्पर संबंध कथामधून येतात. ‘भारा’मधून संसाराचा ‘भारा’ उचलणारे शेतकरी कुटूंबातील कळत आलेले आहेत.

त्यांचा दुसरा कथासंग्रह ‘फकडी’ आहे. मधल्या काळात कापसाचे पीक मोठ्या प्रमाणाम घेतले गेले आणि त्यामधून फकडीसारख्या कापसावरील रोगामुळे कापसाचे पीकपाणी योग्य पध्दतीचे न झाल्यामुळे शेतकरी, कुटूंब व्यवस्था आणि त्यांच्यातील परस्पर संबंध आणि शेतकरी आणि निसर्ग यांच्यामुळे शेतकरी खूपच अडचणीत आले आणि त्यातून समाजजीवनावरील कौटुंबिक ताण - तणाव अभिव्यक्त झाले यातील बहुतेक कथांमधून कापसावरील रोग आणि शेतकरी यांचे वास्तव जीवनाचे दर्शन या कथामधून झालेले आहे.

मधुकर क्षीरसागर यांचा तिसरा कथासंग्रह ‘स्वांग’ हा आहे या कथासंग्रहातील कथा सर्व व्यसनमुक्तीच्या कथा आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील व्यसन हा त्यांच्या चिंतनाचा विषय या कथांमधून घेतलेला आहे. या कथासंग्रहासाठी वासुदेव मुलाटे यांनी अभ्यासपूर्ण प्रस्तावना दिलेली आहे. या संबधाने लेखक स्वतः लिहितात, “व्यसनमुक्ती करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. सभोवतालचे व्यसनांध माणसे पाहून मनामध्ये असंख्य भावनाचे कल्लोळ तयार होतात. त्यांना व्यसनापासून प्रवृत्त करणे यासाठी हे लेखन केले आहे.” या संबधाने ते म्हणतात, “राष्ट्रीय भावनेने प्रेरित होऊन जाणीवपूर्वक हे कथा लेखन केले आहे.” या कथा संग्रहातील माणसे कधीना कधी कुठेतरी भेटली आहेत. व्यसनमुळे झालेली त्यांची हानी लेखकाला व्याकूळ करणारी आहे. त्यामुळे व्यसनी लोकांच संसार पाहून आपली प्रेरणा मनोगतातून व्यक्त केलेली आहे. व्यसनमुक्तीचे कार्य हे व्यापक असून याची जाणीव त्यांना असून लोकांना अज्ञान - अंधश्रद्धेतून व्यसनाने आकर्षित केले आहे. अशी भावना त्यांनी व्यक्त केली आहे.



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45

तिफण

वर्ष १२ वे, अंक-दुसरा; जुलै-ऑगस्ट-सप्टेंबर २०२१

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● संपादक ●

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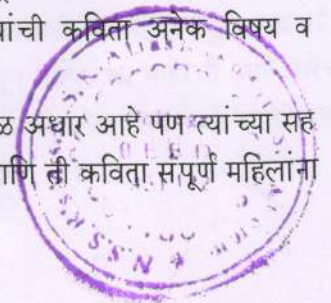
लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांची महिला गीते

- प्रोफेसर डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे
प्राध्यापक व संशोधन मार्गदर्शक
मराठी विभाग
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लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांनी आयुष्यभर आपल्या कवितेच्या माध्यमातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे व्यक्ती आणि विचार, कार्य कर्तृत्व व समाज प्रबोधनपर आंबेडकरी विचारांचा प्रचार, प्रसार आणि विविध अंगाने समाज, राष्ट्र, तसेच समाजव्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्था, राज्यव्यवस्था स्थितीगतीचा आपल्या, लोकगीते, काव्यगीते मधून अभिव्यक्त केली आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील गावा-गावात, खेड्यात, शहरात समाज प्रबोधन व्हावे यासाठी गीते सादरीकरण केले आहे. त्यामुळेच त्यांना शाहु, फुले, आंबेडकरी युगाचे महान कवी म्हणून ओळखले जाते वामनदादा कर्डक यांनी समाज परिवर्तन, समाज प्रबोधनपर भीमविचारी काव्यरचना गायली आहे. आपल्या काव्याच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी लोकरंजनातून लोकशिक्षण बाबासाहेबांचा विचार समाजातील सर्व घटकापर्यंत पोहोचविले आहे. त्यांचे क्रांतीकारी विचार साहित्यिक राजकारणी तरुण, पुरुष महिला यांच्यासाठी आहे वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या लेखनीतून राष्ट्र समाजव्यवस्था, पर्यावरण, प्रबोधनपर महिला विषयक भाव-भावनांचे चिंतन आपल्या कवितेतून, लोकगीतातून व्यक्त केले आहे.

वामनदादा कर्डक यांची काव्यरचना ही मनस्वी अधिव्यक्ती करणारी आहे ही कविता स्वतःला झोकून देते वामनदादा यांच्या कवितेच्या संबंधाने प्रा. केशव वसेकर, लिहितात. "म्हणून ही कविता बुद्धधर्म, आंबेडकरी विचार, परिवर्तन, संघर्ष श्रम जात अशा अनेक विषयांवर भाष्य करित असली तरी हे तिचे बाह्य लक्षण आहे. असे मला वाटते सामाजिक विषयांवर ही कविता भाष्य करित असली तरी हे मुळीच नाटकीय म्हणजे दिखारू नाही." मुळात वामनदादा कोणताही विषय हा पोटतिडकीने मांडतात त्यांच्याशी ते समरस होतात त्यांनी अनेकविध विषयांवर कवितेच्या माध्यमातून सज्जदयाला एकरूप करणारे अस्वस्थ करणारे काव्यरचना ते करतात. वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या कविते विषयी पुढे प्रा. केशव वसेकर म्हणतात, "वामनदादांची कविता दलिततरांना आवडली आहे त्याचे कारणच त्यांच्या आत्यंत प्रामाणिक निर्मळ मनस्वी अधिव्यक्तीत आहे असे मला वाटते साहित्यात काम सांगितले आहे हे महत्वाचे नाही ते कसे सांगितले आहे हे महत्वाचे असते. म्हणून या कवितेत बुद्ध तत्त्वज्ञान आंबेडकर मार्क्स चळवळ परिवर्तन इत्यादी विषय प्रचारणी वाटत नाहीत. कविने हे सर्व ओठातून सांगितले नाही तर ते पोटातून सांगितले असल्यामुळे कवितेच्या पातळीवर पोहचले आहे" मुळात वामनदादा कर्डक यांची कविता अनेक विषय व समाजातील विविध स्तरांना मनापासून स्पर्श करितेच नव्हे तर ती एकरूप होते.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे केवळ प्रेरणाच नव्हे तर वामनदादांच्या कवितेचा मुळ आधार आहे पण त्यांच्या सह समाजातील प्रमुख घटक महिला हा विषय घेवून वामनदादा यांची कविता अभिव्यक्त होते आणि ही कविता संपूर्ण महिलेना



हिंदी कविता में व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय भावना

46

प्रो.डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड

प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग

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भारत
देश

हिंदी कविता में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना प्रमुख रही है। बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में जब स्वाधीनता संग्राम में तीव्रता आ गई थी, उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप हिंदी कविता में राष्ट्रप्रेम, देशभक्ति आदि विषयों की प्रधानता हो गई। यह कहा जाता है कि साहित्य सदा राष्ट्र की गोद में पल्लवित एवं पुष्पित होता रहा है। राष्ट्र साहित्य का निर्माता है। साहित्य भी अपने क्रांतिपूर्ण विचारों द्वारा राष्ट्र के नवनिर्माण में सहायक हो सकता है। साहित्य राष्ट्र पर आधारित है और राष्ट्र साहित्यपर। इस कारण राष्ट्रीय भावना की उन्नती में साहित्य की देन अनुपम है। राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओतप्रोत साहित्य के माध्यम से अपने गौरव का ज्ञान है तथा अपनी संस्कृति के प्रति श्रद्धा की भावना का जागरण होता है। जनता में उत्साह और प्रेरणा जगाने का काम राष्ट्रीय कविताएँ सफलतापूर्वक करती हैं। राष्ट्रीय कवि को देश की मिट्टी से प्रेम होता है। देश, काल, समाज का चित्र प्रस्तुत करते समय देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता को भूल नहीं पाता। राष्ट्र की प्रगति को बाधित करनेवाली और राष्ट्र के अस्तित्व को संकट में डालनेवाली परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं तब यह भावना उद्विग्न और प्रखर हो उठती है।

के र

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राष्ट्रीयता की भावना एक मानसिक अनुभूति अथवा मन की एक स्थिती होती है। आजादी के आन्दोलन में हिंदी भाषी कविओं ने भारतीय जनमानस में चेतना जगायी और यही चेतना ज्वाला बनकर देश की आजादी के लिए उमड़ पड़ी। राष्ट्र के प्रति अपनत्व तथा अगाध प्रेम की भावना ही राष्ट्रीयता कहलाती है। राष्ट्रीयता का संबंध केवल जड़भूमि से न होकर आंतरिक होता है। अपने देश के अगाध प्रेम में अपनी संस्कृति, सभ्यता एवं धर्म के प्रति गौरव दिखाई देता है। राष्ट्रीयता की भावना व्यक्ति को अपने राष्ट्र के लिए उच्च कोटि के शौर्य तथा बलिदान के लिए प्रेरणा देनेवाली है।

किसी भी देश का साहित्य वहाँ की राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक आदि परिस्थितियों के परिणामस्वरूप बनता व बदलता है। साहित्य का मानव जीवन से चिरंतन सम्बन्ध है। साहित्य का स्त्रष्टा मनुष्य है और मनुष्य के लिए ही साहित्य की सृष्टि है। मानव जीवन ही साहित्य का उपादान और विषय वस्तु रहा है और रहेगा। मानवजीवन विकासशील वस्तु है। राष्ट्रीयता भारत के लिए नवीन विश्वास था। इसके पूर्व इस देश में यह बात अपरिचित थी। भारत में देशप्रेम, राष्ट्रीय भावना जागृत होने लगी। शासकों से ही प्रेरणा लेकर भारतीय लोगों के मन में स्वाधीनता के भाव पैदा होने लगे। स्वामी विवेकानंद, रामकृष्ण परमहंस, स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती, लोकहितवादी चिपलूणकर, भारतेंदु हरिश्चंद्र और उनके मंडल के अन्य कवि एक साथ मैदान में आए। इन्होंने राष्ट्रीयता के जो बीज बोए थे, उन्हीं को पल्लवित करने का कार्य आधुनिक हिंदी कविता के कवियों ने किया।

महा
भगी
प्रफु
उन्व
उन्व



Step-7 Repeat steps 8 and 9 while $J < N$

Step-8 set $A[J] := A[J+1]$.

Step-9 set $J := J+1$.

Step-10 set $N := N-1$.

Step-11 Exit.

Conclusion:

An array can also be termed as a collection of homogeneous values. Anybody can treat an array as a single object by referring to it through a variable. Variable name is succeeded by square brackets (that is [] symbols) But you can also treat the components of the array as if they are themselves variables. Elements of same type as array can be inserted and deleted in arrays at any place also. Complexity of Worst and Average case in insertion in unsorted array is same and is different from Best Case. Complexity of Worst and Average case in deletion in unsorted array is same and is different from Best Case. Complexity of Worst and Average case in insertion in sorted array is same and is different from Best Case. Complexity of Worst and Average case in deletion in sorted array is same and is different from Best Case.

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हिंदी में रोजगार के अवसर

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वर्तमान युग में भाषा और संस्कृति ही उस देश की असली पहचान होती है। एक स्वतंत्र देश के लिए स्वयं की एक भाषा होती है, जो उस देश का मान - सम्मान और गौरव होती है। भाषा ही एक ऐसा जरिया है, जिसकी मदद से हम अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान कर सकते हैं। विश्व में कई सारी भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। जिसमें हिंदी भाषा का विशेष महत्त्व है। यह भाषा भारत में सबसे अधिक बोली जाती है और विश्व में सबसे अधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में दूसरा स्थान है। हिंदी सिर्फ एक भाषा का काम ही नहीं करती है। यह सभी लोगों को एक दुसरे को आपस में जोड़े रखने का काम भी करती है। हिंदी सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व में बोली जाने वाले भाषा है। इसका अध्ययन विदेशों में भी होता है और विश्व के कोने कोने से लोग भारत सिर्फ हिंदी सिखने के लिए आते हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि संस्कृत भाषा का सरलतम रूप हिंदी भाषा ही है। हिंदी भाषा में संस्कृत के काफ़ी शब्दों का समावेश देखने को मिलता है।

विश्व में कुल तीन हजार भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। उनमेंसे हिंदी एक भाषा है। हिंदी को संस्कृत की बड़ी बेटा का दर्जा प्राप्त है। हिंदी बहुत ही सरल भाषा है। जिसमें हर कोई सिखकर इसका प्रयोग कर सकता है। यह सिखने में बहुत ही आसान है। हिंदी को सिखने के लिए अधिक खर्च करने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। इसे मात्र कुछ किताबों की मदद से सिखा जा सकता है। हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग भारत के लोग अपने बचपन से करना शुरू कर देते हैं। भारत एक ग्रामीण देश है और इसकी अधिकतर जनसंख्या ग्रामीण इलाकों से तालुक रखती है। भारत में सभी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते इसलिए भारत में आपको किसीसे भी बात करनी हो या फिर संवाद करना हो तो हिंदी का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है। यह एक ऐसी भाषा है जिसकी मदद से हम अपनी भावनाओं को बहुत ही सरल तरीके से व्यक्त होते हुये भी अन्य भाषाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं क्योंकि उनको लगता है कि हिंदी बोलने से उनके चरित्र पर सवाल उठेंगे। हिंदी एक ऐसी भाषा है जिसे सिखने के लिए लोग लाखों रुपये खर्च करके भारत आते हैं।

वर्तमान में भारत को विश्व गुरु बनने का सामर्थ्य भारत के पास है। वह आत्मगौरव, आत्मअभिमान की भावना हिंदी भाषा के कारण हमें प्राप्त होता है। इसलिए विश्व का नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता हिंदी में है। यह मात्र मातृभाषा नहीं है। संपर्क के साथ साथ





48

लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिकता

- डॉ. न. पु. काळे

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महामानव डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे व्यक्तित्व आणि कर्तृत्व हे अजरामर स्वरूपाचे आहे पद दलित समाज बांधवांच्या मुक्तीसाठी डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी संपूर्ण आयुष्य वेचले सर्वच लढाया कायदेशीर मार्गांनी त्यांनी सक्षमपणे लढल्या व शोषित, उपेक्षित, वंचित, सामान्य व्यक्तींना समता, न्याय, बंधुत्व, स्वातंत्र्य उपभोगता यावे यासाठी शर्हीचे प्रयत्न केले.

शेकडो वर्षे सनातनी व्यवस्थेनं गुलामगिरी लादलेल्या उपेक्षित समाजाला समतेच्या, प्रगतीच्या, विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणणे हे कार्य काही सोपे नव्हतेच! सनातनी मानसिकतेचा जागोजागी विरोध-पत्कारून, त्यांना उपेक्षित, वंचित समाज घटकाला समता, न्यायाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहणात आणण्यासाठी प्रचलित समाजव्यवस्थेसोबत, धर्मव्यवस्थेसोबत, न्यायव्यवस्थेसोबत संघर्ष करावा लागला. कायदेशीर लढाई लढावी लागली प्रसंगी अनेकदा मानवमुक्तीच्या लढाईत रस्त्यावर उतरावे लागले. संघर्ष उभारून वंचितांच्या मनात स्वाभिमानाची ज्योत पेटवावी लागली. त्यांना त्यांच्यावर होत असलेल्या अन्यायाची जाणीव करून देऊन त्यांच्या मनाची मशागत करावी लागली. समतेचे विचार समाजात तळागळापर्यंत पोहचविण्याच्या कामी अनेक व्यक्तींनी आंबेडकरांवर आपली श्रद्धा ठेवून आपले जीवन पूर्णत समाजकार्यात वाहून घेऊन डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना आपले दैवत मानून त्यांच्या विचारांचा पाईक होऊन समाजप्रबोधनासाठी आपले योगदान दिले अशा विभूतींमध्ये लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांचा समावेश प्राधान्याने करावा लागेल. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचार, तत्त्वज्ञानावर भारावले जाऊन तोच विचार आपला श्वास या न्यायाने वामनदादा कर्डक यांनी आपल्या कवितेच्या, गीतांच्या माध्यमातून डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांवरील आपली श्रद्धा आपले प्रेम व्यक्त करीत डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार समाजात सर्वत्र पोहचविण्यासाठी आपले महत्त्वाचे योगदान दिले.

वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिक आशय :

वामनदादा कर्डक यांचे शिक्षण काही खूप झाले नाही. अक्षर ओळखीनंतरं ते काही लिहु लागले, वाचू लागले खरं तर आपण किती शिकलो यापेक्षा काय शिकलो हे महत्त्वाचे उरते. आपले विचार, संवेदनशीलता, नैतिकता, कृतज्ञता, मूल्ये या बाबी जीवनाला समृद्ध बनवितात. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या कार्याबद्दल त्यांच्या व्यक्तित्वाबद्दल व त्यांनी दिलेल्या योगदाना विषयी वामनदादा कवितेच्या दोन ओळींमध्ये आपली डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांबद्दल निष्ठा व कृतज्ञता तर व्यक्त करतातच शिवाय त्या कवितेतून वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या प्रतिभेचे देखिल दर्शन होते ते लिहितात

“उद्धरली कोटी कुठे, भीमा तुझ्या जन्मामुळे
झाले गुलाम मोकळे, भीमा तुझ्या जन्मामुळे”

लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक / व्यक्ती आणि वाङ्मय : 74





Biodiversity "Maintenance, Needs and Challenges"

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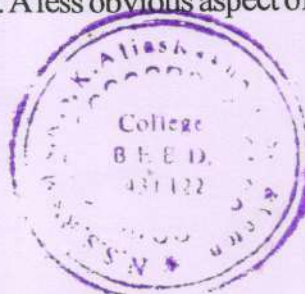
Research Paper - Geography

Introduction:

One of the today's most pressing environmental issues is the conservation of the biodiversity. Many factors threaten the world's biological heritage. The challenge is for the nations, government agencies, organizations and individuals to protect and enhance biodiversity while continuing to meet people's needs for natural resources. This challenge exists from local to global scales.

Biodiversity or biological diversity means variety and variability among living organisms from all sources including air, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic systems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within of species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes sum of total of species. Practically, biodiversity deals with the plants animals and micro-organisms occurring in given habitat. Practically biodiversity deals with the collection of information about species, genera and ecosystems occurring as interacting entities in any well defined geographical area constituting habitats.

Biodiversity can be divided into three levels; genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystem diversity. Most attention is often given to species diversity, the number of different kinds of organisms found at a particular local and how it varies from place to place and even seasonally at the same place. A less obvious aspect of biodiversity, genetic



Modern Technologies Uses In Agriculture Water Management

50

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Abstract:

In India we are suffering famine every year. India is an agriculture dependent country. At least 68% people are directly and indirectly depend on agriculture. The change in Climate is another reason for the water. Management The irregularity of monsoon is causing in less rainfall. It is necessary to use modern technology in water management so there new techniques like sprinkler drip irrigation, dams and farm ponds are most essential technologies in water management this are less consuming water. Compared old systems of water irrigation it helps to archive more product in agriculture. To achieve agricultural development it is necessary to preserve water and its management is necessary. Through management of water farmers can increase production of their crops.

Key words: Agriculture, Irrigation, Water, Management, Technology.

Introduction:

Our nation is called as a nation of farmers but nowadays these farmers are facing the problems of irregular rain during rainy season so it is necessary to have good management of water by us. In the year 2005 a resolution passed on agriculture government has giving more prominence on water management but the public participation is less compared to government policy after proving more irrigation facilities our social and economic condition didn't find any change in Maharashtra less irrigation did it find of more prominence on this plan there are following reasons which are responsible for less irrigation problem. Many of the farmers use old type of method for irrigating their lands and impact of that system create soil erosion and land pollution.

Social Problems: Following are the social problems for using modern technologies in water management.

1. Lack of public awareness
2. Lack of public participation
3. Negative mentality of beneficiaries
4. Use of traditional ways of irrigation
5. Lack of public education
6. Illiteracy

These are reasons for taking the benefits government irrigation policies.

Technical problems

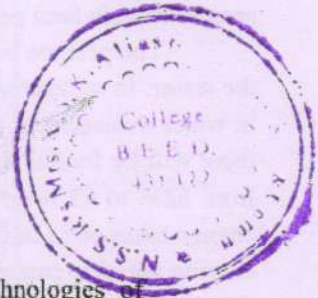
1. Insufficient funds
2. Unequal division of water distribution
3. Insufficient arrangement of water distribution etc.

These are technical problems which our farmers are facing nowadays. Modern technologies of agricultural water management.

There are many sources of water management like farm pond, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation etc.

1. Sprinkler irrigation:-

Irrigation sprinklers are sprinklers providing irrigation to vegetation, or for recreation, as a cooling system, or for the control of airborne dust. The sprinkler system irrigates the field drop by drop and thus it is widely used in sandy areas. It checks the wastage of water through seepage and evaporation. Sprinkler irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water which is similar to natural rainfall. Water is distributed through a system of Pipe usually by pumping. It is then sprayed into the air through sprinklers so that it breaks up into small water drops which fall on the ground. In Maharashtra most of farmers are using this technology for many



बचत एक उत्पन्नाचे साधन

51

केसोना. प्रकाशन सी.के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय बीड.

प्रस्तावना

मौद्रिक उत्पन्न आणि उपयोग्य वस्तुंवरील खर्च यांच्यातील अंतरास बचत म्हणता येईल. गणितीय स्वरूपातील पुढीलप्रमाणे सूत्र देता येईल.

$$\text{Saving} = \text{Income} - \text{Consumption}$$

$$S = I - C$$

S = बचत, I = उत्पन्न, C = उपभोगावरील खर्च, बचतीत वाढ करण्यासाठी उत्पादनपातळीत वाढ करून उत्पन्नात वाढ करावी लागते किंवा उपभोगाचे प्रमाण कमी करावे लागते. विकासनशिल देशांमध्ये आर्थिक विकासासाठी हवे असणारे भांडवल व त्याच्या निर्मितीची प्रक्रिया बचतीच्या प्रमाणावरच अवलंबून असते. देशाच्या जलदगतीच्या विकासासाठी बचतीचा दर अधिक असणे आणि म्हणूनच देशांतर्गत बचत वाढविण्याच्या कार्यक्रमास प्रोत्साहन देणारे अनेक उपाय बचत जमा करणाऱ्या संस्थांचा विस्तार कार्यक्रम योजणेही तितकेच महत्वाचे असते. वेळप्रसंगी देशांतर्गत बचतशिवाय बाहेर देशातील साधनांचाही उपयोग केला जाऊ शकतो. परंतु हे ही तितकेच खरे की या बाह्य साधनांचा उपयोग आल्पकाळाकरिताच केला जातो म्हणून त्यांच्यावर अधिक प्रमाणात विसंबून राहणे योग्य नसते. म्हणूनच असे म्हणता येईल की दिर्घकालीन आर्थिक विकासासाठी घरगुती किंवा देशांतर्गत बचतीवरच विसंबून रहावे लागते.

व्याख्या :- "ठराविक खर्च काळातील राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा भाग, जो उपभोग्य खर्च केल्यानंतर शिल्लक राहतो, त्यास 'बचत' म्हणतात."

देशांतर्गत असणारी बचत तीन प्रकारामध्ये विभागात येऊ शकते. 1) कौटुंबिक बचत 2) उद्योग - व्यापार क्षेत्रातील बचत 3) सरकारी बचत.

कौटुंबिक बचतीमध्ये उत्पन्न आणि खर्च यांच्यातील फरक येतो. उद्योग व व्यापारी क्षेत्रातील बचत म्हणजे उत्पन्न आणि लाभांश व कर यांच्यातील फरक होय. सरकारी बचतीचा अर्थ एकुण प्राप्त उत्पन्नामधून खर्च वजा केल्यानंतर जी शिल्लक राहते ती बचत होय.

दैनंदिन जीवनात बचत करणे व बचतीला प्रोत्साहन देणे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. आर्थिक विकासात बचतीची भूमिका मोलाची असते.

बचतीची भूमिका :- (The role of savings in Economic Development)

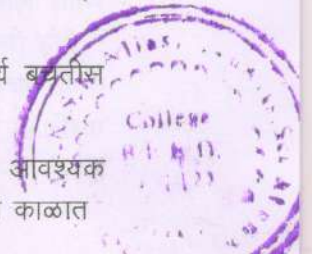
देशांचा आर्थिक विकास भांडवलनिर्मितीवर अवलंबून असतो, तर भांडवलनिर्मिती बचत व गुंतवणुकवर अवलंबून असते. देशातील उपलब्ध साधनासामुग्री उपयोग उपभोग्य आणि उत्पादक वस्तुंच्या उत्पादनाकरिता केला जात असतो. जर उत्पादक वस्तुंच्या पुरवठ्यात वाढ करावयाची असेल तर उपभोग्य वस्तुंसाठी वापरली जाणारी साधनासामुग्री भांडवली वस्तुंच्या उत्पादनासाठी वापरली गेली पाहिजे.

देशांमध्ये उपभोगाचे जेवढे प्रमाण कमी तेवढी बचत अधिक होत असते. बचतीच्या आधारावरच भांडवलनिर्मिती अवलंबून असते. वर्तमानकाळात व्यापारीवर्ग व गुंतवणूक या दोहोवरही प्रभाव टाकीत असतो. व्यापारी वर्ग सर्व साधारणतः स्वतःला मिळणाऱ्या फायद्याचा काही भाग बचत करून पुर्नगुंतवणुकीसाठी वापरून भांडवली साधनामध्ये वाढ करीत असतो. सरकारी विविध करधोरणांच्या सहयाने प्रत्यक्ष रुपाने उपभोगाचे प्रमाण कमी करते आणि बचतीचा उपयोग किंवा उत्पादक वस्तुंच्या उत्पादनासाठी व पुरवठ्यासाठी करता असते. जेव्हा देशांत अनिवार्य बचत लागू केली जाते तेव्हा हे गुंतवणुकीचे स्वरूप असते. विदेशी व्यापाराचा देखील गुंतवणुकीच्या प्रमाणावर प्रभाव पडत असतो. जर आयातीमध्ये वाढ झाली तर देशांमध्ये उपभोग्य वस्तुंच्या पुरवठ्यात आपोआपच वाढ होते व अशा प्रकारे बचत व गुंतवणुकीसाठी आधिक प्रमाणात वास्तविक साधनासामुग्री उपलब्ध होऊ शकते.

साधारणपणे बँकाकडून पतपुरवठा झाल्याने चलन पुरवठ्यात वाढ होत असते. पूर्ण रोजगाराच्या स्थितीत बँकाकडून अधिकच्या प्रमाणात पतपुरवठा झाल्याने चलनवाढ होते.

'चलन वाढीच्या काळात किमती वाढतात, उपभोगाचे प्रमाण कमी झाल्याने अनिवार्य बचतीस प्रोत्साहन दिले जाऊ शकते.'

व्यवहारात वास्तविक बचती आणि अनुमानित गुंतवणूक समान असतात. यासाठी हे आवश्यक नाही की अनुमानित बचती आणि अनुमानित गुंतवणूक समानच असली पाहिजे. देशांमध्ये समृद्धीच्या काळात



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26

52

शौर्य आणि पराक्रमाचे प्रतिक भीमा- कोरेगावचा विजयस्तंभ

प्रा.डॉ.अनिता शिंदे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय, बीड

भारताच्या इतिहासाचा अभ्यास केल्यास त्यात अनेकविध घटना आढळून येतात. सुरुवातीच्या काळात ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य आणि शुद्र हे चार वर्ण निर्माण झाले. हे चार वर्ण निर्माण करित असताना धर्माचा दाखला देण्यात आला. धर्माच्या नावाखाली उघड-उघड त्यांचा वापर केला गेला. प्रत्येक वर्णाची कामे ठरवून दिली. त्या-त्या वर्णाने रोटी-बेटी व्यवहार आपआपसात ठरवून घेतला. ब्राह्मण उच्च तर शुद्र नीच. वरच्या वर्णातील व्यक्तीने नेहमीच खालच्या वर्णातील लोकांना विशेषतः शुद्रातीशुद्र यांना हिन दर्जाची वागणूक दिली. शूद्र, अस्पृश्य अशी त्यांना बिरुदावली लावली जायची.

शिवाजी महाराजांच्या आधी महाराष्ट्रात यादव, बहमनी व तिच्या पाच शाखा यांचे राज्य होते. त्याही कालखंडात महाराष्ट्रातील समाज हा अनेक जाती उपजातीमध्ये विभागला गेलेला होता. जातीव्यवस्था हा तत्कालीन समाजजीवनाचा मुख्य गाभा होता. समाजात महार, मांग व चांभार या जाती शिवपूर्वकाळात अतिशूद्र म्हणून ओळखल्या जायच्या. अतिशूद्रामध्ये महार ही जात प्रमुख होती. शिवपूर्वकालीन कागदपत्रात महारांचा उल्लेख अतिशूद्र, पाडेवार, अस्पृश्य, ध्येड, जागला, तराळ, वेशीराखा, राखा, वेसकर, रामोशी व कोतवाल अशा पद्धतीने केलेला दिसून येतो. महाराष्ट्रात ज्यांचा उल्लेख 'महार' म्हणून केला जातो. त्यांना गुजरात, मालवा, राजस्थान व मध्यप्रांतात म्हेतर, म्हेर, मेर असे म्हणतात. बंगाल, ओरिसा, आंध्र व मलबार याठिकाणी माल, मालो, माली, मलयन असे म्हणून संबोधले जाते. १

'महार' या शब्दाची उत्पत्ती भाषाशास्त्राच्यादृष्टीने अनेकांनी केलेली आहेत. त्यावर प्रत्येकांची भिन्न-भिन्न मतप्रवाह आहे. त्यांचा आहार मोठा होता म्हणून ते 'महा+आहार' महार होय. तर काहींच्या मते तो 'महा+अरि' (मोठा शत्रू) होय ते आर्यापेक्षा ही श्रेष्ठ होते म्हणून त्यांना 'महा+आर्य' महार म्हटले गेले, सर रामकृष्णपंत भांडारकर यांचे मते मृतहर (मेलेले जनावर ओढणारा) या शब्दापासून 'महार' हा शब्द रूढ झाला. महात्मा फुले यांनी 'महाअरी=मोठा शत्रू' अशी

Prof. Khatri H.P.

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लोकाकषी लललललल लललल
विशेषांक



53

महाकवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिकता

- प्रा. हनुमान रामभाऊ खेत्री

(समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख)

सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

मो. क्र. 9545530524

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे जीवन हे लढ्यांचे महासंग्रामाचे आणि विविध सत्याग्रहांनी युक्त राहिले आहे. बाबासाहेबांनी मानवमुक्तिसाठी जे लढे दिले ते सर्व लढे, तसेच बाबासाहेबांच्या जिवनामधील विविध महत्त्वपूर्ण घटना आपल्या कवितेच्या माध्यमातून सर्वसामान्यापर्यंत पोचविल्या आहेत. सन 1943 पासून वामनदादांनी गीतलेखनास सुरुवात केली. आपल्या कवितेमधून विविध विषय वामनदादांनी यशस्वि रित्या हाताळले आहेत. असे असूनही वामनदादांनी बाबासाहेबांच्या चळवळीचा मुळ विचार कुठे सोडलेला दिसत नाही. बाबासाहेबांच्या विचारांनी व कार्यांनी वामनदादा प्रभावित झाले होते. सहाजिकच दादांच्या कवितेतही सामाजिक विषय महत्त्वपूर्ण दिसून येतो. वामनदादांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिक आशय :-

"भीम माझा लढे देत होता

- मला समतेकडे नेत होता
पाहण्याची भली थोर पाटी
तीत सारी पिलांचिच दाटी
तेच ओझे शिरीं घेत होता
मला समतेकडे नेत होता "

बाबासाहेबांनी दिलेले लढे हे समाताधिष्ठित मुल्य असणारे लढे होते हे वामनदादांच्या कवितेतून दिसून येते वामनदादांच्या कवितेतून सामाजिक जाणिवा उद्भूत होताना दिसतात.

"पाणि वाढ गं माय पाणि वाढ गं

लय नाही मागत भर माझ इवलस गाडगं
साज्यांच्या पडले पाया, आलि ना कुणाला माया
तापली उन्हांनं काया, धर तुझि तू छाया
कर्माचा वा धर्माचा एक पोहरा काढ गं
पाणि वाढ गं माय पाणि वाढ गं "

या कवितेमधून वामनदादा आत्मचिंतन करावयास भाग पाडतात. अस्पृश्यतेचे चटके लागलेल्या लोकांची व्यथा वामनदादा वास्तववादीपणे मांडतात. वामनदादांची कविता मानवतावादी आहे. समता स्वातंत्र्य बंधूता हि त्रिसुत्री वामनदादांनी अंकारली

लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक : व्यक्ती आणि वाङ्मय / 208



54

03

A STUDY ON E-COMMERCE IN YEMEN: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS UPDATE

Dr. Sidharth S. Jadhav Head & Research Guide Mrs. K.S.K. College Beed

Mr. SAIF AL KHADER SALEH AL ALI Research Scholar Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad

INTRODUCTION:

The internet is becoming inevitable. Technology has shaped every aspect of life-social, economic, political, and lifestyle. There are new uses of the internet every day. This paper addresses the internet use in Yemen. It discusses the untapped potential of e-commerce. Currently, Yemen is considered behind the rest of the world regarding its internet use, connectivity, and awareness (Al-wazir & Zheng, 2014). There are many opportunities online that can open doors for the people of Yemen.

INTERNET TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The internet technology infrastructure in Yemen started in 1996. Tele Yemen started dial-up services. Today, there are ADSL, 3G mobile data connections, satellite internet, leased lines, and dial ups. Average speed is 1MB per second; the minimum is the 56K and the maximum home use is 4MB and for business around 10MB on leased lines. The average monthly subscription fee is around \$20 per month for 16GB of bandwidth on a 1MB

speed. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Table 1 shows statistics to compare Yemen with other countries regarding the information and communication technologies.

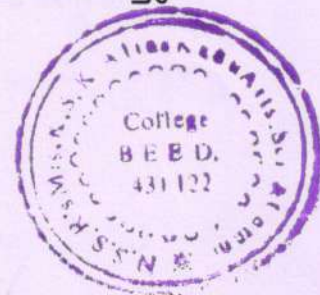
Table with 7 columns: Country, e-commerce users out of internet population, e-commerce Spending per e-commerce user, e-commerce market size (B\$), Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, Fixed-telephone subscriptions (000), Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitant. Rows include USA, China, Brazil, Indonesia, and Yemen.

Sources: Federal Communications Commission, USA; Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, China; Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Brazil; MCIT; Indonesia; ITU estimate, Yemen. Data as of 2013.

Table 1: Information & Communication Technologies in different countries in comparison with Yemen

GOVERNMENT

An e-government for Yemen can make a significant development in a short time. E-government can fight corruption, increase productivity and efficiency, involve stakeholders, improve policy development, and ensure transparency (Bhat, 2014). The government of Yemen faces several challenges in implementing e-government. Yemen is among the lowest ranking countries all factors set by the United Nations (Al-Aghbari et al., 2015; Al-mamary, Shamsuddin, & Aziati, 2015) to be ready for such mechanism. These challenges range from leadership and management (Al-wazir & Zheng, 2014) to cost of development and infrastructure. Online services in Yemen is the most needed index to be enhanced (an A. Ali & Zhao, 2012). The government has a telecommunication cabinet that supervises the development of telecommunications and information technology. The government is currently the only monopoly over internet service providing via its two entities Tele Yemen and Yemen Net. While



The Impact of Global Climate Changes on the Aquatic Environment

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Abstract: Change in the global environment which alter the capacity of the Earth to sustain life called as global climatic changes which includes climate alterations, land productivity, water resources including oceans, atmospheric chemistry etc. Climatic changes are most drastic variables interacting with all live aspects of the world's developments equations. This definition defined in the 1990 by Global change Research Act (GCRA), U.S. Some Interactivity variables are the melting glaciers sea level rise, coastal erosions, increase in ocean acidity, g global warming, increased biological invasions and deteriorated biodiversity. The climatic changes are the transcontinental issue. Consequences of climatic changes was primarily originated from the hydrologic changes in global water that slowly moved forward towards the land this continuous process ongoing of coastal land erosions. Such climatic changes ultimately lead to great impact on the aquatic biodiversity are the inland aquaculture, eutrophication. Therefore, without create international initiative to save the ecosystem from climatic changes there will be possible endangering effects on all living creatures on the earth plane.

Key Words: Global warming, Climatic changes, Biodiversity, Aquatic plants.

Introduction:

Climatic changes are known for their destroying impact on the biodiversity, growth, biodiversity of aquatic, terrestrial and aerial plants (1). Throughout the two decades the word "global warming" is using in the increased temperature levels of the earth climatic system and its related effects. Now forgetting the fact that the environment is not only a thermal but also constitutes a large scale of integrating factors such as a gaseous emission, chemical effluents and deforestation (2). The major climatic changes showed in marine ecosystem because of overexploitation of fishing resources, pollution and climatic change (3,4). In fresh water ecosystem includes modifications and use of watersheds, human contamination of water resources, altered hydrology and invasive species (3,5). Many assessments have recognized climatic change can occur. Over evolutionary and ecological time scales as a result of natural and anthropogenic causes (1).

As an essential life component of these creatures that were deeply impacted with the fact of rapidly developing worldwide climatic changes aquatic plants, animals mostly suffering from the creatures (7). Therefore, the most urgent need for investigating the causes which affects directly to the disaster of global climatic change demands of the structural components of the environment. In this study, the most of the integrating causes of the global climatic changes and their impact on the aquatic environments were deeply discussed. Our final goal therefore is to know the devastating effects of the global climatic changes on the survival, growth and prosperity of the aquatic environment with subsequent impact on the world's human development.

Materials and Methods:

The specific research framework is planned for this paper focusing on the methodologies commonly used in climate change researches based on the papers published in web of science (WS), springs link (SL) and science direct (SD). The process ultimately half the fellow researchers to select the appropriate methodologies in the climate change researchers with their specific research objective and focuses. The specific research objectives and focuses could be related climate change policies at the national and local level or assessment and analysis of climate risks. The literature review defining the research theme and inclusion/exclusion criteria are the initials steps of the systematic reviews followed by the published papers based on abstracts that leads to evaluation and analysis of selected papers and results interpretation and discussion.

Results and Discussions:

Climatic change is predicted to have wide range on aquatic ecosystem many aquatic species to be under the category of endangered, threatened or extinct species was mainly motivated by the devastating impact of global climatic changes. Sea level rise with the coastal erosion, increase in

झुंज तिची पाचटाशी मधील जीवन संघर्ष

प्रा.डॉ. रामनाथ वाडे

मराठी विभाग

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय, वीड

समकालीन ऊसतोड महिलांच्या व्यथा, वेदना, संघर्ष मराठी साहित्यातील अनेक कथा, कादंबरी, कविता, ललित लेखनातून आलेले आहे. यापैकी डॉ. दीपा क्षीरसागर लिखित झुंज तिची पाचटाशी या जीवनकथासंग्रहामध्ये ऊसतोडणी करणाऱ्या महिला, मजूर आणि ग्रामीण भागात समकालीन पिडीत महिला, अल्पवयीन मुली, बालिका, व्यसनी पुरुषांनी असंख्य प्रकारे छळ, फसवणूक झालेल्या आयावहिणी यांची जीवनकथने आली आहेत. ही सर्व जीवनकथने सामान्य पातळीवर आत्मकथन, निवेदन, स्वअनुभवाची जीवन कथने सरळ आलेली आहेत.

झुंज तिची पाचटाशी या महिलांच्या जीवन कथनातून डॉ. दीपा क्षीरसागर यांच्या एकूण 20 कथामधून छळ, फसवणूक झालेल्या त्याचप्रमाणे शोषण झालेल्या वीड जिल्हा परिसरातील ग्रामीण महिला, त्यांचे प्रश्न, व्यथा, वेदना, दुःख अभिव्यक्त झाले आहे. या जीवन कथनांमधून शाळकरी मुली, अल्पवयीन गृहिणी, आधीच विवाहीत असणाऱ्या पुरुषांच्या दुसरी बायको, असाह्य मजदुरीचा फायदा घेऊन अन्यायग्रस्त अशा अबला व्यक्त झालेल्या आहेत. जीवनभर भोगलेल्या वेदनांचे अतिशय हृदयद्रावक चित्रण या कथांमधून पुढे आले आहे. मदरील कथा सत्याच्या पातळीवरील असून प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतून बाहेर पडावे आपला विकास, स्वावलंबन व्हावे, धैर्याने स्वतः सावरणे यामाठी या पिडीत स्त्रियांना सामाजिक महिला कार्यकर्त्या विविध पातळीवर करताना दिसतात.

या महिलांचे जीवनमान सुधारणे, त्यांना विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात कसं आणता येईल यासाठी त्यांचे मन व मत परिवर्तन झाले पाहिजे. एक प्रकारे वंड करणारी, क्रांतीकारक स्वतः बदलून घेणारी, त्याचप्रमाणे स्वयं विकास कसा होईल यासाठी ती धडपडते आहे. या जीवनकथनाची नावे ही दिशादर्शक व जीवनकथने अभिव्यक्त करणारी आहेत. कळी उमलण्याआधीच, मरण येत न्हाय म्हणून जगायचं, शेवंताची घुसमट, उचल, कोयता, संघर्ष जगण्यासाठीचा, दवंग, शोभा, मोकळा श्वास यासारखी स्त्री जीवने या कथांमधून आली आहेत. या कथामध्ये आलेली सर्व गावे वीड जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण भागातील वास्तवातील गावे आहेत. घटना, प्रसंग, सहज साधी शब्दकळा, ग्रामीण भाषेत व्यक्त झाली आहेत.

डॉ. दीपा क्षीरसागर यांचे कार्य अध्यापन, प्रशासन, समाजिक कार्यकर्ती म्हणून परिचित आहे. सातत्याने ग्रामीण महिला भगिनी, महिला कार्यकर्ती, समाजसेविकांशी कायम संपर्क असतो. या सर्व घटना, प्रसंग त्यांच्या भोवती घडलेल्या आहेत. त्या स्वतः विविध वाड. मय प्रकारचे लेखन करत असल्यामुळे या जीवनकथनामध्ये त्यांच्या लेखनातील सहजता जाणवते. ग्रामीण भागातील शालेय विद्यार्थिनी, अल्पवयीन विवाहीत पिडीत महिला यांच्यावर ओढवलेल्या गंभीर परिस्थितीचे प्रमुख कारण गरिबी, निसर्गावर अवलंबून असणारी कोरडवाहू शेती, नापिकी, दुष्काळ, अज्ञान व कमी वयातच विवाह उरकणारे दोन्ही कुटुंबातील कर्ती पण अगतिक माणसं या कथामधून सतत दिसतात. पिडीत महिला भगिणी पुरुषांच्या



57

THE EFFECT OF INDIAN TRANSLATION ON CULTURE

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ABSTRACT :-

Culture is defined as the way of life and its manifestations, which are unique to a society that uses a particular language as a means of expression. Culture may be defined as a set of beliefs, which governs the behavior patterns a society. These beliefs include religion, economy, politics, literature and language. Thus, languages is an integral part of culture, and translation involves two cultures, the culture of the source language (source culture) and the culture of the target language (target culture) Aziz and Mufiah say that cross-cultural translation may constitute many problematic areas. This is true of translation between English, which represents part of the western culture, and Arabic, which belongs to the oriental culture.

TYPES OF INDIAN CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION:

GEOGRAPHICAL CULTURE:-

Two cultures involved in translation may have divergent backgrounds related to such topics like animals, plants and climate. The Arabic speaking person may be said to inhabit states generally characterized by a hot and dry climate like Iraq, Syria, North Africa etc. whereas the culture of Western Europe is cold and Wet. Within these two cultural frameworks, the different geographical terms will acquire different shades of meaning for the people using them.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE:

Religion has deep roots in many different cultures and is revealed in how people speak and behave. However, some communities are more religion conscious than others. In general, the impact of religion is stronger and more obvious in the East than it is the West.

SOCIAL CULTURE:

Social ideologies raise a number of problems. Theses include the attitudes of various societies toward love, marriage and the concept of decency.

Material Love :

The term material love has a broad sense and includes such things as food, means of transport and other objects that people use in their daily life. These may be different from one community to another. Developed Countries would deal with

various material objects that people use in their daily life. These may be different from one community to another. Developed Countries would deal with

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तिफण

वर्ष १२ वे, अंक- चौथा; जानेवारी-फेब्रुवारी-मार्च २०२२

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डॉ. शिवाजी हुसे

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हिवरखेडा रोड, कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद- ४३११०३.

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- लोकाकवी वामनादादा कर्डक

हा अंक मातक, मुद्रक, प्रकाशक, शिवाजी हुसे यांनी रूद्रायणी ऑफसेट, सिडको, औरंगाबाद येथे छापून
'शिवार', श्रीराम कोलनी, विठ्ठलखेडा रोड, कानड, ता. कानड जि. औरंगाबाद येथे प्रसिद्ध केला.
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लोकाकवी वामनादादा कर्डक
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59

महाकवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांची गझल रचना

- प्रा. दिपक जमधाडे

सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

मो. क्र. 8888850358

महाकवी वामनदादा कर्डक हे महामानव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पश्चात होवून गेलेले लोकोत्तर व्यक्तिमत्व होते. बाबासाहेबांनी घालून दिलेला मानव मुक्तीचा संदेश उरी बाळगून ज्यांनी ज्यांनी बाबासाहेबांच्या पश्चात परिवर्तनाच्या सामाजिक चळवळीला गती देण्याचे कार्य केले अशा विभूतीपौकी वामनदादा कर्डक होते. गीतलेखन आणि गीतगायन ही समाज प्रबोधनाची आयुधे त्यांनी मानली. गीतलेखन गावोगावी जाऊन गीतगायनाच्या माध्यमातून समाजप्रबोधन करण्याचे कार्य वामनदादांनी आयुष्यभर अखंडपणे केले.

वामनदादांनी असंख्य गाणी लिहिली त्यांनी लिहलेली गाणी एका अर्थाने कविताच आहेत. लयबद्धतेचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्याने आणि वामनदादांनी त्यांना प्रत्यक्ष कार्यक्रमांतून सादर केल्याने त्या लोकप्रियतेच्या शिखरावर पोहोचल्या. वामनदादांनी गीत रचनेसाठी वेगवेगळे अनेक विषय हाताळले. त्यातील बहुतेक विषय लोकजीवनाशी संबंधित असलेले दिसतात. असे असले तरी वामनदादांच्या एकूण गीत लेखनापैकी बहुसंख्य गीतलेखन परिवर्तनाच्या सामाजिक चळवळीला गती देण्यासाठी केलेले दिसते. वामनदादांच्या काही रचना गझल सदृश्य आकृतिबंधाच्या अंगाने जाणाऱ्या दिसतात मुळात शृंगार हा गझलेचा स्थायीभाव आहे. असे असले तरी वामनदादांच्या गझलेमध्ये शृंगार अपवादानेच आढळतो. बहुसंख्य गझलरचना परिवर्तनाचा निदिध्यास घेवून येताना दिसतात. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून वामनदादांच्या गझल सदृश्य लेखनाचे विशेष नोंदवण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

वामनदादांचे गझललेखन :-

साधारणतः 1943 पासून वामनदादांनी गीतलेखनास प्रारंभ केला. लोकगीतासारखे अनेक आकृतिबंध हाताळल्यानंतर आणि त्यात कमालीची लोकप्रियता मिळविल्यानंतर वामनदादा गझललेखनाकडे वळले. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्यांनी गझलेचा आकृतिबंधही यशस्वीपणे हाताळला. "गीतलेखन करित असतांना त्यांनी मराठी आणि हिंदी भाषेतील काव्याचाही अभ्यास केला होता. उर्दूतील गझल, खमसा, नज्म मराठीत आणि हिंदीत आणल्याची नोंद त्यांच्या स्वकथनात केली आहे. (माझ्या जीवनाच गाणं पृष्ठ 17) याचा अर्थ वामनदादांनी उर्दू गझलांचा अभ्यास केला होता असा होतो" असे डॉ. सागर जाधव यांचे मत वामनदादांच्या गझलेचे अभ्यासक प्रमोद वाळके यांनी उद्धृत केले आहे.

"वामनदादांनी लिहिलेल्या सर्व गझलांमधून बाबासाहेबांचे जिवन त्यांची चळवळ, त्यांचा संघर्ष बाबासाहेबांनी दिलेल्या भारतीय संविधानाच्या माध्यमातून प्रस्थापित केलेली जिवनशैली, त्यांनी केलेला धम्म स्वीकार, त्यांचे महापरिनिर्वाण, महापरिनिर्वाणानंतर समाजाच्या मानसिकतेवर झालेला परिणाम, बाबासाहेबांच्या पश्चात समाजमन प्रतिआधुनिकतावादी करण्यासाठी कार्यरत झालेली समरसतावादी प्रवृत्ती, त्यांचे समाजावर होणारे परिणाम, त्यांच्या आवर्तात सापडलेले लोक आणि त्यांनी केलेली धम्माची आणि आंबेडकरवाद्यांची शकले या सर्वांचा लेखाजोखा आपल्या गीतांमधून

लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक / व्यक्ती आणि वाडमय : 130



60

Effect of Corona Period on Health

Maya Sanjay Khandat

Research Guide, Mrs. K. S. K. College, Beed.

Abstract:

Coronavirus disease 2019, i. e. COVID-19 is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019(4). The disease has since spread worldwide, leading to an ongoing pandemic. Prevention and treatment services for non-communicable diseases have been severely disrupted since the COVID-19 pandemic began, according to a WHO survey released on dated 1 June 2020. The postponement of public screening programmes (for example for breast and cervical cancer) was also widespread, reported by more than 50% of countries. This paper is focusing on the health problems faced during Corona period by children, women and patients suffering from NCDs. The article is also discuss about corona vaccination of women and unusual period syndrome of women, the impacts of COVID-19 on physical health of women,

Keywords: COVID-19, Women, NCDs, Periods, Children, Vaccine.

Introduction:

In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the globe, a majority of Countries announced temporary closure of Schools, impacting more than 91 % of students Worldwide. By April 2020, close to 1.6 billion children were out of School and nearly 369 million children who rely on School meals needed to look to other sources for daily nutrition (Mahsa Moshfegyan, 2021). The survey, which was completed by 155 countries during a 3-week period in May, confirmed that the impact is global, but that low-income countries are most affected. The situation is of great concern because people living with NCDs are at higher risk of severe COVID-19 related illness and death. According to Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization, many people who need treatment for diseases like cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes have not been receiving the health services and medicines they need since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Service disruptions are widespread. The main finding is that health services have been partially or completely disrupted in many countries. More than half (53%) of the countries surveyed have partially or completely disrupted services for hypertension treatment, 49% for treatment for diabetes and diabetes-related complications, 42% for cancer treatment, and 31% for cardiovascular emergencies. In the majority (94%) of countries responding, ministry of health staff working in the area of NCDs were partially or fully reassigned to support COVID-19. Most common reasons for discontinuing or reducing services were cancellations of planned treatments, a decrease in public transport available and a lack of staff because health workers had been reassigned to support COVID 19 services. (www.who.int)

Quarantine and Diet: The main consequence of quarantine is a change in lifestyle and nutritional habits. Nutritional habits will change due to reduced availability of goods, limited access to food caused by restricted store opening hours, and to a switch to unhealthy food. A recent review on the psychological impact of quarantine (Brooks et al, 2020) reported negative psychological effects including post-traumatic stress symptoms, confusion and anger. Having inadequate basic supplies (e.g., food, water) during quarantine was a source of frustration (Blendon et al, 2004) and continued to be associated with anxiety and anger for 4-6 months following release (Jeong et al, 2016). Due to anxiety of future food shortage, it is plausible that people will purchase packaged and long-life food rather than fresh food. This leads to weight gain and a reduced intake of antioxidants.

Women experiencing unusual period symptoms after getting vaccinated: After receiving the Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna or Johnson and Johnson vaccines, many people feel relief, many experience some temporary side effects, including nausea, muscle pain and headaches lasting longer than a few days. But people and Doctors are worrying about a new, previously unreported side effect, heavier, early or otherwise irregular menstrual periods. Unexpected spotting, experiencing period symptoms like cramping and bleeding were experienced. 32 women reported changes to their periods (Lydia Wang, 2021).

Many women with long COVID have been pointing out that it has also affected their menstrual cycles. It is according to Medical News Today team finding based on the observation of 6 women with long COVID who have been experiencing disruptive changes to their menstrual cycles (Maria Cohut, 2021).

The impacts of COVID-19 on women's physical health:

By July 2020, it was clear that more men were dying from the disease than women.

COVID-19 and Pregnancy: A recent article in the journal Physiological Reviews summarized what we know about how COVID-19 affects pregnant people. Early in pandemic pregnant people were advised to take special precautions to avoid getting infected. In fact, the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics recommended that routine prenatal care visits should be cancelled or done via video or telephone possibly. The reason was obvious that pregnant women have a greater risk of developing severe disease when infected with other coronaviruses such as SARS and MERS (Nuria Negrao, 2021).



Stability and Convergence of Anomalous Diffusion Equation of Fractional Order

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to develop the explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation. Furthermore we discuss the stability and convergence of the scheme.

Index Terms - Fractional calculus, Finite difference, Caputo formula, Stability, Convergence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fractional calculus is a generalization of ordinary differentiation and integration to arbitrary non-integer order. In the recent scenario fractional calculus has many applications in physics, engineering, bio-science, applied mathematics, finance etc. [1,2,5,6]. In the framework of fractional calculus and applications anomalous diffusion equation has received great interest. A physical approach to anomalous diffusion equation containing fractional order derivatives in time or space or time-space [3,4,7,8,9,10,11]. As analytical solution of fractional diffusion equation is very difficult to find thus researchers develop the finite difference schemes to find numerical solution [12,13,14,16,17,18].

In this study we develop the time fractional explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation (TFADE). We consider the following [TFADE],

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = D \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + \lambda u(x,t), \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, (x,t) \in [0,L] \times [0,T] \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{initial condition: } u(x,0) = f(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq L \quad (1.2)$$

$$\text{boundary conditions: } u(0,t) = 0 \text{ and } u(L,t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \quad (1.3)$$

Definition 1.1:- The Caputo time-fractional derivative of order α , ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) is defined by,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial u(x,\eta)}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{(t-\eta)^\alpha}; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ &= \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial \eta}; \quad \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

We organize the paper as follows: In section 2, we develop explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation (TFADE). The section 3, is devoted for stability of the solution of the scheme and the convergence of the approximated finite difference scheme is proved in section 4.

II. FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME

In this section, we develop the explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation (TFADE) (1.3)-(1.5).

We define,

$$t_k = k\tau; \quad k = 0,1,2, \dots, N \text{ and } x_i = ih; \quad i = 0,1,2, \dots, N$$

where

$$\tau = \frac{T}{N} \text{ and } h = \frac{L}{M}$$

Let $u(x_i, t_k); i = 0,1,2, \dots, M$ and $k = 0,1,2, \dots, N$ be the exact solution of (TFADE) (1.1)-(1.3) at mesh point (x_i, t_k) . Let u_i^k be the numerical approximation of the point $u(x_i, t_k)$. The time fractional derivative is approximated by the following scheme,





बीड तालुक्यातील महसूल मंडळ निहाय कापूस पिकाखालील भूमी उपयोजनावर
हवामान बदलांचा प्रभाव : एक अभ्यास
प्रा.चव्हाण अ.डी.

सारांश :

कृषी हा मानवाचा प्राथमिक व्यवसाय आहे एकूण क्षेत्राफळाच्या 40 ते 45 % भूभागावर शेती केली जाते. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येची अन्नधान्याची गरज भागविण्यासाठी शेती उत्पादनात वाढ करण्यासाठी आधुनिक पद्धत वापरणे गरजेचे आहे. मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजा अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, आरोग्य आणि शिक्षण आहे. या सर्व गरजांचा संबंध भूमी या घटकाशी येतो म्हणूनच भूमी ही देशाची नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती मानली जाते. अशा साधन संपत्तीचा वापर करणे हे मानवाच्या हातात आहे. मानव हा त्याच्या गरजेनुसार भूमी या घटकाचा वापर करत असतो. सदर निबंधात बीड तालुक्यातील महसूल मंडळ निहाय कापूस पिकाखालील भूमी उपयोजनाचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. यामध्ये गण निहाय कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्रांचा व बदलांचा अभ्यास आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

भूमी उपयोजन हे स्थल काळानुसार बदलत असते. अर्थात एखाद्या वर्षी घेतले जाणारे पिक हे पुढील वर्षी घेतले जाईलच असे सांगता येत नाही. कारण पिकांवर अनेक भौगोलिक घटकांचा परिणाम होत असतो. त्यामध्ये तापमान, पर्जन्य, आर्द्रता, सूर्यप्रकाश, मृदा, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक घटक यांचाही परिणाम होतो. एखाद्या प्रदेशात विविध उद्देशाने होणारा जमिनीचा वापर म्हणजे भूमी उपयोजन होय किंवा एखाद्या विशिष्ट क्षेत्रात विशिष्ट वेळेला भूमीचा केला जाणारा उपयोग म्हणजेच भूमीउपयोजन होय. संशोधन वस्तुनिष्ठ असावे यासाठी विशेष संदर्भ म्हणून बीड तालुक्याची निवड करण्यात आली आहे. या तालुक्यात आठ महसूल मंडळे आहेत. तालुक्याचा बराच भाग खडकाळ व काही भाग सपाट आहे. येथील हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे आहे. येथे पावसाचे प्रमाण अनियमित आहे. तालुक्यामध्ये सिंदफणा, बिंदुसरा, मनकर्णिका, कुंडलिका, मांजरा इत्यादी नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यांनी व्यापलेला असल्यामुळे काही भागात गाळाची सुपीक जमीन आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा : भूमी उपयोजन, महसूल मंडळ, मृदा, कापूस, हवामान, जलसिंचन, किटकनाशके.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी बीड जिल्ह्यातील बीड तालुक्याची निवड केलेली आहे. बीड तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार 18 अंश 38 मिनीटे ते 19 अंश 12 मिनीटे उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 75 अंश 34 मिनीटे ते 76 अंश 20 मिनीटे पूर्व रेखांश असा आहे. बीड तालुक्याचे क्षेत्रफळ 1516.68 चौ.कि.मी. आहे. यापैकी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रफळ 1505.39 चौ.कि.मी व शहरी 11.29 चौ.कि.मी आहे. या तालुक्याच्या उत्तरेस गेवराई, दक्षिणेस उस्मानाबाद जिल्हा, पूर्वेस वडवणी व माजलगाव तालुका, पश्चिमेस पाटादा व शिरूर (का.) या तालुक्याच्या सिमा आहेत. तालुक्यातील भूभागाची समुद्रसपाटीपासून उंची दक्षिणभूभाग 450 ते 600 मीटर तर उत्तर भूभाग 300 ते 450 मीटर या दरम्यान आहे.

उद्दिष्टे: 1) बीड तालुक्यातील कापूस पिकाखालील भूमी उपयोजनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

2) तालुक्यातील गणनिहाय कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास करणे.

उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील तालुकानिहाय लोकसंख्या साधनसंपत्तीचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास**प्रा.डॉ.आसाराम दि.चव्हाण****सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय, बीड****सारांश :**

एखाद्या प्रदेशातील लोकसंख्या साधन संपत्तीच्या वितरणाचे अभिक्षेत्रीय स्वरूप माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी आपणास लोकसंख्या वितरणाचा अभ्यास उपयुक्त ठरतो. उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वितरणावर भौगोलिक घटकाशिवाय इतरही घटकांचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. ज्या प्रदेशाचा विकास अधिक झालेला असतो त्या प्रदेशात दाट लोकसंख्या असते. तसेच लोकसंख्येच्या राहणीमानावरून किंवा त्यांच्या व्यावसायिक स्वरूपावरून लोकसंख्येचे ग्रामीण व नागरी लोकसंख्येत विभागणी करणे सहज शक्य होते. नागरी भाग जास्त विकसित होत असल्याने लोकसंख्येचे केंद्रीकरण हे नागरी भागात अधिक आढळून येते. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासासाठी भारत जनगणना 2001 व जनगणना 2011 जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन जि.उस्मानाबाद यामधून आकडेवारी घेण्यात आलेली आहे. सदरचा अभ्यास लोकसंख्या नियोजनामध्ये काही महत्वाची भूमिका बजावू शकेल.

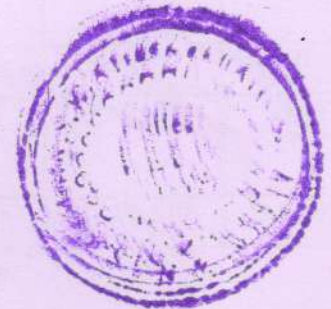
प्रास्ताविक :

लोकसंख्या वितरणावर अनेक घटक परिणाम करत असतात व हे घटक स्थल-काल परत्वे बदलतात. लोकसंख्या वितरणावर व केंद्रीकरणावर कोणत्या घटकांचे नियंत्रण असते हे समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच लोकसंख्येचे वितरण व केंद्रीकरणाचा अभ्यास हा कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील लोकसंख्या वितरण समजण्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. या दृष्टीकोनातून या शोधनिबंधात उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वितरणाचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा : लोकसंख्या वितरण, लोकसंख्या वाढ, ग्रामीण, नागरी, केंद्रीकरण.

अभ्यासक क्षेत्र :

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मराठवाडा विभागातील आठ जिल्ह्यांपैकी उस्मानाबाद हा एक महत्वाचा जिल्हा आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्याची निवड केलेली आहे. उस्मानाबाद मराठवाड्यातील नैऋत्येकडील जिल्हा असून त्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार $17^{\circ} 35'$ ते $18^{\circ} 40'$ उत्तर अक्षवृत्त असा आहे व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार $75^{\circ} 16'$ ते $76^{\circ} 40'$ पूर्व रेखावृत्त आहे. जिल्ह्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या 2001 नुसार 14,86,586 असून 2011 नुसार 16,57,576 आहे. उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ 7512.4 चौ.कि.मी. असून महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या 3.21 % क्षेत्रफळ या जिल्ह्याचे आहे. जिल्ह्यात उस्मानाबाद, कळंब, उमरगा, तुळजापूर, परांडा, भूम, लोहारा व वाशी या आठ तालुक्याचा समावेश होतो.



64



Influence of Air Pollution on Global Environment : A Short Review

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ABSTRACT

Impact of air pollution on climatic change as well as public and individual health due to increasing morbidity and mortality.

There are many pollutants that are major factors in diseases in human. Despite the fact that ozone in the stratosphere plays a protective role against ultraviolet radiations, it is harmful when in high concentration at ground level, also affecting the respiratory system.

The air pollutants which are very harmful to human beings such as carbon monoxide when breathed in at high levels causes direct poisoning.

Diseases occurring from the pollutants are mainly respiratory problems such as asthma, bronchitis, lung cancer & pulmonary diseases.

Environmental pollution affects climate change and geographical disturbances of many infectious diseases as do natural disasters.

The problem of environmental pollution is solved through public awareness with scientific experts, national and international organization must address the emergence of this threat and purpose sustainable solutions.

Key words: Pollutants, human beings, environment, diseases, public awareness, sustainable solutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pollution is defined as 'Into the environment introduction of harmful substances which are harmful to humans and other living organisms'. The pollutants are harmful solids, liquids, or gases produced in higher than the usual concentrations that reduce the quality of our environment.

Although the industrial revolution introduced the production of huge quantities of pollutants emitted into the air that is harmful to human health.

The urbanization and industrialization are reaching unprecedented and upsetting worldwide proportions. Air pollution is one of the biggest public health hazards given that it accounts for about 9 million deaths per year.

(1) It is closely associated with climatic changes and affect multiple ecosystems causing problems such as food safety issues, ice and icebergs melting, animal extinction and damage to plants (2,3)

65



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लोककलावंतांच्या सादरीकरणाचे बदलते स्वरूप... एक चिंतन

प्रा. डॉ. दुष्यंता देविदास रामटेके

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग, सौ.के.एस.के महाविद्यालय बीड

प्रस्तावना :- महाराष्ट्राला लोक परंपरेची फार प्रचिन परंपरा, लाभलेली आहे. बाराव्या शतकात लिहीला गेलेला 'ज्ञानेश्वरी' हा ग्रंथ मानला जातो. याचा अर्थ मराठी भाषा त्यापूर्वीच जनसामान्यात रूढ झालेली होती. मराठी भाषेतून सादर होणाऱ्या लोककला, या जरी बाराव्या- तेराव्या शतकापासून अभ्यासाकांनी लोककला म्हणून गृहीत धरल्या असल्या, तरी त्याआधी पासून या लोकपरंपरा महाराष्ट्राच्या लोकरंगभूमीवर गोधळ या सारखे विधी नाट्य आहेत, भजन किर्तना सारखे आध्यात्मिक भाव निर्माण करणाऱ्या लोककला असतील किंवा भारुडासारखे समाज प्रबोधन करणाऱ्या कला असतील, यांची एक मोठी परंपरा लोकरंगभूमीला लाभलेली आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या लोकरंगभूमीवर सादर होणारे आणखी काही लोक कला प्रकार म्हणजे लळित, भापडा, पश्चिम कोकणातील प्रसिध्द दशावतार यासारखे विधीरूप कलाचा उल्लेख करता येईल. त्यानंतर आपल्या महाराष्ट्राला वासुदेव, पोतराज, बहूरूप, चित्रकथी, पांगूळ, बाळसंतोष, भुकते, भौरवनाथांचे भराडी, जोगती-जोगतीन अशी मोठी धर्मोपसकांची परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. यातील काही कलाप्राकार आज नामशेष झालेले आहेत. तर काही शेवटच्या घटका मोजत आहेत. या लोकपरंपरेत स्त्रीयांचे खेळ नृत्य पिंगा,



पारंपारिक लोककला और आधुनिक नाटक- एक विवरण

प्रा. डॉ. दुष्यंता रामटेके, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. कॉलेज, बीड

प्रास्ताविक :- मराठी नाटक रंगमंच का अगर हम इतिहास देखते हैं तो यह ध्यान में आता है की महाराष्ट्र के पारंपरिक लोकरंगमंच की तुलना में मराठी नाटक रंगमंच बिलकुल नया है। लोकरंगमंच का शोध हमे बारहवी शताब्दी तक लेकर जाता है। संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज के ज्ञानेश्वरी नामक ग्रंथ में हमे पारंपारिक लोककलावो का (भारुड आदी) संदर्भ देखने को मिलता है। साथ ही नाथ महाराज के भारुड और संतो के लिखे गवलन भी सदीयो से चली आ रही है। लोकरंगमंच पर प्रस्तुत होनेवाले विधीनाट्य और लोकधर्मी नाटको की भी प्राचीन परंपरा महाराष्ट्र भूमी में सदीयो से देखने को मिलती है। जागरण, गोंधल, भारुड हो या वारकरी कीर्तन, नारदीय कीर्तन हो, या फिर ईश्वर का नामजप करने वाले भजन हो, इनकी एक प्रदीर्घ परंपरा तो महाराष्ट्र में है ही, साथ में वासुदेव, भुत्या, पोतराज, जोगतीन, मसणजोगी, कुरमुड्या जोशी, बहुरुपी, और पिंगला जैसे लोककलाकार आज भी महाराष्ट्र के गांव गांव में देखने को मिलते हैं। इन में से कुछ लोककलाए और लोककलाकार आज नामशेष हो रहे हैं फिर भी आज इन लोककलावो की परंपरा ग्रामीण इलाको में देखने को मिल जाती है।

इन लोककलावो की तुलना में मराठी नाटक रंगमंच बिलकुल ही नया है। इ स १८४३ में विष्णुदास भावे ने 'सीता स्वयंवर आख्यान' नामक नाटक मराठी रंगमंच

पर खेला, और वही से मराठी रंगमंच का आरंभ हुवा। इस से पूर्व भी मराठी रंगमंच पर बहोत सारे नाटक खेले गये थे किंतु, १८४३ से ही मराठी रंगमंच की शुरुवात मानी जाती है।(१) वैसे मराठी रंगमंच पर कर्नाटकी नाटको का प्रभाव रहा है। मराठी रंगमंच का उदय होने से पहले कर्नाटक से आनेवाले कुछ नाटक महाराष्ट्र के सातारा , सांगली जैसे शहरो में प्रस्तुत किये जाते थे। साथ की कोकण प्रदेश में कुछ दशावतारी नाटको की प्रथा भी थी। इन्ही नाटको के देखकर विष्णुदास भावे को मराठी रंगमंच के लिए कुछ लिखने की प्रेरणा मिलती गयी। कर्नाटकी और दशावतारी नाटको की तराह ही मराठी में भी नाटक होना चाहिए ऐसा उन्हे लगा। और इन नाटको से प्रेरित होकर विष्णुदास भावेने 'सीता स्वयंवर आख्यान' नामक नाटक की रचना की। यह एक काव्य नाटक होने की वजाह से इसके सभी संवाद पद्यरूप में ही है। और मराठी रंगमंच की शुरुवात करने के लिए यह काफी था। उस समय भागवत मेले भी महाराष्ट्र में हुवा करते थे। इन सभी कला प्रकारो के प्रभाव से ही मराठी रंगमंच का जन्म हुवा है।

मराठी नाटक रंगमंच और मराठी लोकरंगमंच ने धिरे धिरे मराठी दर्शको के मन में अपना स्थान बना लिया। इसने दर्शको का मनोरंजन भी किया और साथ में प्रबोधन जैसा कार्य भी किया। किंतु समय के साथ साथ मराठी





Navgan Shikshan Sanstha Rajuri (N)

**Mrs. Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar Alias Kaku
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Criterion III

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the journals notified on UGC care list 2020-2021



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SENSORS AND HEALTH MONITORING

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a review of the remote sensing technique, capabilities of sensors for healthcare, several studies of applications of remote sensing. The sensor technologies and data processing techniques have achieved much progress. Varieties of high precision sensors have been become available for multipurpose application. Remote sensing is considered a primary means of acquiring spatial data. Such sensors, when combined with data processing techniques, can make a huge impact on healthcare technologies. Sensors will change the site of health care. This emerging field of technology is making significant impact on the society as well as the research community. A wearable health monitoring system is to allow people to lead independent and active lives. We should put effort into future planning, not once, but continuously. As the technology advances, the outcomes are also increased.

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INTRODUCTION

Every day there is a new future to plan, and new discoveries that will change our minds about what is possible and likely. We are still far from being able to accurately predict future disease events on the basis of existing environmental conditions. Corona virus (Covid-19) is the most recent pandemic; all countries across the globe have been affected by the virus both socially and economically. The Covid-19 outbreak is not only about health care, but also businesses, livelihoods, wellbeing, innovation. The situation is even worse for the people residing in remote areas far from medical facilities as delay in diagnosis and treatment may lead to death. future technological innovations is going to keep transforming healthcare, yet while technologies like new drugs treatments and devices, social media support for healthcare etc will drive innovation, human factors will remain one of the stable limitations of breakthrough. Patient satisfaction is an important measure of healthcare quality. The Remote Sensing is a multi-disciplinary science. Remote sensing uses the entire electromagnetic spectrum, ranging from short wavelengths (for example, ultraviolet) to long wavelengths (microwaves). Remote sensing (RS) is the process of acquiring information about an object, area or phenomenon from a distance.

Microwave sensors sense electromagnetic radiations in the microwave region of the em spectrum. Microwave sensors work in any weather condition and at any time. Microwave sensing and imaging have various medical applications. This is because the technique is strong, requires low power, has high sensitivity and has a good penetration depth in terms of material analysis. The microwave sensing technique is a possible and attractive alternative modality to standard x-rays, magnetic resonance imaging, and computed tomography methods for medical diagnostic applications. Sensors are devices that detect physical, chemical, and biological signals and provide a way for those signals to be measured and recorded. Sensor technology will move the place at which health care is delivered in the future, changing the roles of hospitals, outpatient sites and ambulatory programmes outside the home. Sensors play an important role in medical technology with the aim of making medical devices even more effective and safer. The sensors used to diagnose, monitor or treat diseases in medical domain are known as medical sensors. The advancements in wireless communications and wearable sensor technology open up the opportunity of real-time. No predictions can satisfy everybody. Continuous monitoring of health status, timely diagnosis can provide comprehensive information about individual's health status over a period of time.

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Literature Review: Several investigators have carried out health related study by using advances in the field of sensors is reviewed in this paper. Timothy E. Ford et al.

Magnetic Properties of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ System synthesized by Solid-State Reaction Method

2

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Abstract

In this work, we have focused on the structural and magnetic properties of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ (from $x=0.1$ to 0.6 in the step of 0.1) spinel ferrite. The samples were synthesized by solid-state reaction method and were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique to confirm the formation of single-phase cubic spinel structure. XRD data used to investigate the lattice constant. It is observed that, the lattice constant increases with Zn and Ti concentration 'x'. The magnetic properties were measured with the help of the pulse-field technique. These magnetic properties like saturation magnetization (M_s), magneton number (n_B) both decrease with an increase in Zn, Ti concentration 'x'. The observed and calculated magneton numbers are agreed to close each other for $x = 0.0 - 0.3$. The discrepancy in magneton number values is observed for the sample $x > 0.3$ suggesting the canted spin structure of the samples. Curie temperature was determined by Loria techniques and it decreases with the substitution of Zn, Ti concentration 'x'.

Keywords: Spinel ferrite, X-ray diffraction, magnetic properties, Curie temperature.

1. Introduction

Technological advances in a variety of areas have generated a growing demand for the research and application of magnetic materials such as ferrites in devices [1-3]. Ferrites have many applications in high-frequency devices, and they play a useful role in technological and magnetic applications because of their high electrical resistivity and sufficiently low dielectric losses over a wide range of frequencies. The first use of ferrite materials in a power application was to provide the time-dependent magnetic deflection of the electron beam in the television receivers where the two ferrite components used were the deflection yoke and flyback transformer. Magnetic ferrite materials have been drawing much attention because they show unique features such as quantum size effects and magnetic tunneling. They are also important for technological applications, not only in high-density magnetic recording systems but also as a material in the medical field. We studied the



234

SAR Remote Sensing for Environmental Monitoring

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ABSTRACT

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This paper describes the satellite resources and advances in remote sensing for environmental planning, monitoring and management. Satellites provide a great deal of the remote sensing imagery commonly used today. Remote-sensing technologies have been applied widely in environmental monitoring, in agriculture for Improvement of a Crop /soil status, climate change detection, flood prediction, mapping etc.,. Remote sensing is a popular technique that is using in the mapping and monitoring of earth features. Sensors will progressively provide a better understanding of our activities in urban as well as rural areas. The advancement allow for monitoring earth features can be derived from the spectral properties of remotely-sensed imagery. Synthetic Aperture Radar can be used to retrieve information about some physical parameters of the targets under study by using electromagnetic radiations. This review provides the basis for the discussion, of the applicability of the SAR Remote Sensing for environmental monitoring.

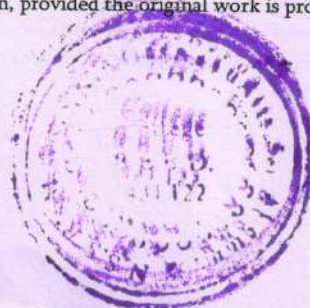
Keywords: Remote Sensing, SAR, Environment

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote sensing is the art and science of deriving useful information from imagery and other data acquired from a distance. The implementation of Remote Sensing requires better understanding of sustainable environmental management. A wide variety of remote sensing systems are used today to provide information about the earth, its atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces. Remote sensing can efficiently monitor the environment and provide a

scientific basis for the valuable re-establishment of the environment. Many environmental indicator based on remote sensing are estimated to reflect environmental status.

SAR is a type of active data collection where a sensor produces its own energy and then records the amount of that energy reflected back after interacting with the Earth. Problems associated with environmental factors in almost all parts of the globe. Knowledge about the management of these problems is important



Stability Constants and Thermodynamic Parameters of Lanthanides (III) Complexes with 5-Bromo, Ortho Hydroxy Acetophenone - N - (4'- Methyl Phenyl) Imine at 250C

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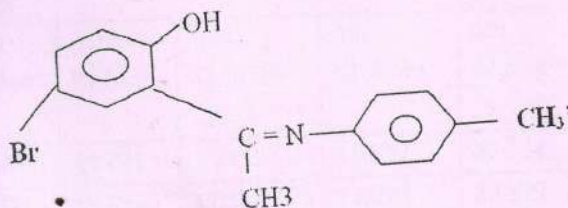
ABSTRACT

Stability constants of some trivalent lanthanides (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Yb and Ho) complexes with Schiff base 5-bromo, Ortho hydroxy Acetophenone - N - (4'- methyl phenyl) imine (R₁), have been determined in 50 % (v/v) ethanol-water medium at 25°C and $\mu = 0.1$ M (NaClO₄) ionic strength by Irving - Rossotti method. The log K^H and log K values are used to discuss the effect of substituents and atomic size of the trivalent lanthanides. The thermodynamic parameters for the formation of 1:1 and 1:2 complexes have been calculated.

Keywords : Stability Constants, Thermodynamic Parameters, Lanthanides, Schiff Base.

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature survey has revealed that there not enough systematic study has been recorded so far on the trivalent lanthanide complexes of Schiff base derived from 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone - N - (4'- methyl phenyl) imine. The objective of the present investigation is to ascertain the coordination behavior of this Schiff base towards lanthanides (III) ions in 50 % (v/v) alcohol-water medium. The observed values of stability constants of these complexes have been explained on the basis of ionic size of the metals, basicity of ligand, gadolinium break and tetrad effect. The changes in thermodynamic parameters are used to explain the stability of these complexes.



II. EXPERIMENTAL

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of bidentate ligand and their complexes were AR grade. The Schiff base 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone - N - (4'- methyl phenyl) imine was synthesized by reported method.³ The solutions of lanthanide complexes were prepared in the double distilled water and standardized.⁴ The initial ionic strength of all the solutions was maintained at 0.1 M by NaClO₄. An Elico LI - 120 P^H meter in conjunction with a combined electrode was used. The measurements



Biosurfactant: process optimization by classical one parameter at a time approach

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Abstract

In the present study, biosurfactant producing *Pseudomonas sp.* and *Serratia sp.* were isolated and screened from oil contaminated soil samples. The biosurfactant producing ability of these isolates was qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed by using haemolytic assay, oil displacement test and emulsification index. To improve the yield, biosurfactant production process was optimized by using classical one parameter at a time approach for pH, temperature, carbon source, nitrogen source and salt concentration. Bacterial growth and yield of the biosurfactant were found to be maximum at 27°C, pH 7, 4.5% NaCl conc. in presence of engine oil as a carbon source and NaNO₃ as nitrogen source in Bushnell Haas medium. The produced biosurfactant was extracted by solvent extraction method and characterized by FTIR spectrum range from 4000 to 400 cm⁻¹.

Keywords: Biosurfactant, haemolytic assay, oil displacement test, emulsification index, FTIR.

Introduction

Surfactants, the surface-active agents (SAA), are compounds capable of reducing surface and interfacial tension between liquids, solids and gases.⁶ Biosurfactants are amphipathic compounds with hydrophilic and hydrophobic moieties, former is either a long chain fatty acid, hydroxy fatty acid or α -alkyl- β -hydroxy fatty acid and the later can be a carbohydrate, an amino acid, a cyclic peptide, a phosphate, a carboxylic acid or alcohol etc. These two groups confer the ability of surfactant to accumulate between fluid phases, thereby reducing surface and interfacial tension at the surface and interface regions respectively.

In recent few years, biosurfactant received renewed attention because they exhibited biodegradability, low toxicity, ecological acceptability and ability to be produced from renewable and cheaper substrates. Besides this role, biosurfactants can also help their producing strains to get access to nutrients.⁴ Surfactants have been reported to have many industrial applications as adhesives, flocculating, wetting and foaming agents, de-emulsifiers and penetrants.

An interfacial boundary exists between two immiscible phases. The hydrophobic portion concentrates at the surface while the hydrophilic portion is oriented towards the solution.

Biosurfactants are biologically produced by yeast or bacteria from various substrates including hydrocarbons, sugars, oils, alkanes and wastes. Chemical nature of biosurfactant includes peptides, fatty acids, phospholipids, glycolipids, antibiotics, lipopeptides etc. Biosurfactants possess the characteristic property of reducing the surface and interfacial tension using the same mechanisms as that for chemical surfactants.

Biosurfactants are produced by a variety of microbes secreted either extracellularly or attached to parts of cells, predominantly during growth on water-immiscible substrates. The production of biosurfactants by microorganisms can be during exponential growth or it may be during the stationary phase of growth when the nutrient limiting conditions start prevailing in the growth medium. In case of growth associated biosurfactant production, there exists a parallel relationship between substrate utilization, growth and biosurfactant production.

Production of biosurfactants by some microorganisms might be attributable to the presence of certain genes that are turned on in the presence of particular hydrocarbons. These microorganisms are distributed among a wide variety of genera. The hydrocarbon utilizing and biosurfactant producing microbes are mainly from the genera *Bacillus*, *Nocardia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Acinetobacter*, *Flavobacterium*, *Arthrobacter*, *Rhodococcus*, *Mycobacterium*, *Corynebacterium* and *Candida*. The principle aim of the present study is to focus special emphasis upon the screening of over-producer microbial strains and optimization of cultural parameters.¹⁴

The genus *Pseudomonas* is capable of using different substrates such as glycerol, mannitol, fructose, glucose, n-paraffins and vegetable oils to produce rhamnolipid-type biosurfactants.^{5,8} Several studies have been carried out to define the best ratio between carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and iron needed to obtain high production yields. Optimization of physical and biochemical parameters that affect growth and biosurfactant producing ability of the organisms is the emerging area of research.¹⁵



The kinetic of Biogas Production from Municipal solid waste & Sewage using two stages Fermentation

6

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Abstract: - Municipal solid waste (MSW) management is becoming a serious issue in all over the world. Anaerobic digestion (AD) is one of the technologies to convert that waste into useful form of energy. To fulfill the need, the present paper deals with the review of various operating parameters and their effects on AD. This paper also reviews different pre-treatment methods including mechanical, thermal, chemical and biological methods to improve the effectiveness of AD of MSW. In this research work the quality and content of methane in biogas generated from biogas plant is improved by co-digestion of MSW, cow dung along with the urine with better carbon to nitrogen (C/N) Ratio. We took number of experiment using different ratio of MSW and additives to improve biogas. Rigorous experimentations concluded that the co-digestion of the MSW, cow dung and urine in the proportion of (50:40:10) with equal amount water in a portable bio digester for anaerobic digestion results into better methane production with maintaining C/N ratio and reducing time duration for flammable biogas production.

Key words: Bio-methanization, MSW, biogas, two stage anaerobic digestion.

Introduction: - Pune is one of the fast developing urban agglomerations in Asia and ranked eighth at national level. The present growth is due to various factors such as industrialization, educational institutes, information technology (IT) hubs and location of state and central government establishments. Pune, with a population approaching 3400000, is estimated to generate about 1400 metric tons of MSW daily (Mali et al. 2012). Methane and carbon dioxide are produced during the testing period due to the anaerobic degradation of organic contents of the substrate. The methane generated from the substrate is then measured and the methane potential of the substrate which is expressed as per mass of volatile solids added or chemical oxygen demand (COD) added can be calculated by subtracting the methane volume from a blank. As the organic material in the substrate is degraded through a series of complex microbiological processes, biogas is continually produced during incubation until there is no biodegradable material left. (Feodorov, V. (2016).

The process of anaerobic digestion is a biological process which makes use of anaerobic bacteria to break down organic waste, converting it into a stable solid and biogas, which is a mixture of carbon dioxide and methane. The anaerobic digestion process is very attractive because it yields biogas which can be used as renewable energy resources and also produce reduced stabilized material after treatment (Wang et al., 2002). Thus, this study is designed to carry out a controlled high-rate biomethanization of Unsorted Municipal Solid Waste by the double-stage dry-wet digestion as pre-treatment option prior to landfill is given in Fig -1.



1. In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Crude Extracts of Medicinal Plants against UTI Causing Bacteria

Gulve R. M.

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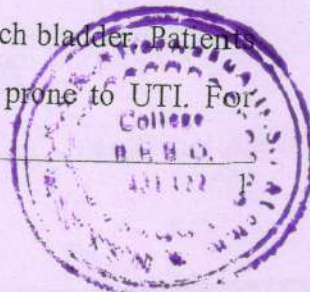
Abstract

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are serious health problems affecting millions of people each year. Inappropriate use of antimicrobial agents spread the antibiotic resistance among microorganisms causing urinary tract infections. The production of antimicrobial agents by plants has opened new avenues for the discovery of novel natural products that can serve as substitutes for current antibiotics. The antimicrobial potency of plants is due to the presence of phytochemicals, have the ability to stop the growth of antibiotic resistant organisms. In this study leaf extracts of neem and tulsi plants were used against bacteria isolated from urinary tract infection. In vitro antimicrobial activity was examined for methanol and ethanol extracts of neem and tulsi leaves by agar diffusion methods against UTI pathogens *S.aureus*, *E. fecalis*, *S. saprophyticus*, *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *P. aerogenosa*. Neem and tulsi extracts in methanol and ethanol show antimicrobial activity in terms of zone of inhibition but maximum zone of inhibition observed in methanol extracts. Also *A.indica* (neem) methanol extracts give maximum zone of inhibition than *O.sativum* (tulsi). Gram positive bacteria are more susceptible to leaf extracts of both plants. Plant extracts will be the best source of antimicrobial to treat urinary tract infections.

Key Wards: *A.indica*, *O.sativum*, Antimicrobial activity, UTI

Introduction

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are serious health problems affecting millions of people each year. They are the second most common type of infection in the body (Stamm *et al*, 2001). The most common symptoms are burning with urination and having to urinate frequently, this problem occurs more often in women than men because women's urethra is shorter. The short urethra makes it easier for bacteria from the anus or genital area to reach bladder. Patients with catheter or patients suffering from complaints of prostatitis are also prone to UTI. For





Study of antibiotic resistance pattern of bacteria isolated from patients of urinary tract infections UT in Beed (M.S.), India.

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infection is the second most common infection present in community practice. This study is aims to study the antibiotic resistance pattern of bacteria isolated from patients of urinary tract infection in Beed (M.S.), India. This study also revealed a significant association between gender and UTIs; female is more common to have UTIs they have a significant higher risk of UTIs than male. The prevalence of UTI was higher among female than male patients in a ratio of (3.1:1). Six isolates were isolated from 58 patients of UTI. In which *E. coli* (n=31, 53.44%), *E. faecalis* (n=11, 18.96%), *Styphylococcus aureus* (n=08, 13.79%), *Klebsilla pneumoniae* (n=05, 5.17%), and *Stapylococcus saprophyticus* (n=03, 5.17%), *Pseudomonas aerogenosa* (n=2, 3.44%). *E.coli* was the most prevalent organism causing UTI among patient studied. The overall percentage of resistance of all isolates to antimicrobials agents were found Ampicillin 65.51%, Cefotaxime 60.34%, ciprofloxacin 29.31%, Amoxicillin 63.79%, Amikacin 6.89%, Nalidixic acid 11.2%, Imipenem 12.06%, Norfloxacin 22.41%, Gentamycin 12.06%, Ceftriaxone 41.37%, Chloranphenicol 79.31%. All six isolates show sensitivity to antibiotic Amikazin, Imipenem and Gentamycin.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, Antibiotic resistance, Uropathogens, Antimicrobial agents.

INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection is the second most common infection present in community practice. Worldwide, about 150 million people are diagnosed with UTI each year (Schaeffer, 1999). Almost 95% cases of UTIs are caused by bacteria (Bishop *et al.*, 2007). Several studies show geographic variations in etiologic agents of UTIs and their resistant pattern to antibiotics (Gupta, 2003). A study carried by Theodore (2006)



Study of antibiotic resistance pattern of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from burn patients swab

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Abstract

The present study performed on patients admitted in burns unit to determine *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* of burn wound infection and to study their antibiogram. It is an opportunistic pathogen that develops life threatening infection in patients with immunological system defect like burn patient.

In this study during the period of last six month [1June to 31December2018] total samples of 135 burn patients swab was collected using sterile cotton swabs from hospitalized in the Kasturba Hospital, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was identified by standard bacteriological method. The antibiotic resistance patterns using different antimicrobial agents like [Ceftazidime, Cefepime, Colistin, Gentamicin, Amikacin, Ciprofloxacin, Imipenem and Levofloxacin] were performed for all the isolates using Kirby Bauer's disc diffusion method.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa were isolated from 135 clinical samples and all these isolates multidrug resistance *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The resistance rate to various antibiotics were as Ceftazidime [26.66%] Cefepime [8.88%] Colistin [14.81%] Gentamicin [34.07%] Amikacin [13.33%] Ciprofloxacin [32.59%] Imipenem [16.80%] and Levofloxacin [15.83%]

This hospital-based study will be help to implement better infection control strategies and improve the knowledge of antibiotic resistance patterns among clinicians. The finding of study also helpful for identifying the common bacteria causing burn wound infection. To prevent the spread of the resistant bacteria, it is critically important to have strict antibiotic policies in our country.

Keywords: antibiotic resistance pattern, antibiotics, burn wound infection, multidrug resistance (MDR), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Introduction

Burn injury is a major significance problem in the world. It has been estimated that 75 % of all deaths following burns are related to infection. It concluded that the burns patients were most commonly infected with the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* gram-negative bacteria. Burns are one of the most common and devastating forms of trauma and a major public health concern in all around the world. Globally an estimated 75% death occurs annually. And most importance to do not require hospitalized in longer time. The emergence worldwide of antimicrobial resistance among a wide variety of human bacterial and fungal burn wound pathogens, particularly nosocomial isolates, limits the available therapeutic options for effective treatment of burn wound infections (Virendra S Kolhe, Antibiotic Resistance Pattern in Aerobic Gram Negative Bacterial Infection in Burn Patient's at Tertiary Care Hospital in Maharashtra, May 2017). Antibiotics first introduced were considered as a miraculous drug. Unfortunately, most of the cheaper antibiotics lost their efficacy due to emergence of resistance among bacteria. Expensive and complicated antibiotics were introduced to tackle simple infections. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an aerobic, nonfermenting, Gram-negative bacillus. It is commonly involved in opportunistic nosocomial infections. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* develops resistance against maximum all antibiotics by several mechanisms like, multi-drug resistance like that aminoglycoside modifying enzymes and mutations in different chromosomal genes (Abdul Samad, 2017) [1]. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an aerobic

motile, gram negative rod. It belongs to the family of pseudomonadaceae. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* being an opportunistic human pathogen, it is the fatly cause of nosocomial infections, generally patients are admitted to intensive care units (ICU). It can become resistant through mutations in the chromosomal genes which regulate the resistance genes (Mohanasoundaram, 2011 Jun) [7]. It has been found by many messengers that the distribution of various species of bacteria from burn wound surfaces. Burn patients are ideal hosts for opportunistic infections. The burn site remains relatively sterile during the first 24 hour; thereafter, colonization of the wound by gram negative bacteria (Latika Sharma, 08 January 2017) [5]. Now a day, the most widespread methods used for microbial monitoring of burn wounds are swab culture and biopsy culture. The swab culture is a non-invasive and less expensive method, (Mohammad Ali Bahar, August 2008.). Burns are one of the most common and devastating forms of trauma. Patients with serious thermal injury require immediate specialized care in order to minimize morbidity and mortality (AL-Aali, 2016) [2]. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is most challenging organisms involved in a multiplicity of infections. It is highly leading cause of nosocomial infections and is associated with a high mortality rate. Regional variations in antibiotic resistance patterns for different organisms including *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* also occur, which could be due to differences in antibiotic prescribing practices (Mubashir A. Khan, 2016) [8]. With advancements in burn care over the last 50 years, infection is now the leading cause of death after extensive burn injuries.



Stability Constants and Thermodynamic Parameters of Lanthanides (III) Complexes with 5-Bromo, Ortho Hydroxy Acetophenone - N - (4'- Methyl Phenyl) Imine at 250C

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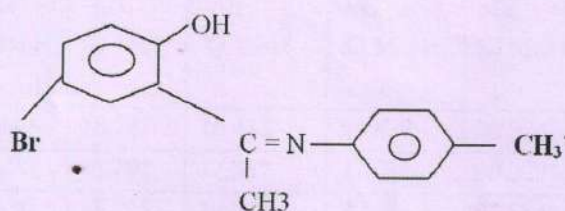
ABSTRACT

Stability constants of some trivalent lanthanides (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Yb and Ho) complexes with Schiff base 5-bromo, Ortho hydroxy Acetophenone - N - (4'- methyl phenyl) imine (R_1), have been determined in 50 % (v/v) ethanol-water medium at 25°C and $\mu = 0.1$ M (NaClO_4) ionic strength by Irving - Rossotti method. The $\log K^H$ and $\log K$ values are used to discuss the effect of substituents and atomic size of the trivalent lanthanides. The thermodynamic parameters for the formation of 1:1 and 1:2 complexes have been calculated.

Keywords : Stability Constants, Thermodynamic Parameters, Lanthanides, Schiff Base.

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature survey has revealed that there not enough systematic study has been recorded so far on the trivalent lanthanide complexes of Schiff base derived from 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone - N - (4'- methyl phenyl) imine. The objective of the present investigation is to ascertain the coordination behavior of this Schiff base towards lanthanides (III) ions in 50 % (v/v) alcohol-water medium. The observed values of stability constants of these complexes have been explained on the basis of ionic size of the metals, basicity of ligand, gadolinium break and tetrad effect. The changes in thermodynamic parameters are used to explain the stability of these complexes.



II. EXPERIMENTAL

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of bidentate ligand and their complexes were AR grade. The Schiff base 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone - N - (4'- methyl phenyl) imine was synthesized by reported method.³ The solutions of lanthanide complexes were prepared in the double distilled water and standardized.⁴ The initial ionic strength of all the solutions was maintained at 0.1 M by NaClO_4 . An Elico LI - 120 P^H meter in conjunction with a combined electrode was used. The measurements



Estimation of thermodynamic parameters by stability constants of lanthanides (III) complexes with 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N– (4'- nitrophenyl) imine at 25⁰C

Satish B. Maulage

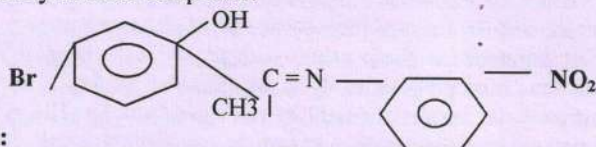
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Abstract:

Estimation of thermodynamic parameters by stability constants of trivalent lanthanides complexes with 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'- nitrophenyl) imine at 25⁰C have been determined in 50 % (v/v) ethanol-water medium at 25⁰C and $\mu = 0.1$ M (NaClO₄) ionic strength by Irving – Rossotti method. A knowledge of enthalpy and entropy for these complex formation of rare earths enable us to interpret the trends inn log K values of complexes in solution. The thermodynamic parameters for the formation of 1:1 and 1:2 complexes have been calculated.

Key words: Thermodynamic parameters like enthalpy and entropy, lanthanides, Schiff bases.

Introduction: Estimation of thermodynamic parameters by stability constants of metal complexes has not been revealed to the enough extent so far particularly on the trivalent lanthanide complexes of Schiff base derived from 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'- nitrophenyl) imine. The aim of the present paer is to explain the coordination behavior of this Schiff base towards lanthanides (III) ions in 50 % (v/v) alcohol-water medium. The observed values of stability constants of these complexes have been explained on the basis of ionic size of the metals, basicity of ligand, gadolinium break and tetrad effect and also used in the determination of thermodynamic parameters. The changes in thermodynamic parameters are used to explain the stability of these complexes.

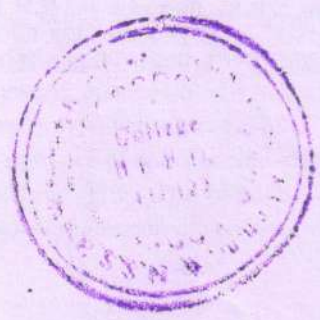


Experimental:

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of bidentate ligand and their complexes were AR grade. The Schiff base 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'- nitrophenyl) imine was synthesized by reported method.³ The solutions of lanthanide complexes were prepared in the double distilled water and standardized.⁴ The initial ionic strength of all the solutions was maintained at 0.1 M by NaClO₄. An Elico LI – 120 P^H-meter in conjunction with a combined electrode was used. The measurements were made at 25⁰ C ($\pm 0.01^{\circ}$) and $\mu = 0.01$ M NaClO₄ in 50 % aqueous ethanol. The log K^H and log K values were computed by half – integral method, point wise calculations and also by the method of least squares. The average log K values were used to calculate ΔG from the Van't Hoff's isotherm. The ΔH and ΔS values were calculated from the Van't Hoff's isochore and the equation $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$, respectively. The data are listed in Table – 2. The higher Pk values of 2-hydroxy-5-methyl acetophenone and 2-hydroxy-5-bromo acetophenone than that of their parent phenols are attributed to the predominant effect of intermolecular hydrogen bonding between phenolic OH group and COCH₃ group present in the acetophenone. The pK₁ value of synthesized Schiff base 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'- nitro phenyl) imine which represents the de-protonation of NH group at azomethine nitrogen atom and phenolic OH group were determined at n_A = 0.5. The values were further checked from the plots of $\log [(2-n_A) \sqrt{(n_A - 1)}]$ vs B and $\log n_A / (1-n_A)$ vs B (B = pH meter reading) and are given in Table -1. The pK₁ value of ligand is lower since it is having bromo substituent at para position to amino group. This can be attributed on the basis of domination nature of -M effect of bromide group.

Table – 1: Complex formation of lanthanides (III) with 5-bromo, ortho hydroxy acetophenone – N – (4'- nitro phenyl) imine

Temp →	25 °C
Ligand pK ₁	9.76



Synthesis, Characterization, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Antidiabetic, Anticancer, and Cytotoxic Activities of Mixed Ligand Complexes of Vanadium(IV)

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Abstract—We report herein a facile one pot synthesis of five mixed ligand complexes of vanadium(IV) by reacting VO(acac)₂ with diazo ligands at room temperature. All the synthesized complexes are characterized by molar conductance, magnetic susceptibility, IR and ¹H NMR spectra, TGA/DTA and powder XRD analysis. The complexes most likely have square pyramidal geometry. The synthesized compounds have been tested for their antibacterial activity against bacterial pathogens such as *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, *P. aeruginosa*, *K. pneumoniae*, *V. harveyi*, and *V. parahaemolyticus*, and antifungal activity against *A. flavus*, *A. niger*, *F. oxysporum*, *H. graminum*, *U. maydis*, and *S. rolfisii*. The complexes have been tested for their antioxidant activity. The complexes C₁ and C₅ have been also tested for their in vitro antidiabetic (α-amylase inhibition) activity and anticancer activity against human cancer cells HepG2. The obtained results are discussed in sufficient details.

Keywords: vanadium, powder XRD, thermal analysis (TGA), antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant, antidiabetic, anticancer

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INTRODUCTION

Vanadium plays an important role in biochemical processes especially in azotobacter [1, 2], ascidians [3, 4] and mushrooms [5]. Synthetic application of vanadium complexes has been studied in a variety of chemical reactions including oxidation of alkenes and heteroatoms such as sulphur [6–9]. Trinuclear V(IV) and trinuclear dioxovanadium(V) complexes obtained by condensation of triketone 2,4,6-triacetylphloroglucinol with hydrazide derivatives have been reported [10]. The synthesized complexes were also screened for their catalytic potential in oxidation of dopamine to aminochrome driven by H₂O₂ [10]. Synthesis of thiosemicarbazide and dithiocarbazate based on catalytic activity and selectivity of oxidovanadium(IV) and dioxovanadium(V) complexes in oxidation of benzyl alcohol and ethylbenzene by H₂O₂ is also reported [11].

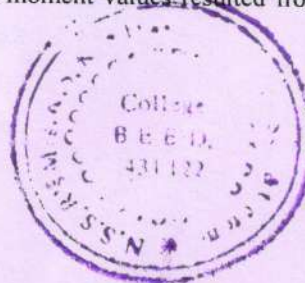
Herein we report a facile room temperature synthesis of a series of mixed ligands complexes (C₁–C₅) of vanadium(IV) by reacting VO(acac)₂ with diazo

compounds used as ligands, physicochemical characteristics of the products, their antibacterial and antifungal activities, and antioxidant properties. The complexes C₁ and C₅ were tested for their in vitro antidiabetic and anticancer activity against human cancer cells HepG2 using the MTT assay.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All synthesized complexes (C₁–C₅) were thermally stable, deeply colored and decomposed at temperature above 230°C. The synthesized complexes were soluble in DMSO and DMF. Molar conductance values for all complexes (C₁–C₅) were in the range of 0.011–0.026 Mhos cm² mol⁻¹. These values indicated non-electrolytic nature of all the complexes. The observed magnetic susceptibility values determined for all complexes were in the range of 1.73–1.91 B.M. indicating the presence of one unpaired electron in their molecular structures [12]. The obtained results indicated that magnetic moment values resulted from the interaction

MQ??



Mixed ligand complexes of Vanadium (IV): Synthesis and characterization

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Abstract— Present paper deals with synthesis of mixed ligand complexes of vanadium(IV) using O and N donor ligands such as 2-aminopyridine, catechol, 2-aminophenol, L-phenylalanine and 8-hydroxyquinoline. All the synthesized complexes were characterized using melting point determination, solubility behavior, elemental analysis, molar conductance, magnetic susceptibility measurements, IR spectra, thermal analysis methods (TGA/DTA) and powder XRD analysis. Based on the results obtained all the synthesized complexes were proposed to have square pyramidal geometry.

Keywords— Vanadium, L-phenylalanine, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, Thermal methods, Powder XRD, square pyramidal.

INTRODUCTION

Synthesis and characterization of mixed ligand complexes is gaining increasing importance day by day owing to the presence of at least two different kinds of ligands attached with same metal ion. This creates more chances of variation in properties expected for the complex and also makes them different from traditional complexes. Moreover synthesis of mixed ligand complexes using bidentate ligands such as 2-aminopyridine, 2-aminophenol and catechol involving O and N donor is comparatively simple and provides more stable and applicable complexes as compared to tradition complexes. This has made the researchers interested in this field of research amongst the world and thus many publications are devoted to synthesis and characterization of mixed ligand complexes in recent years [1-8].

The L-amino acids and their mixed ligand transition metal complexes are important in the biological functions of humans, animals, and plants. L- Phenylalanine is one of the twenty major amino acids and is considered an essential amino acid. 8-Hydroxyquinoline is an organic heterocyclic compound having OH group on carbon number 8. This colorless compound is widely used in complex formation reactions as bidentate ligands containing O and N donors [9].

Vanadium is a trace element present in many foods and is known to exhibit variety of biological functions out of which insulin mimetic effect of vanadium is most striking [10]. This has motivated researchers to pay attention on synthesizing more compounds of vanadium.

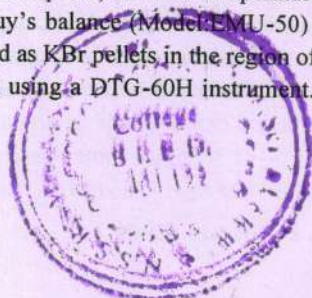
Hence in view of literature available we planned to synthesize mixed ligand complexes of vanadium(IV) using bidentate ligands such as 2-aminopyridine, 2-aminophenol, catechol, L-Phenylalanine and 8-hydroxyquinoline. All the synthesized complexes were characterized using various analytical techniques such as melting point determination, solubility behavior, TLC, elemental analysis, thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA), differential thermal analysis (DTA) and IR spectra of complexes. Based on the results obtained all the synthesized complexes were proposed to have square pyramidal geometry.

EXPERIMENTAL

Material and Methods

All the chemicals used were of analytical reagent (AR) grade and highest purity available. Vanadyl sulphate (VO_2SO_4), L-Phenylalanine, 2-aminopyridine, 8-hydroxyquinoline, 2-aminophenol and catechol were purchased from S. D. Fine Chemicals, Spectrochem Private Limited and Qualigens Fine Chemicals. The solvents used were double distilled water and ethanol.

Melting point or decomposition temperature of all the synthesized complexes was measured using a simple capillary tube method. The elemental analysis of synthesized vanadium metal complexes was recorded on Thermo Finnigan Elemental Analyzer. Molar conductance values of all the synthesized complexes were measured by preparing 10^{-3} M solutions in DMF solvent using Equiptronics conductivity meter with an inbuilt magnetic stirrer (Model:Eq-664) at room temperature. Magnetic susceptibilities were determined on the SES Instrument's magnetic susceptibility Gouy's balance (Model:EMU-50) at room temperature using copper(II) sulphate as a standard. IR spectra of complexes were recorded as KBr pellets in the region of $4000-400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ on a Perkin Elmer Spectrophotometer. The TGA/DTA of complexes was recorded using a DTG-60H instrument. The Powder XRD spectra were recorded using Ultima IV instrument with X-Ray 40kV/20mA.



Facile Room Temperature Synthesis, Characterization, Molar Conductance and Magnetic Properties of Mixed Ligand Complexes of Vanadium (IV) Using 2, 2'-Bipyridine and Amino Acids as Ligands

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ABSTRACT

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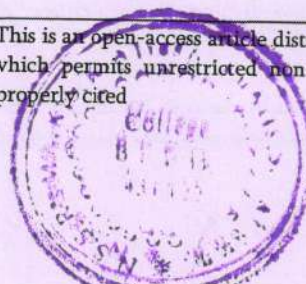
Facile room temperature synthesis of four new mixed ligand complexes (C1-C4) of vanadium(IV) using 2, 2'-bipyridine as primary ligand and L-amino acids such as L-Alanine, L-Cystine, L-Methionine and L-Threonine as secondary ligands respectively is reported. The synthesized complexes were characterized using melting point/decomposition temperature determination, elemental analysis, solubility behaviour, IR spectra, molar conductance and magnetic susceptibility measurement. All the synthesized complexes are proposed to have square pyramidal geometry based on the results obtained.

Keywords: Amino acids, 2, 2'-Bipyridine, Magnetic property, Molar conductance, Square pyramidal and Vanadium.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent time increased attention is paid to the research area dealing with synthesis, characterization and applications of mixed ligand complexes of transition metals. Mixed ligand complexes are found to exhibit better biological activities as compared to simple complexes which is devoted to the presence of more than one type of ligands coordinated to central metal atom [1, 2]. The literature survey reveals that mixed ligand oxovanadium(IV) complexes show modulating activities of various enzymes [3, 4]. These complexes also have biological activities such as antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, and anticancer drugs [5-7]. The mixed ligand transition metal

complexes with benzoheterocyclic rings and some L-amino acids have been the focus of a considerable number of investigations for their good coordination ability with metal atoms [8]. A large number of mixed-ligand complexes involving heterocyclic bases such as pyridine, 2,2'-bipyridine, o-phenanthroline, etc. were reported by many researchers owing to their biological applications and thermal stability [9]. In present investigation we report facile room temperature synthesis of four mixed ligand complexes (C1-C4) of vanadium(IV) using 2,2'-bipyridine and L-amino acids such as L-Alanine, L-Cystine, L-Methionine and L-Threonine ligands respectively. All the synthesized complexes were characterized using melting point determination, elemental analysis,



ISOLATION OF ACTINOMYCETES FROM *Vitis vinifera* L. and *Annona squamosa* L. FRUITS AND SCREENING FOR BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS

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Short Research Article

ABSTRACT

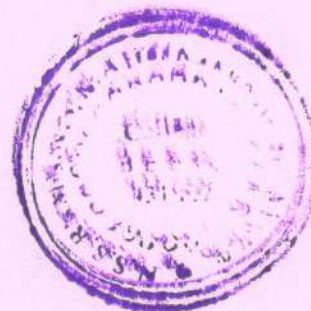
Objectives: The current study focus and highlights on isolation of actinomycetes from *Vitis vinifera* L. and *Annona squamosa* L. fruits and screening for bioactive compounds being produced by actinomycetes particularly antibacterial activity and amylase inhibition activity and their role in fruit quality.

Methods: The actinomycetes were isolated from the fruit by pretreatment and growing on selective nutrient medium without and without antibiotics. Antimicrobial activity of extracts of isolates screened by antibiotic disc diffusion method and amylase inhibition activity screened using 3, 5-dinitrosalicylic acid by spectroscopic method.

Results: Total 16 actinomycetes were isolated from *Vitis vinifera* L. and *Annona squamosa* L. fruits sample by using calcium carbonate, dry heat pretreatment and grown on medium with and without antibiotics. Out of 16, 5 extracts of isolates shown antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Extracts of isolate G2 and C2 shown 30 and 50 % amylase inhibitory activity respectively.

Conclusion: The current study reveals that actinomycetes are present on the *Vitis vinifera* L. and *Annona squamosa* L. fruits, and they produces antibacterial activity which prevent undesired bacterial growth on fruit helps restore fruit quality. We found that isolated actinomycetes were source of bioactive compounds and amylase inhibition activity that help to prevent starch degradation.

Keywords: Actinomycetes; *Vitis vinifera* L; *Annona squamosa* L; antibacterial activity; amylase; antibiotics; zone of inhibition; inhibition assay.



ISOLATION OF ACTINOMYCETES FROM RHIZOSPHERE SOIL: A COMPLETE APPROACH

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The current study focuses on the isolation of actinomycetes from various rhizosphere soil samples by using different pretreatments and selective medium.

Methods: A actinomycetes were isolated from rhizosphere soil samples of different plants by soil pretreatment, physical and chemical treatment and grown with and without an antibiotic medium.

Results: A total 69 of actinomycetes strains were isolated from rhizosphere soil samples by using physical and chemical pretreatment, including dry heat, centrifugation, phenol treatment, enrichment in a nutrient medium, calcium carbonate treatment, and selective nutrient medium with and without antibiotics. Physical treatment and chemical concentration effect the isolation of actinomycetes. It is found that dry heat at 40°C an effective pretreatment, centrifugation eliminates the unwanted soil debris, phenol and calcium carbonate are more effective chemical treatments, antibiotics medium is useful for isolation of actinomycetes by preventing bacterial and fungal growth. It is found that actinomycetes are rich in rhizosphere soil and have the ability of produce plant growth hormones, bio-nutrients, bioactive compounds that are useful to promote soil fertility and plant growth.

Keywords: Actinomycetes; antibiotics; calcium carbonate; rhizosphere; bioactive compounds; dry heat.

INTRODUCTION

Microorganisms constitute an exhaustible reservoir of compounds including plant growth hormones, bioactive agents, bio control agents, mineral solubilizing agents, carbohydrate degrading enzymes, chemical degrading enzymes, detoxifying compounds, acid and alkali neutralizing compounds, pharmaceutical,

agricultural and industrial important chemicals. These compounds are produced by bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes. Among the microorganisms actinomycetes are a prominent and major place to produce type of compounds. Actinomycetes are found in large numbers in soils, waters, lakes, river bottoms, manures, composts, sea shower and dust as well as on plant parts, residues and food products. The ability of actinomycetes to produce





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Screening of Actinomycetes for dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors production

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Diabetes,
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ABSTRACT

Hyperglycemia or high blood sugar is the most common cause of diabetes. Diabetes mellitus is the most common and fastest growing disease in the world. One of the therapies to treat diabetes is inhibition of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibition by inhibitors. Dipeptidyl-peptidase 4 is a membrane glycoprotein having serine exopeptidase activity, which cleaves X-proline or X-Alanine residue at N-terminus of peptides. Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 degrades glucagon-like peptide-1, which is the main cause for high blood glucose level, hence inhibitors of Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 have emerged as oral anti-diabetic agents. Microorganism, plant and chemical synthesis are sources of drugs. Actinomycetes are potential sources of enzyme inhibitors, drugs, amino acids, vitamins, pharmaceutical important chemicals etc. Present work mainly highlights the isolation of actinomycetes from soil samples and screening of extracts for dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibition activity. Isolation of actinomycetes was carried out by different methods and pretreatments. Isolated actinomycetes grown in fermentation condition and broth extracted with Isopropyl alcohol and ethyl acetate and obtain solid material after evaporation of solvents. The metabolites of each isolate were tested for inhibition of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibition using spectroscopic method. Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 activity is measured by fluorescence of cleaved substrate, which is proportional to the enzymatic activity present. Total 130 actinomycetes strains were isolated. Among 130 extracts of actinomycetes, four extracts have shown positive results for dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibition. The actinomycetes strains that produce inhibitory compounds are A-9, A-12, C-4 and D-6. These results show that actinomycetes are a potential source for dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors, which may lead to valuable novel drugs for diabetic treatment.



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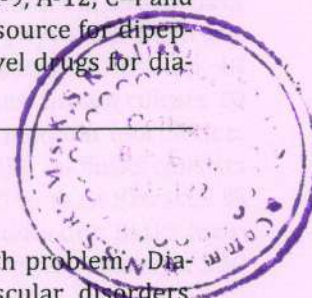
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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a growing global health problem. Diabetes mellitus leads to cardiovascular disorders, muscular disorders and obesity etc. High blood sugar, or hyperglycemia, is a major concern, and can affect people with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes (Drucker, 2003). One of the approaches for treatment and control of diabetes is involved inhibition of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP4) by inhibitors (Lin *et al.*, 2019). DPP-4 is a membrane glycoprotein having serine exopeptidase activity (Holst, 2002). After ingestion of food,



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Hydrobiological study of Bendusara River at district Beed (M.S.) India with reference to fisheries

PB Sirsat and AH Kamble

Abstract

Hydrobiological studies of Bendusara River were carried out for a period of one year from January 2019 to December 2019 from three different stations at Beed (MH). The parameters taken included the water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, calcium, carbon dioxide, BOD, alkalinity, chlorides, total hardness and total dissolved solids. These properties were analyzed and compared with standard values recommended by bureau of Indian standards and world health organization. Present investigation was undertaken to ascertain the water quality status of Bendusara River at Beed. The results revealed that there were significant seasonal variations in most of the parameters; water was found to be hard, polluted and not suitable for domestic, agricultural and fish growth.

Keywords: Hydrobiological status, Bendusara River, water, fish culture

Introduction

Rivers are vital and vulnerable freshwater systems that are critical for the sustenance of all lives. However, the declining quality of the water in these systems threatens their sustainability and is therefore a cause for concern. Rivers are waterways of strategic importance across the world, providing main water resources for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes (Prakash *et al.*, 2020) [13]. The maintenance of healthy aquatic ecosystem is required for ecological balance and agriculture (Verma, 2018a, 2018b) [24, 25], which depends on good physico-chemical properties of water. India is gifted with a river system comprising more than 20 major rivers with several tributaries (Kumar *et al.*, 2005) [9], and more than 50% of water resources of India are located in various tributaries of these river systems (Lal, 2001). Bendusara River is the major river in Beed district of Maharashtra. Beed city is situated on the banks of Bendusara River which is a tributary of Godavari often described as Ganges of Southern India. Bendusara River is polluted due to solid, liquid wastes and sewage disposal which is largely responsible for pollution. Although a large number of workers have studied the hydrobiological parameters and plankton as well as fish diversity of fresh water bodies including Rao (1977) [16], Prakash (2020) [13], Prakash *et al.*, (2002) [19], Singh and Verma (2016) [20], Sugumaran *et al.*, (2020) [21], Verma (2016, 2017, 2018c, 2019) [22, 23, 27, 26], Verma and Prakash (2018, 2020a) [28, 30], Bhagde *et al.*, (2020) [3] but till now there is no sufficient baseline data about physicochemical parameters of Bendusara river at Beed. Therefore, the present work was undertaken to study the hydrobiological characteristics of Bendusara River in relation to fisheries and pollution. Purpose of the study was not only to enhance the hydrobiological condition of river but also to explore the possibilities for better management and development.

Materials and Methods

Bendusara river originates from the hills of Balaghat range rises near Waghera about two km. north-west of Limbaganesh and has a fairly long course (about 30 km) on the northern slopes of the Balaghat plateau, first flowing northwards and after Kadamwadi eastwards to Pali village, receiving a number of tributaries on both banks comprising a fairly large catchment area of 183 square km on the slopes of the plateau. About 8 kms below Pali, the river flows through Beed town and divides the city into smaller eastern and larger western parts then join to the river Sindphana which join the Godawari at Kshetra manirath. Three sampling sites were, selected along the course of the river at Beed city with the view of obtaining an accurate data.

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Seasonal Variation in Water Quality Parameters of Bendsura Reservoir Maharashtra

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Abstract: The present study shows the seasonal changes of physicochemical parameters of Bendsura water reservoir namely Water temperature, PH, DO, Cl, CO₂, BOD, Alkalinity, PO₄, TS, TDS. All parameters were recorded in every months of July to December-2018. It was found that no more significant differences in the variability of physicochemical factors. The water of Bendsura reservoir is suitable for drinking purpose before proper treatment. Bendsura reservoir is also suited for agricultural and aquaculture potential. Hence, present work has to be undertaken.
Key Words: Physicochemical Factors, Bendsura reservoir, Water quality.

Introduction:

The life was originated in water is the principle internal as well as external medium of the organisms. Several water bodies near the cities and villages are polluted due to the various pollutants such as garbage, waste water, swages, and industrial effluents etc. affecting physico-chemical characteristics of the water. Fluctuation in physico-chemical characteristics may affect the survival of aquatic animals. In present study an attempt will be made to highlight the effect of seasonal changes in physico-chemical parameters of Bendsura water reservoir. The Bendsura water reservoir is located on tributary of 18°-45-45" N altitude district Beed in Maharashtra. It is situated about 11 K.M. towards the south of Beed and reservoir is of the capacity of 180 square kilometers water spread area. Mainly this project is constructed for irrigation & drinking purpose. Many villages are benefited for the source of drinking water supply and other purposes. Bendsura reservoir for pisciculture and provides a good quality of food for human being. In recent years environmental monitoring through regular assessment of water quality was become an important factor in exploitation of aquatic resources.

Material and Method:

The present investigations were conducted for the period of July to December-2018 in Bendsura reservoir Beed. Water samples were collected in sterilized glass bottle from three selected sites namely Shantivan-A, Gotakhori--B and Shadval peer-C. To achieve uniformly of observations sampling time was uniformly in morning between 9.00 to 10.00 a.m. on weekly basis for estimation of various seasonal changes of physico-chemical parameters according to the methods of Trivedy and Goel (1984), Kodarkar. et.al. (1998) and the results are compared with permissible limits laid down by BIS (IS: 2490, 1981, IS: 10500, 199 & APHA (1992). as given in table.

Results and Discussion:

The monthly variations of physicochemical characteristics of water quality in Bendsura reservoir have summarized in the table 1, 2 & 3 respectively. The temperature of water was recorded with the help of thermometer. The temperature of water is the most significant ecological factor which strongly affects various properties of the water body. The temperature of reservoir water varied from 21.3°C to 26.70C. It is raised to during the month of October and decreased three degree in December. The variation in the water temperature is due to different timing of collection and influence of season Jayaraman et.al (2003), Charl, (1980) observed that temperature is critical factors for the seasonal & periodicity of phytoplankton. In the present investigation The PH of water ranges from 8.1 to 8.3, 8.1 to 8.4 & 8.0 to 8.3 at spot A, B, & C respectively. PH values indicate the imbalance in carbonate and bicarbonate equilibrium (Karanth, 1987). The highest PH value recorded during the month of December and lowest in 8.0 in July by Sakhare & Joshi (2003).

Dissolved oxygen was determined by Winkler's method. Concentration of DO is one of the most important parameters to indicate water quality and its relation to the distribution and abundance of various algal species. The DO values ranges between 5.6 to 8.4 at spot A 5.3 to 7.4 at spot B & 5.2 to 7.2 mg/lit at spot C. The seasonal values of DO were minimum in the month July and maximum in the month of November & December respectively. Similar observations were made by Roy et al

16. Physico-Chemical Analysis of Khazana Bawali District Beed (M.S.) India

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Abstract

Khazana Bawali is one of the artificial water body of Beed is used for irrigation as well as by the villagers. Present paper deals with the physico-chemical analysis of Khazana well Beed Maharashtra for its water quality from July to December-2016. The Physico-chemical parameters studied included Atmospheric temperature, Water temperature, Transparency, PH, DO, CI, BOD, Sulphates, TS, and TDS was determined. The water from Khazana well also suitable for agricultural potential and other purposes. Collected water samples should be analyzed & compared with standard values recommended by BIS. Monthly analysis over the period of one year suggests that the water from Khazana Bawali is not badly polluted.

Keywords: Physicochemical, Khazana well, Water quality.

Introduction

In present study an attempt will be made to highlight the effect of changes in physico-chemical parameters of Khazana Bawali. Several water bodies near the cities and villages are polluted due to the various pollutants such as garbage, waste water, swages, and industrial effluents etc. affecting physico-chemical characteristics of the water. Hence work has to be undertaken. Khazana Bawali or Treasure Well situated about four kilometers from Beed a district place in Maharashtra was constructed about four hundred and thirty years back during Nizamshahi rule in western India. Most of the cultivable land in this region there was arid and this was probably first public facility for irrigation. Barring negligible small portions irrigated by private wells, agriculture was then dependent on insufficient and uncertain monsoon. It is a large well of 20 meters radius in which rain water oozing from nearby hills is brought through underground tunnels and then used for irrigation by taking it through masonry channels under gravity. Ventilators provided at regular distance in this channel allow fresh air helping water purification and space also allows occasional manual cleaning. Underground construction below bed of the river crossing is one of the engineering feats. Project was once irrigating 1000 acres,

28. Industrial Microbiology

P. B. Sirsat

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Abstract

Industrial microbiology is the use of microbes in industrial processes like industrial fermentation, waste-water treatment. It is linked to industry. It deals with screening, improvement, management and exploitation of microorganisms for production. It is useful for the production of end products on a large scale. Industrial microbiology includes the use of microorganisms to manufacture food or industrial products in large quantities. Numerous microorganisms are used within industrial microbiology; these include naturally occurring organisms, laboratory selected mutants, or even genetically modified organisms.

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Keywords: Microbiology, Industrial, laboratory, processes.

Applied Microbiology

Applied microbiology is a branch deals with application of microorganisms in the field of science for the production of human beneficial products such as medicines, antibiotics, vaccines, enzymes, biotechnological engineered products and also in food technology as fermentation products.

Medical Microbiology

Medical microbiology deals with response of immune system to the invading microorganism. It deals with conducting and interpreting tests for viral, fungal and parasitic infections. Medical microbiology also deals with bacterial pathogenesis of humans.

Studies on Fish Diversity of Pimpalwandi Reservoir Taluka Patoda Dist. Beed (M.S.) India

22

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Abstract: The present investigation was carried to study the aquatic vertebrate animal specially reference to fishes. The present study of bio-diversity of Ichthyofauna Pimpalwandi reservoir during Dec 2017 to Nov 2018, Pimpalwandi reservoir is mainly used for irrigation drinking water and fish production. In this study 15 different species of fishes were observed under 12 genus belongs to 09 families with 06 orders

Key Words: Biodiversity, Ichthyofauna, Pimpalwandi reservoir.

Introduction:

Fresh water ecosystem such as rivers play important roles in the water cycle, maintaining the delicate balance of aquatic food chain, purification of water, control of infectious organisms, fresh water biodiversity is very important with tremendous economic, social and environmental impacts, they provide human species with nutrients rich food, water other resources. The world bank reports on the fresh water biodiversity in Asia identified the streams and rivers originating from the Balaghat mountain as one of the biodiversity hot spot in the Maharashtra (Kottelat and Whitten 1996). The local decline in fish diversity has been attributed to habitat transformation and loss, Aquatic habitats are frequently transformed by changing the direction of the flow by construction of dams, the water sand mining continuous erosion of the banks by the destruction of the surrounding vegetation and by dumping soil water, while these can be natural transformations of aquatic habitats due to general changes in climate and vegetation these are comparatively slower, giving the fish communities more time the adept to these changes (R.J. Ranjit Daniesls 2002). The fresh water resources in inland fishery, number of studies had been conducted involving various aspects of the dam and reservoir, fisheries such as on Chilka lake (Ray and Parida 1966), Stanley reservoir (Sreeneivasan 1966), Sardar Sagar (Sreeneivasan 1979), and Kandhar tank (Kanwate and Kulkarni 2006) in West Bengal studies on the fresh water fish was carried on workers viz. (Barman, 2007).

The present investigation was undertaken to study the status of diversity fish fauna from Pimpalwandi reservoir, Pimpalwandi Dist. Beed. The main purpose of reservoir of irrigation, drinking water and aquaculture potential, water is also used for various purposes such as washing of cloths, cattle's, etc. It is one of the sources number of aquatic animals which are economically important for nature of the mankind.

Material and Methods:

Pimpalwandi reservoir is located near Pimpalwandi Tal. Patoda Dist. Beed. This dam away from Beed about 55 Km. The main purpose of reservoir was irrigation drinking and aquaculture potential. The fishes were collected early morning on a fixed day and time with help of local fisherman in Pimpalwandi reservoir. This investigation during the Dec. 2017 to Nov. 2018 for the study of fish fauna Dist. Beed. fishes were identified with the help of proper books and photographs, the systematic position, identification and economic importance was done with the help of books. (Shrivastav et al. 1994 and S.S. Khanna 1992) (Jayram V. 1981, 1994 Day, 1878, Talwar and Jhingran 1981).

Result and Discussion:

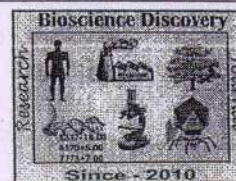
The biodiversity of fish associates with Pimpalwandi reservoir assessed during Dec. 2017 to Nov. 2018. The distribution of fish species is quite variable because Geographical and Geological condition. The result of present work confirms the occurrence of 15 different species were found these fish species were grouped in 06 order 09 families and 13 genera the detailed classification of fish is given. This work is supported by number of authors Das and Nath (1966), were first describe 23 species belonging to 7 families and 14 generation inhabit in river Tawi and tributaries further Das and Nath (1971) revised fish fauna of Jammu and enlisted the presence of 16 fish species belonging to 9 families and 5 generation in river Tawi and its tributaries. Tilak (1971) survey river Tawi and its

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Research Article

Diversity of Mosquito Larvae from Filariasis Endemic Zone in Beed City (MS) India

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Endemic Zone, Beed

Abstract

Naturally occurring animal diseases have provided parallel perspectives on human disease. While some of them are caused by the same pathogens. More than 72 species of protozoan reach human by food and water most of these infections are zoonoses. Compared to the past when these disease were limited to defined endemic zones in the recent times. Geographical limits and populations at risk expanding fast and changing demographics. Mosquitoes are nuisance to mankind spreading a variety of disease which, in some cases, many cause of death of the patients by transmitting different type of pathogen. Study area is supposed to be endemic for filarial infections. It has also shown to cause other vector borne diseases like malaria, dengue, chikungunya etc. As there were number of larval breeding grounds accumulated in and around this place. This work will be beneficial in drafting the genera specific mosquito larval control by health departments and first report of the mosquito larval prevalence to the sampling site area in Beed city.

INTRODUCTION

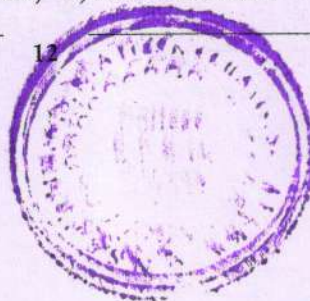
Mosquitoes are a family of culicidae, although a few species are harmless, most are considered a nuisance because they, female mosquitoes, consume blood from living vertebrates, including humans. Mosquito borne disease are prevalent in more than 100 countries, infecting 300-500 million people and causing about 1 million deaths every year. In India more than 40 million people suffer from disease caused by mosquito annually. There are number of disease borne by mosquito. They are malaria, filarial dengue brain fever and yellow fever, chikungunya, in India there causes are more in number as the importance of hygiene and sanitation is ignored. The present study was carried out in a filarial endemic in Beed city to reveal the prevalence of mosquito larvae in order to meet the cause of genera specific mosquito control 1) by the material Department – population of this 2) endemic places follows different practices to 3)

prevent mosquito bite in order to keep the mosquito borne disease away.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: A filarial endemic places in Beed city was selected as study area for mosquito larval collection, bank of river Bindusara in Beed city, stagnant water in river small pounds in river Bindusara and production of mosquito breeding around observed. In this place drainage channels and mixed in river Bindusara. This stagnant water produces breeding places of mosquito. This stagnant water produce breeding place of mosquito. Which ultimately result in the outbreak of some serious diseases like chikungunya lymphatic filariasis, malaria, etc. These mosquito sampling sites were selected from the bank of river Bindusara

- 1) Near Someshwar temple
- 2) Bazar tal area of Bindusara.
- 3) Near Amardham.



DIURNAL FLUCTUATIONS IN SOME PHYSICO-CHEMICAL FACTORS AT DOMARI DAM TQ AND DIST. BEED (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT : Domari dam is a medium reservoir with 110.80 sq/km hectors water spread area. The dam is constructed at village Domari in 1995. The dam is present on Beed Ahmednagar road 15 km away from Beed district and 0.5 km from Domari village. Fishermen's co-operative society uses this dam water for fisheries activities. The water of this dam is also used for irrigation and drinking purpose. Diurnal changes in temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen content, carbon dioxide content were estimated. Changes are discussed in the text.

Key words : Diurnal fluctuations, Physico-chemical factors.

INTRODUCTION

Dam constitutes an important inland fishery and also serves as an storage for the surface run of water various activities such as irrigation, power generation, fisheries etc. and as a means of providing employment to a sizable section of these water bodies, basic research on reservoir productivity is essential. This will help to increase production, potential and to set up target for fish production. Studies on the physico-chemical changes are helpful to find out suitability of water for fish culture and pollution status for the reservoir. Diurnal changes in physico-chemical factors from Indian limonitic environments have been studied. Ganapati (1962), George (1966), Dobriyal & Singh (1981), Sharma & Bhatt (1985), Panda *et al.* (1991), Sahu *et al.* (1991) and Shekhar *et al.* (1993).

Many aquatic organisms exhibit diurnal rhythms in their activities. The factors like, light, temperature and food are responsible for such activities. Domari dam is large minor irrigation tank, used for the fisheries activity. The details about the diurnal changes of this tank are not available, hence present work is undertaken to find out diurnal changes of some physico-chemical parameters *i.e.* temperature, pH, dissolve oxygen and free Carbon dioxide for 24 hours in the month of November, 2019.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the estimation of diurnal changes of temperature pH, DO₂ and CO₂ spot 'A' is selected near sluice gate. Changes were observed for 24 hours on date 2-3 November, 2019 from 6.00 am to 6.00 am. Trivedi and Goel (1986) methods were used for the estimation of dissolve oxygen and free carbon dioxide. Air and water temperature was recorded using the standard thermometer and pH was recorded by using pH meter.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diurnal Changes in temperature, DO₂, Free CO₂ and

pH are shown in Table.1. Air temperature ranged from 22°-32°C. Air temperature increased from morning up to 2.00 pm. Then decreased onward. Minimum water temperature is 18°C and maximum is 23°C. Temperature increased from morning up to 3.0 pm and it decreased afterwards. Dissolved oxygen content ranged from 8.2 mg/lit to 9.0 mg/lit. It increased up to 4.0 pm and then it decreased later on. Free carbon dioxide content ranged from 0.1 mg/lit to 1.0 mg/lit. Minimum carbon dioxide was observed in evening hours and maximum in morning hours at 4.00 am. pH ranged from 7.5-8.0.

Philips (1927) observed diurnal fluctuations in hydrogen ion activity of Minnesota lake. Kato (1941) observed temperature increased from morning to noon and then it decreased during his studies on the fresh water region of the Palau tropical biological station II. George (1961) observed increased in temperature from morning to noon in the study of diurnal variations in two shallow ponds at Delhi. Air temperature is more than water temperature. The same results were observed by Kulkarni (2002), Sahu *et al.* (1991) and Verduin (1959).

Hydrogen ion concentration was increased in afternoon hours, and then it is decreased up to evening hours. George (1966) observed increased pH after 4.00 pm. Verduin (1959) demonstrated that nocturnal decrease in pH values was usually equal to the diurnal increase indicating that community respiration replaced the carbon dioxide absorption by photosynthesis. Dissolved oxygen increased from morning 4.00 pm. It may be due to photosynthetic activities then it decreased afterwards to 5.00 pm. Sahu *et al.* (1991) also observed same changes in dissolved oxygen content.

Carbon dioxide values were observed decreasing in the evening hours. This may be due to active process of photosynthesis. Generally carbon dioxide and oxygen showed inverse relationship. The factor affecting one of them should naturally be responsible for the other also. Thus increase in dissolved oxygen and decrease in free carbon dioxide values it may be due to community respiration. Newell (1957) also showed direct relationship between temperatures and dis-

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GROWTH OF SOYABEAN [*GLYCINE MAX L. (MERR)*] UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF BLUE GREEN ALGAL (BGA) BIOFERTILIZER.

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ABSTRACT

Natural ability of blue green algae (BGA) is to fix atmospheric N was studied under field condition and its effect on growth of Soyabean was evaluated. The experiment was conducted during *khariif* season of 2016 at Deolali-Pravara, Rahuri tahasil Dist. Ahmednagar (MS). Application BGA significantly improved growth of soyabean, as reflected in terms of plant height, No. of leaves and No. of branches over control and application of nitrogen fertilizer. BGA can thus be considered as a promising bio-fertilizer for Soyabean for enhancement of growth.

Key words: BGA, Biofertilizer, Soyabean.

Introduction

Blue green algae (BGA) have natural ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen. These algae belong to the class Cyanobacteria, which can be used as nitrogenous biofertilizer. Cyanobacteria promote N economy of the soil by converting atmospheric nitrogen into soluble form of ammonia, with the help of enzyme nitrogenase (Ernst et al., 1992). In addition, Cyanobacteria also helps in mobilizing insoluble phosphate present in the soil, with the help of enzyme phosphatases (Goyal, 1993, Mishra et al. 2005). Cyanobacteria excrete growth promoting substances into the soil (Gupta and Shukla, 1969).

The effect of BGA was studied on rice (Venkataraman, 1961,1981), *Trigonella*, Spinach, chilly, and Tomato (Abhang, 2009) and cotton (Shinde, 1995). Present study extends this work by studying effect of BGA on growth of Soyabean under field condition.

Material and Methods:

The experiment was undertaken in the Soyabean field of Deolali-Pravara, Rahuri Dist.

Ahmednagar of Maharashtra state in the year 2016. Each experimental plot measured 61 x 61 cm in size. The field experiment was designed as Randomized Block Design. There were five treatments, each having three replications.

Phule Kalyani (DS-228) variety of Soyabean was used, the seeds of which were collected from the Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth (MPKV) Rahuri. The seeds were sown on bed with plant to plant distance of 5 cm, in 30.5 cm apart rows.

Blue green algal species e.g. *Nostoc*, *Spirulina* and *Scytonema* were isolated from arable land and identified (Desikachary 1959 and Anand 1998). The fertilizer containing dried mass of these alga was apply in two doses, half at the time of sowing and half dose at time of flower initiation @ 10 g / plot. Other plots received nitrogen in the form of urea @ 5 b / plot, and control plots remained untreated.

Results and Discussion:

Significant increase in growth parameters was observed due to the treatment with BGA (Tables 1 – 3). Almost similar results were reported by Abhang (2009) Shinde (1995)



EFFECT OF MUTAGENS ON PLANT MATURITY IN LINSEED (*LINUM USITATISSIMUM L*) PLANTS.

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation deals with the effect of mutagens on plant maturity in Linseed. The values on plant survival at maturity indicated inhibitory effect at gamma ray treatment in both the varieties of Linseed. The lowest survival values were induced by 30kR gamma ray dose in case of RLC-24 and 20 kR in Sharda varieties of linseed.

Keywords: Mutagens, Plant survival, Linseed

Introduction

Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum L*) encompasses more than hundred annual and perennial species. Cultivated flax pertains to the species, *Linum usitatissimum*, having two types: one is grown for oil (linseed) and the other for fibre (fibre flax). Textile properties of flax fibre are superlative to cotton. It is a self-pollinated herb or fibre plant (Millam *et al.* 2005)

Induced mutation has great potentials and serves as a complimentary approach in genetic improvement of crops. Chemical mutagens are the one which cause mutations in living organism.

Material and method

Healthy and dried seeds of *Linseed* (*Linum usitatissimum L*) variety RLC-4 and Sharda were obtained from Regional Oilseed Research Centre Latur, Maharashtra. The seeds were subjected to the treatment of Gamma rays (10, 20 and 30 kR) for 12 hrs, Ethyl methane sulphonate (0.05, 0.10 and 0.15 %) and sodium azide (0.02, 0.04 and 0.06 %). After pre-soaking of 12 hrs, treated seeds were thoroughly washed in running tap water for half an hour to remove residual effects of mutagens. One set of seeds was kept untreated or control for comparison.

Plants were raised by sowing treated as well as control seeds, and their survival was recorded at maturity. Survival counts were taken by inspecting 20 randomly selected plants.

Results and Discussion:

The survival of plants at maturity revealed wide fluctuations in their values which ranged from 64.33 to 84.00 % due to the treatment with gamma rays, 66.38 to 78.84 % due to Ethyl methane sulphonate (EMS) and 78.42 to 91.33 % in due to sodium azide (SA) treatments in variety RLC-24, while in case of variety Sharda the values ranged from 68.33 to 75.14%, 80.16 to 85.42% and 69.18 to 86.02% due to the treatments with gamma rays, EMS and SA respectively (Table 1). Highest survival value (91.33 %) was recorded with the treatment of 0.06 % SA in variety RLC-24, while lowest (64.33 %) at 30 kR gamma ray treatment.

Survival of plants at maturity is considered as one of the most reliable indices in evaluating the effect of mutagen in plant breeding studies. During present investigation, inhibitory effect of the treatment with gamma rays was observed in both of the varieties.

Malani *et al.* (1933) also recorded reduced survival of plants under higher dose of gamma rays in M₂ generation. The lethal





29

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Studies on Inheritance of Hybrid Variance of Northern Corn Leaf Blight in Maize (*Zea mays* L..)

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ABSTRACT: In present study was carried out to detect the inheritance of Hybrid Variance of Northern Corn Leaf Blight in Maize (*Zea mays* L..). In this study it was observed that contribution of the lines towards total hybrid variance was found to be higher for northern corn leaf blight severity while maximum contribution of tester was obtained in case of days to 50 percent shedding, days to 50 percent silking, grain moisture and shelling percent. On the other hand the contribution of lines x testers for the total hybrid variance was found considerably high compare to male and female contribution for the trait plant height, ear height and grain yield.

For northern leaf blight severity contribution of the female parent was 40.74 per cent followed by male parent (30.96 %) then by L x T interaction (28.3 %) which showed that all the three components are contributing in the inheritance of the northern corn leaf blight.

KEY WORDS: Variance, Northern, Interaction and Severity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Maize is prone to as many as 112 diseases in different parts of the world, caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses and nematodes leading to extensive damage. In India, about 61 diseases have been reported to affect the crop. These include seedling blights, stalk rots, foliar diseases, downy mildews and ear rots (Payak and Renfro, 1968 and Payak and Sharma, 1985). Among the several diseases, Turcicum leaf blight (TLB) or Northern corn leaf blight (NLB) is one of the major fungal diseases of corn. Northern corn leaf blight causes due to fungus *Exserohilum turcicum* (Pass.) Leonard and Suggs. The early symptoms of the disease are oval, water-soaked spots on leaves and the later diseased stage shows characteristic cigar shaped lesions that are 3 to 15 cm long. These elliptical, long cigar-shaped gray-green or tan color lesions develop into distinct dark areas as they mature and become associated with fungal sporulation. Lesions typically first appear on lower leaves, spreading to upper leaves and the ear sheaths as the crop matures. Under severe infection, lesions may coalesce, blighting the entire leaf. NLB affects the photosynthesis with severe reduction in yield to an extent of 28 - 91 percent (Robert, 1953).

A. Materials and Methods

The material for the experiment comprised of 13 parents (Table 2) and 36 F₁'s (Table 1) developed during the kharif 2016 at the Maize research farm, Metahelix life sciences ltd, Phulambri. During Kharif 2017, six generation trial was planted of which the part of the non-segregating generations that is parents and F₁'s (Table 2 & 3) was considered for the Line x Tester experiment.



30

Green Algae of Dokewada Reservoir in Beed District Maharashtra

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Abstract: The present communication deals with the study of green algae of Dokewada reservoir of Beed. A total 63 taxa belong to 27 genera of Chlorophyceae was identified and recorded. These dominant Genera were *Scenedesmus* (7), *Pediastrum* (5), *Spirogyra* (6), *Oedogonium* (5) during the winter and summer season Chlorophyceae were most abundant. The Dokewada reservoir Dist. Beed was found to be harboring rich algal diversity especially the Chlorophyceae. This is the first-time study of Dokewada reservoir.

Key Words: Communication, Dominant and Harboring.

Introduction:

Dokewada reservoir is located near the Beed city. It is 7 km far from the Beed. The water of reservoir is used for rutting practices by peripheral villager like washing of cloth, washing domestic animal, drinking and agricultural purpose. Algal sample were collected for the period of one year June-2016 to May-2017. The Chlorophycean members are a large and important group of fresh water algae. Fresh water green algae are characterized as the largest and most varied algal phylum. The fresh water green algae have great diversity in their cellular organization, morphological structure and reproductive process than that of any other algae. Algae are important primary producers in both fresh as well as marine water.

Materials and Methods:

Algal sample were collected from four sites of Dokewada reservoir for the period of Jun-2016 to May-2017 in monthly intervals. Algal sample were collected in acid washed collection bottles. Collected sample were preserved in 4% of formalin for future taxonomic investigation. Samples were observed under the microscope in laboratory and identified with standard literature (Prescott 1951, Philipose M.T. 1967 and Smith G.M. 1950).

Result and Discussion:

In the present investigation a total of 63 taxa under 27 Genera of Chlorophyceae were identified and recorded during the period of investigation (Table 1), among these 1 of *Chlamydomonas*, 1 of *Gonium*, 1 of *Volvox*, 2 of *Gloeocystis*, 1 of *Tetraspora*, 3 of *Ulothrix*, 1 of *Schizomeris*, 2 of *Stigeoclonium*, 1 of *Chladophora*, 5 of *Oedogonium*, 1 of *Chlorococcum*, 1 *Hydrodictyon*, 5 of *Pediastrum*, 1 of *Botryococcus*, 1 of *Chlorella*, 1 of *Dictyosphaerium*, 3 of *Oocystis*, 2 of *Tetraedron*, 7 of *Scenedesmus*, 2 of *Crucigenia*, 2 of *Mougeotia*, 6 of *Spirogyra*, 3 of *Zygnema*, 4 of *Closterium*, 2 of *Euastrum*, 3 of *Cosmarium*, Talekar S. M. and Jadhav M. J. (2010) worked on Chlorococcales of Manjara river and reported dominance of *Scenedesmus*, *Pedrastrum*, *Oocystis*, *Tetraedron*. Mahadik and Jadhav (2014) recorded dominance of Chlorophycean algae from Ujani reservoir of Maharashtra. They observed that *Spirogyra*, *Scendesmus*, *Cosmarium*, *Claclophora*, *Gloeocystis* and *Chlorella* were most frequent. Results of these research workers are agreed with abundance of Chlorophyceae of Dokewada reservoir. The dominant Genera were *Scenedesmus* followed by *Spirogyra* and *Pediastrum*. The Genera with single taxa were *Chlamyomonas*, *Gonium*, *Volvox*, *Chladophora*, *Chlorococcum*, *Hydrodictyon*, *Botryococcus*, *Chlorella*, *Dictyospaerium*. Similar kind of observation were made by phycologists.

Table 1. Green algae of Dokewada reservoir Beed district Maharastra

Sr. No.	Name of Algal Taxa
1)	<i>Chlamydomonas dinobryonii</i> G.M. Smith
2)	<i>Gonium pectoral mullers</i>
3)	<i>Volvox tertius</i> A. Meyer
4)	<i>Gloeocystis gigas</i> (Kuetz.) Lagerheim
5)	<i>Gloeocystis major</i> Gerneck et. lemnozmann
6)	<i>Tetrasporalacustris</i>
7)	<i>Ulothrix subtilissima</i> Rabenhorts
8)	<i>Ulothrix tenuissimakuetzing</i>





HORSE GRAM (*MACROTYLOMA UNIFLORUM*): NUTRACEUTICAL PULSE CROP: A REVIEW

Rahul R. Kashid* and Santosh M. Talekar

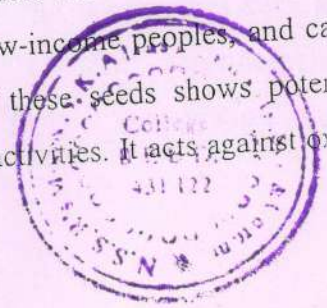
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ABSTRACT

Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdc commonly known as horse gram is a kind of legume of tropics and subtropics. Present review was undertaken to collect information on medicinal uses and nutritional values of *M. uniflorum*. In Ayurveda pharmacodynamics properties of *M. uniflorum* are Kashaya Rasa, Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna Guna, Ushna Veerya and Katu Vipaka. Various medicinal preparations such as Dhanyamla and decoctions are prepared using seeds of *M. uniflorum*. It is mainly used as a tonic, astringent, diuretic and also recommended in rheumatism, neuralgia and other several diseases. Horse gram seeds are rich in natural phenols; mostly phenolic acids, flavonoids and the major anti-oxidants. Horse gram is considered as animal fodder and its full potential as a part of human diet has not been exploited completely. It can be consumed as seeds, as sprouts or as meal by itself. Horse gram is a well-known, inexpensive, underutilized source of nutrients like protein (22-24%). Seeds contain carbohydrates (57.2%), fat (1.1%), vitamins, minerals (3.2%) and good amount of soluble fibres. *Macrotyloma uniflorum* contains major bioactive constituents are acids like phenolic acid, phytic acid, protease enzymatic inhibitors have significant metabolic and physiological effects. Horse gram is very useful in treating kidney stones, weight loss, diabetes, cold, fever, cholesterol, throat infection, piles and jaundice and water retention. Used in weight loss diet and also because of rich in proteins(20%), because of low acceptable taste and flavor of cooked products it is used only by the farming community and low-income peoples, and called as underutilized, less expensive nutritional plant Extract of these seeds shows potent anti-adipogenic, anti-hyperglycemic anti-hypercholesterolemic activities. It acts against oxidative stress.





Positive Solutions Of Quadratic Fractional Integral Equations By Using Iterative Technique

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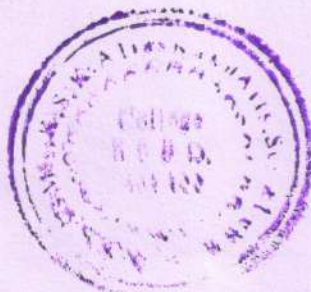
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Abstract: In this paper we prove the existence as well as approximations of the positive solutions for a nonlinear quadratic fractional integral equation. An algorithm for the solutions is developed and it is shown that the sequence of successive approximations converges monotonically to the positive solution of related quadratic fractional integral equation under some suitable mixed hybrid conditions. We rely our results on Dhage iteration method embodied in a recent hybrid fixed point theorem of Dhage (2014) for the product of operators in a partially ordered normed linear algebra. An example is also provided to illustrate the abstract theory developed in the paper.

Keywords: Quadratic fractional integral equation; approximate positive solution ; Dhage iteration method; hybrid fixed point theorem.

1. INTRODUCTION

The quadratic fractional integral equations have been a topic of interest since long time because of their occurrence in the problems of some natural and physical processes of the universe. See Argyros [1], Darwish [2], Darwish and Ntouyas [3], Kilbas et.al. [13], Podlubny [14] and the references therein. The study gained momentum after the formulation of fixed point principles in Banach algebras due to Dhage [4, 5, 6, 7]. The existence results for such equations are generally proved under the mixed Lipschitz and compactness type conditions together with a certain growth condition on the nonlinearities of the quadratic integral equations. See Dhage [5, 6, 7] and the references therein. The Lipschitz and compactness hypotheses are considered to be very strong conditions in the theory of nonlinear differential and integral equations which do not yield any



Comparative Study of Implicit and Crank-Nicolson Finite Difference Scheme for Fractional Radon Diffusion Equation

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Abstract: In this paper, we develop Implicit and Crank-Nicolson finite difference scheme for time fractional radon diffusion equation. We discuss the stability and convergence of both the scheme. As an application of this scheme, we obtain the numerical solutions of the test problem and represented graphically by mathematical software Mathematica and finally, we compare the rate of convergence of both the scheme.

Index Terms – Fractional calculus, Explicit Finite difference, Caputo formula, Stability, Convergence.

INTRODUCTION

The subject of fractional calculus that is, calculus of integrals and derivatives of any arbitrary real or complex order has gained considerable popularity and importance during the past four decades and longer, due mainly to its demonstrated applications in numerous seemingly diverse and widespread fields of science and engineering, bio-science, applied mathematics, finance etc. [1,2,6]. In the development of fractional calculus and applications anomalous diffusion equation has received great interest. A physical approach to anomalous diffusion equation containing fractional order derivatives in time or space or time-space. As analytical solution of fractional diffusion equation is very difficult to find thus researchers develop the finite difference schemes to find numerical solution [3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]. Radon is naturally occurring radioactive gas which is colorless, odorless and comes from the decay of uranium in rocks, soil and groundwater. Radon is present outdoors and indoors. Due to hazards properties of radon researchers have great interest to study the radon transport through soil, activated charcoal, concrete, etc. [5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]. In this paper we study the diffusion of radon in an activated charcoal medium. The diffusion theory came from the famous German physiologist Adolf Fick (1829-1901). He stated that, the flux density J is proportional to the gradient of concentration. This gives,

$$J = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$$

where J is the radon flux density is diffusion coefficient, $\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$ is gradient of radon concentration and D is diffusivity coefficient of radon.

Now the change in concentration to change in time and position is stated by the Fick's second law which is the extension of Fick's first law, that gives,

$$\frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 C(x, t)}{\partial x^2} - \lambda C(x, t)$$

where $\lambda = 2.1 \times 10^{-6} s^{-1}$ is the decay constant. A theoretical study of radon measurements with activated charcoal was studied by Nikezic and Urosevic [17]. In this study we develop the time fractional Implicit and Crank-Nicolson finite difference method for fractional order radon diffusion equation. We consider the following time fractional radon diffusion equation [TFRDE],

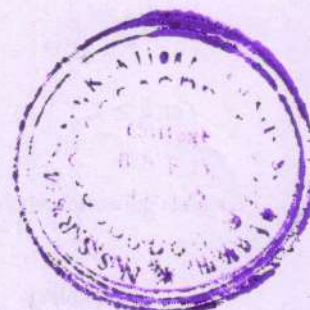
$$\frac{\partial^\alpha C(x, t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = D \frac{\partial^2 C(x, t)}{\partial x^2} - \lambda C(x, t), 0 < x < L, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, t \geq 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$c_0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial t} = 0, t \geq 0 \quad (1.3)$$

initial condition : $C(x, 0) = 0, 0 < x < L$ (1.2) boundary conditions: $C(0, t) =$

Definition 1.1:- The Caputo time-fractional derivative of order α , ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) is defined by,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^\alpha C(x, t)}{\partial t^\alpha} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{(t-\eta)^\alpha}; 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ &= \frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial \eta}; \quad \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$



34



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ANALYSIS OF FRACTIONAL KAWAHARA AND MODIFIED KAWAHARA EQUATIONS BASED ON CAPUTO-FABRIZIO DERIVATIVE OPERATOR

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Abstract. In this paper, nonlinear time fractional Kawahara and modified Kawahara equations based on Caputo-Fabrizio derivative operator is analysed using iterative Laplace transform method to obtain approximate solutions. The substantive features of the manuscript is to offer the stability conditions of solution for proposed technique. The acquired approximate solutions are in comparison with the precise solutions to confirm the applicability, performance and accuracy of the method. Moreover, the 3D plots of obtained numerical solution of the concerned equations for various specific cases are presented.

Keywords: fractional Kawahara and modified Kawahara equations; Caputo-Fabrizio derivative operator; stability analysis; Laplace transform; new iterative method.

2010 AMS Subject Classification: 35R11.

1. INTRODUCTION

From the past three decades, the most captivating rise in scientific and engineering applications have been found within the framework of Fractional calculus. It has fascinated the attention of many scholars due to its usefulness in various fields of science and engineering,

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Stability and Convergence of Anomalous Diffusion Equation of Fractional Order

35

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to develop the explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation. Furthermore we discuss the stability and convergence of the scheme.

Index Terms - Fractional calculus, Finite difference, Caputo formula, Stability, Convergence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fractional calculus is a generalization of ordinary differentiation and integration to arbitrary non-integer order. In the recent scenario fractional calculus has many applications in physics, engineering, bio-science, applied mathematics, finance etc. [1,2,5,6]. In the framework of fractional calculus and applications anomalous diffusion equation has received great interest. A physical approach to anomalous diffusion equation containing fractional order derivatives in time or space or time-space [3,4,7,8,9,10,11]. As analytical solution of fractional diffusion equation is very difficult to find thus researchers develop the finite difference schemes to find numerical solution [12,13,14,16,17,18].

In this study we develop the time fractional explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation (TFADE). We consider the following [TFADE],

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = D \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + \lambda u(x,t), \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, (x,t) \in [0,L] \times [0,T] \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{initial condition: } u(x,0) = f(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq L \quad (1.2)$$

$$\text{boundary conditions: } u(0,t) = 0 \text{ and } u(L,t) = 0, t \geq 0 \quad (1.3)$$

Definition 1.1: The Caputo time-fractional derivative of order α , ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) is defined by,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial u(x,\eta)}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{(t-\eta)^\alpha}; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ &= \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial \eta}; \quad \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

We organize the paper as follows: In section 2, we develop explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation (TFADE). The section 3, is devoted for stability of the solution of the scheme and the convergence of the approximated finite difference scheme is proved in section 4.

II. FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME

In this section, we develop the explicit finite difference scheme for time fractional anomalous diffusion equation (TFADE) (1.3)-(1.5).

We define,

$$t_k = k\tau; \quad k = 0,1,2, \dots, N \text{ and } x_i = ih; \quad i = 0,1,2, \dots, N$$

where

$$\tau = \frac{T}{N} \text{ and } h = \frac{L}{M}$$

Let $u(x_i, t_k); i = 0,1,2, \dots, M$ and $k = 0,1,2, \dots, N$ be the exact solution of (TFADE) (1.1)-(1.3) at mesh point (x_i, t_k) . Let u_i^k be the numerical approximation of the point $u(x_i, t_k)$. The time fractional derivative is approximated by the following scheme,



Business Activity Selection Strategy of Self Help Group in Marathwada Region

36

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Abstract

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are playing very important role to improve socio-economic conditions especially in rural areas. After successfully forming groups they bring micro credit and taking up suitable business activities to start entrepreneurship. It generates income which change economic conditions and help to generate social status. Firstly they face problems in selection of business activity because low literacy among group peoples and low market study. This study tries to attempt and analyze the business activity selection strategy of Self Help Groups in Marathwada region and try to find solutions on problems. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary associations for the poor who come together to improve their socio-economic conditions under certain schemes initiated by the government. After successfully forming Self Help Groups selection of suitable Product/business activities is very important. They must select customer oriented Products as per market need. This study analyzes the marketing strategies regarding product selection of the Self Help groups of Marathwada Region. The study used primary data and secondary data for analysis according to the objective set out in the study. These findings may be useful to Self Help groups and Government or NGOs to know the need of update knowledge and also providing suggestions and recommendations for improvement in training program.

Keywords: Self-help Groups, Products Marking, Product Selection.

Introduction



Marketing Problems Faced by Self Help Group in Marathwada Region

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Abstract

Self Help Groups working in right direction for women empowerment. In the development of economy women empowerment and poverty alleviation two are main obstacle especially in rural India. With the help of Self Help Groups women forms groups for their empowerment and create self-employment, women create small production units and produces products with available skills and local resources. After successfully forming SHGs and selecting suitable Product/business activities members of Self Help Groups are mainly facing problems of marketing their products due lack in marketing knowledge as they first time engaging in marketing. But they doing very good in local market and trying to fight to market leaders, it shows their confidence level and willing power for struggle. This study try to attempts and analyze the marketing problems of Self Help Groups products and marketing strategy adopted by Self Help Groups in Marathwada region and try to find solutions on problems. The study used primary data and secondary data for analysis according to the objective set out in the study. Primary data were collected by interview schedule method a questionnaire is used. Study covers 200 samples respondent from rural and urban area of Marathwada region. These findings may be useful to Self Help groups and Government or NGOs to know the need of update knowledge.

Keywords: Self Help Groups, Products Marking, Marketing problems.

Introduction

Marketing plays very important role in development of any firm as well as economy. This is the marketing era, now a day's marketing is very important than manufacturing. We see so many marketing firms that don't manufacture any item but they sell and make profit of others manufactured items on their brand name. Before two to three decades concept entrepreneur is different we can make any item and sell it in market. But now a days as computation is increased and the make and sell concept changed. Now new system is customer oriented, we have to focus



37



Impact of GST on Indian Retail Sector

38

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Abstract

Usage of GST impacts a country the two different ways, decidedly and contrarily. Overlooking negative viewpoints, positive viewpoints can be mulled over, so as to improve the economy of the nation. So as to measure the Impact the GST we have to hang tight for the time and the Government needs to impart increasingly more about the frameworks. It could be a decent approach to diminish the dark cash and great exertion by the Legislature of India after the Demonetization of the cash in 2016.

Keyword : GST, Indian Retail Sector

Introduction:-

GST is one of the greatest duty changes since autonomy. GST will subsume practically all the roundabout expenses collected by state and focal government and will have a critical effect across enterprises. The administration has proposed four duty sections at 5%, 12%, 18% and 28 % for an alternate kind of things and administrations. The effect of GST on retail part will be sure as it will cut down all out roundabout charges, increment production network proficiency and encourage consistent information charge credit. After usage of GST, state limits will be insignificant from tax collection and documentation perspective. Disappearing state limits will decrease the unpredictability for retailers and increment the circulation reach just as effectiveness.

GST represents products and enterprises charge which is a union of practically all the current circuitous duties imposed by focus and state individually. Under the present universe of globalization where each nation is drawing nearer to one another we can't bear to have state hindrances like passage assessment, octroi and street licenses and so forth. A definitive point of GST is to take out every such boundary inside a nation on free progression of merchandise and enterprises alongside consistent accessibility of information charge credit. In India we have double GST model where on all intrastate stockpile of products and ventures CGST and SGST will be charged while on interstate inventory IGST is pulled in.

Now of time it gets imperative to comprehend that the idea of maker, deal, and arrangement of administrations will leave and we will have another assessable occasion called supply. GST will be pulled in on supply everything being equal and administrations aside from alcoholic alcohol for human utilization whether for a thought or even without thought now and again.

Retail Sector in India:-

Quick moving buyer merchandise (FMCG) is the fourth biggest part in the Indian economy. There are three primary fragments in the segment – nourishment and drinks, human services and family unit and individual consideration which represents practically 50% of the area.

FMCG Companies are hoping to put resources into vitality proficient plants to profit the general public and lower costs in the long haul. Developing mindfulness, simpler access, and changing ways of life are the key development drivers for the customer advertise. The emphasis on agribusiness, MSMEs, training, social insurance, framework and business approaches by the Government likewise affect the development of this area.



03

A STUDY ON E-COMMERCE IN YEMEN: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS UPDATE

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INTRODUCTION:

The internet is becoming inevitable. Technology has shaped every aspect of life-social, economic, political, and lifestyle. There are new uses of the internet every day. This paper addresses the internet use in Yemen. It discusses the untapped potential of e-commerce. Currently, Yemen is considered behind the rest of the world regarding its internet use, connectivity, and awareness (Al-wazir & Zheng, 2014). There are many opportunities online that can open doors for the people of Yemen.

INTERNET TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The internet technology infrastructure in Yemen started in 1996. Tele Yemen started dial-up services. Today, there are ADSL, 3G mobile data connections, satellite internet, leased lines, and dial ups. Average speed is 1MB per second; the minimum is the 56K and the maximum home use is 4MB and for business around 10MB on leased lines. The average monthly subscription fee is around \$20 per month for 16GB of bandwidth on a 1MB

speed. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Table 1 shows statistics to compare Yemen with other countries regarding the information and communication technologies.

	e-commerce users out of internet population	e-commerce Spending per e-commerce user a	e-commerce market size (B\$)	Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions	Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions	Fixed-telephone subscriptions (,000)	Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitant
USA	71%	1,11	193.0	91,342	29.25	135,127	42
China	28%	79	115.0	188,909	10.08	266,985	19
Brazil	17%	82	11.0	20,190	13.63	45,038	22
Indonesia	6%	25	0.9	3,251	1.30	30,722	12
Yemen	5%	10	0.1	256	1.05	1,143	5

Sources: Federal Communications Commission, USA; Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, China; Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Brazil; MCIT, Indonesia; ITU estimate, Yemen. Data as of 2013.

Table 1: Information & Communication Technologies in different countries in comparison with Yemen

GOVERNMENT

An e-government for Yemen can make a significant development in a short time. E-government can fight corruption, increase productivity and efficiency, involve stakeholders, improve policy development, and ensure transparency (Bhat, 2014). The government of Yemen faces several challenges in implementing e-government. Yemen is among the lowest ranking countries all factors set by the United Nations (Al-Aghbari et al., 2015; Al-mamary, Shamsuddin, & Aziati, 2015) to be ready for such mechanism. These challenges range from leadership and management (Al-wazir & Zheng, 2014) to cost of development and infrastructure. Online services in Yemen is the most needed index to be enhanced (an A. Ali & Zhao, 2012). The government has a telecommunication cabinet that supervises the development of telecommunications and information technology. The government is currently the only monopoly over internet service providing via its two entities Tele Yemen and Yemen Net. While



Causes and Impact of Labour Migration: A Case Study of Marathwada Region

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40

Introduction:

Migration is shift from a place of residence to another place for some length of time or permanently including different types of voluntary movements. It has great impact on economic, social, cultural and psychological life of people, both at place of emigration as well as of migration (Kaur, 2003). In India the labour migration is mostly influenced by social structures and pattern of development. Uneven development is the main reason of migration along with factors like poverty, landholding system, fragmentations of land, lack of employment opportunities, large family-size and natural calamities. The high-land man ratio, caste system, lawlessness and exploitation at native place speed up the breakdown of traditional socio-economic relations in the rural areas and people decide to migrate to relatively prosperous areas in search of better employment and income. Diversification of economy and increased land productivity in certain areas, rapid improvement in transport and communication means, improvement in education, increase in population pressure and zeal for improving living added momentum to the mobility of population in India (Roy, 2011). Those who migrate to new areas experience certain socio-psychological problems of adjustments with the residents of place of migration.

The relationship between migration and work has been transformed in recent decades. Between 1990 and 2017, international migration flows increased from 153 million to 258 million. Immigration to high-income countries, particularly for work-related purposes, has accounted for the majority of this growth (United Nations, 2017). While there are many drivers of these trends, they have been facilitated in part by labour migration policy changes including the growth of temporary and employer-sponsored visa schemes and the introduction and expansion of cross-border labour mobility zones (Castles et al., 2014). Nevertheless, compared to goods, services and capital, where cross-border trade and movement have been liberalised substantially, there remain considerably greater constraints upon the free movement of labour (McGovern, 2007). Changes to immigration policies, including changes enabling the expansion of migrant labour supply, have produced major political challenges.

Policymakers in many countries have recently struggled to balance the perceived disruptive impacts on jobs and communities with the potential economic benefits. The pivotal role that negative public attitudes towards immigration played in Donald Trump's presidential election in the USA, the Brexit referendum in the UK and the ascent of far-right parties across Europe exemplifies this (Gumbrell-McCormick and Hyman, 2017).

Nonetheless, the institutionalist focus of an employment relations analytical lens brings key advantages for analysing migration and work issues. While these issues have been relatively neglected within employment relations research compared to other disciplines, several employment relations scholars have made important contributions to migration research in particular areas. These include understanding why migrant workers are channelled into particular workforce segments (e.g. Piore, 1979; Waldinger and Lichter, 2003); identifying the reasons for discrimination against migrants in workplaces and the labour market (e.g. Taksa and Groutsis, 2010; Yu, 2019); analysing particular types of management practices in workplaces and industries where migrant workers are concentrated (e.g. MacKenzie and Forde, 2009; Thompson et al., 2013); examining the strategies and policy positions of unions and employer associations towards migrant workers (e.g. Marino et al., 2017; Wright, 2017); and analysing state and community strategies to ensure that migrants' employment rights are enforced (e.g. Clibborn, 2019; Fine and Bartley, 2019).

What explains the association between migrant labour and low-quality work?

The workplace and labour market experiences of migrants are highly diverse. In virtually all countries, migrants are represented across all professional and occupational fields, all industries and all levels of seniority (Bauder, 2006). Human resource management and international business scholarship focuses particularly on highly skilled migrants who are either 'self-initiated expatriates' who move countries of their own volition or else are employed by multinationals and posted to international offices as 'assigned expatriates' (e.g. Andresen et al., 2014; Guo and Al Ariss, 2015; Zikic, 2015).



- Court files can be computerized.
- Video recordings of court proceedings should be maintained.
- Increase in number of Mediation courts for dispute redressal: This will provide alternative method to dispute redressal to lighten burden on courts.
- Increase number of judicial officers and number of fast track courts.
- Create a vigilance cell for redressal of public grievances.
- Making judiciary accountable: Judges must be subject to judicial review
- Judges must follow a code of conduct.
- Bar associations must act against corrupt members.
- A public body must keep an eye on the judicial system.
- An Indian judicial service must be created.
- The proposed National Judicial Commission should have powers to fire judges.
- Judges should declare their assets and those of their family.

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A STUDY ON THE ONLINE SECURITY AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR E-COMMERCE IN YEMEN

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Abstract

This study examines the use of the Internet for business purposes in Yemen, where main sectors of banking and private trade organizations are observed. Through interviews, a thorough study is performed concerning the Internet facilities available in Yemen, the literacy and use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in organizations, the level of e-commerce adopted, the main hurdles in the adoption of e-commerce, and measures required to increase the adoption of e-commerce. The study finds that both organizations realize the importance of e-commerce for their business. The main causes in the delay of e-commerce adoption by some are the discrepancies in the infrastructure, high costing of the Internet facilities, bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining the facilities, and the non-availability of a secure environment. Beyond concerns about Internet security, their awareness of security hazards and protection measures is minimal. In light of the data collected, the study has come up with certain recommendations for the interested authorities to improve e-commerce in Yemen.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Information



धर्माधिष्ठित तत्वज्ञानाचा महिलांवरील अत्याचार : एक चिकित्सा
(विशेष संदर्भ मूरळी देवदासी जोगतीण)

42

डॉ. अनिता व्यंकटराव शिंदे

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प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहासापासून ते आधुनिक भारताच्या इतिहासापर्यंत इतिहासात काही घटक वंचित राहिले. त्यांचा अभ्यास करणे म्हणजे 'वंचिताच' (सबल्टर्न साठी) इतिहास होय असे म्हटले जाते. ज्या घटकांवर हजारों वर्षे अन्याय अत्याचार झाला, त्यांची नेहमी अवहेलना केली गेली अशा घटकांचा समावेश या वंचितांमध्ये केला गेला. या वंचितांच्या घटकांवर नेहमीच दबाव आणण्यात आला. त्यांच्यावर अन्याय केले गेले. हे अन्याय करित असताना त्याला धार्मिक मान्यतेचा आव आणण्यात आला. धर्माने आणि धर्मप्रणित तत्वज्ञानाने समाजातील काही घटकांवर जणू अन्याय अत्याचार करण्याची मुभा दिलेली होती असे म्हणावे लागले. धर्म आणि त्यांचे तत्वज्ञान यावर आधारित समाजरचनेने समाजातील अनेक घटकांची उपेक्षा केलेली दिसून येते. त्यापैकी उपेक्षित घटक म्हणजे 'स्त्री' होय. ^१ धर्माने या स्त्रीचा नेहमीच अनादर केलेला आढळतो. धर्म आणि धार्मिक तत्वज्ञान यामध्ये तिचे अस्तित्व नेहमीच वादग्रस्त ठरले. तिला मर्यादा घालून दिल्या, तिला बंधनात अडकवून ठेवले, समाजाने घालून दिलेल्या प्रघाताचे उल्लंघन करणे म्हणजे महापाप होय असे समाजमनावर बिंबवण्यात आले. याही पेक्षा धर्मग्रंथांने तर काही ठिकाणी तिचा प्रवेश निषिद्ध मानून तिच्या अस्तित्वावरच प्रश्नचिह्न लावलेले दिसतात. एक दास, गुलाम, वापराची वस्तु या पद्धतीने धर्मतत्वज्ञानाने तिची ओळख समाजासमोर करून दिल्याने कायमचे तिला हीन समजण्यात येऊ लागले. धर्मानेच तिच्यावर अन्याय करण्याची परवानगी दिल्यामुळे तिच्यावर कुणीही सहानुभुती दाखविण्याची हिम्मत करित नसे. 'केवळ चूल आणि मूल' या पुरते तिला बंदिस्त करून ठेवून हजारो वर्षे तिच्यावर अन्याय, अत्याचार सुरु होते. ^२ आणि आहेत. प्राचीन धर्मग्रंथापैकी बहुतांशी धर्मग्रंथात स्त्रीला दुय्यम प्रतीचे स्थान दिले गेलेले दिसते. आजही समाजजीवनात स्त्रीच्या दुय्यम स्थान बहाल केले. ^३ अशाच धर्माने स्त्री जातीवर हजारो वर्षे अन्याय आणि अत्याचार केलेले दिसतात. स्त्रीयांच्या अनादराचे आणि अन्यायाचे उदाहरण म्हणजे आजच्याही या समाजजीवनात अस्तित्वात असणाऱ्या मुरळ्या, देवदास्या, जोगतीणी इत्यादी होय. समाजामध्ये जेव्हा देवाची आराधना सुरु झाली तेव्हा देवाच्या सेवक वर्गाचीही निर्मिती झाली. या वर्गाने देवाची सेवा करायची ऐवढेच त्यांचे काम होते. परंतू धर्माधिष्ठित समाज व्यवस्थेने याने बदल करून त्याच्या स्वरूपात नव्याने भर घातली. देवाची सेवा करण्याचा स्त्रियांवर विविध प्रकारची बंधने लादली गेली, त्यांच्यावर अत्याचार केले गेले, त्यांच्यावर लादलेली बंधने अशा प्रकारची होती की, त्यांचे जगणे मरण्याहून बत्तर होते. ज्या स्त्रिया देवाची सेवा करित होत्या त्यांच्या आचारावर, विचारावर, हक्कावर धर्माने आणि धर्माच्या तत्वाज्ञानाने अनेक बंधने लादलेली होती. त्यानुसार जीवन व्यथित करणे हाच या स्त्रियांसमोर पर्याय होता. ^४

• मुरळ्या -

दक्षिणेचा लोकदेव म्हणून महाराष्ट्राचा "खंडोबा" हे दैवत प्रसिद्ध आहे या देवतेच्या भक्तगणांची संख्या महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्याप्रमाणावर आहे. या देवतेचे जे पुरुष पूजक आहेत, त्यास "वाघ्या" आणि ज्या स्त्री पूजक आहेत त्यांना "मुरळी" असे म्हंटले जाते. देवकार्य करित असताना या वाघ्या-मुरळींना महत्वाचे मानले जाते. यापैकी ज्या मुरळ्या आहेत त्यांच्यावर धर्माने अन्याय

संत आणि संतसाहित्य विषयक डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार

43

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डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आयुष्य म्हणजे अनेक अशा घटनांची मालिका की ज्यामध्ये सतत मानवी मूल्यांसाठी संघर्ष करणारा, नैतिकतेची जपणूक करणारा, समानतेचा संदेश देणारा प्रेरणादायी ऊर्जास्रोत होय. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी नेहमीच मानवी नैतिक मूल्यांच्या उत्पापनासाठी कार्य केल्याचे आढळून येते. हे कार्य पूर्णत्वास नेण्याकरिता त्यांनी अविरत परिश्रम घेतले. समाजातील नानाविध पैलूवर प्रकाश टाकण्याकरिता त्यांनी अनेक धर्मांचा व धर्मग्रंथांचा सूक्ष्मरित्या, चिकित्सा करून भारतीय समाजरचना कशी निकामी आहे हे पटवून दिले. भारतीय समाजरचना ही चार्तुवर्णावर आधारित असून ती मानवी मूल्यांची पायमल्ली करणारी आहे. तिच्यामूळे समाजात सामाजिक, विसंगती निर्माण होऊन समाजातील ठराविक वर्ग गुलामगिरीचे आयुष्य व्यतीत करित होता अशा समाजाला जागृत करून त्यांना उर्जित अवस्थेत आणण्याकरिता डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या प्रदिर्घ चिंतनाद्वारे जातीयतेचे मूळ नष्ट केले. हे कार्य करण्यासाठी त्यांना इथल्या प्रस्थापितांविरुद्ध बंड पुकारावे लागले. विरोध पत्कारावा लागला.

समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, इतिहास, धर्मशास्त्र, मानवंशशास्त्र या आणि अशा अनेक विषयांच्या अध्ययनातून डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सामाजिक अभिसरणाची प्रक्रिया कार्यान्वित केली होती. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील त्यांचा व्यासंग खूप दांडगा होता. प्रत्येक विषयाची चिकित्सा करून त्याद्वारे निष्कर्षा पर्यंत पोहचत असताना त्यांनी अनेक नवीन समीकरणाद्वारे समताधिष्ठीत मूल्ये निर्माण केल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी ज्या चार्तुवर्णावर प्रहार केले होते. त्या चार्तुवर्णाचे समूळ उच्चाटन हे एकमेव ध्येय होते. हे उच्चाटन करित असताना त्यांनी केलेले अध्ययन जाणून घेणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. ज्या पद्धतीने त्यांचा वेगवेगळ्या विषयांवर सखोल अभ्यास होता तद्वत: त्यांनी संतसाहित्याचेही अतिशय सूक्ष्मरित्या निरीक्षण केल्याचे आढळून येते. संताविषयी त्यांनी घेतलेली भूमिका व व्यक्त केलेली मते यांचा परामर्श घेतला असता डॉ.बाबासाहेबांचे संत आणि संतसाहित्य यांच्याशी असलेले ऋणानुबंध प्रकर्षाने जाणवल्यावाचून राहणार नाहीत. त्यांनी केलेले चिंतन हे भारतीय समाजावर दूरगामी परिणाम करणारे ठरले. त्यांनी संत आणि संतसाहित्याचे महत्व पटवून देण्याकरिता संतसाहित्याची चिकित्सा करून सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित केली. *

महाराष्ट्र ही संताची भूमी म्हणून ओळखल्या जाते. महाराष्ट्रातील समस्त संत मंडळींनी वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या रूपाने आध्यात्मिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न महाराष्ट्रामध्ये केला त्यांनी मानवी मूल्यांच्या उत्पापनाचा प्रयत्न केला. असे वारंवार उद्घोषित केले जाते. बहुतांशी संतांच्या मर्यादांची जाणीव न ठेवता या संबंदात अतिशयोक्त विधाने केली जातात. परंतु एक गोष्ट निर्विवादपणे आपणांस मान्य करावी लागेल की, महाराष्ट्रातील वारकरी संप्रदाय हा उदारमतवादी संप्रदाय आहे. या संप्रदायाने सर्व जातिजमातीचे एकत्रित मेळे निर्माण केले पंढरीचा पांडुरंग हा समस्त संत मंडळींचे आराध्य¹ या आराध्याच्या निमित्ताने सर्व जातिजमातीचे एकत्रित मेळे पंढरपूरला भरू लागले.

‘भक्ती गा येथ सारे, जाती अप्रमाण।’

ही भूमिका भक्तीच्या क्षेत्रात वारकरी संप्रदायाने स्विकारल्यामूळे अस्पृश्य वर्गालासुद्धा पंढरीच्या पांडुरंगाच्या भक्तीचा अधिकार प्राप्त झाला. परंतु संताची समता ही केवळ आध्यात्मिक क्षेत्रापुरतीच मर्यादित होती. व्यावहारिक क्षेत्रात मात्र ‘भजनात एकी आणि भोजनात वेकी’ हाच व्यवहार होता.²

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महाराष्ट्रातील भागवतधर्मी साधूसंतांच्या संबंदात परखड विश्लेषण केलेले आहे. ते म्हणतात ‘‘चार्तुवर्ण्यांविरुद्ध हिंदूसमाजात जी अनेक बंडे झाली. त्यापैकी महाराष्ट्रातील भागवतधर्मीय साधूसंतांचे बंड हे प्रमुख बंड होय. परंतु या बंडातील लढ्याचे स्वरूप अगदी वेगळे होते मानवी ब्राम्हण श्रेष्ठ की शूद्र मानव श्रेष्ठ ? हा प्रश्न सोडविण्याच्या भरीस साधूसंत पडले नाहीत.’’ यानुसार या संतांच्या बंडाचा चार्तुवर्ण्य नष्ट करण्याच्या दृष्टीने कोणताही उपयोग झाला नाही. तुमचे चार्तुवर्ण्य तुम्ही तसेच ठेवा आम्ही भक्त होऊ व ब्राम्हणांवर विजय मिळवू असा अभिमान उराशी बाळगल्याने संतांनी चार्तुवर्ण्याला हात लावला नाही. समस्त संतांनी. भक्तीच्या संदर्भात सारी माणसे ईश्वराची लेकरे आहेत असा नारा दिला परंतु सारी माणसे समान आहेत असा त्यांना कधीही उपदेश दिला नाही. परमेश्वराच्या नजरेपुढे समान गणला गेलेला मनुष्य एकमेकांशी वागताना मात्र विषमता, दुजाभाव, श्रेष्ठ कनिष्ठ, प्रवृत्ती उराशी बाळगत होता. थोडक्यात असेच म्हणावे लागेल की संतांनी जातिव्यवस्थेविरुद्ध बंड केलेले नाही. उलट ते जातिव्यवस्था मान्यता आर्चिदित राहिले. आपण ‘ज्ञानेश्वरी’, ‘एकनाथी भागवत’, ‘तुकारामाची गाथा’ इत्यादी संतसाहित्य आपण वाचतो ज्ञानेश्वर विद्वान होते. पण त्यांच्याविषयी बाबासाहेबांनी एक शंका उपस्थित केली. ती अशी की, संपूर्ण ज्ञानेश्वरीत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी वेदांत त्रिषयावर भाष्य केले. ब्रम्ह सत्य आहे आणि ते सर्वव्यापक आहे असे ज्ञानेश्वरांनी उद्घोषित केले आहे परंतु शेवटी त्यांनी चार्तुवर्ण्यांचे हिरिरीने समर्थन केले आहे. ज्ञानेश्वर व त्यांच्या इतर भावंडाना सनातनवाद्यांनी जातिबहिष्कृत केले होते. असे असताना ज्ञानेश्वरांना पून्हा जातीत जावयाचे होते, त्यामूळे त्यांनी



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अनुदित साहित्य का महत्व एवं आवश्यकता

प्रा. डॉ. न. पु. काळे

आज साहित्य की विविध विधाओं का कई भाषाओं में अनुवाद होता हुआ दिखाई देता है। साहित्य तथा समाज कि दृष्टि से वह बात महत्वपूर्ण है। साहित्य समाज के लिए होता है इसलिए वह समाज के पास पहुँच पाना उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है। समाज हित की कामना लेकर या समाज को विधायक दिशा देने कि दृष्टि से रचनाकार विभिन्न कृतियों की रचना करता है। समाज से जुड़ा रचनाकार अपनी विधाओं में सामाजिक गतिविधियों को स्थान देता हुआ दिखाई देता है। यह बात भी महत्वपूर्ण समझी जाती है कि, रचनाकार जिस सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शिक्षा, उद्योग-व्यापार राजनीति, प्रशासन आदि से जुड़ा हुआ है, तो उसकी रचनाओं में उस वर्ग विषय को देखा जाता है।

रचनाकार भले ही समाज की वास्तविकता को प्रखर रूप से उजागर करता हो या फिर मनोरंजन को लेकर लिखता हो आखिरकार वह लिखता तो 'मनुष्य' के लिए ही है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि, साहित्य मनुष्य के लिए ही है। तो वह मनुष्य, समाज तक पहुँचना अहम है। अनुवाद वह माध्यम है जिसके जरिए एक भाषा कि कृति अनुवाद के माध्यम से अन्य भाषा के पाठकों तक पहुँचती है, परिणाम स्वरूप एक रचनाकार के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

उतनी ही यह बात भाषा के विकास के लिए भी फायदेमंद साबित होती है। क्योंकि किसी कृति के अनुवाद से केवल वह कृति किसी अन्य भाषा में पहुँचती नहीं है, बल्कि साथ-साथ उस कृति के माध्यम से उस भाषा के लोगों के विचार, समाज की विभिन्न मान्यता, परंपरा, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, सूख-दुःख, विभिन्न धारणाएं, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक, प्राकृतिक, धार्मिक, वैज्ञानिक आदि स्थिति का बोध होने में भी सहायता होती है। इस कारण किसी रचना का जब अन्य भाषा में अनुवाद होता है तो यह सारा परिवेश समझने में, वहां के मनुष्य का दुःख-दर्द समझने में निश्चित रूप से सहायता होती है।

आज की तारीख में विभिन्न भाषाओं में रचनाओं का अनुवाद बड़ी मात्रा में होता दिखाई देता है। यह बात साहित्य एवं भाषा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। सामान्यतः अनुवाद का अर्थ यह है कि, किसी भाषा में कही या लिखी गयी बात का किसी दूसरी भाषा में परिवर्तन करना अनुवाद कहलाता है। जिस भाषा से अनुवाद किया जाता है वह मूलभाषा, स्रोत भाषा के रूप में पहचानी जाती है तो जिस नई भाषा में अनुवाद किया जाता है उस भाषा को लक्ष्यभाषा के रूप में पहचाना जाता है।

आज भारत की साहित्यिक कृतियों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो रहा है। भारत एक बहुभाषिक राष्ट्र है। हर एक राज्य, प्रान्त कि अपनी अलग भाषा, बोलियाँ है। तो समूचे राष्ट्र के ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक परिवेश मान्यता विचारों को समझने के लिए यह अनुदित साहित्यिक रचनाओं की काफी सहायता होती है।

साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रविंद्रनाथ टैगोरजी का नाम बहुचर्चित है। उनकी 'गितांजली' काव्य कृति को नोबल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया। यह बात राष्ट्र के लिए एवं साहित्य, रचनाकारों के

लिए गौरवपूर्ण है। बांग्ला में लिखी गई इस 'गितांजली' काव्यकृतियों का भारत की कई भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। यदि इसे बांग्ला मूल भाषा से अन्य लक्ष्य भाषा में अनुवाद नहीं होता तो इस काव्य का रसास्वाद अन्य पाठकों को नहीं हो पाता।

मराठी भाषा में सामाजिक विषमता को लेकर समाजव्यवस्था पर प्रहार करनेवाला नाटक 'घाशीराम कोतवाल' बहुचर्चित रहा है। उसके रचनाकार रहे हैं, विजय तेंडुलकर। इस कृति को हिंदी भाषा में अनुवादित किया है। 'वसंत देव' इन्होंने यह नाटक हिंदी भाषा में पहुँचाकर महाराष्ट्र, मराठी भाषी लोगों का जीवन एवं सामाजिक, धार्मिक व्यवस्था का चित्र पूरे राष्ट्र के सामने आ सका। इस नाटक का मराठी हिंदी भाषा में मंचन भी हुआ है।

'गिरीश कर्नाड' भारत के मशहूर लेखक के रूप में परिचित हैं। कन्नड और अंग्रेजी भाषा में इन्होंने अपना लेखन कार्य किया है। इनकी बहुचर्चित कृतियाँ रही हैं, तुगलक, हयवदन, नांगमंडल आदि। इन सभी कृतियों का भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद तथा नाटयकृतियों का मंचन भी किया है। कर्नाड जी को पद्मश्री, पद्मविभूषण, ज्ञानपीठ जैसे प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कारों से नवाजा गया है।

हिंदी के जानेमाने रचनाकार प्रेमचंदजी ने आरंभिक दौर में उर्दू में लेखनकार्य किया तदुपरांत हिंदी भाषा में उन्होंने कहानी तथा कई उपन्यासों का लेखन कार्य किया है, इनके द्वारा लिखित कई कृतियों का अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है।

मराठी भाषी लेखकों में शिवाजी सावंत इनका नाम काफी चर्चित रहा है। मराठी में लिखा गया 'मृत्युंजय' यह उपन्यास महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है। इस कृति को ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार से भी नवाजा गया है। साथ ही इस उपन्यास को गुजराती, हिंदी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद किया गया है।

हाल ही में स्त्रीवादी लेखिकाओं में बांग्लादेश की तस्लीमा नसरिन का व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व दोनों भी विद्वेही रूप में दिखाई देता है। बांग्ला भाषा में लिखी गई उनकी कई कृतियों का हिंदी, मराठी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप, बांग्लादेश वासियों की नारी के प्रति रहा-दृष्टिकोण, विचारों का परिचय मिलता है। व्यवस्था को आईना दिखाने का काम यह विद्वेही लेखिका तस्लीमा नसरिन करती है तो पुरस्कार के रूप में वहाँ की व्यवस्था उसे अपने ही देश से बाहर निकालती है। भारत में पनाह लेकर तस्लीमा नसरिन जीवन यापन कर रही है। उनके द्वारा लिखी गई साहित्यिक कृतियाँ यथार्थता को उजागर करती हैं।

अंग्रेजी भाषा के रचनाकार टी.एस. इलियट, विलियम शेक्सपियर, टी.एच. लॉरेंस, जॉन कीट्स, वार्सन शियर आदि की कई काव्य कृतियाँ, अन्य विधा का भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। 'साआदत हसन मंटो' का नाम भी कहानी क्षेत्र में चर्चित रहा है। उनकी कई कहानियों का हिंदी, मराठी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है।

मलाला युसुफझाई का नाम भी काफी चर्चित रहा है। २०१४ में इसे नोबल पुरस्कार (शांति) से नवाजा गया है। स्त्री शिक्षा को लेकर मलाला का कार्य महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। पाकिस्तान में कई जगहों पर लड़कियों को शिक्षा का अधिकार नहीं है। इसके विरोध में उतरकर मलाला ने जंग छेड़ी। मलाला के इस कार्य को तालीबानी आतंकवादियों ने विरोध किया एवं उस पर जानलेवा हमला भी किया

PHYSICAL EDUCATION: A STUDY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RELATED FITNESS

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Abstract

Skill development and Physical fitness is very important for sport success. Physical fitness and skill related fitness impacts positively on sports performances. Physical fitness, in addition to bringing about performance in games and sports also help in prevention of injuries in the long run and is an inseparable part of sports performance and achievement. The quality of an individual sportsman' fitness in terms of its utilitarian value is directly proportional to the level of performance. That means greater the level of fitness, the greater is the ability of a person to attain higher level of performance. Therefore choose this topic for research paper.

Key Words: Skill Development, Health Related Fitness

Introduction:

Skill development is very important for sport success. Skill development is most important for sports performances and also success. Fitness is also important part of sports performances. To overview on skill development and health related fitness I choose these topics. Health related fitness is made-up by various things but muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardio-respiratory endurance, body composition are most important fitness points. Physical fitness and skill related fitness impacts positively on sports performances. Physical fitness, in addition to bringing about performance in games and sports also help in prevention of injuries in the long run and is an inseparable part of sports performance and achievement. The quality of an individual sportsman' fitness in terms of its utilitarian value is directly proportional to the level of performance. That means greater the level of fitness, the greater is the ability of a person to attain higher level of performance. Therefore choose this topic for research paper.

Objective of research:

1. To overview on skill development.
2. To study of causes of port performances.
3. To study of health related fitness.

Research methodology:

For the purpose of this study used observation and physical science research methodology. It is part of social science research. To study the research topic i use scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools for data collection. In this secondary data tools included reference books, research articles, Newspapers, journal, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

Overview on fitness

Fitness is defined as the quality or state of being fit and healthy. The modern definition of fitness describes either a person or machine's ability to perform a specific function or a holistic definition of human adaptability to cope with various situations. This has led to an interrelation



भारतातील लिंग गुणोत्तरांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास.

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सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय,बीड.

सारांश:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधमध्ये भारतातील लिंग-गुणोत्तरांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. २००१ व २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतातील लिंग गुणोत्तर व दोन्हीतील फरक याचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. २००१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर २.९३ आहे. व २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर १.४१ आहे. लोकसंख्या घनतेनुसार भारताचा जगात दुसरा क्रमांक आहे. २००१ ला भारतात दर हजार पुरुषामागे ९३३ स्त्रियांची संख्या असून २०११ ला दर हजार पुरुषामागे स्त्रियांची संख्या ९४० एवढी आहे. म्हणजेच पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. ही चिंतेची बाब आहे.

प्रस्तावना:

लिंग गुणोत्तर हे लोकसंख्येमधील पुरुष व स्त्रियांचे गुणोत्तर आहे. जगात सर्वसाधारण पुरुष व स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण १:१ असे अपेक्षित असले तरी प्रत्येक देशात हे गुणोत्तर वेगवेगळे आढळते. भारतात स्त्रियांची घटणारी लोकसंख्या चिंतेची बाब झाली आहे. कोणत्याही प्रदेशाचा विकास हा तेथील लोकसंख्येवर अवलंबून असतो. त्या प्रदेशातील त्या लोकसंख्येच्या गुणवत्तेवर अवलंबून असतो. म्हणून आपणास लोकसंख्येचा संख्यात्मक आणि गुणात्मक अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक असते. लोकसंख्येच्या रचनेमुळे मानवाच्या जीवशास्त्रीय, सामाजिक व आर्थिक गुणवैशिष्ट्यांची माहिती प्राप्त होते. कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येचे स्त्री-पुरुषांचे प्रमाण कसे आहे. हे पाहणे म्हणजेच लिंग रचनेचा अभ्यास करणे होय. पुरुष व स्त्री यांचे प्रमाण नेहमी गुणोत्तराच्या प्रमाणात व्यक्त केले जाते. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी आवश्यक असणारी दुय्यम आकडेवारी ही जनगणना अहवाल २००१ व २०११ च्या अहवालातून संकलीत केली आहे.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र:

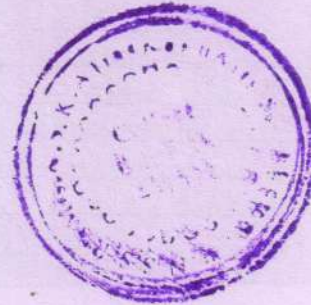
भारतातील २८ राज्य व ०७ केंद्रशासित प्रदेश यांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. देशाची राजधानी दिल्ली आहे. भारताच्या प्राकृतिक पर्यावरणामध्ये खूपच विविधता आढळते. पर्वत, पठारे, मैदाने अशी विविध भूरूपे आढळतात. भारताचा भूप्रदेश फारच विविधतेने नटलेला आहे. त्यामुळे हवामानात विविधता आहे. भारताचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार ८°४' ते ३७° ६' उत्तर अक्षांश असून रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ६८° ७' ते ९७° २५' पूर्व रेखांश असा आहे. भारताचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळ ३२,८७,२६३ चौ.किमी असून जगाच्या एकूण क्षेत्रफळापैकी भारताचे २.४ % भाग व्यापलेला आहे. भारताच्या उत्तरेस हिमालय पर्वत, दक्षिणेस, हिन्दी महासागर पूर्वेस बंगालचा उपसागर पश्चिमेस अरबी समुद्र आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण लोकसंख्या १२१ कोटी असून लोकसंख्येची घनता ३८२ आहे. भारताचे हवामान उष्ण व मान्सून प्रकारचे आहे. भारतात काळी मृदा, लाल मृदा, जांभी मृदा, गाळाची मृदा असून गंगा, ब्रम्हपुत्रा, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, कावेरी, सिंधू, नर्मदा, तापी ह्या प्रमुख नद्या आहेत.

उद्दिष्टे : १) भारतातील २००१ ते २०११ मधील लिंग-गुणोत्तरांचा अभ्यास करणे .

२) वेगवेगळ्या राज्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तरांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे.

अभ्यास पध्दती : प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात सन २००१ ते २०११ या कालावधीतील लिंग गुणोत्तरांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. शोधनिबंधाच्या अभ्यासासाठी दुय्यम सामुग्रीचा वापर केलेला आहे. २००१ व २०११ भारताची जनगणना या अहवालातून १००० पुरुषामागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण ही आकडेवारी संकलीत करण्यात आली आहे.

लिंग गुणोत्तर = $\frac{\text{एकूण पुरुषांची संख्या}}{\text{एकूण स्त्रियांची संख्या}} \times १०००$





48

उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील सामान्य भूमी-वापरांचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास.

प्रा.चव्हाण अ.डी.

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय, बीड

सारांश :

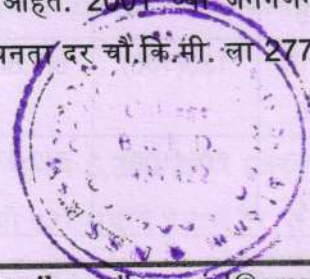
भारतात 70% पेक्षा जास्त लोक शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत. एकूण क्षेत्र फळाच्या 40 ते 45% भूभागावर शेती केली जाते. कृषी हा मानवाचा प्राथमिक व्यवसाय आहे. यामुळे कृषी व्यवसायाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. देशाच्या एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात शेतीचा वाटा 50% पेक्षा जास्त असल्यामुळे भारत देश हा कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. देशातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येची अन्नधान्याची गरज भागविण्यासाठी शेतीच्या उत्पादनात व उत्पादकतेत वाढ घडवून आणण्यासाठी शेती करण्याची परंपरागत पध्दत सोडून नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेती करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील सामान्य भूमी वापरांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने वनाखालील क्षेत्र, पिकाखालील क्षेत्र, मशागतीस उपलब्ध नसलेले क्षेत्र, पडीक जमीन, पिकाखालील क्षेत्र इ. घटकांचा समावेश आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

संशोधनात समाज उपयोगिता, वास्तवता आणि वस्तुनिष्ठता याची यासाठी संशोधन प्रदेशाच्या मर्यादा घेऊन कृषी भूमी वापराचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी विशेष संदर्भ म्हणून उस्मानाबाद तालुका याची निवड करण्यात आलेली आहे. या तालुक्यात आठ महसुल मंडळे आहेत. तालुक्याचा बराच भाग खडकाळ व उर्वरीत सपाट असून समुद्रसपाटीपासून उंची 600 मिटर आहेत. येथील हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे आहे. येथे पावसाचे प्रमाण अनियमित आहे. तालुक्यामध्ये तेरणा, भोगावती, सीना, चांदणी, हरणी, बाणगंगा नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यांनी व्यापलेला असून वालुकामय व गाळीची मृदा आहे.

बीज संज्ञा : भूमी-वापर, उत्पादन, कृषी, जलसिंचन, वनक्षेत्र, पडीकजमीन.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र : प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याची निवड केलेली आहे. तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार 17° 35' ते 18° 40' उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 75° 16' ते 76° 40' पूर्व रेखांश असा आहे. तालुक्याचे क्षेत्रफळ 1294.90 चौ.कि.मी. आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याच्या पूर्वेस लातूर, पश्चिमेस सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील बार्शी तालुका दक्षिणेस तुळजापूर व लोहारा तालुका व उत्तरेस कळंब या जिल्ह्याच्या व तालुक्याच्या सिमा आहेत. 2001 च्या जनगणनेनुसार उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याची लोकसंख्या 3,59,234 असून लोकसंख्येची घनता दर चौ.कि.मी. ला 277 एवढी आहे तर स्त्री - पुरुष गुणोत्तर दर हजारी 920 एवढे आहे.



GLOBALIZATION AND MUSIC

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49

Abstract

Globalization is one of the most controversial issues to be debated in the humanities and social sciences today. Whether seen as a set of cultural processes or economic complexes, this phenomenon is considered by many theorists to be characterized chiefly by sustained and regular exchanges that forge interdependencies and a sense of interconnectivity on a worldwide scale, resulting in or contributing to the development of a global consciousness. In the world of globalization with the course of economic flexibility and advancement of technology, society underwent through a visible phases of change. Incorporation of western values, ideas, technologies and institutions changed the core values of culture introducing an era of commoditization of almost every aspects of human life so the music. Market became a vital mechanism through which the quality of music is judged music because of the new ethics and values of globalization.



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Globalization emphasizes difference, promotes pluralism, and increases diversity through the accelerating circulation of a multiplicity of cultural practices. This literal revolution is intensified by the mass movement of peoples (voluntary or involuntary) and the creation of diasporas, as well as the transcultural consumption of artistic practices and commodities. some degree of cultural homogeneity and precipitates the simultaneous sharing of common artistic practices by geographically dispersed communities. This is one of the paradoxes of globalization, and it seems that no one artform encapsulates it more singularly than music. Such a circumstance calls for analytical scrutiny, and this series of lectures thus aims to explore many of the seminal issues relating to the complex and entangled relationship between music and globalization in the unprecedented. Almost every form of art music or popular music that we cultivate or study today is in some way related to the patterns of intercultural reciprocity that were set in place during this age of incipient globalization. The rise of Western art music, in particular, can be linked inextricably to the genesis and evolution of global capitalism from the sixteenth century onwards, and seen to depend on the extraction of valuable material resources – not to mention the absorption of artistic





43

Trends in World Music: Post COVID-19, Opportunity & Challenges

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Abstract-

After the Depth research of the industry the growth of this music industry in the future is favorable and proposed scenario may occur in which the most favorable are 'Grey Market' and the 'Bright Era'. The movement of the physical CD's and the DVD will decrease or we can say will demolish as we can see these days and the future will be more of the flash drives and the digital market. The Artist and the music producer as well the singer will be free to circulate their work or art as due to high regulation and rule on online market their work will be protected and which will give the freedom to share with the world without fear of copy or illegal Issues. Lastly we conclude that the more and more Music company will work in hand in hand with the online entertainment sites Like YouTube, You ku, etc.

Keywords: classical music, music industry.

Introduction:

By simple definition music is the blending of sounds—instrumental and/or voice—in an orderly sequence to create a composition that is pleasing or interesting to hear. For most of history, all music was performed live, often in association with religious ceremonies and celebrations. Technological advances, however, have allowed recorded music to be shared widely and made it possible for musicians to experience the work of other musicians throughout the world and to reach a broader audience of listeners with their music.

Music industry workers fill a variety of positions, but some of the largest categories include musicians who perform music live for audiences or for recordings. Performers include instrumentalists, who play many kinds of instruments from drums and pianos to trumpets, flutes, and guitars; singers who use their voices to make music; and conductors who direct orchestras, choirs, or other ensembles. In general, blues, folk, rock, pop, world music, and country performers make money by playing in clubs, at concerts, at festivals, and by doing studio work. They also make and sell recordings, which is a major source of income.





51

धृपद एक समृद्ध गायन शैली

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धृपद में आलापचारी का महत्त्व होता है। सुंदर और संध आलाप धृपद के प्राण हैं। नोम-तोम की आलापचारी धृपद गायन की विशेषता है। प्राचीनकाल में तू ही अनंत हरी जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग होता था। बाद में इन्ही शब्दों का स्थान नोम-तोम ने ले लिया। शब्द अधिकांशतः ईश्वर आराधना से युक्त होते हैं। गमक का विशेष स्थान होता है इस गायकी में। वीर, भक्ति, श्रृंगार आदि रस भी होते हैं। पूर्व में धृपद की चार बानियाँ मानी जाती थीं अर्थात् धृपद गायन की चार शैलियाँ। इन बानियों के नाम थे खनडारी, नोहरी, गौरहारी और डागुर। डागुर बंधू के नाम से सभी परिचित हैं। उमाकांत रमाकांत गुंदेचा जी ने धृपद गायकी में एक नई मिसाल कायम की हैं। इन्होंने धृपद गायकी को परिपूर्ण किया है। इनका धृपद गायन अत्यन्त ही मधुर, सुंदर और भावप्रद होता है। इन्होंने सूरदास, मीरां आदि के पदों का गायन भी धृपद में सम्मिलित किया है। धृपद का आविष्कार किसने और कब किया यह अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हुआ है। मत चाहे कितने भी हो इतना निश्चित है राजा मानसिंह तोमर ने धृपद के प्रचार में काफी हाथ बटाया। अकबर के समय में तानसेन और उनके गुरु हरिदास गोपाल धृपद ही गाते थे। धृपद गंभीर प्रकृति का गीत है। धृपद के 4 भाग होते हैं स्थाई, अंतरा, संचारी, आभोग अधिकांश धृपद ब्रजभाषा में होता है। इसमें वीर और श्रृंगार रस की प्रधानता होती है। धृपद की संगत परवावज से होती है। परवावज का प्रयोग कम होने के कारण लोग इसे तबले के साथ गाते हैं। धृपद गाने वाले को कलावंत भी कहा जाता है। धृपद भारत की समृद्ध गायन शैली हैं। धृपद का शब्दशः अर्थ होता है ध्रुवपद अर्थात्- जिसके नियम निश्चित हो, अटल हो, जो नियमों में बंधा हुआ हो। धृपद की उत्पत्ति आज तक सर्व सम्मति से यह निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है कि धृपद का आविष्कार कब और किसने किया। इस सम्बन्ध में विद्वानों के कई मत हैं। अधिकांश विद्वानों का मत यह है कि पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी में ग्वालियर के राजा मानसिंह तोमर ने इसकी रचना की। इतना तो निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि राजा मानसिंह तोमर ने धृपद के प्रचार में बहुत हाथ बटाया। उन्होंने धृपद का शिक्षण देने हेतु विद्यालय भी खोला। अकबर के समय में तानसेन और उनके गुरु स्वामी हरिदास, बैजू बावरा और गोपाल नायक आदि प्रख्यात गायक ही गाते थे। धृपद की विशेषता धृपद गंभीर प्रकृति का गीत है। इसे गाने में कण्ठ और फेफड़े पर बल पड़ता है। इसलिये लोग इसे मर्दाना गीत कहते हैं। नाट्यशास्त्र के अनुसार वर्ण, अलंकार, गान- क्रिया, यति, वाणी, लय आदि जहाँ ध्रुव रूप में परस्पर संबद्ध रहें, उन गीतों को ध्रुवा कहा गया है। जिन पदों में उक्त नियम का निर्वाह हो रहा हो, उन्हें ध्रुवपद अथवा धृपद कहा जाता है। शास्त्रीय संगीत के पद, खयाल, धृपद आदि का जन्म ब्रजभूमि में होने के कारण इन सबकी भाषा ब्रज है और धृपद का विषय समग्र रूप ब्रज का रास ही है। कालांतर में मुगलकाल में खयाल उर्दू की शब्दावली का प्रभाव भी धृपद रचनाओं पर पड़ा। वृन्दावन के निधिवन निकुंज निवासी स्वामी हरिदास ने इनके वर्गीकरण और शास्त्रीयकरण का सबसे पहले प्रयास किया। स्वामी हरिदास की रचनाओं में गायन, वादन और नृत्य संबंधी अनेक पारिभाषिक शब्द, वाद्ययंत्रों के बोल एवं नाम तथा नृत्य की तालों व मुद्राओं के स्पष्ट संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं। सूरदास द्वारा रचित ध्रुवपद अपूर्व नाद-सौंदर्य, गमक एवं विलक्षण शब्द- योजना से ओतप्रोत दिखाई देते हैं। हिंदुस्तानी संगीत में चार भागों में बंटा पुरातन स्वर संगीत, जिसमें सबसे पहले विस्तृत परिचयात्मक आलाप किया जाता है



भक्तिकालीन संतसाहित्य : एक दृष्टिक्षेप

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हिंदी साहित्य के विद्वानों ने भक्तिकाल के कवियों को दो कोटियों में वर्गीकृत किया। एक संतकवि और दूसरी भक्तकवि। संतकवियों के अंतर्गत उन्होंने निर्गुणाश्रयी शाखा के कवियों को रखा और भक्तकवियों में सगुणाश्रयी शाखा के कवियों को स्थान दिया। संत शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ है—सत्य का शोधक, सत्य का आधारक, सतजन, सज्जन आदि। भक्त का अर्थ है—स्वयं को सबमें बाँट देनेवाला। भक्त का शाब्दिक अर्थ है—ईश्वरभक्त। जो संत है, वह सही अर्थों में सज्जन होता है। बिना सज्जन हुए क्या भक्त हुआ जा सकता है। शबरी चाहे कबीर या तुलसी की श्रेणी में न आती हो, लेकिन राम स्वयं शबरी से कहते हैं, 'कह रघुपति सुनु भामिनी बाता, मानहुँ एक भगति कर नाता।' यदि ईश्वर के प्रति इन कवियों ने भक्ति का नाता प्रगाढ़ किया है, तो भक्तिकाल के सारे कवि संत हैं और भक्त हैं। संत कबीर, रैदास, नानक, नामदेव, तुलसी, सूरदास, मीरा, दादू, मलूकदास सबमें भक्ति है। भारतीय लोक भी यह विभाजन स्वीकार नहीं करता। वहाँ संत कबीर हैं तो संत तुलसीदास भी हैं। संत रैदास हैं तो संत सूरदास भी हैं। संत दादू हैं तो संत मीराबाई भी हैं। ये सभी संत लोक की उपज हैं। अनुभव का प्रमाण हैं। भक्तिकाल के सारे कवि जितने संत हैं, उससे अधिक भक्त हैं और जितने भक्त हैं उससे अधिक संत हैं। ये संत और भक्त दोनों हैं।

संत-भक्त साहित्य का पुनः विमर्श करते समय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात सामने आती है— अनुभव की अभिव्यक्ति। अनुभव की ऐसी प्रामाणिक उक्ति हिंदी साहित्य के किसी काल में पूर्वापर नहीं मिलती। भक्तिकाल आत्मा के सत संकल्प की अनुभव वाणी है। कबीर आँखिन देखी पर विश्वास करते हैं। सूरदास अविगत की गति की पकड़ तो करते हैं, लेकिन उसकी अनुभव सघनता को गूँगे जैसे मीठे फल को अंतरगत ही भावे कहते हैं। संतों-भक्तों का यह अनुभव आत्मसत्ता से विस्तारित होता हुआ, जगत सत्ता की परिधि तक पहुँचता है। इसीलिए नामदेव गाते हैं—नामदेव सिमुरन करि जाना, जगजीवन सिउ जिउ समाना। कबीर तो यहाँ तक कह देते हैं कि ईश्वर से मिलने पर वह कुशलता पूछेंगे तो आदि अंत की कहूँगा, उर अंतर की बात। इन संतों के पास और कोई नहीं, हृदय और ईश्वर दो ही साक्षी हैं। इन्होंने अनुभव को गाया और अनुभव का संबल पाया। इसलिए इनकी कविता सत्य को उजागर करती है। वह हृदय की बात है, इसलिए सैकड़ों वर्षों से लोकहृदय को रसाप्लावित करती है। वह सच लगती है। जत-जन का सच। आत्मा-परमात्मा का सच। इस अनुभव की कविता और अनुभव की प्रामाणिकता का हमारे आज के साहित्य में बहुत जरूरत है।

उच्च शिक्षा में संप्रेषण कौशल की भूमिका

डॉ. आबासाहेब हरिभाऊ राठोड

प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग,

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आधुनिक युग वैश्वीकरण का युग है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में संप्रेषण कौशल के माध्यम से सफलता संभव है। इसका कारण प्रारंभिक कक्षाओं से लेकर उच्च कक्षाओं, दूरस्थ शिक्षा एवं व्यावसायिक कक्षाओं की शिक्षा में संप्रेषण कौशल का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। जीवन में जिस तरह श्वासोच्छ्वास की प्रक्रिया जितनी सहज है उतना ही सहज है संप्रेषण। जन्म के साथ ही मानव की संप्रेषण प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो जाती है, जो व्यक्तित्व का अभिन्न अंग बनकर साथ निभाती है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी इस वैश्वीकरण के काल में कम्प्यूटर, स्लाइड, प्रोजेक्टर, फिल्म, चित्र, ग्राफचार्ट, इन्टरनेट, वीडियो-आडियो, टेलीकॉन्फरन्स आदि शैक्षिक संप्रेषण के माध्यमों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

संप्रेषण शब्द दो शब्दों के मेल से बना है। सम्प्रेषण अर्थात् जो प्रेषित किया गया है। अंग्रेजी भाषा में संप्रेषण के लिए कम्युनिकेशन शब्द का प्रयोग होता है। कम्युनिकेशन शब्द की उत्पत्ति लैटीन भाषा के कम्युनिस शब्द से मानी जाती है। लैटीन भाषा में कम्युनिस से आशय सामान्य बनाने से लिया जाता है अर्थात् किस बात को मैं जानता हूँ कोई अन्य नहीं जानता तो उस बात या तथ्यों को दूसरों को संप्रेषित कर उसे सामान्य बना देता है। संप्रेषण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें व्यक्ति परस्पर सामान्य के माध्यम से आदान-प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है। साथ ही भाषा की बाधाओं के कारण संप्रेषण कौशल को बुरी तरह प्रभावित करती है। जैसे कि, वाणी दोष, अस्पष्ट

शब्द, श्रवण दोष आदि। भौतिक संप्रेषण कौशल में विकलांगता, शारीरिक अस्वस्थता, ध्यान केंद्रित न कर पाना, यंत्र दोष आदि के कारण बाधाएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं। ध्वनि प्रदूषण, अनिच्छा पूर्व अनुभव भावनाओं के प्रभाव के कारण भी संप्रेषण कौशल में बाधाएँ आती रहती हैं।

संप्रेषण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इसमें किसी भी दशा में किसी प्रकार का कोई अवरोध नहीं होता। संप्रेषण का उद्देश्य होता है सूचनाओं को एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति और एक समूह से दूसरे समूह तक पहुँचाना होता है। संप्रेषण एक कला है, जो समस्त मानवीय सम्बन्धों के लिए अनिवार्य भी है। संप्रेषण की निम्न विधियाँ प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती हैं।

एकतरफा संप्रेषण :

इसमें सूचनाओं का प्रवाह एक तरफा होता है। इसकी कमी यह कि सीखनेवाला कितना समझ पाता है।

दो तरफा संप्रेषण :

इसमें सीखनेवाला संदेश सुनता है तथा उसे समझने एवं उसके प्रति पूरी तरह आश्वस्त होने के क्रम में संप्रेषक से प्रश्न पुछ सकता है। यह विधि एक तरफा संप्रेषण की अपेक्षा अधिक सफल एवं प्रभावोत्पादक होती है।

मौखिक संप्रेषण :

आमने सामने भाषा का उपयोग करके सीखनेवालों को अपनी बात कही जाती है।

गैर-मौखिक संप्रेषण :

इसमें शब्दों के प्रयोग के अलावा शारीरिक हावभाव जैसे मुस्काराना, घूरना आदि के द्वारा अपनी बात श्रोताओं एवं दर्शकों तक पहुँचायी जाती है।

आज संचार प्रौद्योगिकी में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान समस्त दुनिया को एक संचाल में जोड़नेवाली अत्याधुनिक विकसित संचार प्रणाली इंटरनेट की है। यह विश्व के किसी भी कोने में रहकर शीघ्रतम सूचनाओं के आदान प्रदान की विश्वस्तरीय सेवा उपलब्ध कराता है।

वर्तमान में शैक्षिक सूचना तकनीकी का ज्यादातर उपयोग और लाभदायक दूरस्थ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र

समकालीन दौर में साहित्य और सिनेमा की भूमिका

54

प्रोफेसर डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड

विभाग प्रमुख एवं शोध-निर्देशक

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साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। समाज में जो घटित होता है वही साहित्य के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। इसमें ही मनुष्य का हित समाहित किया जाता है। साहित्य और सिनेमा के माध्यम से मनुष्य के साथ साथ सामाजिक दायित्व को भी निभाया जाता है। जीवन और साहित्य का सम्बन्ध जितना सूक्ष्म है उतना व्यापक भी है। साहित्य की व्यापकता इस बात में है कि किसी भी देश जाति अथवा युग का साहित्य समूची मानवता को प्रभावित करने की शक्ति रखता है। अतः विश्वव्यापी मानवता की भावना के विकास के लिए साहित्य का कार्य महत्वपूर्ण है। साहित्य बाहरी दुनिया के साथ-साथ हमारे मन के भीतर की दुनिया का भी चित्रण करता है। वह हमारे जीवन को हमेशा नई-नई प्रेरणाओं से भरता है। इसलिए साहित्य का मानव जीवन में शाश्वत महत्व है। सिनेमा लोकप्रिय और रचनात्मक माध्यम है। वह प्रतिकों में गढ़ता है। उसमें कला और तकनीक का सम्मिश्रण है। कई विद्वान सिनेमा को आधुनिक युग का जादू कहते हैं। सिनेमा कला में एक तरह की व्यापकता है। वह अपनी बात को करोड़ों लोगों तक आसानी से पहुँचाता है। मनोरंजन के साथ समाज निर्माण में भी सिनेमा की भूमिका अग्रणी है।

साहित्य प्राचीन कला है और सिनेमा आधुनिक कला। मनुष्य की वृत्तियों के उदात्तीकरण और संवेदनशीलता के विकास में साहित्य की जो भूमिका है, नव प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में सिनेमा की भी ही है। जिस प्रकार साहित्य का समाज, संस्कृति, सभ्यता, इतिहास, भाषा आदि से गहरा रिश्ता है उसी प्रकार सिनेमा का भी है। साहित्य से हमें जीवन जीने की प्रेरणा और आनंद मिलता है। सिनेमा से हम मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ संदेश भी ग्रहण करते हैं। साहित्य और सिनेमा समाज के अभिन्न अंग हैं। दोनों के केंद्र में समाज ही होता है। साहित्यकार और फिल्मकार दोनों समाज से प्रभावित होते हैं और अपनी कला के माध्यम से समाज को प्रभावित भी करते हैं। भारतीय समाज पर सिनेमा का व्यापक प्रभाव है। वह सिनेमा से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित है। लेकिन मानव और मानव समाज के विकास में साहित्य की भूमिका विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है। साहित्य का ध्येय समाज का हित है और सिनेमा का ध्येय समाज का मनोरंजन करना है और उसे आईना दिखाना है।

साहित्य और सिनेमा दो अलग कलारूप हैं। साहित्य एकल कला है तो सिनेमा सामूहिक कला है। साहित्य तकनीक पर निर्भर नहीं, लेकिन सिनेमा अधिकतर तकनीक पर ही निर्भर है। साहित्य सस्ता माध्यम है, पर सिनेमा अति महँगा माध्यम है। साहित्य के पाठकों को यह अच्छी तरह से समझना होगा कि साहित्य और सिनेमा में अंतर है। साहित्य की कसौटी पर सिनेमा का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता। साहित्य में जिस प्रकार शब्द, वाक्य, अनुच्छेद होते हैं, उसी प्रकार सिनेमा में शॉट, सीन, सीक्वेंस होते हैं। साहित्य में कथा-कथोपकथन होता है। वैसे सिनेमा में पटकथा-संवाद होते हैं। साहित्य में जिस प्रकार कविता होती है, उसी प्रकार सिनेमा में गीत होते हैं। साहित्य की एक विधा



मराठवाड्यातील बालरंगभूमी : एक अभ्यास



श्री. सय्यद अमजद अब्दुल वाहेद
संशोधक विद्यार्थी

डॉ. संजय पाटील देवळानकर
संशोधक मार्गदर्शक
नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रस्तावना :

नाना भावोरसंपन्न नानावस्थान्तरत्यकम् ।
लोक वृत्तानुकरणं नात्यमेतन्मयाकृतम् ॥

"नाटक हे मानवी जीवनाच्या निरनिराळ्या अवस्थांचे घटना-प्रसंगाचे भाव-भावनांचे आणि वृत्ती-प्रवृत्तीचे चित्रण आहे. या सर्व मानवी जीवनाशी संबंधित असल्याचे घटना गुणभावादी आंदोलने अभिनयाच्या माध्यमाद्वारे लोकांच्या पुढे प्रकट करणे म्हणजे नाटक." भरतमुनींनी अशा प्रकारे नाटकाची व्याख्या केली आहे.

नाटक या कलाप्रकाराचा 'कला' आणि 'वाङ्मय' प्रकारांचे विचार केला जातो. पारंपारीक, पारिभाषिक संज्ञाच्या परिभाषेत बोलायचे झाल्यास नाटकाचा विचार 'दृश्य काव्य' आणि 'श्राव्यकाव्य' या दोन्ही दृष्टिने केला जातो.

नाटक आणि रंगभूमी या दोन संकल्पनांचा तसेच त्यांच्या स्वरूपाचा विस्तार विकासाचा विचार भिन्नपणे करणे शक्य आहे. परंतु ज्यावेळी आपण मराठी नाटक आणि मराठी रंगभूमी असे शब्दप्रयोग करून त्यांच्या परंपरांचा शोध घ्यायला लागतो, तेव्हा असे ध्यानात येते की, यातल्या एका प्रवाहाचा विचार करतांना अपरिहार्यपणे दुस-या प्रवाहाचा विचार करावा लागतो कारण या दोन्ही गोष्टी परस्पराश्रयी आहेत. कोणत्याही लिखित नाटकाची पूर्णता किंवा परिणती ही रंगमंचावरील प्रयोगातच होत असतो. याचा आणखी एक अर्थ स्पष्ट आहे की, नाटक कोणत्याही प्रकारचे असो, ते लिहितांना नाटककाराला रंगभूमी माध्यमाचे भान असायला हवे. कारण नाटक हे प्रयोगसापेक्ष असते. म्हणजेच नाट्यलेखनाचा किंवा नाट्यवाङ्मयाचा अभ्यास करतांना रंगभूमीच्या संकल्पनेचा तत्कालीन परिस्थितीचा विचार करणे अगत्याचे असते. मराठी रंगभूमी बाबत तर चित्र असे दिसते की, या परंपरेत कधी नाटककार, कधी नटवर्ग, कधी प्रेक्षक तर कधी बाह्य परिस्थितीतील सामाजिक, राजकीय, कलाक्षेत्रातील घटना कमी जास्त प्रमाणात वरचढ झालेल्या आहेत असे असले तरी दोन्हीचे वेगळेपण कायम राखून त्यांच्या समन्वयाचाही विचार अनुक्रमाने करावा लागतो. म्हणजेच नाटक आणि रंगभूमी यांचा एकत्रित विचार करावा लागतो.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

- 1) मराठवाड्यातील बालरंगभूमीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) मराठवाड्यातील बालनाट्य नाटककारांची माहिती मिळवणे.

रंगभूमीचा इतिहास आणि वर्तमान :

मराठी रंगभूमीची सुरुवात १८४३ साली असे म्हटलं जाते. तेव्हापासून मराठी रंगभूमीसाठी भरपूर लेखन झाले मुख्यतः हे लेखन एकाच प्रवाहात किंवा प्रवृत्तीत अडकून राहिले नाही. संख्यात्मक आणि गुणात्मक अशा दोन्हीही स्तरंवर ते विपूल प्रमाणात होत राहिलेले आहे. प्रायोगिक सोबतच व्यावसायिक नाट्यलेखनाची मुख्यधारा कायम राहिली. बालरंगभूमीच्या प्रवाहानेही इतिहासात लक्षवेधक काम केले आहे. बालकांसाठी जाणीवेने नाटके लिहिल्या गेलीत.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात जे नाट्यप्रवाह नव्या जाणिवेने निर्माण झाले, विस्तारीत आणि विकसीत झाले त्यामध्ये बालनाट्य बालरंगभूमी हा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रवाह आहे. या बालरंगभूमीला सोनेरी दिवस आणण्यासाठी रत्नाकर मतकरी, सई परांजपे, सुधा करमकर, सुलभा देशपांडे, लिला भागवत, माधव वझे, प्रतिभा मतकरी, प्रकाश पारखी, देवदत्त पाठक इ. अनेकांनी प्रयत्न केले. प्रादेशिक पातळीवरही विदर्भ, खान्देश, मराठवाडा, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातही बालरंगभूमी चळवळ जोमाने उभी झालेली दिसते.

गेल्या दहा वर्षांपासून मी बालरंगभूमीवर कार्य करीत आहे. मराठवाड्याची भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक घटकांचा विचार केला असता या ठिकाणी बालरंगभूमीला एक स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व आहे असे जाणवले. आज त्याची स्वतःची चळवळीतून झालेली प्रगत अवस्था आहे. पण दुर्दैवाने त्यावर फारसे संशोधन झालेले दिसत नाही. प्रस्तुत संशोधनाद्वारे मराठवाड्यातील बालरंगभूमीचा समग्र शोध घेवून त्याचे स्वरूप, व्याप्ती आणि विकास तसेच आन्वये स्वरूप यावर लक्ष केंद्रीत केले जाई. तसेच या रंगभूमीसाठी कार्य करणारे लेखक, दिग्दर्शक, तंत्रज्ञ संस्था त्यांची ओळख व्हावी, त्यांच्या कार्य तंत्रशैलीचा अभ्यास व्हावा अशी प्रामाणिक भूमिका, या संशोधनासाठी मी स्वीकारणार आहे.

56



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57

बालसाहित्य निर्मितीची गरज : एक अभ्यास

सय्यद अमजद अब्दुल वाहेद
संशोधक विद्यार्थी

डॉ. संजय पाटील देवळाणकर
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बीड, जि. बीड

8

Research Paper - Dramatic

प्रस्तावना

बालनाट्याचा विचार करता बालनाट्य हा सामासिक शब्दातील दोन्ही पदांचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. या सामासिक शब्दातील पहिले पद; बाल आहे. बाल म्हटल्यानंतर कोणत्या वयोगटातील मुल लक्षात घ्यावयाचे, बालनाटकांच्या दृष्टीने वयोगटांचा विचार करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे त्यानुसार मानस शास्त्रीय दृष्ट्या पडणारे वयोगट पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील- मुल बाल विद्यार्थी हे शब्द निश्चित वय सुचित करत नाहीत. १ ते १५ वर्षांच्या मुलाला आपण मुलगा म्हणून संबोधतो. प्राथमिक शाळेत जाणारा, विद्यालयात, महाविद्यालयात जाणारा विद्यार्थीच असतो. पण जेव्हा मुलांच्या संबंधित एकादा प्रश्न डोळ्या समोर ठेवून विचार करावयाचा असतो तेव्हा त्यांच्या निश्चित वय लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. उदा. विद्यार्थ्यांचा प्रश्न म्हटल्यानंतर विद्यालयीन का महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी हे लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. अभ्यासक्रमाची आखणी करावयाची म्हटली की, विद्यार्थ्यांचे वय लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. बालसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करतानाही कोणत्या वयोगटासाठी ते गीत किंवा नाटक आहे हे अभ्यासने आवश्यक आहे.

मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्ट्या १६ वर्षा पर्यंतच्या वयाचे तीन गट पडतात. हे गट म्हणजे मुलांच्या ३ विकास आवस्थ होत. या विकासामध्ये शारिरीक, बौद्धिक व मानसिक अंतरभूत आहे. हे गट असे १ ते ५ शिशू अवस्था या अवस्थेतील मुलास शिशू म्हणु.

६ ते १२ बालावस्था : या अवस्थेतील मुलास बाल म्हणु

१३ ते १६ कुमारावस्था : या अवस्थेतील मुलास कुमार म्हणु

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. बालसाहित्य म्हणजे काय? याचा अभ्यास करणे
२. बालसाहित्य निर्मितीचा अभ्यास करणे





संस्कृत नाट्य परंपरेतील आद्य नाटककार

भास का 'अश्वघोष' : एक अध्ययन

संशोधक : प्रा. राहुल राम हळदे

मार्गदर्शक, : प्रा. डॉ. संजय पाटील देवळाणकर

सौ.के.एस.के. महविद्यालय

बिड, महाराष्ट्र, भारत

शोध संक्षेप

भारतीय नाट्यजगतात दोन प्रमुख नाटककारांचा प्रामुख्याने समग्र शोध केलेला आढळतो. ज्यामध्ये नाटककार भास आणि अश्वघोष यांचा समावेश आहे। अश्वघोष यांचा लिखाणात बुद्ध प्रसिद्धीची व बौद्ध धर्माची छाया प्रचंड दिसते। तर भासांची लेखणी चौफेर विषयावर असल्याचे जाणवते। परंतु आज अनेक विचारवंतांमध्ये या दोन महान नाटककारांपैकी आद्य नाटककार कौन ? असा प्रश्न सतत उपस्थित होतो। हा प्रश्न कालगणना ह्यावरून सहज सुटल्या जाऊ शकतो। म्हणून खालील विश्लेषण यामधून वरील विषयाच्या जवळपास जाण्याचा पर्यंत केलेला आहे।

प्रस्तावना

नाटककार भास व बोधिसत्व अश्वघोष हे संस्कृत नाट्य जगतातील आद्य नाटककार मानले जातात। अश्वघोष यांनी बौद्ध धर्माच्या प्रचार व प्रसारार्थ काही रचना लिहिल्या, त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने बुद्धचरित, सौंदर्यनंद आणि शारीपुत्र प्रकरण हे तीन नाट्यकृती आहेत सौंदर्यनंद या नाटकाच्या शेवटी त्यांनी स्वतः विषयी एकदम थोडी माहिती दिलेली आहे।

आर्यसुवर्णाक्षीपुत्रस्य साकेतवासिनः भिक्षोराचार्य।

भदन्ताश्वघोषस्य महाकवेर्महावाग्मिनः

कृतिरियम्॥¹

सुवर्णाक्षी ही त्यांची माता असल्याचे त्यांनी नमूद केले असून तो साकेत अर्थात आजच्या आधुनिक अयोध्या नगरी चा तो रहिवासी होता। याशिवाय आजच्या आंध्रप्रदेश राज्यातील जगय्यापेटा येथील शिलालेखावरून आचार्य नागार्जुन हे भदंत अश्वघोष यांचे शिष्य होते। असा उल्लेख मिळतो

शिवाय ते सम्राट कनिष्काने आयोजित केलेल्या काश्मिर येथील चतुर्थ बौद्ध संगतीचे उपाध्यक्ष सुद्धा होते, असा उल्लेख आपणाला मिळतो। त्यांची नाट्यरचना अत्यंत प्रभावी व मानवी जीवनाचा सखोल अभ्यास करणारी होती।

महाकवी भास हे संस्कृत नाट्य जगतातील अत्यंत महत्वाचे नाटककार आहेत नाट्यलेखन, दिग्दर्शन व रंगतत्त्वाची पकड असणारे ते महान विद्रोही असे नाटककार होते। त्यांच्या एकूण 13 नाटकांच्या प्रति केरळ प्रांतात मिळाल्या, नाटककार भासांनी रामायण महाभारत, कृष्णकथा व लोककथेवर आधारित नाट्यरचना केली। भासांची नाट्यरचना तत्कालीन रंगकर्मी व आजच्या आधुनिक रंगकर्मींमा सुद्धा प्रेरणा देणारी आहे। त्यामुळे कालिदास, शुद्रक, बाणभट्ट, राजशेखर, श्रीहर्ष सारखे व्यक्ती सुद्धा त्यांच्या लेखनापासून प्रभावित झालेले आहेत यात वाद नाही। नाटककार भास व भदंत अश्वघोष यांची



सारस्वतकार विनायक लक्ष्मण भावे यांची तुकारामसमीक्षा

58

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प्रस्तावना :

संत तुकारामांवर आजवर विपूल प्रमाणात समीक्षा लेखन झालेले आहे. तुकारामांच्या समकालीनांनी केलेले लेखन, उत्तरकालीनांनी केलेले लेखन, शाहिरी परंपरेतून येणारे लेखन, एकोणीसाव्या शतकात झालेले लेखन तसेच विसाव्या शतकात झालेले लेखन यापध्तीने तुकारामांविषयी झालेल्या समीक्षा लेखनाचे वर्गीकरण करता येते. आजवर तुकारामांविषयी लिहिली गेलेली समीक्षा वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका आणि दृष्टिकोन समोर ठेवून साकार झालेली आहे. तुकारामांची बदनामी आणि चारित्र्यहनन याअंगाने स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील बहुतांशी समीक्षा महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते. अशा पध्तीने लेखन करणाऱ्या समीक्षकांमध्ये सारस्वतकार भावे महत्त्वाचे ठरतात. भावे यांनी सर्वात जास्त तुकारामांची बदनामी आणि चारित्र्यहनन करणारे लेखन केलेले दिसते.

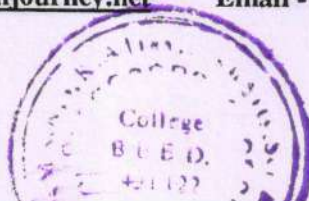
विषय विश्लेषण :

महाराष्ट्र सारस्वतकार विनायक लक्ष्मण भावे उर्फ वि. ल. भावे यांनीही तुकारामांविषयी लेखन केलेले आहे. त्यांच्या 'महाराष्ट्र सारस्वत' या इ.स. १८९८-९९ साली प्रकाशित झालेल्या ग्रंथातून हे लेखन येते. बहुधा तुकारामांविषयीचे लेखन असणारा १९ व्या शतकातील हा शेवटचाच ग्रंथ मानायला हवा.

भावे यांच्या 'महाराष्ट्र सारस्वत' या ग्रंथातील 'तुकाराम व आणखी काही संत' या प्रकरणामधून तुकारामांविषयीचे लेखन येते. आजवरचे मराठी संत साहित्याचे अभ्यासक आणि समीक्षक यांनी भावे हे संत तुकारामांच्या चरित्राचे विकृतीकरण करून चारित्र्यहनन व क्षुद्रीकरण करणारे लेखक आहेत असे म्हटले आहे. भाव्यांच्या तुकारामविषयक लेखनाचा अभ्यास केल्यावर याची वारंवार प्रचिती येते.

भावे तुकारामांविषयी लिहितात, "याच काळी या सर्वांपेक्षा जास्त प्रसिध्द असा एक महाकवि विद्यमान होता. त्याचे नाव तुकाराम. तुकोबा अथवा तुकाराम हा जातीने शूद्र खरा, पण त्याचा पिढीजात धंदा उदीमपणाचा होता."^१ अशाप्रकारे भावे तुकारामांना महाकवी तर म्हणताना दिसतात मात्र याबरोबरच ते तुकारामांचा शूद्र म्हणूनही उल्लेख करताना दिसतात. भावे पुढे लिहितात, "याचा शिष्य आणि चरित्रकार महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकर याने आपल्या ग्रंथात सात-आठ पिढ्यांची माहिती दिली आहे."^२ मात्र महिपतीला तुकारामांचा शिष्य ठरवणे वस्तुस्थितीला धरून होत नाही. तरी भावे तसे करतात. तुकारामांनी कुणालाही प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष गुरुदक्षा दिलेली नाही. जे स्वतःला तुकारामांचे शिष्य-प्रशिष्य म्हणवतात ते एकतर स्वयंघोषित शिष्य आहेत अथवा तुकारामोत्तर काळामध्ये ते निर्माण झालेले असावेत. भावे यांनी केलेले वरील विधान अर्धसत्य ठरताना दिसते.

भावे तुकारामांच्या सांसारिक जीवनाबद्दलही लिहितात, यातून त्यांची सदोष दृष्टी लक्षात येते. ते म्हणतात, "पहिली स्त्री मायेच्या कळवळ्याची, ती अन्न-अन्न करीत मरुन गेली. दुसरी स्त्री जिजाई ही श्रीमंत सावकाराची मुलगी. हौशेसाठी केलेली. नव-न्याजवळ संपदा होती, तोपर्यंत ठिक होते पण आता विपत्ती आल्यावर तीच त्रासाला कारण झाली."^३ तुकारामांनी दुसरी पत्नी केवळ हौशेसाठी केली होती असे भावे लिहितात. 'हौस' या शब्दाचा अर्थ आणि त्यातील खोच लक्षात घेतली म्हणजे भाव्यांना काय म्हणायचे आहे हे ध्यानात येते. भावे पुढे लिहितात, "घरचे महाजनकीचे वतन यामुळे लोकांत वजन थोर, व्यापारात लाभ, यामुळे हाती पैसा उमाप, दाराशी नोकर-चाकर, गोठ्यांत गुरेढोरे, शेजेला दोन



महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकर यांनी केलेले संत तुकारामाविषयीचे लेखन

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59

प्रस्तावना :

संत तुकारामाविषयी लिहिण्याची परंपरा तुकारामांच्या समकालीनांपासून सुरु होते. महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकरांपासून ती अधिक ठळक होताना दिसते. महिपतीबाबा तुकारामांच्या पश्चात होऊन गेले. त्यांचा पिंड मुख्यतः कथेक-याचा होता. आख्यानकथा सांगण्याचे काम ते करीत असत. महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकरांनी तुकारामांच्या मृत्युपश्चात शे-सव्वाशे वर्षांनी तुकारामांचे चरित्र लिहिले. ते ओवीबद्ध रूपात आहे. जाणिवपूर्वक आणि विस्तृत स्वरूपामध्ये केलेला हा तुकाराम चरित्र लेखनाचा पहिला प्रयत्न ठरावा असे याचे स्वरूप आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधातून महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकर यांनी तुकारामाविषयी केलेल्या लेखनाचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करून वैशिष्ट्ये नोंदवली आहेत.

विषय प्रतिपादन :

महिपती नंतर जितक्या "चरित्रलेखकांनी तुकारामचरित्र लेखनाचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे तितक्यांना महिपतीच्या लेखनाला टाळून पुढे जाणे शक्य झालेले नाही. या संदर्भात वा. सी. बेंद्रे यांचे, "तुकोबांवरील सर्व प्रकाशित वाङ्मयकर्त्यांचा मुख्य आधार म्हणजे महिपतीबाबा ताहराबादकर यांचे 'भक्तविजय' व 'भक्तलीलामृत' या ग्रंथातील तुकाराम महाराज व इतर काही संतांवरील अध्याय हेच होय." 1 हे मत महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते. तुकारामांवरील आजवर झालेल्या लेखनाची बीजे वा. सी. बेंद्रे महिपतीबाबाच्या ग्रंथांमध्ये शोधतात. भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी देखील यासंदर्भात महत्त्वपूर्ण

विधान केले आहे. ते म्हणतात, "तुकारामांच्या जीवनवृत्तांताचा मुख्य आधार म्हणजे महिपती ताहराबादकरने लिहिलेला भक्तलीलामृत हा ग्रंथ आहे. तुकाराम गुप्त झाल्यानंतर एकशे पंचवीस वर्षांनी म्हणजेच इ.स. 1774 मध्ये हा ग्रंथ लिहिला गेला. हे तुकारामांचे सर्वाधिक तपशीलवार पण निराधार असे चरित्र आहे. इथे तुकारामांकडे संत म्हणूनच पाहिलेले आहे." 2 नेमाडे महिपतीच्या लेखनाचे महत्त्व तर मान्य करतात परंतु निराधार म्हणून त्याविषयी प्रश्नचिन्हाही उपस्थित करतात. त्याबरोबरच महिपतीबाबांच्या दृष्टिकोनाकडेही लक्ष वेधतात. महिपतीचे सामर्थ्य आणि मर्यादा दोन्हीचाही वेध नेमाड्यांनी वरील विधानातून घेतलेला दिसतो.

या चरित्रलेखनामधून महिपतीबाबांनी तुकारामांच्या जन्मापासून ते मृत्युपर्यंतची (वैकुण्ठगमन) वर्णन दिलेली आहेत. यामध्ये तुकारामांचे कुळ, तुकारामांची कौटुंबिक पार्श्वभूमी, त्यांच्या कौटुंबिक धारणा, तुकारामांच्या जीवनातील पंच प्रसंग, तुकारामांवर ओढवलेली संकटं, तुकारामांचा 'संत' म्हणून झालेला प्रवास तसेच वैकुण्ठगमन आदी विषयानुषंगाने संदरील वर्णन येतात.

कथाख्यान सांगणे, कथा कीर्तन करणे व लोकांचे रंजन-उपदेश करून आपला चारितार्थ चालवणे ही महिपतींची दैनंदिनी होती. महिपतीच्या या दृष्टिकोनामुळे त्यांनी इतर संतांप्रमाणेच तुकारामांनाही 'संत' म्हणूनच उभे केले आहे. चमत्कारसदृश्य घटना,





किशोर सानप लिखित 'समग्र तुकाराम दर्शन' : एक साक्षेपी स्वरूपाची मांडणी



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प्रस्तावना :-

वस्तुतः किशोर सानप यांचे तुकारामविषयक लेखन १९९५ पासून प्रकाशित झाले आहे. 'तुकाराम व्यक्तित्व आणि कवित्व', 'युगपुरुष तुकाराम' यासारख्या छोटेखाणी ग्रंथांतून ते येताना दिसते; मात्र २००८ साली आलेला त्यांचा 'समग्र तुकाराम दर्शन' हा साधारणतः सहाशे-सातशे पृष्ठसंख्येचा समीक्षा ग्रंथ अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतो. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून किशोर सानप यांच्या तुकाराम समीक्षेची वैशिष्ट्ये नोंदवत वेध घेतला आहे.

विश्लेषण :-

मनोज लायंडे या सहलेखकांसोबत किशोर सानप यांनी 'तुकाराम: व्यक्तित्व आणि कवित्व' या शीर्षकाचा साधारणतः शेसव्याशे पृष्ठसंख्येचा ग्रंथ लिहिलेला आहे. यातून या लेखकद्वयांनी तुकारामांच्या व्यक्तित्त्वावर आणि कवित्त्वावर प्रकाश टाकला आहे. या ग्रंथलेखनावद्दल ते लिहितात, "तुकारामाला आणि त्यांच्या कवितेला मराठी समीक्षेने योग्य तो न्याय दिला नाही, ही जाणीव तीव्रपणे व्हायला लागली. शिवाय अनेक विद्यार्थी आणि तुकाराम शिकविणाऱ्या अध्यापकांनीही, मराठीत तुकारामाचा सर्वसमावेशक अभ्यास असलेले आणि चिकित्सक असे पुस्तक उपलब्ध नाही, अशी खंत व्यक्त केली." आणि यातून प्रस्तुत ग्रंथाची निर्मिती झाली असे त्यांनी सांगितले आहे.

या ग्रंथातून यांनी तुकारामांच्या जीवनचरित्राविषयी आणि कवित्त्वाविषयी मांडणी केलेली आहे. पहिल्या भागामध्ये तुकारामांची पार्श्वभूमी, संतकालीन महाराष्ट्र, महाराष्ट्रातील संतांची चळवळ, वारकरी संप्रदायाचे तत्त्वज्ञान, तुकारामांचे चरित्र, तुकारामांची आत्मचरित्रात्मक रोजनिशी, तुकारामांच्या जीवनातील अस्तित्वाविचार, तुकारामाची साधकावस्था, तुकाराम धर्मसुधारक, समाजसुधारक, तुकारामाची कविता,

तुकारामांची काव्यदृष्टी, तुकारामांच्या कवितेतील लोकतत्त्वे आणि लोकमाध्यमे, तुकारामांच्या कवितेतील बंडखोरी आणि विद्रोह, तुकारामांची भाषा आणि शैली याविषयी लेखन येते तर दुसऱ्या भागामध्ये तुकारामांचे निवडक अभंग आणि त्याचे भावार्थ विश्लेषण येते. यामध्ये 'याती शूद्र वंश केला वेवसाव', 'ओस झाल्या दिशा मज भिंगुळवाणे', 'आनंदचे डोही आनंद-तरंग', 'देव आहे अंतर्दामी', 'साठविले वाण पेंस घातला दुकान', 'आपुलिया बळे', 'शुरा साजती हतिघारे', 'आवा चालली पंढरपुरा' आदीसारख्या अभंगांचे भावार्थ विश्लेषण केले आहे. हे लेखन करताना, "अत्यंत पुरखड आणि वास्तववादी दृष्टिकोन स्वीकारून तुकोबांच्या जीवनाकडे आणि कवितेकडे पाहिले आहे. तुकोबांचीच 'सत्य असत्याशी मन केले गवाही | मानियेले नाही बहुमता' ही वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्यासपध्दती स्वीकारून जवळपास सर्वच माहितीचा अभ्यास केला." असे या लेखकद्वयांनी म्हटले आहे.

किशोर सानप यांचे 'खऱ्या अर्थाने बहुर्चाचित ठरलेले तुकारामविषयक लेखन 'समग्र तुकाराम दर्शन' या ग्रंथातून येते. सुमारे सहाशे-सातशे पृष्ठसंख्येचे हे लेखन आजवरचे तुकारामाविषयीचे सर्वाधिक विस्तारीत रूपात केलेले लेखन म्हणूनही पाहता येते. एखाद्या खंडकाव्यासारखे याचे स्वरूप आहे. तब्बल १५८ लघुलेखांचा समावेश यामध्ये करण्यात आलेला आहे. तुकारामांच्या जीवनातील एक-एक महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा हाताशी घेऊन त्याची लेखकाने तटस्थ भूमिकेतून आणि वस्तुनिष्ठपणे केलेली मांडणी वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठरताना दिसते. घालेखनासंदर्भातील भूमिका स्पष्ट करताना सानप म्हणतात, "प्रस्तुत लेखकाचा दृष्टिकोन तटस्थ आणि वस्तुनिष्ठ असल्यामुळे कोणत्याही वादात नाहक शिरण्याची





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इतिहास संशोधक वासुदेव सीताराम बेंद्रे यांचे संत तुकारामाविषयीचे लेखन _____ 171

तुकाराम महाराज यांची गुरुपरंपरा या ग्रंथातून बेंद्रे यांनी तुकारामांच्या गुरुपरंपरेविषयीचे मुलभूत आणि सूक्ष्मसंदर्भासह संशोधन मांडले असून प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी लागणाऱ्या सासधन साहित्याची चर्चा देखील केलेली आहे. राघवचैतन्य, केशवचैतन्य आणि बाबजीचैतन्य ही चैतन्य संप्रदायाशी संबंधित मंडळी तुकारामांची गुरुपरंपरा संभवते असे बेंद्रे यांना वाटते. प्रस्तुत संशोधन अतिशय सूक्ष्मसंदर्भाने आणि तपशीलवारपणे केले आहे.

संत तुकाराम महाराज यांचे संतसांगाती या ग्रंथातून बेंद्रे यांनी तुकारामांच्या समकालीन आणि उत्तरकालीन व्यक्तींबाबत अतिशय मुलभूत आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण माहिती उपलब्ध करून दिलेली आहे. यामध्ये 'अतियोगी' रामेश्वरभट वाघोलीकर, मंबाजी गोसावी, शेख महंमदबाबा श्रीगोंदेकर, बहिणाबाई सिऊरकर, चिंतामणीदेव चिंचवडकर, अनघडशा पुणेकर, गवरशेट अथवा गवाशेट, कानडा लिंगार्ईत वाणी, संताजी तेली जगनाडे चाकणकर, महादजी कुलकर्णी देहुकर, नावजी माळी भूमकर, मालजी गाडे येलवाडीकर, मल्हारपंत चिखलीकर, कोंडाजीपंत देहुकर, कोंडभट लोहकरे, शिवाजी कासार, अंबाजीपंत जोशी, कोंड पाटील, कोंडभट पुराणिक, कचेश्वरभट ब्रम्हे चाकणकर, संताजी पवार रांजणगांवकर, निळोबा पिंपळनेरकर आदिंचा समावेश होतो.

बेंद्रे यांची स्वतःची म्हणून एक स्वतंत्र संशोधनदृष्टी आहे. स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वकाळापर्यंत झालेलं तुकारामचरित्र लेखन वस्तुनिष्ठ स्वरूपाचे झाले नाही. असे बेंद्रे यांचे मत आहे. या संदर्भात ते म्हणतात, "सतराव्या व अठराव्या शतकातील कथेकऱ्यांत संतांची कीर्ति ही या सिद्धीच्या तरतम शक्तीवरच आधारली जाऊ लागली होती. त्यामुळे संतचरित्रांचा जो उठाव झाला त्यात संतांतील आवश्यक अशा सर्व गुणलक्षणांचा अस्तित्वाची ग्वाही देण्यासाठी हे संतकथाप्रकार प्रचारात असलेल्या सर्व ज्ञात सिद्धिसामर्थ्यांचे प्रभाव दिग्दर्शित करणाऱ्या गोष्टी आपल्या संतात अभिप्रेत धरून आपली कथानकें रंगवू लागले. त्यामुळे संतसाधूंच्या मूळ चारित्र्यबोधास मुमुक्षूस मुकावें लागते आहे. तुकोबांच्या चरित्राच्या तपशिलातही अशाच प्रकारची पुष्कळ अवास्तवता आलेली आहे." असे बेंद्रे म्हणतात.

बेंद्रे यांच्या तुकारामचरित्र लेखनाचे स्वरूपपाहू जाता ते अतिशय वस्तुनिष्ठ पद्धतीने आणि चिकित्सकरित्या संशोधनांती सिद्ध करण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला दिसतो. मूळात वास्तवबोधास धरूनच लेखन करणे ही लेखनभूमिका बेंद्रे यांनी निर्धारित केली असल्यामुळे त्यांनी प्रस्तुत

Impact of Irrigation on Industrial Centres in Osmanabad District

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Abstract

Water is vital for the growig of plants. There can be no plants or crops if they do not have access to water in some form. It is, consequently crucial to supply of water to crops and plants, periodically and as per their requirement. So irrigation is this erratic and proper supply of water to plants.

In the year of 2017, there were 948807 hectares total cropped area and total irrigation area were 120283 hectares in the district and surface irrigation were 114547 hectares and underground water irrigation were 5736 hectares. Proper exploitation of the available industrial resources is absolutely essential for a balanced economic growth along with agriculture especially in the district like Osmanabad which is economically and industrially backward. It has agro economy which is far behind and there is a considerable migration of people in search of job. In year of 2017 has been recorded 1858 Industrial centres in Osmanabad district.

Main objective of this paper is to assess the impact of total irrigation on growth of Industrial Centre in Osmanabad District.

Keywords: 1. Growth of total irrigation, 2. Growth

of Industrial Centre, 3. Impact assessment.

Introduction:

Irrigation fundamentally means the watering of land to make it ready for agricultural purposes. An irrigation system is the providing of water via artificial canals and channels to rising Crops and Plants in a field. Water is vital for the growing of plants. There can be no plants or crops if they do not have access to water in some form. It is, consequently crucial to supply of water to crops and plants, periodically and as per their requirement. So irrigation is this intermittent and proper supply of water to plants. The water for this irrigation comes from various sources such as surface water sources major irrigation project, medium irrigation project, minor irrigation project, ponds, rivers, k.t.dams, reservoirs, and underground water sources dug wells and Tube wells etc.

Industrially Maharashtra is one of the advanced states in the country. Proper exploitation of the available industrial resources is absolutely essential for a balanced economic growth along with agriculture especially in the district like Osmanabad which is economically and industrially backward. It has agro economy which is far behind and there is a considerable migration of people in search of job. This happened behind is due to total apathy of Hyderabad state which was never progressive towards the subject. There was no industry as such and whatever existed was on small and local scale. The Osmanabad district was began to attention by the end of 1948.

Objective:

To assess the Impact of total irrigation on growth of Industrial Centre in Osmanabad District.

Database and Methodology.

Present study generally depends on the secondary data. Collected through censuses handbook of Osmanabad District, District statistical Department, Water Resources Department of Osmanabad district, District booklet Showing The

32

जैव विविधता संरक्षणव संवर्धन : एक काळाची गरज

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सारांश:

जैविक विविधता हा निसर्गचक्राचा एक भाग आहे.. जैविक विविधतेचा इतिहास जवळपास 3५० कोटीवर्षांपासून क्रमविकासाच्या माध्यसातून विकसित झाल्याचे पाहावयास मिळते. उत्क्रांतीच्या विविध टप्प्यावर पर्यावरणात काळ सापेक्ष बदल होत गेले त्यातून कालोघात काही वनस्पती व प्राण्यांच्या प्रजाती नष्ट झाल्यातरकांही प्रजाती नव्याने विकसित झाल्याचे पाहावयास मिळते. या जैव चक्रात जेव्हापासून मानवाचा प्रवेश झाला तेव्हापासून मात्र जैव चक्रात बिघाड निर्माण व्हायला सुरुवात झाली. विशेषता: मानवी प्रगती, विकास, औद्योगिकीकरण, नागरीकरण, वाहतूक व दळणवळण यातील क्रांती आणि लोकसंख्या वाढीबरोबर जैवविविधता धोक्यात आल्याचे पाहायला मिळते. म्हणजेच नैसर्गिक प्रभावापेक्षा मानवी प्रभावामुळे जैव विविधता अधिक प्रभावित झाल्याचे पाहायला मिळते. खऱ्या अर्थाने निसर्गाचे संतुलन टिकून ठेवण्यासाठी व निसर्गचक्र कार्यरत राहण्यासाठी ही जैविक विविधता महत्त्वाची आहे. सध्या जवळपास दोन लाख ते शंभर दशलक्ष सजीवांच्या प्रजाती असाव्यात असा अंदाज आहे पण मानवी कार्यामुळे निसर्गातील वाढलेल्या मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे भारतासह जगातील जैवविविधता धोक्यात आली आहे. लाखो वनस्पती व प्राण्यांच्या प्रजाती नष्ट होत आहेत. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणावर याचा दुष्परिणाम होत आहे. जर्मन पर्यावरण मंत्री सिग्मा ग्रॅबीयलच्या मते, या वेगाने जैवविविधतेवर आक्रमणे

होत राहिल्यास २०५० पर्यंत जगातील ३० टक्के प्रजाती, १लाख ४० हजार वनस्पतीच्या जाती नष्ट होण्याची भीती आहे. सध्या जगात जवळपास एक कोटी कीटकांच्या जाती आहेत. ०.५ ते १कोटीजिवाणूच्या जाती आहेत. पंधरा लाख कवकांच्या तर दहा लाख अष्टपाद प्राण्यांच्या जाती आहेत. पण हवा, पाणी, जमीन, ध्वनिप्रदूषणामुळे व मानवाच्या पर्यावरणावरील आक्रमणामुळे यांच्यात लक्षणीय घट होत आहे. यांचे प्रमाण कमालीचे कमी—जास्त झाल्यास पर्यावरण चक्रात बिघाड निर्माण होऊन, पर्यावरणाची अस्तित्व धोक्यात येऊ शकते. परिणामी मानवी अस्तित्व देखील धोक्यात येऊ शकते. म्हणून यातून वेळीच मार्ग काढण्यासाठी स्थानिक ते वैश्विक जैवविविधतेची जपणूक करायला हवी. यातच निसर्ग व मानवाची हित सामावले आहे अन्यथा निसर्गाच्या नाशता मध्ये मानवाचाच सर्वनाश अटळ आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा: जैविक विविधतेची जपवणूक काळाची गरज प्रस्तावना:

मुळामध्ये Biodiversity या शब्दामध्येच याचा अर्थ दडला आहे. Bio म्हणजे जैविक व Diversity म्हणजे विविधता अर्थात जैविक विविधता या शब्दामध्येच त्याचा मतितार्थ दडला आहे. म्हणजे जिवांची किंवा सजीवांची विविधता म्हणजेच जैविक विविधता होय. याला जैविक एकता देखील म्हणतात. पृथ्वीवरील प्राकृतिक व हवामान विषयक विविधतेतून ही जैविक विविधता जन्माला आली. या जैविक विविधतेची दासमन या तज्ञाने मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. मात्र याला संकल्पना म्हणून परिपूर्ण समजून घेण्याचे काम वॉल्टर— डी—रोसेन या तज्ञाने केले म्हणून त्यांना जैवविविधता संकल्पनेचा "जन्मदाता" म्हणतात. डॉ. वॉल्टर डी. रोसेन च्या मते पृथ्वीवरील प्राकृतिक व पर्यावरणीय विविधतेतून हवामाने विषयक विविधतेतून जैविक विविधतेचा जन्म झाला. निसर्गात निर्माण झालेली जैविक विविधता हा उपभोग नाही किंवा निव्वळ योगायोग नाही तर त्या—त्या काळात त्या—त्या परिस्थितीत त्या—त्या ठिकाणी त्या—त्या निसर्गचक्राला सुव्यवस्थीत संचलीत करण्यासाठी निसर्गाने निर्माण केलेली ही एक तंत्रशुद्ध प्रणाली आहे, पद्धती आहे,

Catcher in the Rye' extract occurs after Holden has had a fight with Stradlater and it is about to decide to escape from Pencey –

"I decided what I'd really do. I'd get the hell out of Pencey- right that same night and all."

This concerns with the main protagonist deciding to escape after a violent situation. Holden's escape is more impulsive than Huck's in Huckleberry Finn and he does not consider whether anyone will come looking for him. Salinger uses short sentences to represent Holden's mind lurching from one idea to another as he is packing.

In a way Holden finds himself unworthy to solve the issue of his own life and hence he tries to escape from it from every now and then. He escapes school for having failed in four out of five subjects. He is unable to maintain his friends as well as his date hence he insults them all. He wants to escape a part of life growing up since he is fond of with his childhood days. Holden doesn't feel "he belongs". He willfully tries to be an outsider to protect himself. Holden is more comfortable by escaping from family and friends. He chooses "not belonging" before he can be excluded by others.

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NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIO-DIVERSITY

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Abstract :-Organic farming has emerged in response to questions on the environment, sustainability and human health. Driven by the principles circular causation, this farm practice reduce energy depends soil fertility stability, carbon sequestration and biodiversity of microbes, plants and animals. To up-scale with ground realities, there is a pressing need for more system level and long- term studies exploring major opportunities and constraints in organic farming in the Indian context.

Driven by the continuous increase in the food demand by the rapidly growing human population under limited agricultural land, excess application of synthetic fertilizers coupled within mechanical soil disturbances led to a continuous loss of soil fertility, deterioration in food quality, increase in water pollution and generation of resistant pests. These have forced the scientists to explore possibilities for opting 'organic farming' as a holistic production management system supportive to the environment, health and agricultural sustainability. The high input production system is unsustainable, says M.S. Swaminathan; advocating towards the need for an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable production system, he named it as the 'evergreen revolution' (Kesavan and Swaminathan, 2018). Organic farming is based on the principle of circular causation with em-

Geographical review of Oxen in Latur district

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Abstract:

Domesticated animals, plants and other organisms are those whose collective behavior, life cycle or physiology has been altered as a result of their breeding and living conditions being under human control for multiple generations. Human have brought these populations under their care for a wide range of reasons for help with various types of work to produce food or valuable commodities and to enjoy as pets or ornamental plants (Reddy and AbhaySharker, 2008) Man is dependent on animals and it depends on plants and animals from historical periods. From last 12000 to 15000 years ago man doing the livestock or animal husbandry occupation. Nearly 3 to 4% GDP is gets from animal husbandry occupation. Particularly in Latur district the animal husbandry occupation is much related to agriculture. The work of agriculture has done by bulls or male cows, so animal husbandry occupation is very significant in Latur district. Collected through District statistical Department, Censes handbook of Osmanabad District Livestock censes 1997,2003,2007,2012. Mean objective of this research paper is Spatio temporal changes in the numbers of Cows and

its milk and Manure production in Latur district.

Keywords: Oxen, livestock, Distribution.

Introduction:

From time ancient India has been an agrarian country and Oxen are backbone of Indian farming because Indian farmers mostly use Oxen for farming. When fertilizers and tractors were unknown, Oxen was the only source sustaining the whole agriculture. Agriculture would not have been possible without Oxen. Oxen are used for plugging, for threshing grain by trampling and for fuelling machines that grind grain or supply irrigation among other purposes. Universally there are 400 to 500 million oxen actually worked today because they can deliver a practical, capable, economical alternative to the tractor on a small farm, even in modern world. Oxen are generally neutered adult male cattle; castration makes the animals easier to control. In Latur district the animal husbandry occupation is subsidiary occupation and it's very helpful to agriculture of Latur districts.

Objective:

- Spatio temporal changes in the numbers of Oxenin Latur district.

Database and Methodology:

Present study generally depends on the secondary data. Collected through District statistical Department, Censes handbook of Latur District, Livestock Censes, Animal husbandry Department of Latur district and socio-economic abstract of Latur District. The collected data are analysed by cartographic and statistical techniques. The actual growth rate of specific decade is found by distributing the difference between the Distribution Oxen in Latur district of Three decades.

Study Area:

Latur district is located in the South-East part of the Maharashtra state and it lies between 17° 52' North to 18° 50' North Latitudes and 76° 12' East to 77° 18' East Longitudes. It is bounded by North Beed and Parbhani districts and North-East Nanded district, on the South-East and South

३. नाथ संप्रदायाची परंपरा : आणि अभ्यास क्षेत्रे

प्रोफसर डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे

प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग, वसंतदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय, पाटोदा, ता. पाटोदा, जि. बीड.

अखिल भारतीय वाङ्मय निर्मितीच्या आणि संस्कृती विश्वातील एक प्रमुख व प्राचीन पंथ म्हणून नाथ संप्रदाय ओळखला जातो. भारतातील अनेक राज्य आणि नेपाळ सारख्या देशात या पंथाचा प्राचीन काळापासून समाजाच्या धार्मिक क्षेत्रासी परस्पर संबंध आहे. नाथ संप्रदायाच्या माध्यमातून नंतरच्या काळात महानुभाव, वारकरी, दत्त, समर्थ यासारखे विविध संप्रदायाचा उदय व विकास झाला आणि समाजाला भक्तीचा मार्ग मिळाला आणि नाथ संप्रदायाच्या संबंधातून भारताच्या सांस्कृतिक परंपरेत ग्रंथाची निर्मिती झाली आणि समाजातील घटकांना भक्ती मार्गाला दिशा मिळाली आहे. त्यामुळे इतर संप्रदायावर नाथ संप्रदायाचा प्रभाव आहे. मानवी जीवन सुखी, समृद्ध शांतता पूर्ण भक्तिपूर्ण होण्यासाठी तसेच समाजात प्रचलित अज्ञान दूर करणे व लोकांना ज्ञानी करण्यासाठी पंथ व संप्रदाय हे एकच आहेत यांच्या आधारे अनुभूती प्रतेकास मानवी जीवनात घेता आली पाहिजे हे घेण्यासाठी विशिष्ट साधनेची रुपरेषा संप्रदाय प्रवृत्ताकाकडून घेतली जाते व या मधून पंथ, संप्रदाय यांचा उदय होतो. भारतातील एक आध्य पंथ, संप्रदाय म्हणून नाथ संप्रदाय ओळखला जातो भारतातील सर्व आर्य भाषा यांच्या उगमाशी नाथसंप्रदायाचा संबंध जोडलेला आहे. मराठी बंगाली, गुजराती, हिंदी भाषा यांच्या आडकाळाशी नाथ संप्रदायाचा संबंध जोडला गेला आहे. त्यामुळेच या भाषांच्या आधकाळाशी नाथसंप्रदायाचा संबंध जोडला जातो. आदिनाथ शंकरापासून या संप्रदायाची परंपरा निघते. त्यामुळे नाथ संप्रदाय इनादी असल्याची श्रद्धा आहे. भारताच्या सांस्कृतिक परंपरेत मध्ययुगीन भारतीय साधना हा सुवर्ण काळ आहे. या युगाचे प्रवर्तन आखिल भारतीय पातळीवर प्रथम गुरु गोरक्षनाथांनी केले आहे. रा. चि. केरे म्हणतात परब्रम्हाची व परमत्वाची उपासणा करणारा हा पंथ सिध्दपंथ, सिध्दमार्ग, योगमार्ग, योगसंप्रदाय, अवधुत पंथ, गोरखपंथ, कानफाटा, संप्रदाय गुरु मार्ग अशा विविध मार्गाने ओळखला जातो. तरीही नाथसंप्रदाय, नाथ पंच हेच नाव सर्वमान्य आहे. हाच नाथसंप्रदाय मध्ययुगीन साधनेची गंगोत्री आहे. त्यामुळेच महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वच संप्रदायावर नाथसंप्रदायाचा प्रभाव आहे. त्यामुळेच मराठीतील आधग्रंथकार मुकुंदराज, संतज्ञानदेव व इतर संप्रदायातील ग्रंथावर नाथसंप्रदायाचा प्रभाव आहेच असे दिसते.

या संबंधाने डॉ. धोंडराम वाडकर यांनी त्यांच्या नाथसंप्रदायाची परंपरा लोकसाहित्य या ग्रंथात नाथ संप्रदायाच्या संबंधाने अभ्यासपूर्ण विवेचन केले आहे.



बखर वाडमयातील संस्कृत शब्दकळा - पानिपतची बखर

प्रोफेसर डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे

मराठी विभाग, वसंतदादापाटील महाविद्यालय, पाटोदा. ता. पाटोदा, जि. बीड.

मराठी वाडमयाच्या क्षेत्रात अनेक विधे वाडमय प्रकार आहेत त्यात बखर वाडमय प्रकार हा महत्त्वाचा असून या वाडमय प्रकाराचे लेखन करणारे लेखक, रचनाकार प्रामुख्याने संस्कृत साहित्याचे जानकार तथा पौराणिक साहित्याचे असल्यामुळे त्यांनी ज्या राजे, महाराजे, यांच्या आयुष्याचे चित्रण करतांना, प्रसंग लालित्य प्रधान करतांना किंवा खुलवून सांगतांना, समजावून सांगतांना संस्कृत भाषेचा वापर केला आहे. संस्कृत भाषा ही भारतातील अनेक भाषे प्रमाणे मराठी भाषेची जननी आहे असे अनेक विद्वान सांगतात. मराठी भाषेतील साहित्याच्या पूर्वी प्रामुख्याने लिखन करणारे रचनाकार कोणत्याही प्रकारची रचना संस्कृत भाषेत करीत असत परंतु १२ व्या शतकाच्या सुमारास अनेक विद्वान हे मराठी भाषेतून मराठी गद्य-पद्य लेखन करू लागले होते. संस्कृतभाषा ही समाजातील तत्कालीन विद्वानांची भाषा होती आणि प्रामुख्याने लेखन करणारे मौखिक प्रधान साहित्याचे एकापिढीपासून दुसऱ्या पिढी पर्यंत साहित्य पाठवत असत परंतु काही वाडमय प्रकारामधून मराठी साहित्य लेखन माध्यमातून अभिव्यक्त केले जाऊ लागले त्यात बखर वाडमय प्रकार अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आहे या बखरी पैकी पानिपतची बखर मधील संस्कृत भाषेतील शब्दकळा मूळे बखर चांगल्या प्रकारे अभिव्यक्त झालेली आहे असे दिसते. संस्कृत भाषा त्या काळात दिवानांची भाषा होती या भाषेच्या माध्यमातून बखर मधील भावाभि व्यक्ती झालेली आहे. संस्कृतभाषा प्रासारीक असून साहित्यात त्यामुळे गोंडवा निमाणे होते त्यातून लालित्य निर्माण होते आणि त्याच मूळे संस्कृत भाषा अत्यंत महत्त्वाची व अभिव्यक्ती प्रधान आहे. बखर वाडमयातून संस्कृत भाषा भरपूर प्रमाणात आलेली आहे. प्राचीन काळात विद्वानांची बोलण्याची चर्चा करण्याची भाषा म्हणून संस्कृत भाषेकडे पाहिले जाते संस्कृतभाषा विद्वानांची बोलण्याची लेखनाची व चर्चा करण्यासाठी प्रभावी माध्यम मानले जात होते. या पैकी रघुनाथ यादव यांनी लेखन केलेली "पानिपतची बखर" ही महत्त्वाची बखर असून या प्रस्तुत लेखात या बखरीतील संस्कृत भाषेची शब्दकळा याचा वंघ घेतला जाणार आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे:

पानिपतच्या बखरीतील संस्कृत भाषेचा प्रभाव पहाणे या बखरीतील भाषेचा परिणाम अन्यासने तसेच संस्कृतभाषेचे स्वरूप आणि महत्त्व जानने पानिपतच्या बखरीतील संस्कृत शब्दाचा अर्थ परिणाम अन्यासने आणि त्याचे मुत्सामापन करते.

संशोधन निबंधाचे काही गृहितके:

संस्कृतप्रचूर असे बखर वाडमय आहे तसेच बखरकार हे संस्कृतभाषे जानकार, विद्वान होते. रसोत्कर्ष करणारी भाषा संस्कृत भाषा आहे. साहित्यातील वर्णन खुलवण्यासाठी संस्कृत शब्द येतात. त्या प्रमाणे बखर वाडमयातील लेखन अभिव्यक्तीस संस्कृत भाषेमुळे भारदस्तपणा येतो या गृहितकाच्या आधारे प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध लिहिला जात आहे.

पानिपतची बखर:

रघुनाथ यादव चित्रे हा प्रसिध्द बखरकार आहेत. ही संपूर्ण बखर लिहित असताना बखरकारामधला जो लेखक व इतिहासकार आहे त्याचेही वाचकांना परोपरी दर्शन घडते. युध्द वर्णन करतांना त्यांनी समतोलपणा दाखविला आहे हा सच्चा चरित्रकाराचा गुण आहे. या बखरीत भाषासौंदर्य असल पेशवाईच्या संस्कृत प्रचुरतेचा व मराठीचा दोल या बखरीत पहावयास मिळतो, मराठी, फारसी असे सीमिथ्र शब्द खास दरबारीचा डोल दाखविताना, उपमा, अलंकार ठायी ठायी पहावयास मिळतात या बाबतीत बखरकाराचा हातशेल आहे. श्रीधर रंगनाथ कुलकर्णी यांनी बखरकारांच्या भाषेवरही आदर्शांचा प्रभाव जाणवतो. पुराणा प्रमाणेच अभिजात संस्कृत काव्याच्या शैलीचे संस्कारही बखरीच्या शैलीवर झाले आहेत. बखरीत येणारी क्वितीतरी सुभाषिते वाक्य प्रचार संस्कृतभाषेचा मुशांतून ओतल्या सारखे वाटतात.

"जैसी देवाची उजरी तेसी बुद्धी उपजते शरीरी"

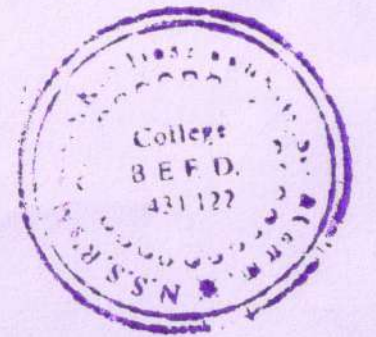
"विधुल्लतापात होता तंसा एकच भडका जाला"

"दत्येच तो त्याला मनुष्य म्हणिजे मल्लकुणप्राय"

यासारखी सुभाषित आहेत. तसे संस्कृतभाषेच्या संबंधाने बखरकार संबंधी ते लिहितात.

बखरकारांचा संस्कृत साहित्याचा व्यासंग एवढा आहे की. मराठी वाक्यात देखील सर्वभाषित संस्कृतरुपे त्यांच्या लेखनात आढळतात. वाक्यरचना देखील संस्कृत वाक्याच्या धर्तीवर प्रसंगी आढळते. आदो वृत्तबंध होऊन, विनायकशांती आदो केली

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वसतीगृह निर्मातीचे जनक - राजर्षी शाहू महाराज

16

68

सरूड - सागाव नजीकच्या वडगाव येथील पांडुरंग चिमणाजी पाटील नावाच्या वारणा खोऱ्यातील मराठमोळा मुलगा मॅट्रिक पास झाला अन शाहू महाराजांना आनंद गगणात मावेनासा झाला. शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षणासाठी काही मुलांना राजवाड्यावर आणून त्यांना शिक्षणाची चोख व्यवस्था केली होती. पण त्या मुलांचे लक्ष वाड्यावरच्या थाटामाटात रमले तेव्हा त्यांना कळून चुकले की मुलांना शैक्षणिक वातावरण पाहिजे शिक्षणार्थीची राहण्याची जेवण्याची व अभ्यासाची सोय समाधानकारक असल्याशिवाय त्यांचे शिक्षण होणार नाही. त्याकाळी मुंबई इलाख्यातच नव्हे तर अवघ्या हिंदूस्थानात एकही वसतीगृह नव्हते तेव्हा पन्हाळा गडावर दत्ताच्या देवळात पहिले मराठा वसतीगृह सुरू केले पूढे कोल्हापूरच्या सैन्यदलाच्या अधिकाऱ्यासाठी झाली त्यास व्हिक्टोरिया मराठा वसतीगृह नाव देऊन वसतीगृह युगात पहिला झेंडा त्यास व्हिक्टोरिया मराठा वसतीगृह नाव देऊन वसतीगृह युगात पहिला झेंडा रोवला त्याच्यानंतर मुस्लीम बोर्डिंग जातीनिहाय वसतीगृह अशा अनेक वसतीगृह सुरू केली.

निष्कर्ष

शाहू महाराजांच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाकडे महाराष्ट्राच्या जडण-घडणीसाठी शेकडो कर्तबगार व्यक्ती जन्माला आल्या. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे बहुजन समाज हा अज्ञानाच्या गर्तेतून बाहेर पडू शकला. यांनी आपल्या संस्थानामध्ये ज्या सुधारणा राबविल्या त्यांच्या आधुनिक समाजवादी अर्थशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतावर आधारलेला आहेत.

स्त्रीयांसाठी पुर्नविवाह कायदा करून स्त्रियांना समाजामध्ये मानाचे स्थान निर्माण केले व त्यांना जगण्याची एक नवी उमेद दिली शाहू महाराजांनी शैक्षणिक आर्थिक शैतीविषयक धोरण निर्माण करून समाजाच्या विकासात मोलाची भर घातली आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

१. धनंजय किट, राजर्षी शाहू छत्रपती एक समाज क्रांतीकारक राजा, पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन

२. डॉ. अनिल कठारे, आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहास विद्या बुक पब्लिशर्स औरंगाबाद.

३. सूर्यवंशी कृ. गो, राजर्षी शाहू राजा माणूस, ठोकळ प्रकाशन १९४८

४. प्रा.डॉ. बी के शेख, प्राचार्य डॉ. आर. के इप्पर, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज सामाजिक सुधारणा व सध्य स्थिती अरुणा प्रकाशन २०१७.

५. डॉ. व्ही. बी. घुगे : "छत्रपती शाहूचे समाजवादी आर्थिक धोरण."

६. रा.तु. भगत : "राजर्षीशाहू शिक्षण विषयक विचार आणि कार्य : कोल्हापूर, १९८९

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मूकनायक अग्रलेखातील - अंतरंग

प्रो. डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे

मराठी विभाग, वसंतदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय, पाटोदा ता.जि. बीड

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे बहुआयामी आणि अनेक पैलू असणारे महाविचारवंत होते. त्यांनी समाज, अर्थ, राज्य, संस्कृती आणि मानवी जीवनाच्या विविध अंगाचा शोध घेतला आहे. त्यांना संशोधक, विचारवंत, घटनाकार आणि पददलित अस्पृश्य, वंचित धारकांचे नेते समाजसुधारक कायदे पंडित म्हणून ओळखले जाते.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी समाजजागृतीचे कार्य केले ते करतांना आंदोलने, परिषदा, सामाजिक कार्य करतांना भाषणे, संशोधक लेखन कारावे लागले आणि अस्पृश्य दलित वंचित घटकांच्या समस्या मांडून जनजागृती व्हावी म्हणून 'मूकनायक' बहिष्कृत भारत सारखे मुखपत्रके काढावी लागली या पत्रकाद्वारे आणि त्यांनी भाषणामधून शैलीपूर्ण लेखन केले आहे. मराठी साहित्य, संस्कृतिच्या संबंधाने लेखन करतांना विचार व्यक्त करण्यासाठीचे माध्यम म्हणजे भाषण, मुखपत्रातून अभिव्यक्त होणारे लेखन यांच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी विविधअंगी लेखन केले आहे आणि त्या लेखनातून ग्रामीण, दलित, आदिवासी भटके-विमुक्त समाजातील बहुजन समाजाच्या भावनभावना अभिव्यक्त करण्यासाठी प्रेरणास्त्रोत निर्माण केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी मराठी गद्य-पद्य लेखन केलेले नाही पण भाषणे व मूकनायक आणि बहिष्कृत भारत या मुखपत्रामधून जे लेखन केले ते मराठी साहित्यातील वैचारिक आणि दलित व बहुजनसमाजाला आपल्या भावभावना आिव्यक्त करणारे लेखन हे वैचारिक मराठी लेखन आहे या मधून वंचित, बहुजन, अस्पृश्य, समाजाला त्यांच्या मानवजातीतील उच्च-निचपणा, सामाजिक असमानता आणि हक्काची जाणिव जागृती करणारे विचार व्यक्त करणारे लेखन अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे साहित्यिक नव्हते पण त्यांनी अभिव्यक्त केलेली भावना मानवातील वंचित घटकाला क्रांती करण्यासाठी लेखन करण्यासाठी तसेच सामाजिक समानता निर्माण करण्यासाठीचा हेतू व्यक्त करते त्यामुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी त्यांच्या 'मूकनायक' पत्रकात जे बारा अंक प्रकाशित केले होते त्या पत्रकात त्यांनी अग्रलेख अभ्यासपूर्ण लिहिले आहेत याच अग्रलेखाना मराठी साहित्य क्षेत्रात महत्त्वाचे स्थान असून या अग्रलेखात मानवा-मानवातील असमान वागणूक आणि समाजातील भेदाभेद



"मराठी नाटक आणि मराठी रंगभुमीचा इतिहास... एक अभ्यास"

प्रा. डॉ. दुष्यंता देविदास रामटेके
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, नाटयशास्त्र विभाग
सौ.के.एस.के महाविद्यालय बीड

69

प्रस्तावना :- ज्या ज्या वेळी रंगभुमी आणि त्यावरील नाटयभिनयाची चर्चा होते, त्या त्या वेळी एक ठरावीक असा कालखंड ठरवून दिला जातो. काही तथ्य आणि लिखित पुराव्यावरून हे सर्व निष्कर्ष काढले जातात. रंगभुमीचा उगम सांगणे जरी काठीण असले तरी मानवाच्या उत्पत्ती पासूनच रंगभुमीची सुरुवात मानता येईल. त्याची काही कारणे आहेत. जेव्हा मानवाला भाषा अवगत नव्हती तेव्हा माणुस घडलेली एखादी घटना, चित्तथरारक प्रसंग हावभाव आणि हातवारे करूनच इतरांना सांगत असे. तो ज्या ठिकाणी हा अभिनय करत असे तीच त्याची रंगभुमी होती आणि अभिनय हा माणसाला अंतर्भूत गुण असल्यामुळे तो त्याचा वापर करत असे. परंतू पुढे जेव्हा मानवाला भाषा अवगत झाली तेव्हा मात्र विविध भाषेत नाटयभिनय होऊ करू लागला. आणि इथून पुढे हिंदी, संस्कृत, बंगाली, तामीळ, उर्दू सह पाश्चात्य रंगभुमीचा उगम झाला. याचाच परिणाम म्हणजे मराठी मुलुखात मराठी रंगभुमीची सुरुवात झाली. या मराठी रंगभुमीचा उगम आणि विकास यावर अनेक अभ्यासाकांनी आपले विचार मांडले आहेत. त्याच दृष्टीकोणातून मराठी रंगभुमीचा उगम आणि विकासाची चर्चा प्रस्तुत लेखात/ लघुशोध प्रबंधात केलेली आहे.

उद्देश :- मराठी रंगभुमीचा अभ्यास करताना आपल्याला हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे कि, मराठी मुलुखात मराठी नाटकांच्या पूर्वी मराठी लोकरंगभुमी अस्तीत्वात होती. महाराष्ट्राच्या भुमीवर मुसलमान राजवटी पासून ब्रिटीशापर्यंत अनेक राजकीय घडामोडी झालेल्या आहेत. ही परकीय आक्रमणे, त्यांची भाषा, त्यांची संस्कृती याचा परिणाम येथील लोकरंगभुमीवर झालेला जाणवतो. इ.स. १८१८ मध्ये पेशवाईचा अस्त झाला आणि ब्रिटिश राजवट आली. या ब्रिटीशानां भारतीय कला संस्कृतीशी फारसे प्रेम नव्हते, आणि द्वेषही नव्हता, त्यामुळे येथील रंगभुमी

फारशी प्रगत झालेली नव्हती. गोधळ, लळीत, भारुडे, भजन, किर्तन, तमाशा, हे कलाप्रकार येथील लोकरंगभुमीवर प्रचलीत होते. मात्र मराठी नाटक रंगभुमी अद्यापही आपले अस्तित्व निर्माण करू शकलेली नव्हती. कर्नाटकाची संस्कृतीक परंपरा महाराष्ट्राच्या परंपरेपेक्षाही प्राचिन होती. तेथील यक्षगाण नावाचा कलप्रकार पुढे महाराष्ट्रात 'भागवत खेळ'

म्हणून नावारुपाला आला. हा प्रकार कोकणात 'दशावतार' या नावाने प्रचलीत झाला. मराठी रंगभुमीचे मुळ रूप इथूनच सुरु होते. असे अनेक निष्कर्षावरून सांगता येईल. कोकणातील दशावतार आणि कर्नाटककी परंपरा यातूनच पुढे मराठी रंगभुमी उदयाला आली असावी असेही अनेकांचे मत आहे. त्यालाच काही तथ्य आणि पुराव्यावरून समोर आणण्याचा हा प्रयत्न आहे.

"मराठी रंगभुमीचा उदय" :- विष्णुदास भावे यांनी १८४३ साली मराठी रंगभुमीची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली असे मानले जाते. भाव्यांच्या पूर्वी मराठी रंगभुमीवर दशावतारी नाटके आणि भागवत खेळ सादर होत होते. या दोन्ही कालाप्रकाराच्या सादरीकरणात समानता होती. मात्र हे प्रायोगिक दृष्ट्या विधि नाटयाचा प्रकार होता. याला परिपूर्ण नाटक असे म्हणता येणार नाही. भाव्यांच्या नाटकाबद्दल डॉ. रुस्तुम अचलखाबं यांचे मत असे कि, इ.स. १८४३ साली विष्णुदास भावे यांनी सांगलीच्या संस्थानिकाच्या वाडयात सिता स्वयंवर आख्यान नावाचा नाटयाप्रयोग सादर केला. इथूनच मराठी रंगभुमीची सुरुवात झाल्याचे मानले जाते. १) या पूर्वी होणारे भागवत खेळ आणि दशावतारी नाटके यात पौराणिक देवि देवतांचे विषय आसायचे आणि एक प्रकारचे याचे सादरीकरण धार्मिक विधी नाटयाप्रमाणे होत असे. विष्णुदास भावे यांनी जे सीता स्वयंवर नावाचे नाटक सादर केले, त्यात काही प्रमाणात धर्माविधी काढून टाकल्या होत्या. तरी सादरीकरणाची शैली तशीच होती. तसेच स्वतंत्र नाटक न लिहिता



"लोकरंगभुमी व मराठी नाटय रंगभुमी - एक अभ्यास"

प्रा. डॉ. दुष्यंता देविदास रामटेके
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सौ.के.एस.के महाविद्यालय बीड .

प्रस्तावना :- मराठी रंगभुमीचा इतिहास तपासायचा असल्यास महाराष्ट्रातील पारंपारीक लोकरंगभुमीच्या तुलनेत मराठी नाटय रंगभुमी अगदी अलीकडच्या काळातील असल्याच दिसतं. लोकरंगभुमीची पाळेमुळे आपल्याला बाराव्या शतकापर्यंत घेऊन जातात. ज्ञानेश्वर महाराजांच्या 'ज्ञानेश्वरी' मध्ये देखील पारंपारीक लोककलांचा (भारुड वगैरे) उल्लेख आढळतो. शिवाय नाथांचे भारुडे, संतांच्या गवळणी देखील आपल्याकडे परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या आहेत. लोकरंगभुमीवर सादर होणारे विविध नाटये व लोकधर्मीनाटये यांची एक प्राचिन परंपरा महाराष्ट्र भुमीला लाभलेली आहे. जागरण, गोधंळ, भारुडे, असो किंवा वारकरी किर्तन, नारदीय किर्तन असो, भगवतांचे नामस्मरण करणारे भजन असो यांची एक दिर्घ परंपरा तर आहेच परंतु वासुदेव, भुक्ते, पोतराज, जोगतीन मसानजोगी, बहुरुपी, कुरमुडया, जोशी, पिंगळा, हे लोक कलावंत देखील आपल्याकडे आजही ग्रामीण भागातून पहायला मिळतात. यातील काही लोककला व लोक कलावंत आधुनिक काळात लोप पावत चालेले असले तरी अजुनही ही परंपरा सुरु असल्याने चित्र आहे.

या लोककलेच्या तुलनेत मराठी नाटय रंगभुमी अगदी नवीन आहे. १८४३ ला विष्णुदास भावे यांनी 'सीता स्वयंवरआख्यान' हे नाटक सादर करून मराठी रंगभुमीची मुहुर्तमेढ रोवली होती. त्यापूर्वी मराठी रंगभुमीवर काही नाटके सादर झाली असली तरी १८४३ पासूनच मराठी रंगभुमीची सुरवात मानली जाते. महाराष्ट्राच्या रंगभुमीवर कर्नाटकी नाटकांचा प्रभाव आपल्याला पहायला मिळतो. पूर्वी कर्नाटकातून येणारी काही नाटके सातारा, सांगली, या भागात सादर व्हायची. शिवाय कोकण भागात दशवतारी नाटके पूर्वी सादर होत असे. यातूनच मराठी रंगभुमीसाठी विष्णुदास भावे यांना प्रेरणा मिळाली. अश्याच प्रकारची नाटके मराठी रंगभुमीवर का असू नये असे भाव्यांना वाटले आणि त्यातूनच त्यांनी 'सीता स्वयंवरआख्यान' रचले. हे एक काव्य, पद्य रूपातले नाटक होते. मात्र मराठी रंगभुमीची सुरुवात पुरेसे होते. त्याकाळात भागवत मेळे देखील महाराष्ट्रात होत असे. या सर्व कलाप्रकारातून मराठी रंगभुमीचा जन्म झाला.

मराठी रंगभुमी आणि लोकरंगभुमीने हळूहळू महाराष्ट्रातील तमाम रसीक प्रेक्षकांच्या मनावर राज्य केले. रसिकांचे मनोरंजना सोबतच प्रबोधनही केले. परंतु सध्याच्या काळात राज्य मराठी रंगभुमी आणि लोकरंगभुमीवर नेमके कोणकोणते बदल झाले आणि त्यातून आजच्या समाजाला काय मिळाले याचा तैलाणिक अभ्यास या शोध प्रबंधात मांडलेला आहे.

सध्याची लोकरंगभुमी :- लोकरंगभुमीला जरी आपण पारंपारीक लोकरंगभुमी म्हणत असलो तरी आजच्या आधुनिक काळात या लोकरंगभुमीवर अनेक बदल झालेले आपल्याला पाहायला मिळते. प्राचिन परंपरा लाभलेली आपली लोकरंगभुमी पारंपारीकते पासून दुर चालल्याचे चित्र आहे. रात्रभर चालणारे जागरण गोधंळाचे कार्यक्रम आज मात्र दोन अडीच तासात अटोपते घेतले जातात. याचे कारण म्हणजे आज या कार्यक्रमांना पुरेसे प्रेक्षक मिळत नाहीत. जे गावातील काही जेष्ठ मंडळी आहेत ते आणि यजमान याच्या घरातील मंडळी एवढेच लोक या कार्यक्रमांना उपस्थित होतात. भारुडासारखी समाज प्रबोधन करणारी कला देखील रसीकांच्या प्रतिसादा अभावी मागे पडत चाललेली दिसते. या सर्व लोककलांवर आज आधुनिकतेचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. पारंपारीक पध्दतीने सादर होणारे गण, गवळण, पौराणिक कथा, आध्यात्मिक तत्वज्ञान या गोष्टी आजच्या लोकरंगभुमीवर कमी झाल्याचे दिसते. यातून जे गीत सादर केले जातात. त्या गीतानाही हिंदी मराठी चित्रपटातील प्रसिध्द गाण्याच्या चाली लापलेल्या असतात. प्रेक्षकांना आकर्षित



STUDIES ON FRESH WATER ALGAL DIVERSITY OF DOKEWADA RESERVOIR

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the Study of Algal Diversity of Dokewada Reservoir in Beed district Marathwada region Maharashtra. The survey is carried out for the period of one year Jun-2016 to May-2017. Algal samples were collected for the monthly intervals. In the present investigation 63 taxa under 27 Genera of Chlorophyceae, 32 species under 12 Genera of diatoms (Bacillariophyceae), 45 species under 16 Genera of Cyanophyceae, 2 species under 2 genera of Charophyceae, 6 species under 3 genera of Euglenophyceae. Winter and summer seasons are suitable for Chlorophyceae, summer season is suitable for Cyanophyceae. winter and Summer seasons are suitable for diatoms; Charophyceae is not showing seasonal variation. Chlorophyceae was dominant followed by Cyanophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Euglenophyceae and Charophyceae.

KEYWORDS: Dominant, Suitable and Variation.

INTRODUCTION

Algae are organisms or living things that are spread all over the world. Algae constitute a diverse group of autotrophic organism that occur in habitats ranging from marine, fresh water to desert stands and from hot boiling springs to snow and ice. Algae plant body ranges from a single cell to complex multicellular structures. In fresh water algae have numerous environmental functions such as regarding of nutrients, primary producers in the food chain; they are also useful tool for the assessment of water quality.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

For the experimental study samples were collected in the monthly intervals of June 2016 to May 2017 for the period of year. The samples were collected from the four sites of Dokewada reservoir of Beed District, Marathwada Region, Maharashtra. All the samples were preserved in 4% formalin solution on the spot geographical position, date of collection etc. of each locality was also entitled in the field diary and were brought to the research laboratory of Department of Botany, Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed, Maharashtra, for further investigation. Samples were observed under the microscope in laboratory and identified with standard literature (Pal B.P. et.al.1962, Prescott 1951, Desikachary 1959, Smith G.M. 1950).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study area Dokewada reservoir is situated in Beed District of Maharashtra. The survey was carried out for the period of one year Jun-2016 to May-2017. A total of 148 species under 60 Genera were identified and recorded from four



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Criterion III

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the journals notified on UGC care list 2019-2020

Business Activity Selection Strategy of Self Help Group in Marathwada Region

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Abstract

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are playing very important role to improve socio-economic conditions especially in rural areas. After successfully forming groups they bring micro credit and taking up suitable business activities to start entrepreneurship. It generates income which change economic conditions and help to generate social status. Firstly they face problems in selection of business activity because low literacy among group peoples and low market study. This study tries to attempt and analyze the business activity selection strategy of Self Help Groups in Marathwada region and try to find solutions on problems. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary associations for the poor who come together to improve their socio-economic conditions under certain schemes initiated by the government. After successfully forming Self Help Groups selection of suitable Product/business activities is very important. They must select customer oriented Products as per market need. This study analyzes the marketing strategies regarding product selection of the Self Help groups of Marathwada Region. The study used primary data and secondary data for analysis according to the objective set out in the study. These findings may be useful to Self Help groups and Government or NGOs to know the need of update knowledge and also providing suggestions and recommendations for improvement in training program.

Keywords: Self-help Groups, Products Marking, Product Selection.

Introduction



To start any to start entrepreneurship first and most important thing is selection of product as per market need, we have to make it as per customer requirement and we have to provide after sells service to customer. First step in the product selection is Gathering and analyzing market information. It's very important function of marketing in product selection to collect require information and analyze it with the help of appropriate tools for require decision. Data collection and analysis of market need and wants is necessary to identify the needs of the customers as well as consumer. Identifying our selected customer and product features is the main key of success of any business. We have to analyze the available opportunity and threats as well as strengths and weaknesses of our product selected.

It's very important for SHGs to take decision of product selection for the success of SHGs business. SHGs should collect require information and analyze it with the help of appropriate tools. SHGs must consider these points while product selection like what to produce when to produce how much to produce and for whom to produced. For SHGs Collection and analysis of market information is not an easy task. But they have to do this for decision making for product selection and this is the main key of success of any business of SHGs

According to Oxenfeldt Marketing consists of four general activities:

- 1) Identifying and selecting the type of customer that the business will cultivate, learning his needs and desires.
 - 2) Designing products or services that the firm can sell at a profit inconformity with customer's desires.
 - 3) Persuading customers to buy at the firm's offerings.
 - 4) Storing, moving, and displaying goods after they leave the production site.
- SHGs must do the market research for product or service needs. They have to find out products or services current marketing status like their availability, price, features, raw material requirement, potential customer, existing market players, profit margin, marketing place, transportation, advertisement.

The most important is availability of selected product, if our selected product is excess available in market and existing manufacturer are making fulfill the market need so if we select that product sell is difficult in this market. Potential customer is also important term for product

2

7. Decentralization of Power and Women Leadership: a Study of Marathwada Region in Maharashtra State

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Introduction

Assertions in favour of decentralisation are often founded upon a wider critique of central state planning, which holds that large and centrally-administered bureaucracies represent an inefficient and potentially destructive means of allocating resources (and generating wealth) within society.

However, a problem that is well-recognised in the literature on decentralisation is that the devolution of power will not necessarily improve the performance and accountability of local government. Indeed, in many cases, decentralisation has simply empowered local élites to capture a larger share of public resources, often at the expense of the poor. Reflecting on these relatively long-standing problems, an important strand of scholarship in the decentralisation literature has argued that the underlying distribution of assets and entitlements will have an important bearing on the extent to which marginal groups are able to take advantage of the mechanisms and opportunities created by decentralisation, and improve their ability to gain access to the (various) resources provided by the bureaucratic state. Within rural areas (which are often the central focus of decentralisation), such assets and entitlements would include land, land tenure, formal property rights, and full rights of citizenship. An important hypothesis that emerges from this scholarship is that societies in which the distribution of assets and entitlements is relatively equal will produce more effective and accountable forms of governance.

Decentralization in India

A commitment to the reduction of poverty has been a defining characteristic of the Indian state, from the time of Independence to the present day. As Kohli (1987: 62) has argued, the Indian state that emerged after Independence was deeply committed to 'industrialisation, economic growth and a modicum of income redistribution.' In terms of poverty reduction, this involved an early attempt at improving agricultural productivity through the implementation of

land reforms, agricultural cooperatives and local self-government (Harriss et al., 1992; Varshney, 1998). From an early stage in this process, the reduction of poverty and the empowerment of poor and politically marginal groups in India have been strongly associated with at least some form of decentralisation (e.g. Dréze and Sen, 1996; Jha, 1999). Perhaps the most enduring image of decentralisation in India is Gandhi's vision of village Swaraj, in which universal education, economic self-sufficiency and village democracy would take the place of caste, untouchability and other forms of rural exploitation. Although this vision has been hotly debated since (at least) the time of independence (see, especially, Ambedkar's debates with Gandhi, cited in World Bank, 2000a: 5), Gandhi's vision has had an enduring effect on the ways in which decentralisation has been argued and defended in Indian politics. Beyond the symbolic imagery of the independent 'village republic,' an important element of this relates to the idea that formal, constitutional changes in India's administrative system can have a lasting impact on informal and unequal structures like caste, class and gender.

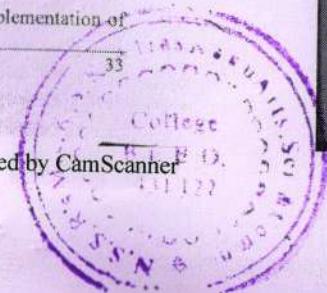
Decentralization of Power and Maharashtra State

Women's Leadership in Local Bodies

- Political parties in Maharashtra will immediately after the 73rd Amendment, have to nominate 130,734 women in local bodies during elections, now that the state cabinet has approved increasing the women's leadership quota from 33% to 50%
- The Maharashtra cabinet has approved reservation of half the seats in local self-government bodies for women leadership. Although a bill to reserve 33% of seats for women in Parliament.
- **Limitation in Women Leadership**
 - A constitutional provision is only a necessary step which should be followed by effective measures for women's upliftment. Women representatives lack this aspect of qualitative leadership.

Objective of the study

1. To study the power of decentralization in Marathwada Region.
2. To find out women leadership and their empowerment by Decentralization in Marathwada Region.





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10

Research Methodology in Faculty of Music

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Research is nothing but it is the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. In the broadest sense of the word, research includes any formal gathering of data, information and facts for the advancement of knowledge. In other words Research is identification and isolation of a problem into a workable plan; the implementation of that plan to collect the data needed; and the synthesis, interpretation and presentation of the collected information into some format which readily can be made available to others. Research typically falls into one of four categories: experimental, descriptive, historical, or philosophical.

The different types of research are

Basic research:

This research is conducted largely for the enhancement of knowledge, and is research which does not have immediate commercial potential. The research which is done for human welfare, animal welfare and plant kingdom welfare. It is called basic, pure, fundamental research. The main motivation here is to expand man's knowledge, not to create or invent something. According to Travers, "Basic Research is designed to add to an organized body of scientific knowledge and does not necessarily produce results of immediate practical value." Such a research is time and cost intensive (Example: A experimental research that may not be or will be helpful in the human progress). It is used to solve a problem by adding to the field of application of a discipline.



PYOCYANIN: PROCESS OPTIMIZATION AND EVALUATION OF ITS ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

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KEYWORDS

MIC

Phytopathogens

Pyocyanin

P. aeruginosa

Chromatography

ABSTRACT

In present study *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with potential of pyocyanin pigment production was screened and its efficacy was estimated. The selected potent strain was identified up to species level by morphological, biochemical and molecular methods. The produced pigment was qualitatively and quantitatively characterized by using spectrophotometric methods. Lambda max value of the extracted pigment was found to be 320 and 520nm at alkaline and acidic conditions respectively. The conditions for growth and production of pyocyanin were optimized by classical (one parameter at a time) method in which media type and composition, physical parameters like pH, incubation temperature and salt concentration were studied. Maximum yield was obtained from the nutrient broth containing 1% glycerol at pH 7, Temperature 37°C and salt concentration 0.5 %. Silica gel column chromatography was effectively used for purification of extracted pyocyanin. The antimicrobial activity of the pyocyanin was evaluated against human pathogenic bacteria *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *Salmonella* sp., *Klebsiella* sp., *Proteus* sp. and phytopathogenic fungi *Cerratocystis caradum*, *Sclerotium* sp., *Altenaria alternatum*, *Aspergillus asporagus*, *Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillium* sp. MIC of the pyocyanin against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Klebsiella* sp. was found 12 µg/L and 8 µg/L respectively. The study showed that Gram negative bacteria are more sensitive to the pyocyanin than Gram positive. The pyocyanin also showed potent antifungal activity against *Cerratocystis caradum*, *Sclerotium* sp. and *Altenaria alternatum*.

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**ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ETHYL ACETATE EXTRACT OF
ANTIBIOTIC ISOLATED FROM FRESH WATER ACTINOMYCETES**

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Abstract:-

Screening and isolation of promising strains of novel actinomycetes with potential antibiotic is still a thrust area of research. Recently time, many pathogenic bacteria are resistant to currently available antibiotics. Forty four actinomycetes from five water samples have been isolated. These isolates were screened for antagonistic potentiality against multiple drug resistant gram negative bacteria. Further five potent actinomycetes were screened out by secondary screening on the basis of the production of antibacterial spectrum against five bacterial test cultures. Antibacterial substances were extracted from fermentation broth by the process of solvent extraction. Solvent system has been established for extraction and separation of antibacterial substance. Antibacterial activities of the extracts were performed using well diffusion method. This study reveals that fresh water actinomycetes isolates can acts as potent source for novel antibacterial compounds against test bacteria

Key words: - fermentation organic solvent, antibacterial agar well method

Introduction:- Microbial production of antibiotics is one of the rapidly expanding fields of industrial microbiology. Biotic potentials of actinomycetes are very wide as are capable of synthesizing many different biologically active secondary metabolites notably antibiotics, herbicides, antitumor agents, immunosuppressive agents pesticides, and enzymes etc. Because of the excellent track record of actinomycetes in this regard, a significant amount of effort has been focused on the successful isolation of novel actinomycetes from terrestrial sources for drug screening programs in the past fifty years. The present study was carried out to evaluate the effect of antimicrobial compound of actinomycetes against gram negative bacteria.

Recently, majority of antimicrobial compounds were isolated from terrestrial microorganisms. In the last two decades however, the rate of discovery of novel compounds from this source has significantly declined, as exemplified by the fact that extracts from soil-derived actinomycetes have yielded high numbers of clinically



Spoilage and preservation of milk and milk products: A review

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Abstract: Milk and milk products which provide nutrition have fundamental importance from historical period. These are aids for enhancing economic status of farmers as well as sellers and improve health of customers. However, these products may get spoiled due to microbial contamination leading to potential loss of not only producers and sellers but also consumers. As a result, there is urgent need to analyze reasons of spoilage of such products along with their preservation for their long term uses. In this review, we inspected basic reasons of spoilage of products under study and highlighted their preservation methods so that these can be used to meet needs and demands of global growing population with respect to food.

Index Terms - Milk, Contamination, Spoilage, Preservation, Products, Microorganisms, Utensil.

INTRODUCTION:

India is agricultural country which has been passed through white revolution and diverse dairy products meeting food demands of growing population. Dairy products such as *lussy*, *shrikhand*, *basundi*, ice-cream, badam shake etc. are being consumed by Indian nationals in considerable amount, as desserts in many cases. However, these food items have been always suffering from long term preservation errors from beginning of human civilizations. Owing to improper preservation and storage facilities in India in cold environmental settings (Neelam Khetarpaul 2012), Indians are losing such value added food stuffs leading to loss in manufacturer's economy as well as accelerating undernourishment problems in the nation, especially in poverty areas.

In this review, we highlighted the major problems regarding spoilage and preservation of milk and milk products and their probable solutions supporting economy and improved health of people resulting into high quality economic status of producers.

Microbial Spoilage

Microorganisms are the microscopic living entities that are responsible for heavy spoilage of milk and milk products. Milk is lacteal secretion that is clean, fresh and whole which is obtained from milking animals (De S 2001). According to Sowmya Y (2017), milk spoilage can be described as deterioration of flavor, texture and color of it leading to unsuitability of it for human consumption. Number of microorganisms can grow in milk as it is potentially nutritious growth medium (D K Sandrou and I S Arvanitoyannis 2000). Similarly, spoilage of milk and its products may lead to change in flavor and texture. Alike, moldiness as well as a bitter flavor can be developed in milk product (Srinivasan and Anantkrishnan 1964). Dairy products become inedible owing to spoilage altering flavor, value in relation with nutrition and texture (Mahendra Pal and Vijay J Jadhav 2013) that are important. Mahendra Pal and Vijay J Jadhav (2013) proposed similar view and reported that spoilage is responsible for alteration of texture, flavor along with nutritive value of dairy products making it unsafe for consumption.

Microbial contamination of milk and its products is a serious problem in the world. It occurs when process of dairy products such as *khoa* goes on (Ghodekar *et al.* 1974). *Khoa* available in market was infected by microorganisms owing to gap of processing and selling, primary bioburden on used utensils and incorrect handling operation and improper storage settings (Ghodekar *et al.* 1974). Spoilage of food materials by microorganisms is owing to degradation process of fats, proteins as well as carbohydrates by either microorganisms themselves or enzymes produced by them (Zereu G and Lijalem T 2016; Hyrslova I *et al.* 2016; Maldonado NC and Nader-Macias MEF 2016; Beyene T *et al.* 2016; Sharma GRK 2016).

There are various sources of contamination of milk and milk products. Fecal matter can contaminate *pera*, *burfi* as well as *khoa* (Ghodekar D R *et al.* 1974). Numerous microflora is involved in spoilage of milk and milk related items. Bhat *et al.* (1948) supported this view and stated that pathogenic microflora *viz.* *Salmonella typhi*, *E.coli* etc. can persist for longer period in *khoa*. Likewise, wastage of dairy products resulted due to staphylococci and other food spoiling organisms exposing customers to substantial health risk (Ghodekar D R *et al.* 1974). Higher water content of milk exposes itself to microbial growth. Similarly, since milk has considerable water content and biochemical components, it acts as ideal growth medium for numerous microbiota (Karthikeyan N and Pandiyan C 2013). Furthermore, it provides essential ingredients that are required for microbial growth.

In addition, sanitization practices that are not up to the mark contribute to milk spoilage. In opinion of Khan A Q (2006), low quality cleaning in production unit results into microbial contamination reducing shelf life of final products and many products are launched in markets with careless packaging and exposure to environmental contamination. Similarly, milk and milk products get contaminated by improper storing and handling during their marketing. *Khoa* and *sweets* obtained from it get contaminated even if those are processed in strict clean environmental settings and in India, moulds spoil dairy food items because of humid environments (Karthikeyan N and Pandiyan C 2013).

ANTIMICROBIAL STUDY OF RHIZOME EXTRACTS OF CURCUMA LONGA

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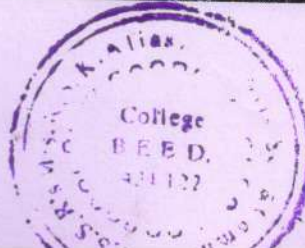
Abstract

Curcumin is the major constituent of *Curcuma Longa*, (Zingiberaceae family) or turmeric, commonly used for cooking in Asian cuisine, is known to possess a broad range of pharmacological properties at relatively non-toxic doses. It is extensively used in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicine as a home remedy for various diseases. The present work is a comparative antimicrobial study of different extracts of *Curcuma Longa* by disk diffusion methods against *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *P. vulgaris* and *B. subtilis* species of bacteria by comparing the zone of inhibition shown by aqueous, ethanol and methanol extracts at different concentrations (25 μ /ml, 50 μ /ml, 100 μ /ml, 150 μ /ml, 200 μ /ml, 250 μ /ml, 300 μ /ml). It was found that curcuma is antimicrobial in activity against selected four bacteria with the lowest concentration of 25 μ /ml except *E. coli* and *P. vulgaris*. 100 μ /ml is the lowest concentration to give a zone of inhibition in these two species. According to the diameter of the zone of inhibition, the methanol extract of *Curcuma* was found to be more potent antibacterial than aqueous and ethanol extract of curcuma. The highest zone of inhibition was 14 mm given by the methanol extract of *Curcuma Longa* against *S. aureus* and it was observed that *S. aureus* is the most sensitive organism to *Curcuma* extract in all three solvents.

Key Words: *Curcuma Longa*, Antimicrobial activity, Turmeric.

Introduction:

Nowadays, multiple drug resistance has developed due to the indiscriminate use of commercial antimicrobial drugs commonly used in the treatment of infectious diseases.^{1,2} Because of the side effects and the resistance that pathogenic microorganisms build against antibiotics, recently much attention has been paid to extracts and biologically active compounds isolated from plant species used in herbal medicine.³ There is a need to develop alternative antimicrobial drugs for the treatment of infectious diseases from medicinal plants.⁴ Turmeric *Curcuma Longa*, a perennial herb and member of the Zingiberaceae (





Screening of Actinomycetes for Lipase Inhibitors Production

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Abstract

Obesity has become a serious health problem; it leads to diabetes, cardiovascular & musculoskeletal disorders and some types of cancer. One of the approach for treatment and control of obesity have involved inhibition of dietary lipid digestion by Pancreatic Lipase (PL) inhibitors. Products of natural source provide a vast pool of enzyme inhibitors including pancreatic lipase inhibitors that can be developed antiobesity drug. Actinomycetes are potential sources of enzyme inhibitors, drugs, amino acids, vitamins etc. Present work mainly highlights on the screening of actinomycetes extracts for PL inhibitors. Isolated 110 actinomycetes strains grown in fermentation condition and metabolites are extracted, extract of isolates tested for enzymatic inhibition. 14 extracts have shown positive results for enzyme inhibition and reconfirmed inhibitory activity using enzymatic assay by spectroscopic method. 10 extracts were shown PL inhibitory activity ranging from 10-80%. It concludes actinomycetes are potential source for PL inhibitors, which may lead to valuable novel drugs for obesity treatment.

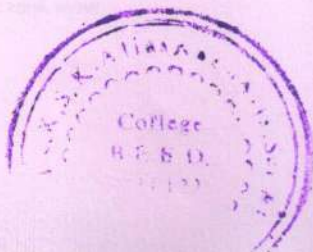
Keywords

Actinomycetes, Lipase, inhibitors, diabetics, obesity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Obesity has become a serious health problem in the world. Obesity leads to diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, musculoskeletal disorders and some types of cancer. One of the approaches for treatment and control of obesity have involved inhibition of dietary

lipid digestion by Pancreatic Lipase (PL) inhibitors. PL is enzymes that digest fats, including triacylglycerol, phospholipids, and converts to monoglycerides and fatty acids. Physiological role of PL in lipid absorption is depicting in Figure 1.



ISOLATION OF ACTINOMYCETES FROM SOIL SAMPLE USING DIFFERENT PRETREATMENT METHODS AND ITS COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Received: February 16, 2019

Accepted: March 23, 2019

ABSTRACT: Actinomycetes are potential sources of pharmaceutically important intermediates, drugs, enzymes, amino acids & vitamins etc. Actinomycetes are the most widely distributed group of microorganisms in nature which are primarily presence in the soil. The main focus of the present study was to isolate the actinomycetes strains from different habitat especially from the soil samples. Soil samples from different habitat were collected and were subjected to different pre-treatments and its enrichment. Different isolation medium with various antibiotic concentration were also tried for selective isolation of the strains. Upon comparative analysis of the treatments, it was found that treatment with Calcium Carbonate, Phenol and with combination of antibiotic medium gave higher number of actinomycetes isolates with lesser bacterial contamination. The isolated actinomycetes strains were screened for their ability to produce bioactive compounds.

Key Words: Actinomycetes, Streptomyces, Phenol, Bioactive.

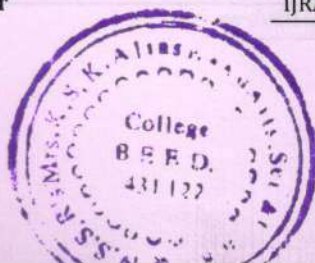
INTRODUCTION

Actinomycetes are undoubtedly the interesting organism in many aspects for basic microbial research. Actinomycetes have been commercially exploited for the production of pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, enzymes, antitumor agents, enzyme inhibitors, and so forth (Remya M. et al, 2008). These bioactive compounds are of high commercial value, and hence actinomycetes are regularly screened for the production of novel bioactive compounds.

Actinomycetes long been recognized as main producers of enzymes, antibiotics, amino acid, anti-cancerous agents, anti-diabetic drugs, anti-obesity drugs, pharmaceutically and industrially important chemicals. Microbial secondary metabolites continue to be a chemically diverse source for the discovery and development of pharmaceutical agents and also biochemical probes to study human disease processes. Several enzyme-inhibitor-producing actinomycetes were isolated from various samples collected from the marine environment and characterized. Most of them produced novel compounds that are useful in medicine and agriculture (Imada C, 2005). Actinomycetes are the most widely distributed group of microorganisms in nature which primarily inhabit in soil (Oskey et al, 2004). They have provided many important bioactive compounds of high commercial value and are routinely screened for new bioactive compounds. These searches have been remarkably successful and approximately two thirds of naturally occurring antibiotics, including many of medical importance, have been isolated from actinomycetes. The knowledge regarding emergence of new diseases and multiple drug resistance to human pathogenic bacteria and fungi, toxic nature of reactive oxygen species (ROS), harmful side effects associated with available synthetic drugs and complications raised due to diabetes, have opened a new vista for the search of new antiradical, antidiabetic and antimicrobial agents from natural sources. Successful commercialization of enzymes is an important step towards revolutionizing "green technology." Reduction in the cost of bioactive compound production on low-cost substrates using different actinomycetes spp. is really challenging. Such low-cost production initiatives can be extended to byproducts and metabolites. Novel properties like thermal and ionic stabilities and a better turnover make these systems infallible and regenerative (Divya P. et al, 2013)

Actinomycetes can also produce enzyme inhibitors of pancreatic lipase and α amylase to treat obesity which is a risk factor for hypercholesterolemia, hypertension and diabetes. In addition actinomycetes are still the richest source for enzyme inhibitors that have a main role in cancer treatment like inhibitors of reverse transcriptase, glyoxalase, and adenosine deaminase and tyrosine protein kinase, in addition to glutathione-S-transferase.

Isolation of actinomycetes can fulfill all the novel essentialities associated with actinomycetes. Actinomycetes are widely distributed in the natural habitats, hence various methods like pretreatments,





Extension Activities and Education Institution in Corporate Social Responsibility Towards Empowerment

10

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Abstract :

Educational institution is the important social agency whose contribution to the development of the society is most expected and the national development too is revolving around it. Education is the process of preparing the individual to find out one's inherent potentialities and develop the same to the maximum extent in order to derive utility for himself and contribute to the society. Education and its extensional activities are the modern ideologies of education. The higher education has different objectives such as reestablishment of human principal, character building, promotion of abilities, cultivation of self-respect to foster moral values, spiritual thoughts, creating the feeling of universal brotherhood, developing scientific attitude.

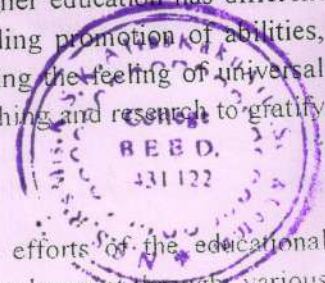
There is mechanism of keeping record of active students in extra curricular activities. The NSS program officers, NCC officers, department promote the active participants in the social movement like Eco Ganesh Festival, Traffic control, swatchta Abhiyan, Jalyukta Shiwar Abhiyan, Save water, Health Awareness, women empowerment, soil conservation, tree plantation, Anti corruption, Red Ribbon club, Alumni Association. The institutes may conduct surveys, educate through rallies and street plays they directly involve in the different campaigns by the government and non government agencies. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one of the highly preferred strategies by higher education. Today's to survive in a highly competitive scenario, higher education institutions and universities are in need of strong corporate strategies CSR facilitates continuous improvement in higher education institutes with external impact and internal capacity, performance and management.

Introduction :-

Education is the process of preparing the individual to find out one's inherent potentialities and develop the same to the maximum extent in order to derive utility for himself and contribute to the society. Education can better be understood when it takes effort to transcend the learner in desirable direction through prepare them to make identification of values, to make introspection, to choose right habit and reinforce them to continue until it turns into his character and absorbed in to personality. Educational institution is the important social agency whose contribution to the development of the society is most expected and the national development too is revolving around it. Educational philosophy lays great stress on the development of the society through the educational process and it is by the society, for the society. Swami Vivekanandha, a great educational thinker assumed that service should be the guiding principles of education, higher education has different objectives such as reestablishment of human principles, character building, promotion of abilities, cultivation of self respect to foster moral values spiritual thought creating the feeling of universal brotherhood, developing scientific attitude, extension activities after teaching and research to gratify the social responsibilities also.

Extensional Activities :

Educational institutional social responsibility as the voluntary efforts of the educational institutes of course inspired by the ethical excellence to words social development through various



164



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Study of Structural properties of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}$ spinel ferrite system

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Abstract

The samples of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [$x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method. A.R. grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, titanium and ferric were used for the preparation of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ ferrite [1].

All the synthesis powders were characterized by using X-ray diffraction (Philips X-ray diffractometer, Model PW3710) technique at room temperature. The X-ray diffraction patterns were recorded in the 2θ range of 200-800 using $Cu-K\alpha$ radiation [2].

Introduction:

Ferrites are ferrimagnetic semiconductors, opened a new area in the physics of material science and the need for high resistivity ferrites led to the synthesis of the various ferrites. The increasing demand for low loss ferrites resulted in detailed investigations on the various aspects of the conductivity and on the influence of the various substitutions on the electrical conductivity, thermoelectric power, hall mobility etc. The electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites are depending upon the following factors method of preparation, site preference and valence distribution [3-5].

The powder X-ray diffraction (Philips, USA) of the prepared sample has been recorded to identify the crystalline phases present in the sample with monochromatised $CuK\alpha$ (1.5418 Å) as a source. From the obtained XRD patterns, the lattice parameter, particle size and X-ray density, Percentage porosity of $Cu_{1-x}Cd_xFe_2O_4$ system for ceramic and wet chemical co-precipitation technique has been determined.

X-ray diffraction is considered as the most versatile non-destructive analytical tool for identifying the constituent of multiphase mixture qualitatively and quantitatively and also to determine the amorphous content of sample. The X-ray diffraction pattern contains information not only about the phase composition of a crystalline sample but also contain information of crystalline sizes, solid solution, stress and texture. In addition to this XRD pattern yields information of the positions of the Bragg's peak. The



STUDY OF INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY OF MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ SPINEL FERRITE SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Infrared spectroscopy is the method of choice of qualitative analysis of organic material and it has wide application to inorganic substances as well. The infrared spectrum of a material has aptitude for the fingerprint, a unique property of that material and of its physical state.

Materials and methodology: The samples of MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method. A.R. grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, titanium and ferric were used for the preparation of MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ ferrite [1]. The infrared spectra of all the samples of the present series were recorded at room temperature in the range 200 cm⁻¹-1000cm⁻¹ on a Perkin Elmer spectrometer (Model 783).

Results: The spectra have been used to identify the band positions. Two prominent bands are seen in the IR spectra. The high frequency band ν₁ is seen to be in the range 592 to 620 cm⁻¹ and the lower frequency band ν₂ is in the range 427 to 425 cm⁻¹.

Conclusion: Two prominent absorption bands are seen in the IR spectra, which is the characteristic feature of spinel ferrite. Debye temperature obtained from IR data increases with composition 'x'.

Key Words: Ferrites, XRD, IR Spectroscopy.

INTRODUCTION

All the synthesis powders were characterized by using X-ray diffraction (Philips X-ray diffractometer, Model PW3710) technique at room temperature. The X-ray diffraction patterns were recorded in the 2θ range of 200-800 using Cu-Kα radiation [2]. IR spectra were recorded at room temperature using Perkin Elmer spectrometer by KBr pellet for samples 0.2, 0.3, 0.4

Infrared spectroscopy

The spectrum is unique because it reflects the vibration between atoms within the molecule, and even slight changes in geometry or bond strength between atoms cause noticeable shift in the infrared absorption pattern.

To study the I.R. spectra of all the samples, about one gram of fine powder of each sample was mixed with KBr in the ratio 1:250 by weight to ensure uniform distribution in the KBr pellet. The mixed powder was then pressed in a cylindrical die to obtain clean disc of approximately 1 mm thickness. The IR spectra were used to locate the band position. The IR spectra were used to determine bond length R_A and R_B, in a cubic crystal for tetrahedral (A) and octahedral [B] site using formula and Using the analysis of the force constant K_A and K_B were calculated [3,4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The samples of MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method [5]. AR grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, titanate and ferric were used for the preparation of MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ ferrite. The presintering and final sintering of the samples was carried out at temperature 950°C (12 hours) and 1100°C (12 hours) respectively. The sintered samples in the form of pellet were furnace cooled to room temperature.

Powder X-ray diffraction technique has been employed in the present study to characterize the samples of MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ at room temperature. The XRD patterns were recorded in the 2θ range of 20-80° using Cu-Kα radiation [6].

IR spectra were recorded using Perkin Elmer spectrometer by the KBr technique. Spectra was recorded in the wave number of 200-800 cm⁻¹[7].

RESULTS

The infrared spectra of the present series MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄ recorded at room temperature for typical samples x = 0.2, 0.3, 0.4.

According literature the high frequency band ν₁ is associated with the intrinsic vibration of the tetrahedral complexes and the low frequency band ν₂ is associated with the intrinsic vibrations of octahedral complexes [8,9]. The values of absorption bands ν₁ and ν₂ are given in table 1. The difference in the values of band positions is due to the differences in Fe³⁺-O²⁻ distances for octahedral and tetrahedral sites. Our results on IR studies are similar to the literature reports [10,11].

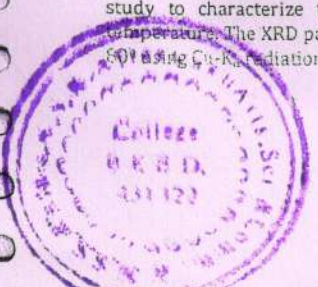
Using the values of band frequency ν₁ and ν₂, the force constant K and K₀ corresponding to tetrahedral A and octahedral B site were calculated and the values are given in table 1. The average values of the band positions were used to calculate the Debye temperature θ_D. The Debye temperature was calculated using the relation

θ_D = λ CV_D

The values of Debye temperature are also given in table 1 it is clear from the table that Debye temperature increases with Zn, Ti concentration 'x' [12]. The graphs are plotted between transmission percentage v/s wave number.

Table 1
Vibrational band frequencies 'ν₁' & 'ν₂' and force constant 'K_A' & 'K_B' of the system MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O₄.

Comp. x	ν ₁ cm ⁻¹	ν ₂ cm ⁻¹	K _A 10 ⁵ dynes/cm	K _B 10 ⁵ dynes/cm	θ _D (K)
0.2	619.56	444.50	1.4242	1.1021	765
0.3	582.97	434.17	1.2541	1.1356	737
0.4	599.86	427.29	1.5456	1.1421	732





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13

Advances in Science and remote sensing

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Abstract :

The aim of this paper is to provide systematic review on different basic soil moisture study Methods, models, applications and advances in remote sensing. Remote sensing Technology has come a long way and evolved into a mature science. Remote sensing image processing is a mature research area allowing real-life applications with clear benefits for the Society. Remote sensors, which provide a global perspective and a wealth of data about Earth systems, enable data-informed decision making based on the current and future state of our planet. Monitoring soil moisture dynamics from local to global scales is essential for a wide range of applications. The dielectric property of the soil is an important parameter for microwave remote sensing. These advances suggested many opportunities and challenges for remote sensing in agricultural disasters monitoring

Key Words- Remote Sensing, soil study

Introduction

Remote sensing and its applications have gained more and more attention from researchers in recent years. The remote sensing community has turned into a multidisciplinary field of science that embraces physics, signal theory, computer science, electronics, and communications. Remote sensing is the process of detecting and monitoring the physical characteristics of an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance (typically from satellite or aircraft). Special cameras collect remotely sensed images, which help researchers "sense" things about the Earth. Remote sensing detects and monitors the physical and spatial characteristics of the earth's, ocean's surface and atmosphere by measuring the reflected or scattered or emitted electromagnetic radiation or acoustic signal using passive or active sensors at a distance.

APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This paper presents a comprehensive review of the basic principles of the microwave remote sensing technique, Capabilities of microwave sensors for the remote sensing, several studies of Applications of Remote sensing and the status of current methods. The spectral characteristic of the main earth surface feature is Soil Radiation interaction characteristics of earth and atmosphere in different regions of electromagnetic spectrum are very useful for identifying and characterizing earth and atmospheric features. It gives the information needed for soil management programs in order to satisfy the environmental conditions. The principle objective of this review is to present particularly soil studies based on Remote sensors.

Materials and Methods: Remote sensing measures electromagnetic radiation that interacts with the atmosphere and objects. Remote sensing is considered a primary means of acquiring spatial data. The Remote Sensing is a multi-disciplinary science. Remote sensing uses the entire electromagnetic spectrum, ranging from short wavelengths (for example, ultraviolet) to long wavelengths (microwaves). The characteristics of soil that determine its reflectance properties are its moisture content, organic matter content, texture, structure and iron oxide content.

Results: Interactions of electromagnetic radiation with the surface of the Earth can provide information not only on the distance between the sensor and the object but also on the direction, intensity, wavelength, and polarization of the electromagnetic radiation.

Conclusion: Recent technological advances in satellite remote sensing have helped to overcome the limitation of conventional soil survey and providing a new outlook for soil survey and mapping.

Keywords: - Soil Properties, Microwave remote sensing

INTRODUCTION

There are different types of soil on earth. Soil quality is estimated by observing or measuring several different properties or processes. Remote sensing has proved to be an important part of soil study. Remote sensing is the process of detecting and monitoring the physical characteristics of an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance (typically from satellite or aircraft).

Special cameras collect remotely sensed images, which help researchers "sense" things about the earth. A simple example of a remote sensing instrument is a photographic or digital camera. A camera records energy in the form of light that is reflected from a surface to form an image.

Output can constitute an effective means of monitoring soil moisture of the land surface. The physical basis of remote sensing depends on the inference of land surface characteristics from the measurement of the emitted or reflected electromagnetic radiation from the earth. Remote-sensing technologies have been applied widely in environmental monitoring, agriculture, climate change detection, flood prediction, mapping and so on. Microwave technology has demonstrated a quantitative ability to estimate soil moisture physically for most ranges of vegetation cover.

Satellite remote sensing consists of one or multiple remote sensing instruments located on a satellite or satellite constellation collecting information about an object or phenomenon on the Earth surface without being in direct physical contact with the object or phenomenon.

The active techniques provide opportunities for soil moisture studies over a large area, so that soil moisture information can be obtained on a local as well as global basis. Soil moisture in the upper part of the earth's surface has been recognized, as a key variable in numerous environmental studies. Soil moisture is an important

variable in many hydrologic, agricultural and meteorological applications. The majority of radiation incident on a soil surface is either reflected or absorbed and little is transmitted. The fundamental knowledge about the electromagnetic spectrum and the interaction of objects and the spectrum helps to understand that when a sensor is operated in a certain wavelength how environmental objects will react to it. The recent progress in several of these areas will be documented in this review. There are a variety of techniques like Optical Remote Sensing, Thermal Infrared Remote Sensing, Visual Image Interpretation, Microwave Remote Sensing, and Hyper spectral Remote Sensing by which soil survey and mapping can be carried out. Microwave remote sensing of soil moisture has been an active area of research.

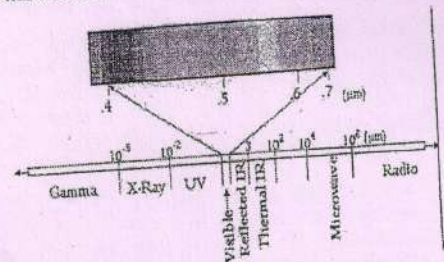


Fig.1. Electromagnetic Radiation(EMR) and Remote Sensing

Literature Review

Several research studies showed that, the microwave radiation penetrates slightly within the ground and volume effects influence soil microwave emission. The soil moisture content is also important for predicting runoff following a rain event. The remotely sense



field of entrepreneurship is increasing at considerable rate, efforts are being taken at the economy as well as global level to enhance woman's involvement in the enterprise sector. Educated Women is contributing to a great extent to the social transformation and in the future, will be seen that more women venturing into areas traditionally dominated by men.

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25. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Women's Empowerment

Pradnya Ramdas Maheshmalkar
Mrs. K. S. K. College, Beed (M.S.) Indiar.

Abstract

Education of both men and women will lead to change in attitudes and perceptions. The provision of equality to women made for all streams whether it is education, employment, social and economic rights. Women are an important section of our society. The education of girls and women is an integral part of national development. It is therefore, crucial for the socio-economic and political progress of India. Empowerment is a multidimensional concept. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's vision of empowerment of women through legal reforms was intertwined with raising social conscience through social re-engineering and through education. Social awareness and social responsiveness appeared to him to be the basic ingredient of women empowerment. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's contribution was great in the field of women's empowerment who advocated for the liberation of women and gender equality in India. The paper gives analytical insights to appreciate justice towards empowerment of the women in Indian Society.

Key Words-women's empowerment, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Introduction

Empowerment includes the action of raising the status of women through education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment is all about equipping and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society. Empowerment of women can be categorized into educational, social, psychological, economic and political.

In Indian Culture from ancient period to modern period the position of women was secondary. If there is secondary position of women in society then what will be her position in education? Women's health and safety is another important area. The biggest challenge facing women in India is patriarchy. The position of women in their private spheres, that is the core issues with respect to gender relations within family and society, generated voices of protest against customary practices like 'Sati', "Widow remarriages", "Female education" etc.





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16

Advances in Science and remote sensing

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Abstract :

The aim of this paper is to provide systematic review on different basic soil moisture study Methods, models, applications and advances in remote sensing. Remote sensing Technology has come a long way and evolved into a mature science. Remote sensing image processing is a mature research area allowing real-life applications with clear benefits for the Society. Remote sensors, which provide a global perspective and a wealth of data about Earth systems, enable data-informed decision making based on the current and future state of our planet. Monitoring soil moisture dynamics from local to global scales is essential for a wide range of applications. The dielectric property of the soil is an important parameter for microwave remote sensing. These advances suggested many opportunities and challenges for remote sensing in agricultural disasters monitoring

Key Words- Remote Sensing, soil study

Introduction

Remote sensing and its applications have gained more and more attention from researchers in recent years. The remote sensing community has turned into a multidisciplinary field of science that embraces physics, signal theory, computer science, electronics, and communications. Remote sensing is the process of detecting and monitoring the physical characteristics of an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance (typically from satellite or aircraft). Special cameras collect remotely sensed images, which help researchers "sense" things about the Earth. Remote sensing detects and monitors the physical and spatial characteristics of the earth's, ocean's surface and atmosphere by measuring the reflected or scattered or emitted electromagnetic radiation or acoustic signal using passive or active sensors at a distance.





Empowering the Teaching Learning Process Through use of Modern Technology

17

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Abstract:

In the 21st century the use of modern technology in the higher education institutions in India is increased to the some extent in urban area only. However, the extent of use of modern technology in rural area is too low. Teachers in the rural area still prefer traditional teaching methods. In this paper, I have tried to explain, How can teaching-learning process be empowered by using modern technology like information and communication based technology for the overall character development of the students?

Keywords: Modern technology, Teaching-learning process, Gadgets, ICT, HEI, LCD, PPT etc.

Introduction:

Today, the waves of technology have spread in all fields, and education field is no exception for it. In the recent years technology in India has been developed more than ever before. The next generation of students will be connected by 5G technology and 'Tablet & PCs' will appear in each student's hands. This will allow them to get any kind of information at any place and will be useful for expanding his learning room not just for knowledgeable, but for the use of useful education. A quality education system is the prerequisite for the development of any nation. This is a well known fact that, our higher education system yet relies completely on the traditional teaching methods. To provide a quality education for building the nation, there is a need indeed to adopt the use of modern technology in teaching learning process. This is because the technology has become the mode of knowledge transfer in most of the developed countries. Now the time has come to be the part of use of modern technology in the higher education institutions in India for the better innovations and complete transformation of our education system. As a part of this situation, the higher education institutions which are supposed to prepare the students to live in the knowledge driven society's need to consider the information and communication technology used in the curriculum. The optimum use of technology in teaching learning process will make the students to feel ease for understanding the concepts in a better way as they are well familiar with the technology.

Modern Technology for Teaching – Learning Process:

I am of the view that main objectives of the education should be to develop the personality and also to bring the overall development of the students. There should not be any debate or an argument for discussing that which teaching method is better. Instead of that we should focus on how to provide the best education by using modern technologies to the students those will take the nation forward in future. It is to be assured that the use of modern technology in teaching-learning process doesn't mean that traditional method of teaching-learning process can be overlooked upon in spite of having some pros and cons in it. From this point of view I am of the opinion that, both the methods need to be combined for the effective teaching learning process. From the last around 15 years the use of technology in teaching-learning process is



ICT Use in Teaching-Learning Process in Higher Education Institutions in India

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18

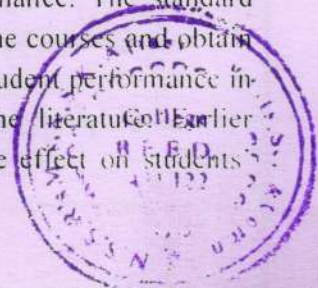
Abstract:

Use of information and communication technology (ICT) as Best practice is an important part of a curriculum that explores the connection and relevance identified in higher education institutions. Relationships are built through opportunities for communication and teamwork. Best practices are applicable to all grade levels and provide the building blocks for instruction. Best practices motivate, engage and prompt students to learn and achieve. Students who receive a balanced curriculum and possess the knowledge, skills and abilities to transfer and connect ideas and concepts across disciplines will be successful as measured by standardized tests and other indicators of student success. The purpose of the article is to highlight the effectiveness of best practices in teaching-learning process in higher education institutions, through presenting one of the best educational practice to be implemented, use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in teaching-learning process in higher education institutions for the improvement of quality of the education.

Key words: Best practices, ICT, teaching-learning process, active learning.

Introduction:

Students will need creativity, problem-solving abilities, a passion for learning, a dedicated work ethics and lifelong learning opportunities to survive in a new, globally competitive world. Students can develop these abilities through instruction based on new teaching methodologies in teaching-learning strategies particularly by the use of information and communication technology. The purpose of education must not be confined to just making a student literate, but make them to think rationale, knowledgeable and self sufficiency. That's why teaching nowadays must include innovative communication methods that impart vital knowledge. Innovation is an idea practice perceived as new by the adopter. It is an attempt to reach the goal through a new route or to find new relationships even in a familiar surroundings. Innovation may refer to any new idea, product approach an action plan. That is in any innovation, attempt is made to change the existing practice to suit the demands of the situation. Innovation blossoms when an individual puts his novel ideas in to action and realizes its uniqueness. During the last two decades higher education institutions have invested heavily in information and communication technologies. ICT has had a major impact in the university context, in organization and in teaching and learning methods. One important question remains unsolved that the effective impact of these technologies on student achievement and on the returns of education. There is no standard definition for student performance. The standard approach focuses on achievement and curricula, how students understand the courses and obtain their degrees or their marks. The relationship between the use of ICT and student performance in higher education is not clear, and there are contradictory results in the literature. Earlier economic research has failed to provide a clear consensus concerning the effect on students achievement.





To Study the Role of Quality Improvement Strategies by the Institution in Higher Education

19

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Abstract:

In higher education needs to increase the quality of education is focusing on different strategies has been adopted by the institution in higher education. In this article were studied the institution adopts and uses different number of quality improvement strategies such as Curriculum Development , teaching and learning, examination, evaluation, research, Human Resource Management , industry interaction, library, information and communication technology and infrastructural facilities in institution. The paper focuses on the limited application areas of specific key components of a Total Quality Management tool on managing the needs, expectations and problems of the students. Employing these Quality Management attributes into the education equation create values for educational institutions, employers, and students.

Keywords: Curriculum, Teaching learning, ICT, HRM, Library and Infrastructure.

Introduction:

While India has made significant progress in making sure get right of entry to number one education, the proportion of students who stay in the education device until higher training is drastically much less. After independence, there were attempts to review the development of better education and to signify measures to be taken for its speedier development [1]. As with all industries, the need for exceptional development along with innovation and change is vital for education. Today education is becoming an increasing number of aggressive just like commercial firms imposed by way of monetary forces [2]. The final decade of the twentieth century has found out a brand new vision for mastering and non-stop training. The manner of globalization, the global economic crisis, the trends in communications and statistics era engaged some vital social troubles, which affect both man or woman and wider social and monetary actions [3]. Many regions of examine in higher education suffer from the first rate divide between empirical inquiry and real world applications[4].The following quality improvement strategies has needed to adopts by using the group actively in higher education.

Curriculum Design:

Curriculum design is the deliberate organization of curriculum within a course or classroom. When instructors design their curriculums, they identity what will be done, who will do it and when, as well as what the objective of each course is. Remember that the curriculum contains the knowledge and skills that a student needs to master in order to move to the next level. Curriculum improvement can be defined because the step-by-step system used to create wonderful upgrades inside the courses supplied by way of a school, college or university [5].

Educators should employ the curriculum process that fine consists of the six components of effective teaching. These additives are relevant at each the undergraduate and post graduate stage.

"APPLICATION OF GREEN CHEMISTRY"

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20

Abstract :

Chemistry is really very helpful to us as it's application area used worldwide for several purposes we cannot really imagine a world without chemistry and its application such as medicines. However, we should now concentrate on green chemistry. The green chemistry is required to minimize the harm of the nature by anthropogenic material and the processes applied to generate them. The scientists and chemists can significantly minimize the risk to environment and health of human by the help of all the valuable ideology of green chemistry. The principles of green chemistry can be achieved by the use environment friendly, harmless, reproducible and solvents and catalysts during production of medicine, and in researches. All chemical wastes should be disposed of in the best possible manner without causing any damage to the environment and living beings. We have to develop materials that will aid in the infusion of green chemistry into the curriculum such as green chemistry. This article presents as brief description on green chemistry in everyday life, in industry, the laboratory and in education.

Introduction –

Green chemistry was for many years a reactively abstract idea with no basic principles and definitions of practical application. Now the term green chemistry has been defined as, "The invention, design and application of chemical products and processes to reduce or to eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances for workers and consumers."

Green chemistry starts with the concept of invention and design this means we, scientists and technologists, we are going to design it's manufacture and it's use. The impact of chemical products and chemical processes must be included as design criteria. Hazard consideration for initial materials and final product, must also be included in the performance criteria. Green chemistry recognizes that these are significant consequences to the use of hazardous substances, ranging from regulatory, handling and transport, production of waste and liability issues. The approach of green chemistry provides environmentally friendly way to replace harmful solvents and technologies, so prevent pollution.

The Idea of Green Chemistry :-

The green chemistry has emerged as research program in the united states from interdisciplinary cooperation of university teams independent research group. Industry, scientific societies and governmental agencies, which each have their own program devoted to decreasing pollution incorporate a new approach to the synthesis, processing and application of chemical substances in such manner as to reduce threats to health and the environment. This new approach is also known as.

1. Environmentally benign chemistry
2. Clean chemistry
3. Atom economy
4. Benign design chemistry



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To Study the Role of Different Software's in Chemical Science Research : A Review

21

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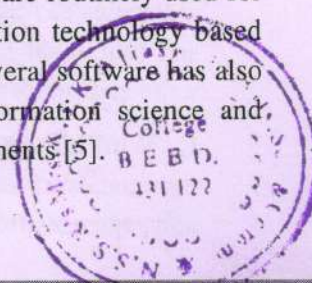
Abstract:

Computer software's plays a very important role for the current chemical research activities. It has mainly two types of applications of which one is the computer connected advanced instruments for data collection and the other one is the software applications for modelling, molecular design, data searching and data analysis. Besides, theoretical chemists use computer programme to calculate the structural properties of molecule such as quantum mechanics, molecular mechanics, simulation and conformational analysis. Chemical Abstracts Service and ChemSpider are used as the source for chemical information. Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre is providing all the structural information. Chemical drawing programmes such as ChemDraw, ChemSketch, WinPLT, MarvinSketch etc. are used for this purpose. Chemistry research work depends on the analytic computer based instruments such as NMR, IR, UV, Mass Spectroscopy etc. along with their respective chemical software such as ACD/NMR Predictors, ACD/NMR Workbook Suite, ACD/Structure Elucidator Suite, SpinWorks, Perch NMR Softwar, ACD/Spectrus Processor etc. SciFinder is a research discovery application that provides integrated access to the world's most comprehensive and authoritative source of references, substances and reactions in chemistry and related sciences. SciFinder is a database of chemical and bibliographic information. The origin is the data analysis and graphing software.

Keywords: Chemical Drawing, Molecular Modelling, Chemical Visualization, Software's, Chemdraw, Scifinder, Origine etc.

Introduction:

Chemistry is a subject of understanding the atoms, molecules, electronic configuration and their properties which have wide application from chemical industries to agricultural sector. At present, the computer is just as important tool for chemists as like test tube[1-3]. Chemistry laboratories are using a wide range of software applications under different operating systems such as Windows, LINUX and Mac OSX [4]. Computer software's are important for chemical research activities such as molecular modelling, chemical analysis, database searching etc. In theoretical Chemistry, computational models and computational chemistry are routinely used for prediction of molecular properties and also for testing of theory. Information technology based instruments have been developed for high-level research in Chemistry. Several software has also been developed for molecular modelling and molecular mechanics. Information science and technology is the key to new scientific and chemical research and developments [5].





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22

Positive Solutions Of Quadratic Fractional Integral Equations By Using Iterative Technique

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Abstract: In this paper we prove the existence as well as approximations of the positive solutions for a nonlinear quadratic fractional integral equation. An algorithm for the solutions is developed and it is shown that the sequence of successive approximations converges monotonically to the positive solution of related quadratic fractional integral equation under some suitable mixed hybrid conditions. We rely our results on Dhage iteration method embodied in a recent hybrid fixed point theorem of Dhage (2014) for the product of operators in a partially ordered normed linear algebra. An example is also provided to illustrate the abstract theory developed in the paper.

Keywords: Quadratic fractional integral equation; approximate positive solution ; Dhage iteration method; hybrid fixed point theorem.

1. INTRODUCTION

The quadratic fractional integral equations have been a topic of interest since long time because of their occurrence in the problems of some natural and physical processes of the universe. See Argyros [1], Darwish [2], Darwish and Ntouyas [3], Kilbas et.al. [13], Podlubny [14] and the references therein. The study gained momentum after the formulation of fixed point principles in Banach algebras due to Dhage [4, 5, 6, 7]. The existence results for such equations are generally proved under the mixed Lipschitz and compactness type conditions together with a certain growth condition on the nonlinearities of the quadratic integral equations. See Dhage [5, 6, 7] and the references therein. The Lipschitz and compactness hypotheses are considered to be very strong conditions in the theory of nonlinear differential and integral equations which do not yield any



STUDIES ON MICROBIAL SPOILAGE AND PRESERVATION PROCESS OF FISH IN MARATHWADA

23

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Abstract:

Preservation is the most important process related to all the food products. Fish Preservation is most important process for many reasons like transport, odd seasonal utilization etc. Fish is one of the important source of protein foods that needs careful handling. Present investigation deals with the different preservation process such as Short Duration and long duration process. This processes are useful on spoilages of fish. Newly caught fish depends on the microbial contents of the water in which the fish live. Fish microflora includes bacteria such as *Pseudomonas*, *Alcaligenes*, *Vibrio*, *Serratia* and *Micrococcus* Microbial growth and metabolism is a major cause of fish spoilage which produce amines, biogenic amines such as putrescine, histamine and cadaverine, organic acids, sulphides, alcohols, aldehydes and ketones with unpleasant and unacceptable off-flavors For unpreserved fish, spoilage is a result of Gram-negative, fermentative bacteria such as Vibrionaceae.

Keywords : Spoilage,Chilling,Smoking,and Canning.

Introduction:

Preservation is the most important process related to all the food products. Fish Preservation is most important process for many reasons like transport, odd seasonal utilization etc. Fish is one of the protein foods that needs careful handling. This is because fish spoils easily after capture due to the high tropical temperature which accelerates the activities of bacteria, enzymes and chemical oxidation of fat in the fish. Due to poor handling, about 45 - 60% of fish harvested are wasted in Marathwada region. Marathwada is already drought region of India hence it cost heavy loss of economy of Nation. These losses could be minimized by the application of proper



Limnological Study of Pimpalwandi Reservoir Tq. Patoda Dist ,Beed.

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24

Abstract

The study details with the hydrobiological properties of pimlawandi reservoir is located in Marathwada region (M.S) India. Determination of physico-chemical parameters (Water Temp, Turbidity, Total dissolved solid ,PH, Free CO₂) were carried out six month study of water parameter of Pimpalwandi Reservoir year December 2016 to May 2017.

Keywords: Hydrobiological, Physico-Chemical and TDS.

Introduction

Water is chemical and physically a very interesting elements of life. It is found of surface of ground water in various forms. Water is widely distributed substance has been such a good solvent that has been never found naturally in the completely pure state. Even in the most unpolluted geographical areas rain water is having dissolved CO₂, O₂ and N₂ and may also carry in the suspension dust or other particulates picked up from the atmosphere.

Many lakes and reservoirs have been studied for hydrobiology morphometry etc. By Donk et.al;(1990). Studies on eutrophication ontration lake has been made by Naewajka, similarly physic-chemical have also been extensively studied by many workers Patki,(2002) Gaikwad, L.B. (2003).The study was carried out in considering the following aspects like physic-chemical characteristics of the damp and biological and microbiological studies on the damp.

Materials and Methods

The six month study of Pimpalwandi Reservoir December 2016 to May 2017 water analysis were done as per the given method. Two samplings sites were collected at every month intervals for samplings sites.

Water Temperature Sample was recorded in the field it self with the help of centigrade thermometer.

Turbidity : The turbidity of water sample was recorded in the laboratory with the help of Nephlo-Turbidity Meter.

Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) : 50 ml of filtered sample was taken in previously dried and weighed breaker

And evaporated dryness and weighed again. The amount total dissolved solid was calculated using following formula.

$$TDS \text{ mg/l} = \frac{A-B \times 1000 \times 1000}{V}$$

Where A = Final Weight of the dish 1gm

B = Initial weight of the dish in gm

C = Volume of the sample taken in ml

p^H : p^H of water samples were measured in the field with the help of electronic p^H meter.

Free Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) : Take 100 ml of sample in conical flask and add a few drops of phenolphthalein indicator. If the colour turns pinks, free Co₂ is absent. If the sample remains colourless titrated it again 0.05 N NaoH. At the end point pink colour appeared.

Result And Discussion:

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CHANGES IN THE CABBAGE (*BRASSICA OLERACEAL. VAR. CAPITATA*) LEAF JUICE DUE TO STORAGE

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ABSTRACT

Attempts have been made during present investigation to point out chemical changes associated with the storage of leaf juice of Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata*). Leaf juice was extracted from green foliages of Cabbage and stored for 48 hours. By observing results it is revealed that the dry matter (DM), pH of the juice, nitrogen (N) content in juice and chlorophyll content in the juice gradually decreased and lactic acid is increased in the preserved juice.

KEY WORDS: Cabbage, Green foliage, Leaf Juice, Chemical changes.

INTRODUCTION:

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata*) leaves was employed for extraction of leaf juice by mechanical fractionation. During mechanical fractionation as soon as the green foliage is harvested and pulped autolysis begins due to the activity of plant enzymes, which resemble the process of senescence (Singh, 1962, Batra et. Al., 1976; Mungikar and Joshi, 1976). The autolysis process leads to catabolism which involves breakdown of complex chemical compounds including protein. As a result of this the recovery of protein decreases with the decreases in the yield of leaf protein concentrate (LPC). To avoid this situation and to prevent nutrient losses, the delay between harvesting, pulping, pressing recovering the juice and heating is to prepare LPC should be avoided (Pirie, 1978). The leaf juice is prone to chemical change and its composition changes rapidly Nasi (1983). Proteolytic activity, chlorophyll breakdown anaerobic fermentation and microbial growth deteriorate the juice involving formation of lactic acid and decrease in the protein content (Chessman, 1977, Stewart and Houseman, 1977; Pirie, 1978). Singh (1962) observed that from 7 to 20 % of protein was autolysed due to the incubation of leaf extract for 2 hours at 37 ° C. Enzymatically induced stability of protein in juice has been shown by several



Induced mutagenic effect on days to 50% flowering in Linseed
(*Linum usitatissimum* L)

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26

Abstract

In the present investigation mean values on 50% flowering day observed inhibitory effect at physical and chemical mutagenic treatment in both the varieties of Linseed. The lowest mean values were induced by 0.06% in SA in RLC-4 and 10kR gamma rays in Sharda varieties of linseed. However, slight variation in flowering time was observed in all the treatments. It was interesting to note that flowering was delayed slightly following treatments with higher doses of gamma rays and SA.

Keywords: physical, chemical Mutagens, 50% flowering, Linseed

Introduction

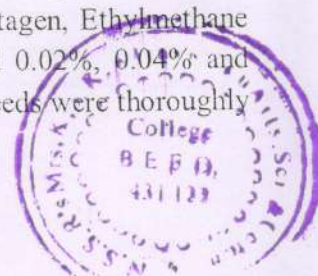
Linseed (Flax) (*Linum usitatissimum* L) belongs to the genus *Linum*, one of the ten genera in the family Linaceae. Cultivated flax pertains to the species, *Linum usitatissimum*, having two types: one is grown for oil (linseed) and the other for fibre (fibre flax). Flax is a diploid ($2n = 30$) autogamous, primarily self-pollinating crop plant. Genetic diversity within the crop is low, and cannot be readily supplemented by intraspecific hybridization.

In India, Linseed is cultivated in about 4.68 lakh ha and the total linseed production is 1.63 lakh tonnes with 349 kg/ha productivity (2007-08). In India Linseed mostly produced in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa. Mutation breeding in general is relatively earlier method for crop improvement. Mutagenic agents can generate a wide spectrum of genetic variation. Pulse crops generally lack genetic variation due to their highly autonomous nature. Mutation breeding can be exercised to create genetic variation. Mutation breeding may have potential in the future to remove undesirable compounds from flaxseed, such as cyanogenic glycosides and linatine (Green *et al.*, 2008).

Mutation breeding has a much greater potential to enhance the available traits in flax, including further modification to fatty acid profiles and the reduction of bast fiber content (McKenzie, 2011). Mutation may take place in genetic information causing a cell or living creature to be different from the other. Mutations are the tools used to study the nature and function of genes which are the building blocks and basis of plant growth and development, thereby producing raw materials for genetic improvement of economic crops. Induced mutation has great potentials and serves as a complimentary approach in genetic improvement of crops. Chemical mutagens are the one cause of mutations in living organism. It is known that various chemicals have positive or negative effects on living organisms.

Material and method

The experimental healthy and dried seeds of Linseed variety RLC-4 and Sharda were obtained from Regional Oilseed Research Centre Latur, Maharashtra. The seeds were subjected to 12 hrs treatment by Gamma rays 10kR, 20kR and 30kR doses, while chemical mutagen, Ethylmethane sulphonate (EMS) 0.05 %, 0.10% and 0.15% and sodium azide (SA) and 0.02%, 0.04% and 0.06% concentrations respectively. After presoaking of 12 hrs, the treated seeds were thoroughly



Diatom Flora of Bendusura Dam Talekar S.M. and Baglane A.D.

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27

Abstract:

Algae are the most abundant autotrophic element of aquatic ecosystem each ecosystem have its own flora and fauna. Diatoms are common unicellular symmetrical golden or brown green plants in fresh water, marine water and polluted water. Bendusura dam is one of the important Dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India), situated 10 Km away from glorious historical Beed City. The water body of this dam supporting the growth of different species of aquatic fauna and flora including algae. The present paper deals with the study of Diatoms in Bendusura Dam which conducted for the period of one year during June 2013 to May 2014. The present investigation reveals that the dam are rich in algal abundance with Chlorophyceae, Charophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Euglenophyceae and Cyanophyceae. Twelve diatoms encountered during investigation i.e. *Nitzschia* 03, *Fargilaria* 02, *Navicula* 02, *Cymbella* 02, *Gyrosigma* 01, *Pinnularia* 01, *Surirella* 01 species.

Key words: Bendusura dam, Diatoms and Diversity

Introduction:

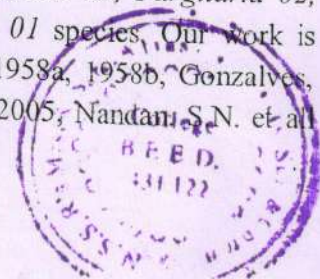
Bendusura dam is one of the important Dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India), situated 10 Km away from glorious historical Beed City. Water of this dam is used for drinking, agriculture and industrial purpose of Beed city and surrounding villages. Algae are the most abundant autotrophic unicellular and multicellular group of plant. Bacillariophycean members commonly known as Diatoms. They are the autotrophic element of aquatic ecosystem. They are common unicellular symmetrical golden or brown green aquatic plants. In India few researchers were paid their attention on diatoms by Venkatraman (1939-1956). He gave systematic account of south Indian Diatoms Gonzalves (1947) was first reported diatoms in Maharashtra. Gonzalves & Gandhi (1952-1954), Gandhi (1955, 1956, 1960), Sarode & Kamat (1984), S.M. Talekar & M.J. Jadhav (2009). Hence we decided to work on Diatoms in Bendusura Dam.

Materials and Methods

Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals during June 2013 to May 2014 in Acid washed collection bottles. Floating, Planktonic and attached substratum algal samples were collected separately in collection bottles. Plankton net was used to collect Planktonic algae. After collection, algal samples were brought immediately to the Laboratory. The algal samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomic investigations. The fresh as well as preserved algal forms were observed under microscope and identified. Identification of algal taxa was performed by referring to the standard literature on algae (Smith 1950, Prescott 1951, Kamat N.D 1962, Philipose 1967).

Results and Discussion

During investigation twelve taxa from seven genera of diatoms were recorded from Bendusura Dam. In present study sixteen genera of diatoms viz *Nitzschia* 03, *Fargilaria* 02, *Navicula* 02, *Cymbella* 02, *Gyrosigma* 01, *Pinnularia* 01, *Surirella* 01 species. Our work is similar to earlier workers (Blin D.W. 1991, Gandhi H.P. 1955, 1956, 1958a, 1958b, Gonzalves, E.A. 1947, Gonzalves, E.A. and Gandhi H.P. 1952, Mahajan K.D. et al 2005, Nandan S.N. et al 2009, Sarode P.T. and Kamat.



CYANOBACTERIAL DIVERSITY OF BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES WASTE WATER

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28

ABSTRACT:

The Zum Zum cold-drink industry is one of the well known beverages industry located in south part of Beed city. The waste water of cold-drink industry is contaminated due to use of chemicals for manufacturing of products. Beverages Industry waste water shows a variety of algal diversity. Cyanobacteria were dominant in Beverage Industry waste water along with members of Chlorophyceae, Bassilariophyceae and Euglenophyceae. During the period of June 2017 to May 2018 a total 14 genera and 41 species were recorded *Chroococcus* 2, *Gloeothece* 1, *Aphanocapsa* 3, *Aphanothece* 3, *Synechococcus* 1, *Rhabdoderma* 1, *Merismopedia* 1, *Spirulina* 4, *Oscillatoria* 10, *Phormidium* 7, *Lyngbya* 3, *Schizothrix* 2, *Plectonema* 1, *Scytonema* 2.

KEY WORDS: Diversity, Cyanobacteria and waste water**INTRODUCTION:**

In Beed city various industries are situated in MIDC area like Oil refineries, Cement Industries, Beverages industries, Cotton industries, Dairy, Bakeries and Leather industries. The Zum Zum cold-drink industry is one of the well known beverage industry located in south part of Beed city. Cyanobacteria (Blue green algae) play an important role in nitrogen fixation of aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystem. All types of waste water bodies whether being heterocysts or non heterocystous. Cyanobacteria was dominant in waste water along with members of green algae. Diversity of fresh water algae were studied in India and Marathwada region (Kamat(1962), Ashtekar and Kamat (1978), Ashtekar (1980), Andhale (2009), Talekar (2009). But very few researchers were paid their attention on the wastes water algal diversity. To fulfill this lacuna it has been decided to work on Cyanobacterial diversity in Beverages Industry waste water

MATERIALS AND METHODS

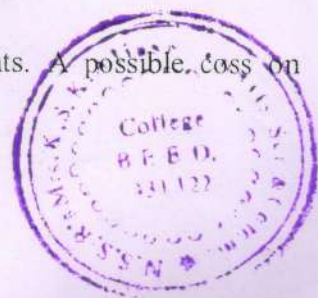
The present investigation for Cyanobacterial diversity in Beverages Industry waste water was carried out from June 2017 to May 2018. Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals in acid washed bottles. These samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further investigation. Fresh as well as preserved algal samples were observed under the microscope and identified with the help of standard literature on algae (Smith 1950, Prescott 1951, Desikachary 1959).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Present study reveals that the Cyanobacterial diversity in Beverages Industry waste water. A total 41 species were recorded under 14 genera. Out of Fourteen genera *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium* and *Spirulina* are dominant as compared to other genera. Dominance of *Oscillatoria* 10, was followed by *Phormidium* 7, *Spirulina* 4, *Aphanocapsa* 3, *Aphanothece* 3, *Lyngbya* 3, *Chroococcus* 2, *Schizothrix* 2, *Scytonema* 2, *Gloeothece* 1, *Synechococcus* 1, *Rhabdoderma* 1, *Merismopedia* 1 and *Plectonema* 1 (Table 1). Similar study were made by Balkrishnan M.S and Gunale V.R, Mahajan S.R & S.N Nandan, R.N. Devgude and S.M. Talekar 2018.

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ALGAL DIVERSITY OF KANKALESHOWAR TEMPLE POND IN BEED CITY

29

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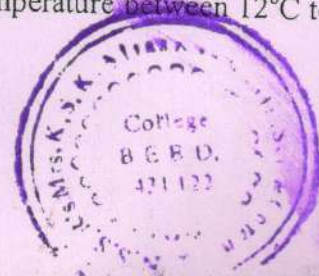
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ABSTRACT

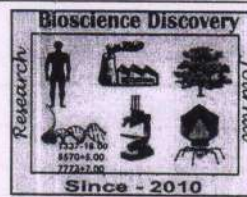
Beed is a glorious historical city in Maharashtra, history says that the Kankaleshowar temple pond more than 500 years old and are still being used for daily ritual pursuits of the the concerned temple. The water body of this pond supporting the growth of different species of aquatic fauna and flora including algae. Algae are most abundant autotrophic element of aquatic ecosystem. They play an important role as to mention the biological oxygen demand of fresh as well as polluted water ecosystem. Temple pond ecosystem generally contaminated due to human activity viz. bathing, clothing, dumping unwanted materials. In present study algal diversity and Physical parameters of Kankaleshowar temple pond reveals that the dominance of Chlorophyceae with 29 taxa belong to 10 genera and followed by Cyanophyceae 22 taxa with 08 genera, Bascillariophyceae with 16 species belongs to 05 genera and Euglenophyceae 08 taxa with 02 genera.

INTRODUCTION

The exact geographical location of Beed district is at 16.65°N 74.13°E. it has a mean elevation of 530 meters (1738 feet). Beed district is located on the Deccan plateau. In the district, the main rivers are Manjara, Bendusara and Sindfana. The Balaghat range is close by. The soil of the area is rough and rocky largely consisting of basalt. Thin deposits of fertile black soil are found in the northern part and in the south at the western bank of Bendusara. The district experiences semi-arid, warm and dry climate, summers are lengthy, extending from the middle of February to June. Average temperature in summer vary between 31°C to 40°C. Winters are short with temperature between 12°C to



32



Studies on Algal Diversity of Bendusura Dam (MS) India

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30

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Keywords: Bendusura dam, dominance and Diversity

Abstract

Bendusara dam is one of the important Dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India), situated 10 Km away from glorious historical Beed City. The water body of this dam supporting the growth of different species of aquatic fauna and flora including algae. The present study deals with the algal diversity which conducted for the period of one year during June 2013 to May 2014. The present investigation reveals that the dam are rich in algal abundance with Chlorophyceae, Charophyceae, Bacilariophyceae, Euglinophyceae and Cyanophyceae. The dominance of Chlorophyceae with 55 taxa belong to 18 genera and flowed by Cyanophyceae 42 taxa with 10 genera, Bascillariophyceae with 12 species belongs to 07 genera, Euglenophyceae 10 taxa with 03 genera and Charophyceae 02 taxa with 02 genera.

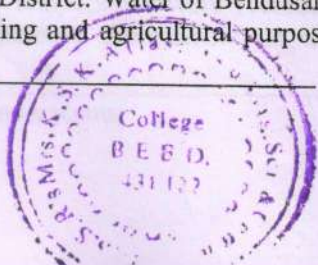
INTRODUCTION

Bendusara dam is one of the important dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India) situated 10 Km away from glorious historical Beed City. The exact geographical location of Beed district is at 16.65°N 74.13°E. It has a mean elevation of 530 meters (1738 feet). Beed district is located on the Deccan plateau. In the district, the main rivers are Manjara, Bendusara and Sindfana. The Balaghat range is close by. The soil of the area is rough and rocky largely consisting of basalt. Thin deposits of fertile black soil are found in the northern part and in the south at the western bank of Bendusara. The district experiences semi-arid, warm and dry climate, summers are lengthy, extending from the middle of February to June. Average temperature in summer varies between 31°C to 40°C. Winters are short with temperature between 12°C to 20°C. Rains are inadequate and take place only during the monsoon from mid June to September. The average annual rainfall is 666mm. It is constructed on Bendusara river originated from Bensusur village located at Patoda Tahsil of Beed District. Water of Bendusara dam is used as a drinking and agricultural purpose

of Beed city and surrounding villages. Algae are the most widespread and abundant photosynthetic life in aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystem. It is a diverse group of plant kingdom, comprising large heterogeneous assemblage of autographs. As water is life supporting system each type of water body has their own communities. Fresh water bodies are the habitats where an algae grows abundantly and found in diverse form. Except few reports (Kamat 1962, Ashtekar and Kamat, 1978; Ashtekar, 1980; Andhale, 2009) very rare attention has been paid towards algal diversity of fresh water habitats in Marathwada region. To full fill this lacuna it has been decided to work on seasonal variation of algae form Bendusara dam in Beed district of Maharashtra (India).

MAREIALS AND METHODES

Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals randomly during June 2013 to May 2014 in Acid washed collection bottles. Floating, Planktonic and attached substratum algal samples were collected separately in collection bottles. Plankton net was used to collect Planktonic algae.



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Research Article



Effect of blue green algae on yield of Soyabean (*Glycine max* L. (Merr))

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31

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Keywords:

BGA. Biofertilizer

Abstract

The experiment on Soyabean was conducted during kharif 2016, Deolali-pravara, Rahuri tahasil Dist. Ahmednagar to study the effect of Blue Green Algae (BGA) as biofertilizer on yield and yield parameter of soyabean. Soyabean called as golden beans is important oil seed crop. It is rich source of Protein and fiber. During this study the effect of BGA was studied with respect chemical fertilizer. The role of BGA biofertilizer was studied by giving five different treatments BGA, BGA+FYM, FYM, chemical fertilizer (Urea) and Control. Use of BGA+FYM shows significant results as compare to chemical fertilizer (urea), FYM and BGA.

INTRODUCTION:

Soybean is an important source of food, protein, and oil. The most important countries of the world with the highest rate of soybean production include the USA, Brazil, Argentina, China, and India.

At present, India exports 55% of its soya meal. However, the Soya industry of the country is crippled by low yield, Most of the Soyabean is produced in rainfed areas. Hence more research is essential to increase its yield under different conditions, including stress.

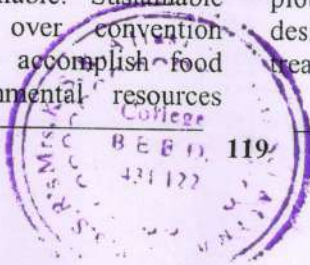
In India most of farmer's economic condition is not good to applying recommended dose of chemical fertilizers. The chemical fertilizers are high cost and have adverse effect on nature due to this alternative source like biofertilizers- Azatobacer, organic fertilizers- Compost, Vermicompost are used.

Blue Green Algae (BGA) are alternative source of nitrogen containing chemical fertilizers. The choice of biological fertilizer is cost effective, eco- friendly and easily available. Sustainable agriculture is advantageous over convention agriculture for its capacity to accomplish food demand by utilizing environmental resources

without negatively affecting it BGA play beneficiary role (Chatterjee A., et al., 2017). BGA having ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen in specialized cells called heterocyst which comprises 5-10% of cells in the filament (Fleming and Haselkorn, 1973). The agronomic potential of BGA also studied (Venkataraman, G.S. 1961). BGA having ability to fix nitrogen their role in rice cultivation was studied and show significant difference in the yield (De, P.K. 1939, Venkataraman, G.S. 1981). Later on BGA as biofertilizer also applies on leafy (*Trigonella* and *Spinach*) and Fruit (*Capsicum* and *Tomato*) (Abhang, A.R. 2009) and cotton crops (Shinde, M D. 1995). And get significant result in yields with respective crops.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The experiment was conducted in the Soyabean field of Deolali-pravara, Rahuri Dist- Ahmednagar of Maharashtra in the year 2015. Each experimental plot measured 2 feet × 2 feet in size. The field was designed as a Randomized Block Design. The treatments were five and three replication of each.



STUDIES ON MICROBIAL SPOILAGE AND PRESERVATION PROCESS OF FISH IN MARATHWADA

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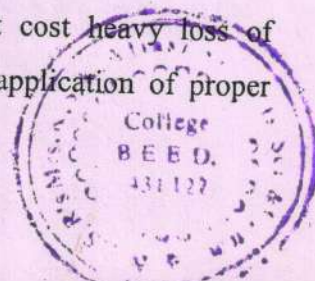
Abstract:

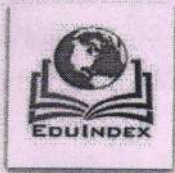
Preservation is the most important process related to all the food products. Fish Preservation is most important process for many reasons like transport, odd seasonal utilization etc. Fish is one of the important source of protein foods that needs careful handling .Present investigation deals with the different preservation process such as Short Duration and long duration process. This processes are useful on spoilages of fish. Newly caught fish depends on the microbial contents of the water in which the fish live. Fish microflora includes bacteria such as *Pseudomonas*, *Alcaligenes*, *Vibrio*, *Serratia* and *Micrococcus* Microbial growth and metabolism is a major cause of fish spoilage which produce amines, biogenic amines such as putrescine, histamine and cadaverine, organic acids, sulphides, alcohols, aldehydes and ketones with unpleasant and unacceptable off-flavors For unpreserved fish, spoilage is a result of Gram-negative, fermentative bacteria such as Vibrionaceae.

Keywords : Spoilage,Chilling,Smoking,and Canning.

Introduction:

Preservation is the most important process related to all the food products. Fish Preservation is most important process for many reasons like transport, odd seasonal utilization etc. Fish is one of the protein foods that needs careful handling .This is because fish spoils easily after capture due to the high tropical temperature which accelerates the activities of bacteria, enzymes and chemical oxidation of fat in the fish. Due to poor handling, about 45 - 60% of fish harvested are wasted in Marathwada region.Marathwada is already drought region of India hence it cost heavy loss of economy of Nation These losses could be minimized by the application of proper





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Sports and Home Science V.P.S.P.M.S. Arts, Commerce & Science
College, Kannad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra 431103 India



Prevalence of Malnutrition in preschool children of Marathwada region

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33

Abstract

Children are high hazard populace. Food habit food wellbeing are the most significant variables that decide the strength of a youngster is a full and ordinary stockpile with all the important large scale and micronutrients, nutrients and minerals Michadsen 2003, Gidding and et al 2006, Normy zywienia 2012, Normy zywie2012). Two hundred and fifty preschool children in the age of 3 to 6 years from different district of Marathwada were selected. Nutritional status of preschool children were assessed by anthropometrical, dietary & Clinical measurement. To study the food habit & safety with the help dietary survey & personal hygiene and safety measures maintained by mothers at home. The hygiene level, sanitary condition and microbial quality of food & water, pathological health examination of mothers were assessed with the help of questioner cum interview method. Results of the study show that the nutritional and health status of preschool children was very poor. Food habits acquired during childhood persist into adulthood and form the basis of either good health or ill health, as the case may be, in the coming years. Hence there is a need to educate parents regarding good dietary habits for their children to ensure that they can live healthy and productive lives as adults. An intervention programme of education and imparting training at work places have shown a positive impact to improve the health nutritional status of preschoolers.

Key words: Food Habit, Nutritional Status, Malnutrition, Preschoolers



17. Impact of Globalization on Indian Society

34

Dr. Nuzhat Sultana M. B.

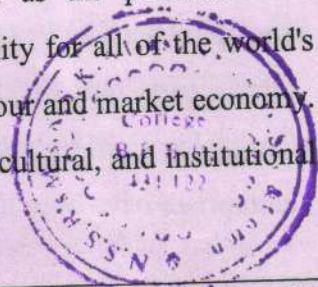
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Globalization is a significant factor in competitive world that integrate and mobilize cultural values of people at global level. Globalization has a huge impact on cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries

According to WHO, globalization can be defined as " the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries. It is generally understood to include two inter-related elements: the opening of international borders to increasingly fast flows of goods, services, finance, people and ideas; and the changes in institutions and policies at national and international levels that facilitate or promote such flows." In broad sense, the term 'globalization' means combination of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people. Globalization is described by theorists as the process through which societies and economies are integrated through cross border flows of ideas, communication, technology, capital, people, finance, goods, services and information.

Concept of Globalisation

The concept of globalization means that the world is getting smaller as well as bigger. Akteruzzaman.Md, 2006 described that globalization can contribute to develop pattern of cross border activities of firms, involving international investment, trade and strategic alliances for product development, production, sourcing and marketing. These international activities companies to enter new markets, to exploit their technological and organizational advantages and to reduce business costs and risks. Other theorists stated that globalization is a social phenomenon that defines the geographical boundary in terms of many different issues. According Brinkman, 2002, globalization as a triumphalism light, as the penetration of capitalism into every corner of the world, bringing with it the possibility for all of the world's population to participate in the fruits of the international division of labour and market economy. ALI, 2015 explained the globalization as a process of rapid economic, cultural, and institutional integration among countries.



१३. महिला सबलीकरणामध्ये वसतिगृहात राहणाऱ्या युवतीचा अभ्यास

3

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35

प्रस्तावना

“स्त्रियांना चढू द्या शिक्षणाची पायरी
शिकून सवरून करतील रोशन दुनिया सारी”

भारत हा विकसनशील देश आहे. विकासाच्या दृष्टीने वाटचाल करित आहे. परंतु आपल्या देशाच्या विकासाचा अडथळा म्हणजे येथील निरक्षर जनता आहे. मानवीय साधन संपत्तीचा विकास हा साक्षरतेवर अवलंबून असते. मानवाचे जीवनमान उंचावण्याकरिता एक अत्यावश्यक घटक म्हणून शिक्षणाला महत्व आहे. भारतातील महिला निरक्षराचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्यामुळे स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले जातात. महिला सबलीकरणासाठी त्यांचे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढवणे महत्वाचे आहे. शैक्षणिक माध्यमाच्या वापरामुळे नवीन ज्ञान, कौशल्य आत्मसात करू शकतात. आपल्या जीवनाची गुणवत्ता वाढवू शकतात. जीवनमान उंचावल्यामुळे घर आणि घराबाहेरील जबाबदारी व्यवस्थितपणे पार पाडू शकतात.

महिलांचे सबलीकरण करणे म्हणजे तिचे एक माणूस म्हणून व्यक्तिमत्व विकसित करणे. तिला तशी समान संधी सर्व पातळीवर उपलब्ध करून देणे म्हणजे महिला सबलीकरण होय. आरोग्य, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय या सर्व पातळीवर महिलांचे सबलीकरण होणे आवश्यक आहे. जीवनामध्ये प्रगती होण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे महत्वाचे प्रभावपूर्ण माध्यम आहे. महिलांच्या प्रगतीसाठी, सबलीकरणासाठी शिक्षणापेक्षा जास्त परिणामकारक काही असू शकत नाही. एखाद्या महिलांच्या शैक्षणिक उपलब्धतेमुळे कुटूंबासाठी आणि पिढ्याकरिता परिणामकारक होऊ शकते. महिला सबलीकरणाकरिता शिक्षण हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे साधन आणि अपरिहार्य साधन आहे. त्यामुळे त्या जागरूक होवू शकतात.

महिला शक्तीचे आरोग्य, शिक्षण, संस्कार व स्वावलंबन हे चार स्तंभाचे समाजाने मजबूतीकरण केले तर वास्तवामध्ये महिला सबलीकरण झालेले दिसून येईल. आपल्या देशाला पूर्ण विकसित देश बनवण्यासाठी महिला सबलीकरण महत्वाचे आहे. म्हणूनच संशोधिकेला वसतिगृहात राहून शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या मुलींचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे वाटले.

मुलींना शैक्षणिक कार्य पूर्ण करण्यासाठी घराजवळ शैक्षणिक संस्था जवळ नसल्यामुळे त्यांना घराबाहेर पडावे लागते. त्यावेळी त्यांना निवासाची, तेथील खर्च इतर बाबींच्या अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. मुलींची स्वतंत्र वसतिगृहाची



4

१५. ६ ते १२ या वयोगटातील आदिवासी मुलांचे आरोग्य आणि मातेचे सबलीकरण यांचा सहसंबंध अभ्यासणे

36

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संशोधक विद्यार्थिनी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

आज आपला भारत देश विकसित राष्ट्रकडे वाटचाल करित आहे. मात्र निम्मी लोकसंख्या असणाऱ्या महिलांचे प्रश्न आजही मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. तिला आजही दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांनी म्हटले आहे की, भारतीय जातीव्यवस्थेत मागास जातीची उतरंड आहेच, पण त्या प्रत्येक जातीमधील स्त्री ही त्या उतरंडीमधील सर्वात खालती आहे. त्यामुळे तिचे शोषण थांबवण्याची तिला शिक्षण देण्याची, तिला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या पायावर उभे करण्याची गरज आहे. महिला सबलीकरणाची आज नितांत गरज आहे. महिला सबलीकरण म्हणजे महिलांची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी स्त्रिला आर्थिक, सामाजिक, नैतिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टीने सुदृढ करणे होय. तिला योग्य दर्जा प्राप्त करून देणे होय. कारण स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण म्हणजे संपूर्ण कुटुंबाचा विकास ती पूर्ण कुटुंबाचा कणा असते.

आदिवासी मातांचे आर्थिक सबलीकरण

आदिवासी माता आपल्या कुटुंबाच्या उदरनिर्वाहासाठी कठोर मेहनत करतात. परंतु त्याचे योगदान असूनही गरीब जगतात. त्यांचे संपूर्ण उत्पन्न त्यांच्या मूलभूत गरजासाठी खर्च केले जाते. योग्य उत्पन्नाचे साधन नसणे, व्यवसाय कौशल्याचा अभाव, अनियमित उत्पन्न यामुळे त्यांचा आर्थिक स्तर खालावलेला दिसून येतो. संपूर्ण कुटुंब दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली राहत असते. म्हणून आदिवासी महिलांचे आर्थिक सबलीकरणासाठी त्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढेल असे उपक्रम राबविण्याची गरज आहे.

महिला सक्षम असतील तर तिच्या मुलाचा सर्वांगण विकास चांगला होतो. मुल जन्मतःच पूर्णपणे मातेवर अवलंबून असते. माता जसे पालन-पोषण, संगोपन करते तसे ते वाढते. बालकाच्या आरोग्य आहे. म्हणूनच आदिवासी बालकांचे आरोग्य सुदृढ होण्याकरिता त्यांच्या मातेने सक्षम असणे आवश्यक आहे. मातेच्या आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक स्तराचा शालेय मुलाच्या आरोग्यावर निश्चितच परिणाम होतो. ६ ते १२ वयोगटातील मुलांची वाढ ही झपाट्याने होत असते. त्याचा विकास होणे होतो. म्हणून या मुलाच्या आरोग्याकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते. माता सक्षम असल्यास बालकाच्या आरोग्य स्थितीमध्ये सुधारणा दिसून येते. त्यासाठी आदिवासी मातेचा शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक स्तर वाढला पाहिजे. यामुळे मातेची निर्णयक्षमता वाढीस लागते.



5

२०. महिला सबलीकरण आणि कायदे

37

डॉ. माया खांडाट

संशोधक मार्गदर्शिका, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

श्रीमती अरुणा अंबादास पुजारी

संशोधिका विद्यार्थिनी, गृहविज्ञान विभाग, पु. अहिल्यादेवी होळकर महाविद्यालय, राणीसावरगांव ता. गंगाखेड, जि. परभणी.

प्रस्तावना

दैनंदिन जीवनात अगदी सहजतेने विविध भूमिका पार पाडत महिला समाजाच्या आधारस्तंभ बनल्या आहेत. कधी प्रेमळ कन्या, तर कधी वात्सल्यपूर्ण माता तर कधी सक्षम सहचारिणी अशी विविध नाती अत्यंत कुशलतेने आणि कोमलतेने त्या निभावत आहेत असे असले तरी जगाच्या पाठीवर बऱ्याच ठिकाणी समाजाकडून त्यांच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष होताना दिसते. तसेच महिला मोठ्या प्रमाणात सामाजिक असमानता, अत्याचार, आर्थिक परावलंबित्व आणि अन्य सामाजिक अत्याचारांना बळी पडतात. अनादी काळापासून महिलांवरील ही बंधने त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक आणि व्यावसायिक विकासाच्या आड येते.

त्यांच्या विकासात अडथळा येवू नये म्हणून शासनाने सन १९९० मध्ये महिलांचे हक्क अधिकार व नियमांचे संरक्षण करण्याकरिता महिला आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला. सन १९९३ मध्ये भारतीय संविधान कायद्यातील कलम ७३ व ७४ नुसार सुधारणा करण्यात आली. यामुळे पंचायत समिती व नगरपालिकांमध्ये महिला जागा आरक्षित करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे महिलांना स्थानिक पातळीवर निर्णय घेण्यामध्ये सहभागी होता येत आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्टे

१. महिला सक्षमीकरण ही संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.
२. महिला कल्याणासाठी शासनाचा कायद्याचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. शासनाच्या योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी द्वितीय माहितीचा वापर केला आहे. तसेच पुस्तक, मासिके, लेख आणि इंटरनेटच्या साहाय्याने शोधनिबंधाची मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

संशोधन उद्दिष्टानुसार विश्लेषण

१. महिला सक्षमीकरण संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.

संकल्पना : अलीकडे महिलांच्या संदर्भात सबलीकरण, सशक्तीकरण अशा अनेक शब्दांचा वापर सर्रासपणे केला जात आहे. परंतु नेमके 'सबलीकरण' म्हणजे काय? याचा अर्थ समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. प्रत्येक समाजात शक्तीशाली व



6

२५. महीला सबलीकरणात शालेय पोषण आहार योजनेचे योगदान

38

प्रा. डॉ. माया खंदाट

सहयोगी प्राध्यापिका, गृहविज्ञान विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय बीड.

शिल्पा माणिकराव वाघ

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

'यंत्र' नार्यस्तु पुज्यन्ते, रमन्त तत्र देवता :! अर्थात जेथे नारीची पुजा केली जाते, तेथेच देवता वास करतात स्मृतीमध्ये नारीचे सांगितलेले महत्त्व प्राचीन महिलांचा सर्वोच्च दर्जा सिध्द करते. आधुनिक काळात मात्र महिलांचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय दर्जा कमी तर आहेच पण त्यांच्यावर अत्याचाराचे प्रमाणही वाढले आहे. आधुनिक काळात "सबलीकरण" हे स्त्रियांचा दर्जा उरविण्याकरिता एक महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा आहे. १९९६ मध्ये महिला सबलीकरणासाठी राष्ट्रीय धोरण स्थापन करण्यात आले व याचा उद्देश म्हणजे महिलांची प्रगती, विकास व सक्षमीकरण होय.

कायदे व कल्याण कार्यक्रमांच माध्यमातून आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने हक्क व दर्जा प्रदान करून देणे विकासासाठी संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता नष्ट करणे या प्रक्रियेला स्त्री सक्षमीकरण असे म्हणतात.

भारतातील बहुसंख्य स्त्रिया या घरकामांत गुंतलेल्या असतात, कमी उत्पादकतेची व कमी कौशल्याची कामे स्त्रियांकडे दिली जातात. म्हणून स्त्रियांना आर्थिक क्षेत्रात दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९९४ मध्ये पहिले महिला धोरण हीर केले. त्यात बदल करून २००१ मध्ये दुसरे तर २०१४ मध्ये तिसरे धोरण निश्चित केले. या धोरणांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचार, हिंसा स्त्रीविषयक कायदे, त्यांच्या आर्थिक दर्जात सुधारणा, स्वयंसेवी संस्थांचा सहभाग, स्वयंसहायता बचत गटाचा विकास या योजनांचा प्रामुख्याने विचार केला जातो.

विकसीत देशाचे स्वप्न साकारण्याचे औचित्य साधून या स्त्रीवर्गाचा विकास होणे जिकिरीचे झाले आहे. सतत उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्या, महागाई यांना समूळ नष्ट करण्याची स्त्रियांनी आपल्यामधील गुणांच्या, क्षमतांचा विकास करून स्वयंरोजगार केला तर नक्कीच समाजाचा व देशाचा विकास होईल व उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्यांना आळा बसून विकसीत देश ही कल्पना साकार होईल हे निश्चित! कारण स्त्रिया ह्या निसर्गतःच किंवा स्वाभाविकपणे उद्योजक असतात. फक्त आवश्यकता असते ती त्यांच्या क्षमतांची, त्यांच्यात असलेल्या गुणांची त्यांना जाण करून देण्याची त्यांना स्वयंरोजगाराचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्याची त्यांच्या विकासाकरिता असणाऱ्या विविध योजनांची त्यांना माहिती पुरविण्याची ह्या सर्व कारणांमुळे महिलांचे



३०. महिला सबलीकरण व किशोरवयीन मुलींचे आरोग्य अभ्यासने

39

डॉ. माया खांडाट

संशोधक मार्गदर्शक, गृहविज्ञान विभाग, के. एस. के. कॉलेज, बीड.

अश्विनी संतोष बळसाणे

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, डॉ. बा. आ. म. वि. औरंगाबाद.

सारांश

जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण, खासगीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेने पर्यावणाकडे, मानवी जीवनाकडे पूर्णपणे दुर्लक्ष होताना दिसत आहे. जग हे फक्त भौतिक विकासाच्या मागे लागले आहे. शिक्षण क्षेत्राचे बाजारीकरणाचा परिणाम आहे. त्यामुळे कष्टकरी, शेतकरी, उपेक्षित, आदिवासी, दलित, कामगार, लघुउद्योजक, व्यापारी हा वर्ग अस्थिरतेच्या गर्भेत अडकल्याने निराशा होऊन आत्महतेचा मार्ग स्वीकारताना दिसून येतो.

आज २१व्या शतकात महिलांवर अन्याय, अत्याचार होण्याचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. पण शतकाच्या पूर्वी महिलावर अन्याय झाले नाहीत असे मात्र इतिहासाचा दाखला देत म्हणता येणार नाही. पूर्वीपासूनच पुरुषांच्या मानाने स्त्रीयांना दुय्यमतेची वागणूक देण्यात आलेली आहे. रामायण असे सांगते की, राजा राम असूनही सीतेला अग्नी परीक्षा दिली व तिला रानावनात सोडून दिले. स्त्रीयांना सती जाणे स्त्रीयांनाच घोषात ठेवणे, त्यांना कसल्याही प्रकारचे शिक्षण देणे पाप समजले जाणे, स्त्रीयांना जीवन जगण्यापासून जीवनाचा जोडीदार निवडण्यापर्यंत कसलेही स्वातंत्र्य देण्यात येत नसे.

महिला समस्यांचे मूळ आर्थिक असल्याने आर्थिक सुबत्ता आली तर महिलांना दर्जा व स्थान प्राप्त होईल. समाजात महिला हा घटक उपेक्षित असून त्याच्या कष्टाची गुणांची दखल घेतली जात नाही. आयुष्य भर लहान मोठ्याची काळजी घेण्यात आयुष्य खर्च होते. याचे मूळ कारण आर्थिक आहे. म्हणून जागतिक स्तरावर महिला सबलीकरणाचे वारे वाहत आहे.

समाजात परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी किंवा घडणाऱ्या परिवर्तनास विरोध करण्यासाठी जे संघटितपणे प्रयत्न केले जातात त्यास सामाजिक चळवळ असे म्हणतात. या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारतीय स्त्री चळवळीचा आढावा घेणे कम प्राप्त ठरते. भारतीय स्त्री चळवळ ही अनेक अडचणींना सामना करत प्रवाहित झाली आहे. शिक्षित स्त्रीयांचे स्वतःबद्दलचे बहु आयामी प्रक्रिया असून त्यात स्त्रीयांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने वैधानिक, राजकीय, शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रात स्वायत्ता व समता प्राप्त करून देण्यासाठी चळवळींना अविरन प्रयत्न केले.



2. Entrepreneurship Tools for Rural Development

490

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Abstract

Crisis gives birth to solution, rural people becomes grassroots innovators to solve their and community's problems by coming up with solutions for sustainable development. This paper addresses to discover these innovators in two district of Bihar, studying the usability of the innovations and impact of the innovations in life style of rural people. Paper focuses on how entrepreneurship and its trails are found in rural people and they solving their issues with its help.. The result shows that maximum innovations are in field of agriculture, rural energy and technology based. So far the local area is benefiting from the technology and innovation not much support is there from government to promote.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Innovators, Rural, Sustainable Development, Technology.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is often conceived as innovation, creativity, the establishment of new organizations or activities, or some kind of novelty. Entrepreneurial development can often be a most effective economic development strategy. The most entrepreneurial regions have been shown to have better local economies than the least entrepreneurial, with 125% higher employment growth, 58% higher wage growth and 109% higher productivity during the decade from 1990 to 2001. Entrepreneurship can be a vehicle for leveraging existing community strengths and diversifying local economies, while also challenging existing businesses to be more efficient and innovative.

Entrepreneurship in rural areas is finding a unique blend of resources, either inside or outside of agriculture. This can be achieved by widening the base of a farm business to include non-agricultural uses that available resources can be put to or through any major changes and use or level of production other than those related solely to agriculture. Thus, a rural entrepreneur is someone who is prepared to stay in the rural area and contribute to the creation of wealth. Moreover the economic goals of an entrepreneur and the social goals of rural

9

६. महिलांचे आरोग्य आणि वाढता ताण-तणाव

41

डॉ. माया खांदाट

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सारांश

सामान्यपणे जगणारी स्त्री पुरुषाला सर्वच गोष्टीमध्ये सातत्याने साथ देते. मात्र पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत तिला कायमपणे दुय्यम स्थान दिल्याची जाणीव होते आहे. त्यामुळे तीचे आजच्या काळात मानसिक, शारीरिक आरोग्य धोक्यात आल्याची बाब समोर आली आहे. मात्र यावर व्यवस्थेने प्रखरतेने विचारविनिमय करण्याची गरज आहे. दिवसेंदिवस तिचा ताण वाढतो आहे. तीचे आरोग्य बिघडत आहे. कौटुंबिक जबाबदारी अधिक वाढल्याने तिच्या एदूण जीवनाकडे लक्ष देण्याची तिला वेळच मिळत नाही. दुसऱ्यांसाठी कार्य करित राहणे हेच तिची दिनचर्या बनलेली आहे. दुसऱ्यात समाधान मानने तिला आवडत नसते तरी त्यातच समाधान मानून आपले दैनंदिन जीवन जगताना आपल्याला दिसून येते. आज अनेक महिला नोकरी करताना आढळतात. ताण-तणाव, वाढती धावपळ, विविध कार्य-कर्तृत्व, जबाबदारीमुळे अनेकविध आजारांचा सामना करताना आढळतात. दैनंदिन जीवनात व्यायाम करणे गरजेचे असते. मात्र नोकरीच्या ठिकाणी अधिक तास काम केल्यामुळे थकवा येतो. त्याचा दैनंदिन जीवनावर परिणाम होऊन आपण आळशी बनतो. त्याचा सदृढ आरोग्यावर विपरित परिणाम होतो आणि नानाविध आजारांना सोबत घ्यावे लागते. जीवशैलीत तज्ज्ञांच्या सल्ल्याने हवा तो बदल करून जीवन पद्धतीत बदलाव येणे आवश्यक आहे.

बीज संज्ञा - महिलांचे आरोग्य, वाढता ताण-तणाव, उच्च रक्तदाब, बदलती जीवनशैली

प्रास्ताविक

भारतीय स्तरावर महिलांचा सर्वच कार्यात मोठा वाटा आहे हे नव्याने सांगण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. देशाला उच्च पातळीवर नेण्यासाठी ती पुरुषांप्रमाणे अहोरात्र कार्य करित आलेली आहे. कर्तबगार म्हणूनही तिचा सर्वत्र आलेख आहे. मात्र जागतिकीकरणाच्या कालखंडात ती द्विधा मनस्थित अडकलेली पहावयास मिळते. घरात फारसे जगण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य नसल्यामुळे अनेक ठिकाणी खाली मान घालून जगावे लागते आहे. त्याला कुठेतरी थांबणे आवश्यक आहे. मानसिकता बिघडल्यामुळे ती हवी तशी वागू शकत नाही आणि या कारणांमुळे ती विविध आजारांना बळी पडत आहे. तिला स्वातंत्र्याची नितांत आविश्यकता आहे. मनाने काम करू देण्याची मुभा हवी आहे. देशाच्या विकासात, कौटुंबिक जीवनात निर्णय घेण्याची इच्छा असूनसुद्धा ते मनासारखे करता येत नाही. त्यामुळे ती या जीवनाला कंटाळलेली पहावयास मिळते. त्यामुळे अनेक सामान्यवरांनी या विषयाकडे लक्ष वेधले आहे. मुळात स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य अबाधित ठेवणे काळाची गरज बनली आहे. सामान्यपणे



10

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१०. औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण व शहरी मधुमेही महिलांमधील मधुमेहाचा प्रादुर्भाव

42

डॉ. माया खांडाट

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प्रियंका भिंगारे

संशोधक विद्यार्थिनी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद.

प्रेषण

मधुमेह आजाराने जगात तसेच भविष्यात देखील थैमान माजणार आहे. शास्त्रज्ञांच्या आकडेवारीनुसार जगात २०२५ पर्यंत ३० कोटी मधुमेही असतील. त्यात भारताचा क्रमांक पहिला म्हणूनच आपल्या भारताला 'मधुमेहाची राजधानी' असे म्हणतात. मधुमेह ह्या आजराविषयी अनेक शतकापूर्वी लोकांना माहित होती. आयुर्वेदीक उपचारकांना याची माहिती ३०० वर्षापूर्वी होती.

पद्धती

गैर संभाव्यता नमुना निवड पद्धती सहेतुक किंवा उद्देशपूर्ण नमुना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर केला.

परिणाम

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील १०० महिलांपैकी ४०-४९ वर्ष वयोगटातील ३० टक्के महिला होत्या. मधुमेहासोबत दंतविकार असणाऱ्या ३२ टक्के महिला आढळल्या. इन्सुलिनवर आधारित ३५ टक्के महिला आढळल्या.

चर्चा

बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे मधुमेहांचा इतर आजारांशी परस्पर संबंध आढळून आला.

की वर्ड - मधुमेह (Diabetes), इन्सुलिन (Insulin)

संभावना

'मधुमेह' ज्याला इंग्रजी भाषेत 'डायबेटीस' असे म्हणतात. त्याला अर्थ Passge Thorough म्हणजे निचरा याचा मार्ग असा होतो. काय निचरा होणे अपेक्षित हे या शब्दाद्वारे कळत नाही. काही जणांत लघीवतून फॉस्फेट्स युरेट्स या 'ऑक्सॅलेट्स' बाहेर पडत असतात, पण त्याला आपण डायबेटीस म्हणत नाही.

म्हणूनच 'डायबेटीस' हा शब्द अशा त्रासासाठी वापरण्याऐवजी त्याच्या कित्येक शतके अगोदर चरक, सुश्रुत यांनी लेले. (मधुमेह) हे नावच अर्थपूर्ण व चपखल वाटते.



Anthology of English Literature

43

* Dr. Khan Ansarullah Shafiullah

Introduction

English literature, the body of written works produced in the English language by inhabitants of the British Isles (including Ireland) from the 7th century to the present day. The major literatures written in English outside the British Isles are treated separately under American literature, Australian literature, Canadian literature, and New Zealand literature.

English literature has sometimes been stigmatized as insular. It can be argued that no single English novel attains the universality of the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* or the French writer Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. Yet in the Middle Ages the Old English literature of the subjugated Saxons was leavened by the Latin and Anglo-Norman writings, eminently foreign in origin, in which the churchmen and the Norman conquerors expressed themselves. From this combination emerged a flexible and subtle linguistic instrument exploited by Geoffrey Chaucer and brought to supreme application by William Shakespeare. During the Renaissance the renewed interest in Classical learning and values had an important effect on English literature, as on all the arts; and ideas of Augustan literary propriety in the 18th century and reverence in the 19th century for a less specific, though still selectively viewed, Classical antiquity continued to shape the literature. All three of these impulses derived from a foreign source, namely the Mediterranean basin. The Decadents of the late 19th century and

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फेसाटी : लेखन विशेषांचा शोध.

प्रा. बाळासाहेब विष्णू कटारे
मराठी विभाग,
सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय बीड
मो. ९९२२७८९११५

44

(१)

'फेसाटी' हे नवनाथ गोरे यांचे अल्पावधीत बहुचर्चित ठरलेले लेखन आहे. या लेखनाचा एकूण बाज लक्षात घेता याला स्वकथनात्मक कादंबरीसदृश्य लेखन म्हणावे वाटते. साधारणतः वर्षभराच्या कालावधीमध्ये निघालेल्या चार आवृत्या, दुसऱ्या आवृत्तीचे अवघ्या दोन आठवड्यांमध्ये संपून जाणे; अल्पावधीतच मिळालेले लहान-मोठे तेरा-चौदा पुरस्कार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य संस्कृती मंडळाने या लेखनाला दिलेले अनुदान, यावर लिहिली गेलेली महत्त्वपूर्ण परीक्षणे, संबंध लेखनभर जाणिवपूर्वक केलेला भाषिक प्रयोग, आख्यानरुपात्मक आकृतिबंधामध्ये केलेली मांडणी, आशयातून येणारे अनेक पदरी जीवनानुभव आणि त्यांचे अंग म्हणून येणारे अनेक पदरी पेच, अपर्ण पत्रिकेतून व्यक्त होणारे लेखकाचे समाजभान आणि २०१८ सालचा युवा साहित्य अकादमीचा प्राप्त झालेला मानाचा पुरस्कार या सर्व बाबी 'फेसाटी' बहुचर्चित ठरण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरल्या असाव्यात असे वाटते. साहित्य व्यवहाराची ही संबंध वस्तुस्थिती लक्षात घेऊन फेसाटीच्या लेखन विशेषांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न या निबंधातून केलेला आहे.

(२)

पहिल्यांदा फेसाटीमधून व्यक्त होणाऱ्या आशयाचे केंद्र लक्षात घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरावे. अठराविश्व दारिद्र्य आणि त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून वाट्याला आलेली भूक आणि उपासमार आणि ती शमविण्यासाठी वाट्याला आलेला संघर्ष - पेच; या आशयाचे वर्तुळ, संबंध कादंबरीचा अवकाश व्यापून टाकते. अल्पभूधारक - पशूपालक धनगर लोकसमूहाच्या 'नाथा' नावाच्या तरुणाची ही संघर्ष कथा आहे. किंबहुना हे त्याचे स्वकथन आहे. त्याचे कुटुंबिय आणि आजुबाजुचा समाज या लेखनाचा अपरिहार्य भाग बनला आहे. लांब पल्ल्याच्या गद्यलेखनाचा आशय बहुपदरी असतो या अर्थाने त्याच्या आजुबाजुचा संपूर्ण समाज आणि कुटुंबातील लोक यांचे सुध्दा प्रतिनिधीत्व हे लेखन करते. सततचा दुष्काळ किंवा कधी-कधी अतिवृष्टी हा निसर्गाचा असंतुलितपणा सांगली जिल्ह्यातील जत तालुका परिसराच्या वाट्याला आलेला आहे आणि त्याचे परिणाम परिसरातील लोकजीवनावर झालेले आहेत. या पार्श्वभूमीवर नाथा आणि त्याचे कुटुंब यांच्या जगण्याची व्याधीकथा उलगडत जाते. एक तर अल्पभूधारक मेंढपाळ, त्यात दुष्काळजन्य परिस्थिती, कुटुंबातील खाणारी तोंडं अनेक, रोजगारीवर मदार, सावकारी कर्जाचा डोंगर, मुलींची लग्न, भाऊ-बंधकीमधील वादंग, घरातील शिक्षणाचे नगण्य प्रमाण अंधश्रद्धा आणि दैववादचा कुटुंबावर असलेला पगडा, भाकरीसाठी, सौख्यासाठी चालेला अर्हनिश संघर्ष, आपल्या मुलाने शिकावे, नौकरीला लागावे हा नाथाच्या आई-वडीलांचा आशावाद, त्याच्यासाठी वाटेल ते करण्याची त्यांची धडपड, नाथाचा पहिली ते पदवीच्या अंतिम वर्षापर्यंतचा कष्टप्रद प्रवास आणि वास्तवाच्या प्रखर धगीमध्ये सर्व कुटुंबाचं होरपळणं अशा अनेकपदरी आशयसुत्रांच्या माध्यमातून कादंबरीचा कथापट उकलत जातो.

जगण्यासाठी चाललेला संघर्ष संपूर्ण अवकाश व्यापून राहतो. हेच या कादंबरीचे लेखन प्रयोजन आहे, असे लेखक सांगतो. "जीवनात प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आपलं जगणं आपल्या परीने शोधत असतो. तसाच मीही एक माणूस म्हणून माझं जगणं-भोगणं आणि एकूणच अनुभवंणं शोधत होतो. त्यातून जे गवसलं ते येईल तसं मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न मी केला आणि 'फेसाटी'ची निर्मिती झाली. " अशी लेखकाने दिलेली कबुली दररोजच्या जगण्याला निर्मिती प्रयोजन ठरवणे, सर्जनशील लेखनाच्या निर्मिती संदर्भात आनंद यादव यांचे मत विचारात घेणे महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरावे. ते म्हणतात, "सर्जनशील लेखकाने निर्मिती प्रक्रियेविषयी लिहिणे म्हणजे स्वतःच्या निर्मितीविषयक अनुभवांचा तठःस्थपणे सादर घेणे, त्यांच्या



समाजव्यवस्था पर प्रहार करनेवाला 'जूठन'

प्रा. डॉ. न. पु. काळे
सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय,
बीड.

46

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि कृत आत्मकथा 'जूठन' में समाजव्यवस्था में मौजूद विभिन्न विषमतामूलक विचारों, मान्यताओं पर प्रहार करके सामाजिक समता के लिए संघर्ष करने वाला व्यक्तित्व प्रखर रूप से दिखाई देता है। यह आत्मकथा ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि इनकी अकेले की नहीं बल्कि 'जूठन' के माध्यम से वह सदियों से पीड़ित, शोषित निम्न, सर्वहारा वर्ग की दास्तान बन जाती है। यह आत्मकथा पूरे समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हुई सामने आती है। व्यक्तित्व निर्माण में किस प्रकार सामाजिक मान्यता, धार्मिक विचार, वर्ग, वर्णवादी संस्कृति रोड़ा बनकर सामान्य, निम्न वर्ग, जाति के काबिल व्यक्ति को सामना करना पड़ता है इसका चित्रण 'जूठन' इस आत्मकथा में किया गया है।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद समाज, राजनीति में कुछ बदलाव हुए। शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार कार्य नीति स्वरूप अपनाया गया। लेकिन समाजव्यवस्था पर मनु द्वारा स्थापित विचार, तत्त्वों का प्राबल्य ही अधिक रूप से दिखाई देता था। बल्कि आज की तादात में आधुनिक विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, जानकारी की सदी में वर्णव्यवस्था एवं दकियानूसी विचारों परंपरा, रूढ़ि, अंधविश्वास, छुआ-अछुत परंपरा का स्वरूप आज भी व्यवस्था में विभिन्न रूपों में सहज रूप से दिखाई देता है। फिर स्वतंत्रता, समता, न्याय यह केवल 'शब्द' बनकर रह जाते हैं। व्यवस्था आज भी सदियों से पीड़ित वर्ग, जन-जातियों पर अत्याचार करती हुई दिखाई देती है। शोषण, प्रताड़ना, अपमान के मात्र ही स्वरूप बदले गये हैं और पीड़ितों को कुचलने का प्रयास होता हुआ दिखाई देता है यह बात भारतवर्ष के लिए दुर्भाग्य की रही है।

'जूठन' समाजव्यवस्था में जिस जाति को दलित, पीड़ित समझा जाता है उसे चुहड़, वाल्मीकि जाति के बालक, युवा, व्यक्ति एवं हर कदम पर, जीवन के हर एक पड़ावों पर संघर्ष करते हुए 'नायक' की आत्मकथा रही है वह अपने आप में एक संघर्ष की गाथा है।

वाल्मीकिजी समाजव्यवस्था को यथार्थ रूप में आईना दिखाते हैं। आज हमें हमारी पुरानी सभ्यता, संस्कृति, आदर्श व्यवस्था, वर्ण व्यवस्था, समाज व्यवस्था के राग आलापते हुए कई लोग दिखाई देते हैं लेकिन यह सब एक प्रकार की साजिश रही है। वाल्मीकि पहले ही पन्ने पर इस व्यवस्था को आड़े हाथों लेते दिखाई देते हैं, "तंग गलियों में घूमते सुअर, नंग-घडंग बच्चे, कुत्ते, रोजमर्रा के झगड़े थे वह वातावरण जिसमें बचपन बीता। इस माहौल में यदि वर्ण व्यवस्था को आदर्श-व्यवस्था कहनेवालों को दो-चार दिन रहना पड़ जाए तो उनकी राय बदल जाएगी।" शिक्षा के लिए लेखक को काफी संघर्ष करना पड़ा है। बचपन में जाति प्रथा के नियम, तौर-तरिके समाज में हावी थे। ऐसे में पाठशाला में निम्नजाति का कोई बच्चा पढ़ने आता था तो उसे अपमान, उल्टने का शिकार होना पड़ता था। अध्यापक वरिष्ठ जाति के होने के कारण निम्न जातियों के बच्चों को बेवजह पीटा जाता था। अपमानित किया जाता था। स्कूल में दूसरों से दूर बैठना पड़ता था। वरिष्ठ जाति के बच्चों का हंसी मजाक का पात्र बनना पड़ता था। पानी को छूना मना था। अच्छे कपड़े पहनना, पढ़ना, लिखना आगे बढ़ने के हर एक प्रयास को व्यवस्था द्वारा विरोध किया जाता था। अध्यापक भी जानबुझकर निम्नजाति के बच्चों को पीड़ा

देकर संतोष पाते थे। इस स्थिति का चित्रण ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी ने किया है। इस सारे के पीछे जो साजिश थी उसका भंडाफोड़ भी वाल्मीकिजी ने किया है। वे लिखते हैं, "हैंडपंप छूने पर बबेला हो जाता था। लड़के तो पीटते ही थे। तरह-तरह के हथकंडे अपनाए जाते थे ताकि मैं स्कूल छोड़कर भाग जाऊँ, और मैं भी उन्हीं कामों में लग जाऊँ, जिनके लिए मेरा जन्म हुआ था।" अध्यापक वरिष्ठ जाति के होने के कारण दलित, पीड़ितों के बच्चों को बेवजह दंडित, पीड़ित करके उनकी मनोदशा को तोड़ने, मरोड़ने का काम किया जाता था, जिससे वह बच्चे शिक्षा छोड़कर भाग निकले एवं अपने जातिगत काम धंदों में सामान्य कामों में लग जाए। अध्यापक द्वारा जातिगत मान्यता, छुआ-अछुत का पालन किया जाता था परिणाम स्वरूप ओमप्रकाश को अपनी पाठशाला एवं महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षा में भी कई बार अपमानित होना पड़ा। बेवजह मार खानी पड़ी। लेकिन पढ़ने की लालसा वे बरकरार रख सके जिसके चलते वे वाल्मीकि समाज की दास्यता को उजागर कर सके एवं समाज व्यवस्था, विषमतामूलक नीतियों का विरोध करने के लिए सक्षम हो सके।

दूसरी ओर निम्नजातियों के लोगों को मनुष्य नहीं पशु समान समझा जाता था। धनी लोग निम्न जातियों के लोगों से मुफ्त में ही काम करवाके लेते थे। बदले में गालियाँ मिलती थी। सामान्यों का विरोध करने पर मारपीट, शोषण, कानून का डर-दिखाकर हर एक रूप में सर्वहारा वर्ग का शोषण किया जाता था। खेतों में बेगारी करनी पड़ती थी। एक ओर खाने-पीने की समस्या वहीं दूसरी ओर काम के भी पैसे नहीं ऐसे हाल में इस वर्ग के लोग अपना जीवन बापन कैसे करें? यह सवाल व्यापक रूप से सामने आता है। ब्याह, तबोहार जैसे अवसरों पर दूसरों के घर निम्नजातियों को भीक माँगनी पड़ती थी, बचा-कुचा खाना जूठा, जूठन स्वरूप मिलता था। जो जूठे खाने के साथ अपमान, लानत के साथ मिलता था। जूठा खाना भी वरिष्ठ जाति कि दया, अहंभाव, गालियों के साथ मिलता था। बहुत ही जित्तु भरी जिदगी को लेखक को एवं लेखक जैसे और कई समाज के लड़कों को इसका सामना करना पड़ा है। लेखक के व्यक्तित्व निर्माण में एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह दिखाई देती है कि उनके माताजी तथा पिताजी की दृष्टि। हर एक समय वे दोनों ओमप्रकाश के पीछे खड़े रहे हैं। व्यवस्था का अपनी ओर से वे जितना हो सकता उतना पूरजोर विरोध करते दिखाई देते हैं। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप ओमप्रकाश को



३. मीडिया और नारी

डॉ. न. पु. काळे

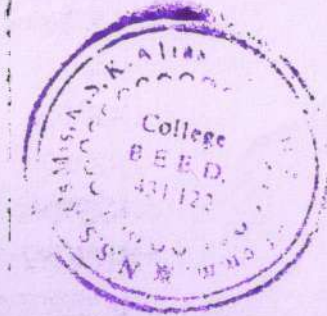
हिंदी विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड ।

आज की सदी ज्ञान-विज्ञान और तंत्रज्ञान के नाम से पहचानी जाती है। ज्ञान, विज्ञान, कला, साहित्य, मनोरंजन, तंत्रज्ञान, कानून, रक्षा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं का योगदान दिखाई देता है। कभी-कभार दहलीज के बाहर कदम रखना जिस महिला को संभव नहीं था, कई सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक मान्यता एवं बंधनों में जखड़ी हुई स्त्री चुल्हा और बच्चों की परवरिश एवं पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियों में उलझी-हुई थी वह शिक्षा, समाज सुधारकों के प्रयासों के कारण आज सभी क्षेत्रों में पुरुष के साथ कार्य करती हुई दिखाई देती है।

महिलाओं को सही मायने में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इनका कार्य एवं संघर्ष को स्मरण करना होगा। उनके साहस, संघर्ष के कारण ही सदियों से विभिन्न बंधनों में जखड़ी हुई स्त्री आज सही मायने में बंधनों से मुक्त होकर स्वतंत्रता से अपनी जिंदगी जी रही है। स्वच्छंद रूप से खुली सांस ले रही है।

शिक्षा, समाजसुधार सरकार की नीतियों के कारण आज के आधुनिकतम जगत में महिलाओं को सशक्त रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रयासों को अपनाया जा रहा है। सामाजिक, धार्मिक, खेल, शिक्षा, कानून एवं राजनीति जैसे क्षेत्रों में भी महिलाओं का बोलबाला दिखाई देता है। साथ ही मीडिया जगत में भी महिलाओं का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण दिखाई देता है। हमें आज मीडिया जगत में महिलाओं का अच्छा खास बचस्व दिखाई देता है। कला, मनोरंजन, सिनेमा, मीडिया क्षेत्रों में महिला निडरता से कार्य करती हुई दिखाई देती है। निश्चित रूप से उसका योगदान स्वस्थ भारत के निर्माण में सहयोग प्रदान करनेवाला ही साबित होगा।

नाटक, सिनेमा जैसे माध्यमों में पहले तो महिला कार्य करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी। कई मान्यता मर्यादाओं के कारण वह शुरुआती दौर में इस क्षेत्र से काफी दूर रही। इस कारण पुरुषों को ही महिलाओं के पात्रों का अभिनय करना पड़ा। बाद में इस क्षेत्रों में महिला अपना कार्य करने के लिए सक्षमता से पधारी। आज नाटक, सिनेमा जैसे क्षेत्रों में वह विभिन्न रूपों में अपना योगदान दे रही है। कलाकार, नृत्य दिग्दर्शक, फिल्म की दिग्दर्शक, कथा लेखक, पटकथा लेखक, मेकअप, स्टंट डायरेक्टर, कैमेरा संचालन आदि विभिन्न रूप से वह अपना कार्य सक्षम रूप से करती दिखाई देती है। महिलाओं के विषयों पर भी खास रूप से कई फिल्मों का निर्माण किया गया है जिसके माध्यम से महिलाओं की मौजूदा समस्याओं को उजागर करने का एवं वह त्रासदी, सामाजिक सोच, मान्यता, दमन, शोषण की समाज के सामने रखकर उस दिशा में एक नई पहल करने का जिम्मा भी



११. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि स्त्री सक्षमीकरण

डॉ. अनिता व्यंकटराव शिंदे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

48

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये समाजसुधारक क्रांतिकारकांची मोठी परंपरा आहे. स्त्रियांना मानवी अधिकार देण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रात बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, लोकहिवादी, रामकृष्ण गोखले, भांडारकर, न्या.रानडे, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे यांनी मोलाचे योगदान दिलेले आहे. त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षण, विधवा विवाह, सतीप्रथा विरोध, केशवपन इत्यादीसंबंधी उल्लेखनीय कार्य केले आहे. या सर्व सुधारकांच्या कृती-विचारांना अधिक प्रभावी करण्यासाठी आणि संविधानात्मक रूप देण्यासाठी जीवनाचे महत्तम ध्येय व भारतीय समाजाला श्रेष्ठ पातळीवर नेण्यासाठी डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी यशस्वीरीत्या लढा दिला.

महिला सक्षमीकरणासंबंधी घटनात्मक अधिकार देणाऱ्या हिंदू कोड बिलाचे जनक म्हणून डॉ.बाबासाहेबांकडे पाहिले जाते. भारतीय समाजात अस्पृश्य स्त्री अधिक शोषित होती. ती गुलामाचीही गुलाम होती. भारतीय स्त्रीचा इतिहास पाहता तिच्यावर सतीची चाल, बालविवाह, विजोड विवाह, पडदा पद्धती यांसारख्या प्रथा लादण्यात आल्या होत्या. भारतीय समाजात महिला उद्धाराच्या अनुषंगाने क्रांती प्रबोधन आणि सुधारणेच्या दृष्टीने अनेक अंगाने कार्य केले. भारतीय महिला समाजात अपमानित जीवन जगत होती. स्त्री भोगी आणि दासी म्हणून जगत होती. गुलामाची गुलाम अर्थात अस्पृश्य स्त्री दुहेरी चक्रात अधिकच यातनांचे, कष्टाचे, अपमानाचे जीवन जगत होती.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर जात, वर्ग व पुरुषसत्तेत दलित स्त्रीचे जीवन कसे बंदिस्त होते याविषयी प्रतिमा परदेशी म्हणतात, "दलित स्त्रियांचे जातिव्यवस्था, वर्णव्यवस्था व पुरुषसत्ता या तिन्ही संस्थाकडून शोषण होत होते. त्यातूनच जातपंचायतीचे प्रबळ असणे, जातपंचायतीत स्त्रियांना प्रवेश नसणे इत्यादींपासून ते उच्च जातीतील पुरुषांच्या सामूहिक अत्याचारांना सामोरे जाणे, असे दलित स्त्रियांचे उच्च जातीय स्त्रियांपेक्षा वेगळे प्रश्न होते." 1 अर्थात भारतीय हिंदू धर्मात आणि समाज व्यवस्थेत स्त्री सतत अत्याचारात होतीच, यापेक्षा अस्पृश्य स्त्रीचे जीणे अधिक अमानूष होते हेच यातून सूचित होते.

महात्मा फुले व डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर या महापुरुषांनी भारतीय ब्राह्मणी धर्मातील अमानूष रुढीला व स्त्री-शूद्रातिशूद्रांना न्याय देण्यासाठी, त्यांची महती सिद्ध करण्यासाठी व या वर्गाला जागृत करण्यासाठीच वाणी व लेखणीच्या माध्यमातून आयुष्यभर संघर्ष केला. या अनुषंगाने तत्कालीन शूद्रातिशूद्रांना व स्त्रीला समाजात दिली जाणारी वागणूक व तिचे स्थान स्पष्ट करताना डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात, "आज मुंबई शहरात महार समाजाला कोठे लज्जेने खाली मान घालावी लागत असेल तर तुमच्या कामठीपुन्यातून जाताना आपल्या भगिनी त्या ठिकाणी इतर समाजाकडून आपली कशी विटंबना करून घेत आहेत हे चित्र डोळ्या समोर उभे राहिल्या बरोबर प्रत्येक महाराला खेद वाटल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही... 'स्त्री' जात समाजाचा अलंकार आहे. प्रत्येक समाज स्त्रियांच्या चारित्र्याला अधिक मान देतो. आपली गृहिणी होणारी स्त्री उत्तम कुळातील असावी, अशी प्रत्येक समाज अंगेक्षा करतो. तशी भार्या मिळावी म्हणून खटपट करतो. कारण त्याला माहीत असते की, आपला आपल्या मुला-बाळांचा, आपल्या



महात्मा बसवणांची धर्मक्रांती : एक चिकित्सा

49

डॉ. अनिता व्यंकटराव शिंदे
सौ. के. एस. के. कॉलेज बीड

भारताच्या इतिहासामध्ये अनेक असे महानायक होऊन गेले की, ज्या महानायकाच्या कर्तृत्वाने इतिहासच बदलून गेला. त्यांनी केलेल्या कार्यामुळे येणाऱ्या पिढीला परिवर्तन, प्रबोधनाचा अर्थ समजला आणि उमजला. भारताच्या प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन आणि आधुनिक कालखंडात असे नायक होऊन गेले की, त्यांनी भारतीय समाजासमोर एक नवी दिशा, एक नवी संधी निर्माण केली. प्राचीन काळापासून ते अगदी अलीकडील काळाचा जर अत्यंत चिकित्सकपणे अभ्यास केला तर "धर्म" ही बाब अत्यंत नाजूक व गंभीर समजली जाते. धर्माविरुद्ध बोलणे अथवा धर्माविरुद्ध आचरण करणे हे पाप समजले जाते. परंतु आजच्या युगापेक्षा प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगात धर्माविरुद्ध आचरण करणे, वागणे ही गोष्ट साधी, सोपी, सरळ नव्हती. प्रचलित धर्मपरंपरेला छेद देऊन नवीन आचरण, नवीन मार्ग, नवीन तत्वज्ञान सांगण्याचे धाडस कुणीच करू शकत नव्हते. अशा परिस्थितीत कर्मकांड, उच्चनीच, गरीब-श्रीमंत, श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठ या परंपरेला छेद देऊन समाजात समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे पहिले धाडस समाजात महात्मा गौतम बुद्धांनी केलेले दिसून येते. (डॉ. धम्मपाल माशाळकर, क्रांतीकारक महात्मा बसवेश्वर चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, पृ. १३) तथागत बुद्धांनी या भारतात सर्वप्रथम सामाजिक समतेची क्रांती घडवून आणली. सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. स्त्रियांना भिक्षु संघात स्थान देऊन स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा पहिल्यांदा पुरस्कार केला. स्वतःच्या भिक्षुसंघात वेगवेगळ्या जातीधर्माच्या लोकांना स्थान दिले. या आणि यासारख्या अनेक कार्याने तथागत बुद्धांनी समतेची ज्योत अखंडपणे तेवत ठेवून सामाजिक समता टिकविण्याचा ध्यास घेतलेला होता. त्यांच्याच विचाराने प्रेरित होऊन, इ.स. च्या १३ व्या शतकात महात्मा बसवेश्वरांच्या कार्याचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. (डॉ. अशोक कामत, महात्मा बसवेश्वर, कैवल्य प्रकाशन पुणे, पृ. २२) तथागत बुद्धांनी समतेची ज्योती प्रज्वलित केली. नंतरच्या कालखंडात तीच ज्योत अखंडपणे तेवत ठेवण्याचे कार्य महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी केले.

विचार आणि अनुभव घेऊन बसवेश्वरांनी धर्मसुधारणेची चळवळ केली. ही चळवळ म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष धर्मक्रांतीच म्हणावी लागेल. समाज विकासाच्या नियमाला अनुसरून नव्या धर्माची स्थापना ही सामाजिक गरजदेखील असते. हीच सामाजिक गरज ओळखून बसवेश्वरांनी लिंगायत धर्माची स्थापना केली होती. प्रतिकूल परिस्थितींमध्ये धर्म विस्तारतो आणि संघर्ष करित करित तो स्थिर देखील होतो. मुलभूत म्हणून जे सत्य असते, ते पूर्ण सत्यच असते. मानवावरचे प्रेम बसवेश्वरांच्या तत्वज्ञानाचे मूलतत्व होते. याच तत्वज्ञानापासून प्रेरित होऊन समाजातील तळागाळातून शिवशरण-शिवशरणी मिळाल्या. त्या सर्वांनी वीरशैव लिंगायत धर्म समाजाच्या सामान्यातल्या सामान्य माणसांपर्यंत नेऊन पोहचविला. कर्नाटक व महाराष्ट्रातील काही भागात बहुजन समाजाचा धर्म म्हणजे वीरशैव धर्म होय अशी ओळख निर्माण झाली. शिवानुभव मंटपातील शिवशरण-शिवशरणींनी मिळाल्या. त्या सर्वांनी वीरशैव लिंगायत धर्म समाजाच्या सामान्यातल्या सामान्य माणसांपर्यंत नेऊन पोहचविला. कर्नाटक व महाराष्ट्रातील काही भागात बहुजन समाजाचा धर्म म्हणजे वीरशैव धर्म होय. अशी ओळख निर्माण झाली. शिवानुभव मंटपातील शिवशरण-शिवशरणींनी वीरशैव लिंगायत धर्माचे तत्वज्ञान लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी अपरंपार कष्ट भोगले. अतिशय श्रद्धेनी त्यांनी बसवेश्वरांना साथ दिली. बसवेश्वरांच्या अनुयायांनी रचलेले वचनसाहित्य आणि त्या अनुयायांची चरित्रे उद्बोधक व प्रेरणादायी आहेत. बसवेश्वरांचे अनुयायी विचारप्रवर्तक आहेत. त्यापैकीच एक शिवशरण म्हणजे परिट कुटूंबात जन्माला आलेला माचय्या होय. माचय्याने कुलगुरु मल्लिकाार्जुन स्वामी यांचे शिष्यत्व पत्करून धर्मग्रंथाचा परिचय करून घेतला. स्पष्टवक्तेपणा, निर्भीडपणा, सत्यासाठी मोडेन पण वाकणार नाही असे विचार असणारा माचय्या होता. कल्याणला येऊन माचय्याने अनुभव मंटपात प्रवेश मिळविला होता. (अविनाश हरी लिमये, बसव भावांजली साकेत प्रकाशन, पृ. ८०) बसवेश्वरांनी माचय्यांवर शरण संतांचे कपडे धुण्याचे कामे सोपविले होते. कपडे धुण्यात त्याला आनंद आणि समाधान मिळत असे. आपल्या उद्योगाबद्दलची नियमावली माचय्याने तयार करून एका भिंतीवर लावली होती.

- १) भक्तिमार्गी आणि निःस्पृह लोकांचेच कपडे धुवावेत.
- २) चोरी, हिंसा, क्रौर्य व वेश्यावृत्तीने आपला उदरनिर्वाह करणाऱ्यांच्या कपड्याला स्पर्श करू नये.
- ३) मद्य, मांस सेवन करणाऱ्या आणि परस्त्रियांची इच्छा बाळगणाऱ्यांच्या कपड्याला हातही लावू नये.
- ४) सद्भक्तांना त्रास देणाऱ्या कपटी लोकांना शिक्षा करावी. (कृष्णा मेनसे, श्री. बसवेश्वर ते ज्ञानेश्वर : एक चिंतन, लोकवाङ्मय प्रकाशन, पृ. ८)

वरील नियम पाहिल्यास माचय्याच्या स्वभावाची सहज कल्पना येईल. एका सुशिक्षित धर्मपंडिताने धोब्याचे काम करण्यासाठी कल्याण शहरात येऊन काम करणे हा चर्चेचा विषय झाला होता. धुतलेले कपडे गाठोड्यात बांधून डोक्यावर घेऊन, डाव्या हातात घंटा आणि उजव्या हातात तळपती तलवार अशा स्वरूपात माचय्या कल्याण शहरात हिंडत असे. वीरशैव लिंगायत धर्माच्या रक्षणासाठी संत शरण-शरणी कर्णाट शरण सात्विय यांच्या रक्षणासाठी बसवेश्वरांनी गणाचार्य निर्माण केले होते. "गणाचार्य" म्हणजे आत्मरक्षणासाठी हातात तलवार घेऊन लढणारे पथक. कल्याण नगरीच्या इतिहासात माचय्याने एक सुवर्णपान आपल्यासाठी लिहून ठेवले आहे. शरण शरणी आणि शरण साहित्य यांच्या रक्षणासाठी राजाच्या सैनिकाविरुद्ध झालेल्या एका लढाईत परीट माचय्याला वीरगती आली होती. (यम चिदानंद मूर्ती, श्री. बसवेश्वर, ज्ञानेश्वर बुक ट्रस्ट इंडिया, पृ. २२)



Organic Framing For Sustainable Agricultural Development

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50

Abstract :

Organic farming is one of the several approaches to meet the objectives of sustainable development of agriculture. It avoids the use of synthetic chemicals as well as genetically altered organisms and usually subscribes to the principle of sustainable farming. Organic farming is based on various laws, perspectives and certification programs, which prohibit the use of approximately all synthetic inputs, and health of the soil is recognized as the central framework of the organic farming practices.

The agriculture sector is a primary sector of the overall development of rural areas. It plays a significant role in ensuring food security, raw materials, livelihoods and providing a spur to the growth of the industrial and service sector. Therefore, the agriculture sector is the backbone of Indian economy. A large proportion of labour force still depends on agriculture. Based on Usual Principal Status Approach (UPSA), 46.1 percent of the persons were estimated to be employed under agriculture in India during 2015-16 (Gol, 2016). The health of the individual is at greater risk than ever before because of the chemicals that we ingest into our bodies through the inorganic food we eat. Organic agriculture has positively impacted on the quality of natural resources and biodiversity.

Therefore, organic agriculture provides high nutrient foods to human beings and animals for their well-being. Raising awareness, increasing market requirement, nurturing the attitude of the producer to become organic, increasing research and government supports have resulted into amazing development in organic agriculture since last two decades in the world and India. The global ranking of India in organic agriculture stood at eighth position with 1.78 million hectares of area under it in 2017. The share of organic agricultural land of India was 2.55 percent in the total world of organic agriculture. India has the highest number of organic producers in the world accounting to 30.58 percent. The area under organic farming in India, was over 17 lakh hectares and its total production was 16,75,560.70 metric tonnes in the year 2017-18. In 2016 Sikkim became the first organic state of Indian

The system of organic farming is based on an intimate understanding of nature's laws and rules. In today's terminology, it is a method of a farming system which primarily aims at cultivating the land and raising crops in such a way, as to keep the soil alive and in good health by use of organic wastes and other biological materials along with beneficial microbes (biofertilizers). They release nutrients for increased sustainable production of crops. "Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems, and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation, and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved." (IFOAM-2018).

Principles of Organic Agriculture:

The principles of organic farming were formulated and developed in September 2005 by IFAOM. These four principles are the roots, from which organic agriculture developed.

- The Principle of Health: Organic farming should sustain and enhance the health of soil, water, air, environment, animal, human and plant as one and indivisible.
- The Principle of Ecology: Organic agriculture should be based on living ecological systems and cycles, work with them, emulate them and help sustain them on nature's laws.
- The Principle of Fairness: Organic practices should build on relationships that ensure fairness with regard to the common environment and life opportunities.





नाची
देल
स्थेत

उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील पिक विविधता प्रारूप एक अभ्यास

प्रा.आ.दि. चव्हाण

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51

सारांश :-

शेती व्यवसायात वेगवेगळ्या पिकांची लागवड व पीक क्षेत्राचा विस्तार हे घटक अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. विविध पिकांची लागवड ही त्या प्रदेशातील हवामान, भूपृष्ठरचना, मृदा यांच्यावर अवलंबून असते. प्रस्तुत निबंधात उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील पिक प्रारूपांचा १९९९-२००० आणि २००६-२००७ या दोन वर्षांच्या संदर्भात अभ्यास केलेला आहे. १९९९-२००० या वर्षात कमी विविधता ढोकी या महसूल मंडळात तर सर्वात जास्त पिक विविधता केशेगाव या महसूल मंडळात आहे. २००६-०७ या वर्षात केशेगाव महसूल मंडळात सर्वात जास्त पिक विविधता व सर्वात कमी तेर या महसूल मंडळात दिसून येते.

प्रस्ताविक :-

उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील आठ तालुक्यांपैकी उस्मानाबाद तालुका हा एक महत्वाचा आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यात बाजरी, गहु, भुईमूग, ज्वारी, तांदुळ, पिवळी भेंडी, कापूस, तूर, उस, हरभरा, सुर्यफूल, भाजीपाला या पिकांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. तालुक्यातील प्रत्येक महसूल मंडळात ही सर्व प्रकारची पिके घेतली जात नाहीत. काही मंडळात बाजरी, कापूस, उस, ज्वारी ही मुख्य पिके घेतली जातात तर काही तालुक्यात बाजरी, भुईमूग, ज्वारी, तूर, भाजीपाला अशा पिकांची निवड केली जाते. पूर्वेकडील पाडोळी, बेंबळी या महसूल मंडळात बाजरी, ज्वारी ही पिके घेतली जातात. तर पश्चिमेकडील ढोकी, तेर, उस्मानाबाद या महसूल मंडळात उस, कापूस, ज्वारी, भाजीपाला इ. पिके घेतली जातात. तालुक्यातील विविध भागात पिकांची निवड व क्षेत्र त्या-त्या प्रदेशातील प्राकृतिक रचना, आर्थिक घटक, सामाजिक घटक यांना अनुसरून केली जाते. प्रस्तुत निबंधात उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील पिक विविधता प्रारूप याचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

१. हवामान, भूपृष्ठरचना, मृदा, जलसिंचनाच्या सोयी व मानवी प्रवृत्ती यांच्या बदलाप्रमाणे पिकांचा प्रकार बदलत गेला हे अभ्यासणे.
२. १९९९-२००० ते २००६-०७ या आठ वर्षांच्या काळात पीक उत्पादनात काय काय बदल झाला व कोणती नवीन पिके घेण्यास सुरुवात झाली याचा अभ्यास करणे.

बीज संज्ञा :- पिक विविधता निर्देशांक, जलसिंचन, जलप्रणाली, मृदा प्रकार, पिके.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र :- उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील आठ तालुक्यांपैकी उस्मानाबाद हा एक तालुका असून त्याच्या पूर्वेस लातूर, पश्चिमेस सोलापूर जिल्हयातील बार्शी तालुका, दक्षिणेस तुळजापूर व लोहरा तालुका व उत्तरेस कळंब असून ग्रामीण क्षेत्रफळ १२८३.४ चौ.किमी. व नागरी क्षेत्रफळ ११.५ चौ.कि.मी आहे. (१९९९) तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १७°३५' ते १८°४०' उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७५°१६' ते ७६°४०' पूर्व रेखांश असा आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यात एकूण १२७ गावे ०८ महसूल मंडळे असून उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याची लोकसंख्या ३,५९,२३५ एवढी आहे. लोकसंख्येची घनता दर चौ.कि.मी. ला २७७ एवढी आहे. तर स्त्री पुरुष गुणोत्तर दर हजार ९२० एवढे आहे. या तालुक्याचा अधिकतर भूभाग तेरणा, भोगवती, सीना, बोरी, चांदणी, खैरी, बाणगंगा नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यांनी व्यापलेला असून वालुकामय व गाळाची काळी मृदा आढळून येते. या तालुक्यातील सरासरी पर्जन्यमान ५६६ मि.मी. आहे. उस्मानाबाद तहसील बालाघाट डोंगररांगांच्या कूशीत असून बराच भाग खडकाळ व उर्वरीत सपाट आहे. समुद्र सपाटीपासून सरासरी उंची ६०० मीटर आहे. येथील हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे असून पावसाचे प्रमाण अतिशय कमी व अनियमीत आहे.

सांख्यिकी व संशोधन :- प्रस्तुत निबंधाच्या अभ्यास दुय्यम आकडेवारीवर आधारलेला आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील प्रत्येक महसूल मंडळातील पिकाखालील क्षेत्राची आकडेवारी प्राप्त करून ती संस्कारित केली आहे. जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन, जिल्हा जनगणना, तहसिलदार, कृषी अधिकारी, मंडळ निरीक्षक, ग्रामसेवक, तलाठी, कृषी वृत्तपत्रे, मासिके, वार्षिक अंक इ. मधून घेतलेली आहे.

विवेचन :- पीक विविधता काढण्यासाठी अनेक शास्त्रज्ञांनी त्यांच्या सुत्राचा वापर केला. त्यात प्रामुख्याने भाटीया (१९६५) व गाँब माटीम (१९७४) यांनी वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशातील पिक विविधता काढण्यासाठी स्वतः शोधून काढलेल्या सुत्राचा वापर केला. भाटीया (१९६५) यांनी पिक विविधता काढण्यासाठी स्वतःचे सुत्र संशोधित केले. त्यासाठी त्यांनी १० प्रतिशत किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त क्षेत्र असणारी पिके विचारात घेतली भाटीया आपले सुत्र पुढीलप्रमाणे मांडले.

52

Anthology of English Literature

** Dr. Khan Ansarullah Shafiullah*

Introduction

English literature, the body of written works produced in the English language by inhabitants of the British Isles (including Ireland) from the 7th century to the present day. The major literatures written in English outside the British Isles are treated separately under American literature, Australian literature, Canadian literature, and New Zealand literature.

English literature has sometimes been stigmatized as insular. It can be argued that no single English novel attains the universality of the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* or the French writer Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. Yet in the Middle Ages the Old English literature of the subjugated Saxons was leavened by the Latin and Anglo-Norman writings, eminently foreign in origin, in which the churchmen and the Norman conquerors expressed themselves. From this combination emerged a flexible and subtle linguistic instrument exploited by Geoffrey Chaucer and brought to supreme application by William Shakespeare. During the Renaissance the renewed interest in Classical learning and values had an important effect on English literature, as on all the arts; and ideas of Augustan literary propriety in the 18th century and reverence in the 19th century for a less specific, though still selectively viewed, Classical antiquity continued to shape the literature. All three of these impulses derived from a foreign source, namely the Mediterranean basin. The Decadents of the late 19th century and

उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील साक्षरता एक भौगोलीक अभ्यास**प्रा.चव्हाण अ.डी.****डॉ.गुळवे एम.एन.****सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय,बीड.****53****सारांश:**

आज भौगोलीक तंत्र आणि त्याची व्याप्ती बदलली आहे संशोधन क्षेत्राचे नियोजन, अमलबजावणी वेगवेगळ्या टप्प्यामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानांच्या साह्याने करणे गरजेचे आहे. आज भौगोलीक तंत्र आणि अनुप्रयोगाची व्याप्ती बदलली आहे. विविध विषयाचे नकाशे आणि त्यांचे निरीक्षण तसेच सुविधा व पायाभूत सुविधांसाठी सर्वसमावेशक एक सर्वात महत्वाचे आणि आधुनिक साधन म्हणून हे स्विकारले गेले आहे. सुदूर संवेदन, भौगोलीक माहिती प्रणाली व जागतीक स्थान निश्चीतीकरण यासारख्या तंत्रांच्या माध्यमातून बनवलेल्या प्रचंड आणि मोठ्या माहिती स्रोताला योग्य व्यवस्थापन आवश्यक आहे. सॉफ्टवेअर आणि संगणक आधारीत साधनामुळे संशोधकाला गोष्टी सुलभ करण्यासाठी आणि गुणवत्ता सुधारण्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे. (तिवारी एम.के.२०१२) साक्षरता म्हणजे लिहीणे, वाचणे व व समजणे याची क्षमता आहे. विविध देशामध्ये साक्षरतेचे वेगवेगळे मानक आहेत. भारतातील राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता अभियानानुसार जर एखाद्या व्यक्तीला त्याचे नाव लिहीण्याची व वाचण्याची क्षमता असेल तर त्याला साक्षर मानले जाते भारताने शिक्षणाच्या अधिकाराला अंमलबजावणी केल्यामुळे भारताचा साक्षरता दर खूपच वाढू लागला आहे. सामाजिक विकासाचे एक महत्वाचे सांकेतांक म्हणजे साक्षरतेचे स्तर, जननशास्त्र वर्तन, प्रजनन क्षमता, मृत्युदर तसेच कामगारांच्या सहभागावर परिणाम घडविणारे शिक्षण हे एक महत्वाचे परिवर्तन आहे. साक्षरता हा मानवी प्रगती आणि विकासाचा मूलमंत्र आहे.

प्रस्तावना:

उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यातील साक्षरतेचा अभ्यास करतांना जनतेच्या विकासासाठी साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अधिक महत्वाचे आहे साक्षरता लोकसंख्या अभ्यासाचे एक महत्वाचे मानक आहे. साक्षरतेचे गुणोत्तर एकूण साक्षर लोकसंख्या आणि लोकसंख्येदरम्यान १०० च्या गुणाकारापेक्षा गणले जाते. जे वाचू आणि लिहू शकतात ते साक्षर मानले जातात. (यूनायटेड नेशन आर्गनायझेशन) जो वाचू शकतो पण लिहू शकत नाही तो अर्धसाक्षर मानला जातो. राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता अभियान ५ मे १९९८ रोजी तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांनी स्थापन केले. १५ ते ३५ वयोगटातील उत्पादनक्षम आणि पुनरुत्पादक गटातील अशिक्षित लोकापर्यंत शिक्षणाची तरतुद करून साक्षरता लक्ष्य साध्य करणे हे होते. शिक्षण आणि साक्षरतेच्या नावाखाली आपल्या देशात दोन प्रकारच्या मोहिमा चालवल्या जातात. एक म्हणजे शालेय व शाळांमध्ये नियमित शिक्षण देले जाते. ज्यांना औपचारीक शिक्षण असे म्हणतात. आणि दुसऱ्या अनौपचारीक शिक्षणाखाली लोक त्यांना शिक्षित करण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेतात. साक्षरता दारिद्र्य नष्ट करणे, लिंग गुणोत्तर सुधारते, भ्रष्टाचार आणि दहशदवाद निर्मूलनासाठी सक्षम आहे. आज भारताचा साक्षरता दर सुधारला आहे. प्रत्येकाच्या आयुष्यात शालेय शिक्षणाची मोठी भूमिका असते.

बीज संज्ञा: साक्षरता, भूमिका, शालेय शिक्षण, लोकसंख्या गुणोत्तर.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र: संशोधन समाज उपयोगिता,वास्तवता आणि वस्तुनिष्ठता यावी यासाठी संशोधन प्रदेशाच्या मर्यादा विचारात घेता उस्मानाबाद तालुका साक्षरतेचा अभ्यास हा विषय निवडलेला आहे. या तालुक्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ १२९४.९० चौ.कि.मी. असून उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याचे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रफळ १२८३.४ चौ.कि.मी. व नागरी क्षेत्रफळ ११.५ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. या तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १७° ३५' ते १८° ४०' उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७५° १६' ते ७६° ४०' पूर्व रेखांश असा आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याच्या पूर्वेस लातूर, पश्चिमस बाशी तालुका दक्षिणेस तुळजापूर व लोहारा तालुका व उत्तरेस कळंब तालुका आहे. उस्मानाबाद तालुक्यात १२७ गावे व ८ महसूल मंडळे असून उस्मानाबाद तालुक्याची लोकसंख्या ३,५९,२३५ एवढी आहे. (२००१) लोकसंख्येची घनता दर चौ.किमी ला २७७ एवढी आहे. स्त्री -पुरुष गुणोत्तर दर हजारी ९२० एवढे आहे.



Use of ICT in Teaching and Learning Process

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54

Introduction :-

Creatively and innovation are becoming important for the development of twenty first century knowledge society. The information and communication Technology curriculum provides a broad perspective on the nature of technology, how to use and apply a variety of technologies, the impact of ICT on self and society. Technology is about the ways things are done, the process, tools and techniques that are human activity. ICT is about the new ways in which people can communicate inquire make decisions and solve problems. The rapid development of information and communication Technology particularly the internet, is one of the most fascinating phenomena characterizing the information age. ICT powers our access to information, enables new forms of communication and serves many online services in the spheres of commerce, culture, entertainment and education computer multimedia offers ideal opportunity for creating and presenting visually enriched learning environments. The latest technologies associated with virtual reality will also play an important role in not too distance future.

Creativity in Teaching Learning :-

Creativity and innovation play an important role in the knowledge society. Creativity has been define as a product or process that shows a balance of originality and values. It is a skill, an ability to make unforeseen connections and to generate new and an appropriate ideas. Innovative and creative learning is therefore any learning which involves understanding and new awareness. The role of teacher is very nucleus for creatively in teaching learning Process. Our teachers try to develop different skills of students as follow :

- Problem solving
- Decision making
- Creative thinking
- Effective communication skills
- Self Awareness.

Technology play a crucial role for innovation and creativity in teaching learning process. ICT provides new opportunities for creative learning and innovative teaching and can be a source of pedagogical change. We should use modern technologies such as K-yan, e-resources, ICT classrooms, etc. for effective teaching. With the help of internet, teachers introduce innovative concepts to the students. Teacher training, learning digital competence within context and innovative learning approaches have been high lightened. Each faculty should use different innovative technique while teaching to the students . For innovative and creative teaching language Lab should be developed. It is very helpful to develop communication skills. Language Lab helps to develop fluency among the students.

Conclusion :-

Use of ICT in teaching – learning process develops higher order skills such as collaborating across time and place and solving complex real problems. World wide research has shown that ICT can lead to improved students learning and better teaching method. A report made by the National Institute of Multimedia Education in Japan proved that the increase in student exposure to

ANALYSIS OF DIURNAL VARIATION OF VERTICAL JUMP AMONG STUDENTS

55

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ABSTRACT

Analysis of the diurnal or variation within 24 hours of a day or daily variation has been carried by the researcher in the present study. The study aimed to observe the effect of Diurnal variation on leg explosive strength of university level male and female. 13 male and 08 female students, aged 22 to 26 years were selected randomly as the subject for the present study. The leg explosive strength was taken on at three hours interval on total six occasions in between 6.00 am to 9.00 pm and was measured using standard procedure as referred by Nelson & Johnson, 1982. Descriptive statistical calculation were used to analyse the raw scores and to reach into result and conclusion. The 't' value of 1.78 was obtained between highest and lowest score of Vertical jump of male subjects which were not significant. In case of female subjects on the other hand, the 't' value between highest and lowest score of Vertical jump was found to be 1.78 which was also not significant.

Key words : Diurnal, Psychological state, Circadian, Cortical steroid

INTRODUCTION

The term Diurnal variation means variation of psychological state or moods in particular during 24 hours in a day. It tend to be worst in the morning and progresses towards normal or better as the day progresses. The term 'Diurnal' is also known as 'Circadian' which is derived from Latin word 'Circadian' meaning 'about a day'. A living body undergoes many biological processes throughout the day like variation in body temperature or the flow of the cortical steroid secretion and many other metabolic activities. A living body automatically adjusts or adapts to various changes in and around the body. It has also been noted that the younger people are more and quickly adjustable to time zone changes rather than elder people.

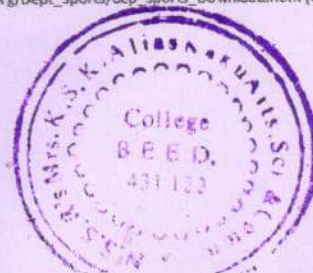
Diurnal or circadian variation among human beings has been area of focus and interest to researchers in the recent past especially in the field of sports and games. The supersonic and hypersonic speed of passenger aircrafts have facilitated quick transfer of sports personnel to various parts of globe for participation in competitive sports. The change if geographical location in an interval of few hours do affect circadian or diurnal rhythm of such sports personnel.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The current research work is aimed at 'analysis of diurnal variation of vertical jump among students'

1.3 Objectives of the research

The current research work aims at quantifying the effect of diurnal variation of vertical jump among students. The work is expected to contribute to the sports educator/ trainer/ facilitator in by studying the





A Study of Economic Impact of Sports Events in India

56

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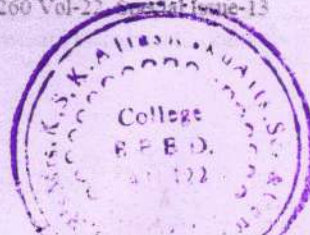
Abstract:

Game advantages people and society. It is a significant piece of the national economy, contributing essentially as far as spending, monetary action (estimated utilizing Gross Value Added) and work. For the individuals who take part there are wellbeing and prosperity (or joy) impacts. The 2016 Olympic and Paralympics Games exhibited the wide-going constructive outcomes that watching game can bring. Be that as it may, barely any examinations in the past have looked to survey the full monetary advantages of game. This work shows the main exhaustive appraisal of the financial effect (in connection to this present reality economy) and monetary worth (as far as welfare or utility) of game in India.

Keywords : Economic, Sports, Events

Introduction

The utilization of sports markets to investigate inquiries of financial premium has a long history. Notwithstanding, larger part of concerned writing investigations just US sports, quite American football, b-ball, baseball, and ice hockey, while there is additionally a significant enthusiasm for soccer, the main world game. In any case, extremely restricted or no exploration in this field has been attempted in the Indian setting.



८. लिंगभाव विषमता आणि महिला सबलीकरण

57

प्रा. खेत्री हनुमान रामभाऊ

समाजशास्त्र विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था हि वर्णव्यवस्थेवर आधारीत सल्यामुळे समाजशिला मानवीय प्राण्याचे रूपांतर श्रेष्ठ आणि कनिष्ठ या विषमतावादी व्यवस्थेत बंधीस्त केले गेले . त्यामुळे व्यक्तीचा वर्ण, जाती, धर्म, वंश, लिंग इत्यादी विषमतावादी व्यवस्थेमागे पुरुष कार्यरत आसल्यामुळे, साहजिकच सर्व अधिकार पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्थेच्या हाती आले . त्यामुळे स्त्रीला प्रत्येक अधिकारात आणि प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात दुय्यम स्थान देण्यात आले . त्यामुळे स्त्रीला एक प्रकारचे दाष्यत्व व गुलामी तिच्या वाटेला आली. पुरुष म्हणजे वंशाचा दिवा आणि स्त्री उपभोगाची वस्तु शीच संकल्पना समाजात रूढ झाली . त्यामुळे स्त्रीचे कार्यक्षेत्र फक्त चुल आणि मुल यापुरतेच मर्यादीत ठेवले गेले . या विषमतावादी समाजव्यवस्थेमुळे स्त्रीयाना अनेक प्रकारच्या कठोर समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले . स्त्रीच्या या दाष्यत्वाला १९ व्या शतकामध्ये समाजसुधारकांनी प्रथमच वाच्या फोडली . स्त्रीयाना समाजात दिला जाणारा विषम दर्जा व स्त्री अधिकारांचा, स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा प्रश्न उपस्थित केला . स्त्रीचं समाजातील स्थान व दर्जा उंचविण्यासाठी अनेक समाज सुधारकांनी मोलाची भरीव कामगिरी केली, त्यामध्ये म. फुले , सावित्रीबाई फुले , डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्त्री विकास व उन्नतीसाठी मोलाचे कार्य केले . त्याचाच परिपाक म्हणुन राज्यघटनेच्या मध्यमातुन स्त्रीला सामाजिक , आर्थिक , राजकीय , धार्मीक , अभीव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य अशा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात समान संधी देण्यात आली. तसेच ७३ व ७४ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीतुन ३३ % अरक्षण देण्यात आले. हिंदु कोड बिल हा तर स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा जाहिरनामाच होता . महिलांना वैयक्तीक स्वतंत्र्य आणि स्वतःचे निर्णय घेण्यासाठी महिलांना अधिकार देणे म्हणजे महिला सबलीकरण होय . कुटूंब आणि समाज याच्या मर्यादा ओलाडुन स्वयंम , निर्णय, स्वयंम अधिकार, विचार आणि स्वयंम बुद्धी याद्वारे अधिकार देणे म्हणजे महिला सशक्तीकरण होय . स्त्रीने आपल्या बंधनातुन मुक्त होऊन आपले अधिकार आणि स्वातंत्र्य , स्वाधीनता व आत्मसन्मानासाठी जागरूक होणे गरजेचे आहे . त्यासाठी भारत सरकारने २००१ हे वर्ष महिला सबलीकरण म्हणुन घोषित केले आहे . याच अनुषंगाने कधी काळी उपेक्षित , अबला समजली जाणारी स्त्री या आधुनिक युगात पुरुषांच्या खांद्याल खांदा लावून प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात यशस्वी कामगिरी करत आहे . त्या अनुषंगाने कधी काळी आबला समजली जाणारी स्त्री आज सबला आहे, त्यामुळे लिंगभाव विषमता आणि महीला सबलीकरण या शोध निबंधास महत्व आहे .

शोध निबंधाची उद्दीष्टे

1. लिंगभाव विषमता आणि महिला सबलीकरण यांच्या परस्पर कारणांचा शोध घेणे.





सायबर गुन्हेगारी एक सामाजिक समस्या

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5-8

प्रस्तावना :-

आधुनिक काळात जगातील विविध देशांमध्ये गुन्हेगारीचे नवनवीन प्रकार उदयाला येत आहेत. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर जगाचा चेहरामोहरा बदलण्यास सुरुवात झाली. औद्योगिकीकरणाचा प्रसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला. याच बरोबर संगणक क्षेत्रात देखील आमुलाग्र क्रांती झाली. संगणकाच्या साहाय्याने विविध कामे करणे सहजशक्य झाले. संगणकाचे सकारात्मक फायदे आहेत. तसेच त्याचे नकारात्मक दुष्परिणामसुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. आधुनिक काळात संगणक क्षेत्राशी संबंधित 'सायबर गुन्हेगारी' हा विषय चर्चेचा, चिंतेचा आणि चिंतनाचा बनला आहे. सायबर गुन्हेगारीने समाजाच्या विविध क्षेत्रांना आपल्या कक्षेत घेत आहे. संगणक, इंटरनेट आणि सोशल मीडियाने आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आक्रमण केले आहे. इंटरनेटच्या सकारात्मक वापराबरोबरच दृष्टवृत्तीद्वारे केल्या जाणाऱ्या दुरपयोगामुळे सर्वसामान्यांचे जीवन, राष्ट्राची सुरक्षा, राष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था डळमळीत होऊ शकते. इंटरनेटद्वारे केल्या जाणाऱ्या गैरवापरास "सायबर क्राईम" असे म्हटले जाते. तेव्हा अशा ऑनलाईन गुन्हेगारी पासून आपण आपला समाज व आपला देश सावध राहिला पाहिजे. तसेच संगणक, इंटरनेट आणि सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमांमून आपली व राष्ट्राची कोणत्याही स्वरूपाची हानी होऊ नये यासाठी या शोध निबंधास महत्त्व आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) सायबर गुन्हेगारीच्या स्वरूपाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) ज्या घटकामुळे सायबर गुन्हेगारीस चालना मिळते, त्या घटकाचा शोध घेणे.
- 3) सायबर गुन्हेगारीमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या आपत्तीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 4) सायबर गुन्हेगारी नियंत्रणात आणण्यासाठी उपाय-योजना शोधणे.

तथ्य संकलन पध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी द्वितीयक तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीचा वापर केला आहे. (यामध्ये प्रकाशित, अप्रकाशित शोध प्रबंध, पुस्तके, ग्रंथ, वृत्तमानपत्रे व इंटरनेट इत्यादी.)

सायबर गुन्हेगारीचे स्वरूप :-

"संगणक, मोबाईल किंवा इंटरनेटसह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक" आणि टेलिकम्युनिकेशन नेटवर्कचा गैरवापर करून एखाद्या व्यक्ती किंवा समुहाला शारिरीक, मानसिक किंवा आर्थिक हानी पोहचविण्यासाठी किंवा त्याची बदनामी करण्यासाठी सायबर गुन्हेगारीचा वापर आज मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो. आपण जरा सुक्ष्मविचार करून पाहिले तर आपल्याला रोजच या सायबर क्राईमचा सामना करावा लागतो. आपल्या ई-मेलवर स्पॅममेल येणे, मोबाईलवर अनावश्यक कॉल, मॅसेजेस येणे, नेट बँकींग अकाऊंट असेल तर त्याचा पासवर्ड, आय.डी. हॅक करणे, अकाऊंट मधील पैसे काढणे तसेच एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या किंवा संस्थेच्या संगणक प्रणालीमध्ये शिरून त्यातील माहिती हॅक करणे, तिचा

**बालसाहित्य निर्मितीची गरज : एक अभ्यास**

59

सय्यद अमजद अब्दुल वाहेद
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8

Research Paper - Dramatic

प्रस्तावना

बालनाट्याचा विचार करता बालनाट्य हा सामासिक शब्दातील दोन्ही पदांचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. या सामासिक शब्दातील पहिले पद; बाल आहे. बाल म्हटल्यानंतर कोणत्या वयोगटातील मुल लक्षात घ्यावयाचे, बालनाटकांच्या दृष्टीने वयोगटांचा विचार करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे त्यानुसार मानस शास्त्रीय दृष्ट्या पडणारे वयोगट पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील- मुल बाल विद्यार्थी हे शब्द निश्चित वय सुचित करत नाहीत. १ ते १५ वर्षांच्या मुलाला आपण मुलगा म्हणून संबोधतो. प्राथमिक शाळेत जाणारा, विद्यालयात, महाविद्यालयात जाणारा विद्यार्थीच असतो. पण जेव्हा मुलांच्या संबंधित एकादा प्रश्न डोळ्या समोर ठेवून विचार करावयाचा असतो तेव्हा त्यांच्या निश्चित वय लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. उदा. विद्यार्थ्यांचा प्रश्न म्हटल्यानंतर विद्यालयीन का महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी हे लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. अभ्यासक्रमाची आखणी करावयाची म्हटली की, विद्यार्थ्यांचे वय लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. बालसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करतानाही कोणत्या वयोगटासाठी ते गीत किंवा नाटक आहे हे अभ्यासने आवश्यक आहे.

मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्ट्या १६ वर्षा पर्यंतच्या वयाचे तीन गट पडतात. हे गट म्हणजे मुलांच्या ३ विकास अवस्थे होत. या विकासामध्ये शारिरीक, बौद्धिक व मानसिक अंतरभूत आहे. हे गट असे १ ते ५ शिशू अवस्था या अवस्थेतील मुलास शिशू म्हणु.

६ ते १२ बालावस्था : या अवस्थेतील मुलास बाल म्हणु

१३ ते १६ कुमारावस्था : या अवस्थेतील मुलास कुमार म्हणु

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. बालसाहित्य म्हणजे काय? याचा अभ्यास करणे
२. बालसाहित्य निर्मितीचा अभ्यास करणे





PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF STANISLAVSKI'S THEORY OF THE PERFORMING ARTS "SYSTEM" AS IT THE FOUNDATION OF CINEMA

60

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INTRODUCTION:

Theater is the only medium that has the ability to collectively stage all other arts. Arts like dance, music, painting, and sculpture amalgamated with theater. The play is the only art, which is considered to be an emotional form of human civilization and interaction. Theater brings thoughts to the general public. Promotes to respond. This theater teaches the common people to be emotionally organized.

Today the era of theater arts seems to be more influenced through cinema. Knowledge of cinema is covering over all the arts. Cinema has become a medium which seems to affect all dimensions of the personal, social and national, international level. Every part of life is seen touching. Reflections of various parts and themes of theatrical art appear in cinema. The history of theater has become the foundation of cinema. The fundamentals of theater have become the core elements of cinema. If all the artists of the cinema study drama and literature, then they can work more efficiently in the production of cinema. Here I would like to discuss the acting principles of theater. Discussions have been made in this regard about the Russian actor, analyst guide and theorists Konstantin Stanislavsky, who is the pioneer of acting theories, and especially of acting.

DISCUSSION:

Today we all know that dramatics is an art that has been supplying adequate human resources to the field of cinema. Practitioners believe that the practice, contemplation and practical endeavor of dramatics is considered to be the first step towards cinema. The fundamentals of theater are a guide to the concept of cinema. The person who is unable to understand cinema. The person who wants to make cinema his field of work. He should preside over various dimensions and principles of drama.

In general, it appears that a person who wants to adjust to the context of cinema, especially wants to establish himself as a successful actor. If such virtuous people have more knowledge about the acting principles of drama and the subject, then the percentage of their success increases.

The acting theory presented by Stanislavsky, called the system or psychoanalytic theory, can be helpful in enriching an actor more and more. It would not be wrong for us to believe that today's modern cinema's roots appears in the ancient classical theater. Today's modern society seems to be progressing at various levels. Changes are taking place at the individual and social levels as a result of social revolution and industrialization. Today's society has become the focal point of normal human society. This was the period when change became the rule of change. Along with science, literature and social relations, cinema had become the only important part of these changes.

The society has progressed in all these areas. That is why human society today has become part of a revolutionary era. But in this race, man is seen to be giving up his peace of mind and satisfaction. Cinema has become capable to guide the entire human society today. If we all try in this direction, then cinema can take human civilization towards life.

Actors and actresses are important part of cinema to provide direction to all the above efforts and collect social feelings. They can have a significant contribution in materializing these efforts. Because ordinary people like to see their reflection and personality in these artists.

In order to empower Abhineta, Stanislavski has given strong discussion and guidance in his theory. He has clarified the basic principle of his system of psychiatry, that when an actor is on stage, it is necessary to know the mechanism of body penetration. On this, to understand the process of body penetration, he incorporated and analyzed these concepts in his theory, as like Magic If and Emotional Memory. Scott Herman, a practitioner of Stanislav's theories, believes that Alex Pacijeski and Leo Tolstoy have first incorporated literature and drama into psychological realism. Later this idea became the inspired idea to establish the Moscow Art Theater. The credit for the establishment of this theater goes to Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemorovich. The plays presented on the basis of this

idea received considerable appreciation. Mainly these plays were based on the work of Anton Chekov.

In this entire process Stanislavski served as a center. After much revision work, he has presented the business of acting and related work in his book *An Actors Prepares*. In this book, he has discussed his acting elements and principles in detail. This modification of them later emerged as a system. This theory is considered to be an interpretation of the psychological resolution. Emotional memory is a psychological concept. Stanislavski considers this noun an important part of his theory. Along with this noun, they have included many more nouns in their system.

Stanislavski considers many psychological concept analysis's is mandatory when referring to acting work. Mainly thought process, imagination, conceptualization, memory, intelligent quotient, emotional quotient, etc. are widely discussed in their theory. He has tried to treat all these cognitions by considering his theater experiences as inspiration. He first introduced this idea in his first article published in 1909. To give strength to his theory, he saw the stage performances of many actors, after knowing and understanding, he gave his idea.

His second work, *An Actors Work on-himself*, has presented that the artists should be science lovers. Adopting a science-based approach can prove to be a task to understand and explain the basic form of art. The science-based approach gives greater positivity to its work. Psychology is the only science that can guide the expansion and ecstasy of the arts. With more and more practice of his theory can establish an actor himself more actively and confidently. An actor can make self more and more competent in acting arts.

CONCLUSION:

Guiding the actor, Stanislavski says that if the actor gets to know his or her work psychologically, he or she can become more capable of judging the role they perform. They believe that the actors should try to understand and learn the inner spiritual and biological emotions hidden behind the words of the dialogue before understanding the feelings expressed in the word form dialogues of the *Natya Samhita*. The actor learns to establish himself in the outer world by understanding his inner spirit processes while acting, only then can he prove to be a successful actor. This is believed by Stanislavski. It is necessary for the leading personalities of cinema to know that Stanislavsky's ideas and thinking theory can be helpful to enrich his acting arts more and more. Thus we can now understand that the Stanislavski's theories may prove more appropriate to improve morality and to understand acting art fundamentally.

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मराठी रंगभूमीपर पश्चिमी रंगभूमी का असर: एक अध्ययन

61

डॉ. संजय पाटील

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प्रस्तावना

मराठी रंगभूमीपर शुरु से किसी न किसी तरह का बदलाव दिखाई देता है। शुरु में संस्कृत रंगभूमी, लोककला का असर, बाद में शेक्सपियर के नाटकों का असर फिर इब्सेन के नाटकों का असर, तथा युद्धोत्तरकालिन युरोपियन लेखकों का जैसे बेकेट, ब्रेख्त, हॉरोल्ड पीटर, आर्थर मिलर, कामू, सार्त्र आदी का असर दिखाई देता है। आझादी के पहले भी रंगभूमी के घटकों पर असर दिखाई देता है। आझादी के पहले भी रंगभूमी के घटकों पर असर हुआ है। लेकिन आझादी के बाद बदलाव की गती जादा थी। क्यूं की समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में गती से बदलाव आते गए। राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक बदलाव आए। इसी के साथ सांस्कृतिक बदलाव भी हुए। 1990 के बाद तो ग्लोबलायझेशन की वजह से बदलाव ने बेहद गती पकडी। जिसका असर मराठी रंगमंच पर भी पडा दिखाई पडता है। ग्लोबलायझेशन की प्रक्रिया से दुनिया एक गाव में बदल गई है। पश्चिमी ओर भारत की संस्कृती आपस में टकरा गई है। जिसका भारत की कलाओं पर भी असर हुआ। आज से नाटक इसी असर को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं। कोई भी रंगभूमी अपनी परंपरामे अनेको जगह से प्रेरित होकर अपने लिए कई जरुरी चिजे जाने अनजाने में ग्रहण कर लेती है। और दिन बदीन परितुष्ट होती है। रंगमंच समाज का आईना होता है। और समाज गतीशील होता है। जाहीर सी बात है, रंगमंच भी उसी अनुरुप में बदलती है। मराठी रंगमंच भी इससे अनछुई नही रही। मराठी रंगमंच भी समय समय पर बदलता रहा है। 1843 से लेकर आज 2019 तक कई उतार चढाव इसमें आए। संगीत नाटक उसके बाद सामाजिक समस्याओं पर आधारित नाटक, बादमें हास्य नाटकों का दौर, 1960 के बाद वास्तवदर्शी प्रायोगिक नाटकों का दौर हर इस दौर में अभिनय से लेकर तमाम नाट्यघटकों में हुई तबदीली हमारे रंगमंच को जादा मजबूत और विभिन्नता प्रदान करती रही। अंग्रेजी शिक्षा से पश्चिमी नाट्यपरंपरा का परिचय हुआ तो कई चिजे उस परंपरा से हमने ले लीं। अभिनय से लेकर नाट्यलेखन, दिग्दर्शन, मंच सज्जा, रंगभूशा, प्रकाश योजना, संगीत योजना इन सभी नाट्यअंगों पर इसका गहरा असर हुआ। देसी संस्कृत परंपरा तो पहले से इन सब के मेलजोल से बना है हमारा मराठी रंगमंच।

व्याख्या

प्रायोगिक. नाटक में नवनिर्माण की क्षमता है और वह कलात्मक स्तरपर है, जहाँ इसका स्पर्श हो रहा प्रयोगशीलता होती है। प्रयोगशीलता में आत्मखोज होती है।

प्रयोगशीलता नाटक के संदर्भ में इन घटकों में होती है।

- 1 विशय
- 2 आषय
- 3 रचना
- 4 संवाद
- 5 पात्र



प्रयोगशीलता का मतलब परंपरा को भेदकर प्रयोग में लेखक जो नयापण, उपर निर्देशित घटकों में निर्माण करता है, उसे प्रयोगशीलता या प्रायोगिकता कह सकते हैं।

संशोधन का उद्देश्य

- 1 मराठी रंगमंच की परंपरा और पश्चिमी रंगमंच की परंपरा के गठन को समझना।
- 2 मराठी रंगमंच के भविश्य को अध्ययन के माध्यम से रोखांकित करना।
- 3 कुछ गैर जरुरी तत्व अगर इस परंपरा से जुटे हो तो उसको जाचना, परखना और हो सके तो उसमें सुधार के मुख्खे तयार करना।
- 4 पश्चिमी सभ्यता के भले बुरे प्रभाव को समझना।
- 5 मराठी रंगभूमी की देशी परंपराओं की खोज करना।

संशोधन की परिकल्पनाए

- 1 कोई भी कला अपने संपर्क में आने वाली दूसरी परंपरा से जरुरी प्रेरणाए ग्रहण करके खुद को परितुष्ट करती है।
- 2 पश्चिमी रंगमंच में मराठी रंगमंच पर गहरा असर डाला है।
- 3 परंपरा के गठन के तानेबाने को समझना, भविश्य निर्माण हेतु अच्छी शिक्षा साबीत हो सकती है।
- 4 हम अपनी परंपराओं को अधिक निर्दोश तरीके से देख समझकर उसमें सुधार कर सकते हैं।

विस्तार और सीमाएँ

- 1 प्रस्तुत लघुसंशोधन केवल मराठी रंगमंच अथवा महाराष्ट्रीय रंगभूमी तक ही सीमित है।
- 2 प्रस्तुत लघुसंशोधन 1943 से लेकर 2019 तक की मराठी रंगभूमी सीमित है।
- 3 पश्चिमी परंपरा की कल्पनाओं का विस्तार युरोपियन और अमरिकन रंगमंच विस्तार है।

कार्यप्रणाली

अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के अध्ययन से भारतीय रंगभूमी का पश्चिमी रंगभूमी से परिचय हुआ। जिसका गहरा असर मराठी रंगभूमी पर पडा। केवल नाट्यलेखन विधा नही अपितु अभिनय, मंचसज्जा, रंगभूशा, प्रकाश योजना, दिग्दर्शन, संगीत आदि नाट्यघटक भी इस असर से अनछुई नही रह सके। 1843 में जिस वक्त विश्वनाथ भावे ने मराठी रंगमंच का आगाझ किया था उस वक्त उन्होने अपने सामने आदर्श के रूप में संस्कृत या देशी परंपराओं को रखा था। जो कला उनका प्रेरणा स्रोत थी। मगर जैसे जैसे मराठी रंगमंच की परंपरा आगे बढ़ती गई, कई नाट्यकर्मियोंका पश्चिमी रंगमंच से परिचय हुआ। शेक्सपियर, इब्सेन, मोलियर आदि के नाटकों का गहरा असर हुआ। जिसके परिणामस्वरुप मराठी नाटकों ने स्वयं ने कई बदलाव लाए। सिनेमा का भी इस बदलाव में कुछ हद तक बदलाव जरुर आया। मराठी नाट्यलेखन विधा ने अपनी मर्यादा



वसंत कानेटकर के नाटकों में प्रायोगिक तत्व : एक अध्ययन

62

डॉ० संजय पाटील

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प्रस्तावना

वसंत कानेटकरने 1957 में वेड्याच घर उन्हात प्रायोगिक नाटक लिखा. रायगडाला जेव्हा जाग येते नाटक के माध्यम से वे व्यावसायिक नाटकों की धारा में उतरे. मगर वहाँ भी उनकी प्रायोगिकता बरकरार रही. अश्रुची झाली फूले जैसा सीधासाधा, तालबद्ध संवादवाला नाटक. उनके इस नाटक की वजह से रंगभूमी का बंधन-तोड़कर पात्र सीधे दर्शकों से संवाद करने लगे. उन्होंने रायगडाला जेव्हा जाग येते, इथे ओशाळला मृत्यु, एक तुझा तू वाढवी राजा जैसे इतिहास पर आधारित नाटक लिखकर मराठी रंगभूमी समृद्ध की. इसी काल में उन्होंने चरित्राधारित नाटकों की धारा तयार की. जिसमें हिमालयाची सावली जैसा साहित्यिक दृष्टी से बेहद कामयाब नाटक मराठी रंगभूमी को दिया. आशय, विषय, रचना, संवाद, पात्र जैसे नाट्यघटकों के द्वारा कानेटकर के नाटकों में प्रायोगिक तत्व उभरे. उनके वेड्याच घर उन्हात की वजह से मनोविश्लेषक नाटक रंगभूमी पर आया. रायगडाला जेव्हा जाग येते, मत्स्यगंधा, मिरा-मधुरा, इथे ओशाळला मृत्यु आदी नाटकों द्वारा महान व्यक्तिरेखाओं का मानुष स्तर पर मनोविश्लेषक बोध कराया. कानेटकरने अपने नाटकों में हमेशा नये नये विषय लेकर नये प्रयोग किए. लेकरे उदंड जाहली नाटक में तालबद्ध, मुक्तछंदी संवाद का प्रयोग किया. हिमालयाची सावली जैसी एक अलग स्तर की शोकांतिका लिखी. व्यावसायिक धारा में रहकर उन्होंने नये नये प्रयोग किए.

संशोधन के उद्देश्य

1. वसंत कानेटकर के नाटकों को गहराई से समझना.
2. वसंत कानेटकर की मराठी नाटकों की परंपरा में जगह एवं अनेक योगदान को समझना.
3. वसंत कानेटकर के नाटकों में समाहित प्रायोगिक तत्वों को समझना.

संशोधन की परिकल्पनाएँ

1. वसंत कानेटकर मराठी रंगभूमी के एक महत्वपूर्ण नाटककार है और उनके नाटक मराठी रंगभूमी का एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज हैं.
2. उन्होंने अपने नाटकों में प्रायोगिक तत्व लाकर मराठी रंगभूमी को समृद्ध किया है.
3. वसंत कानेटकर के नाटकों के अध्ययन के द्वारा भविष्य के नाट्यकर्मियों को मदद हो सकती है.

विस्तार और सीमाएँ

1. प्रस्तुत संशोधन वसंत कानेटकर की नाटकों में उपलब्ध प्रायोगिक तत्वों तक सीमित है. उनके नाटकों का सामाजिक आशय ध्यान में नहीं लिया गया है.
2. उनकी लगभग सभी नाट्यकृतियों को इसमें शामिल किया है.
3. यह अध्ययन केवल उनके लेखन विधा को दृष्टि में रखकर किया है. न की उन नाटकों के प्रयोग को.

कार्यप्रणाली

साठ के दशक में मराठी रंगभूमी नये नाटककारों के दमदार आगमन से सशक्त हुई. आधुनिकता की ओर तेजी से बढ़ी. इसी काल में मराठी रंगभूमी का विस्तार एवं विकास तेजी से हुवा है. इन नाटककारों में एक थे वसंत कानेटकर. लगभग दो दर्जन नाटका उन्होंने लिखे हैं. जिनके रचना, आशय, विषय आदी में प्रायोगिक तत्व समाहित हैं.

1958 में उनका लिखा पहला नाटक वेड्याच घर उन्हात नाटक आया. जिसका विषय, आशय मनोविश्लेषक था. जिसकी रचना प्रयोगशील थी. भ्रमत्र का इस्तेमाल इस नाटक में उन्होंने किया जो मराठी रंगभूमी पर नया था. देवाच मनोराज्य नाटक में उन्होंने पुराणकालीन विषयवस्तु को आधुनिक दृष्टि से रचने की कोशिश की. पहला अंक स्वर्ग में तथा दूसरा तिसरा अंक पृथ्वी पर घटीत होता है. इसमें देव है और मानव भी है. जिसके माध्यम से मानवी मन की चिकीत्सा कानेटकर गहरे बौद्धिक..... तरीके से करते हैं.

प्रेमा तुझा रंग कसा नाटक में कानेटकर भूत, वर्तमान, भविष्य इन तीन फालों में प्रेम की अवस्थाओं का असरदार चित्रण करते हैं.

रायगडाला जेव्हा जाग येते नाटक में कानेटकर नया आशय लेकर आए. मनोविश्लेषक स्तर का इतिहासकालीन नाटक मराठी में नया प्रयोग था. इतिहासकालीन पात्रों का चित्रण वे मानवीय तरीके से इसमें करते हैं.

मत्स्यगंधा नाटक में कानेटकर संस्कृत नाट्यपरंपरा का अनुकरण करते हुए नये युग की दृष्टि से उसमें रोचकता लाते हैं. संगीत रंगभूमी की खत्म होती हुई स्मृती को भी नयी दृष्टि से जगाने की कोशिश करते हैं. पुराणकालीन पात्रों का सशक्त चित्रण करते हैं.

अश्रुची झाली फूले नाटक में कानेटकर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक राजकीय विषय लेकर आए थे. जीवन में सत-असत प्रवृत्तियों का संघर्ष इस परंपरावादी विषय को अलग, कलात्मक ढंग से प्रस्तुत करते हैं.

लेकरे उदंड जाहली नाटक उनके नये रचनात्र की वजह से कामयाब रहा. गंभीर विषय को विनोद और काव्यमय स्वरूप में प्रकट करते हैं.

इथे ओशाळला मृत्यु नाटक ग्रीक रंगभूमी के शोकनाट्य प्रकार को मराठी रंगभूमी पर जिंदा करने की कोशिश है. मनोविश्लेषण के माध्यम से जीवन को समझने की कोशिश उनके नाटकों को सशक्त बनाती है.

तुझा तू वाढवी राजा नाटक का व्यक्तिचित्रण, गती एवं रचनाकौशल्य असरदार है. इस नाटक में भी वे इतिहासकालीन

मराठवाड्यातील बालरंगभूमी : एक अभ्यास

63

श्री. सय्यद अमजद अब्दुल वाहेद
संशोधक विद्यार्थी

डॉ. संजय पाटील देवळानकर
संशोधक मार्गदर्शक
नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
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प्रस्तावना :

नाना भावोरसंपन्न नानावस्थान्तरत्यकम् ।

लोक वृत्तानुकरणं नात्यमेतन्मयाकृतम् ॥

“नाटक हे मानवी जीवनाच्या निरनिराळ्या अवस्थांचे घटना-प्रसंगाचे भाव-भावनांचे आणि वृत्ती-प्रवृत्तीचे चित्रण आहे. या सर्व मानवी जीवनाशी संबंधित असल्याचे घटना गुणभावादी आंदोलने अभिनयाच्या माध्यमाद्वारे लोकांच्या पुढे प्रकट करणे म्हणजे नाटक.” भरतमुनींनी अशा प्रकारे नाटकाची व्याख्या केली आहे.

नाटक या कलाप्रकाराचा ‘कला’ आणि ‘वाङ्मय’ प्रकारांनी विचार केला जातो. पारंपारीक, पारिभाषिक संज्ञाच्या परिभाषेत बोलायचे झाल्यास नाटकाचा विचार ‘दृश्य काव्य’ आणि ‘श्राव्यकाव्य’ या दोन्ही दृष्टिने केला जातो.

नाटक आणि रंगभूमी या दोन संकल्पनांचा तसेच त्यांच्या स्वरूपाचा विस्तार विकासाचा विचार भिन्नपणे करणे शक्य आहे. परंतु ज्यावेळी आपण मराठी नाटक आणि मराठी रंगभूमी असे शब्दप्रयोग करुन त्यांच्या परंपरांचा शोध घ्यायला लागतो, तेंव्हा असे ध्यानात येते की, यातल्या एका प्रव्णहाचा विचार करतांना अपरिहार्यपणे दुस-या प्रवाहाचा विचार करावाचा लागतो कारण या दोन्ही गोष्टी परस्पराश्रयी आहेत. कोणत्याही लिखित नाटकाची पूर्णता किंवा परिणती ही रंगमंचावरील प्रयोगातच होत असतो. याचा आणखी एक अर्थ स्पष्ट आहे की, नाटक कोणत्याही प्रकारचे असो, ते लिहितांना नाटककाराला रंगभूमी माध्यमाचे भान असायला हवे. कारण नाटक हे प्रयोगसापेक्ष असते. म्हणजेच नाट्यलेखनाचा किंवा नाट्यवाङ्मयाचा अभ्यास करतांना रंगभूमीच्या संकल्पनेचा तत्कालीन परिस्थितीचा विचार करणे अगत्याचे असते. मराठी रंगभूमी बाबत तर चित्र असे दिसते की, या परंपरेत कधी नाटककार, कधी नटवर्ग, कधी प्रेक्षक तर कधी बाह्य परिस्थितीतील सामाजिक, राजकीय, कलाक्षेत्रातील घटना कमी जास्त प्रमाणात वरचढ झालेल्या आहेत असे असले तरी दोन्हीचे वेगळेपण कायम राखून त्यांच्या समन्वयाचाही विचार अनुक्रमाने करावा लागतो. म्हणजेच नाटक आणि रंगभूमी यांचा ऐकवित विचार करावा लागतो.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

- १) मराठवाड्यातील बालरंगभूमीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) मराठवाड्यातील बालनाट्य नाटककारांची माहिती मिळवणे.

रंगभूमीचा इतिहास आणि वर्तमान :

मराठी रंगभूमीची सुरुवात १८४३ साली असे म्हटलं जाते. तेंव्हापासून मराठी रंगभूमीसाठी भरपूर लेखन झाले मुख्यतः हे लेखन एकाच प्रवाहात किंवा प्रवृत्तीत अडकून राहिले नाही. संख्यात्मक आणि गुणात्मक अशा दोन्हीही स्तरंवर ते विपूल प्रमाणात होत राहिलेले आहे. प्रायोगिक सोबतच व्यावसायिक नाट्यलेखनाची मुख्यधारा कायम राहिली. बालरंगभूमीच्या प्रवाहानेही इतिहासात लक्षवेधक काम केले आहे. बालकांसाठी जाणीवेने नाटके लिहिल्या गेलीत.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात जे नाट्यप्रवाह नव्या जाणिवेने निर्माण झाले, विस्तारीत आणि विकसीत झाले त्यामध्ये बालनाट्य बालरंगभूमी हा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रवाह आहे. या बालरंगभूमीला सोनेरी दिवस आणण्यासाठी रत्नाकर मतकरी, सई परांजपे, सुधा करमरकर, सुलभा देशपांडे, लिला भागवत, माधव वझे, प्रतिभा मतकरी, प्रकाश पारखी, देवदत्त पाठक इ. अनेकांनी प्रयत्न केले. प्रादेशिक पातळीवरही विदर्भ, खान्देश, मराठवाडा, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातही बालरंगभूमी चळवळ जोमाने उभी झालेली दिसते.

गेल्या दहा वर्षांपासून मी बालरंगभूमीवर कार्य करीत आहे. मराठवाड्याची भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक घटकांचा विचार केला असता या ठिकाणी बालरंगभूमीला एक स्वतंत्र अस्तित्त्व आहे असे जाणवले. आज त्याची स्वतःची चळवळीतून झालेली प्रगत अवस्था आहे. पण दुर्दैवाने त्यावर फारसे संशोधन झालेले दिसत नाही. प्रस्तुत संशोधनाद्वारे मराठवाड्यातील बालरंगभूमीचा समग्र शोध घेवून त्याचे स्वरूप, व्याप्ती आणि विकास तसेच आजचे स्वरूप यावर लक्ष केंद्रीत केले जाई. तसेच या रंगभूमीसाठी कार्य करणारे लेखक, दिग्दर्शक, तंत्रज्ञ संस्था त्यांची ओळख व्हावी, त्यांच्या कार्य तंत्रशैलीचा अभ्यास व्हावा अशी प्रामाणिक भूमिका, या संशोधनासाठी मी स्वीकारणार आहे.

२. शोषित वर्गातील कलावंतांचे लोकरंगभूमीवरील महान योगदान..... तरीही उपेक्षितच !

64

डॉ. दुष्यंता देविदास रामटेके
नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग, के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

‘जेथ पर्यंत महार तेथपर्यंत महाराष्ट्र’ या उक्तीप्रमाणे, कलांची व्याप्ती आपल्या लक्षात येते कंठाचा गोडवा, बोलण्याचे चातुर्य, समयसूचकता आणि विविध वाद्यांवर हुकूमत या बाबी दलित लोककलावंतांच्या ठिकाणी आढळून येतात. परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या या लोककला नागर समाजातील अभिजात कलांना समांतर म्हणून राहिलेल्या आहेत. शूद्र पहिल्यापासूनच सगळ्याच गोष्टीपासून वंचित केला गेला. सरंजामी राजवटीत तर त्याला मुख्य प्रवाहापासून दूर फेकल्या गेले. एखादी सामाजिक संस्था जेव्हा दडपून टाकण्यात येते. तेव्हा तो समाज क्रांती करून उठतो, ही क्रांती राजकीय, सामाजिक, किंवा सांस्कृतिक असू शकते. याच उर्मीतून दलितांनी आपली स्वतंत्र कलानिर्मिती केली. मराठी मुलखात आढळण्याच्या तमाशा, रायरंद, खडीगंमत, दंडार इ. लोककला या सांस्कृतिक क्रांतीतूनच उदयाला आल्या आहेत. म्हणूनच लोकरंगभूमीही सर्वस्वी शोषित वर्गातील दलितांची रंगभूमी आहे.

भारत देशात जेव्हा राजेशाही होती तेव्हा गाणे, बजावणे हलक्या दर्जाचे मानले जाई म्हणून वरच्या जमातींनी हे काम खालच्या जमातीतील लोकांकडे सोपविले यातूनच ‘बामना घरी लिवनं, पाटलाघरी दानं’ अन् महाराघरी गाणं ही म्हण रूढ झाली. महाराष्ट्रातील महार, मांग, कलावंतांनी निरनिराळ्या प्रकारचे वाद्याचे ताल, ठेके, स्वतःच निर्माण केले आहेत. त्यासाठी त्यांनी कुणाची उसनवारी केलेली नाही. लावणीची चाल आणि ढोलकीच्या ठेक्याचे बोल त्यांचाच डोक्यातून, अक्कलेतून जन्माला आले. तेच त्यांचे गुरू आणि तेच त्यांचे चेले अशी ही परंपरा आहे. तमाशातले ढोलके, तुणतुणे, हलगी याशिवाय रणशिंग, झांज, डफडे ही वाद्ये त्यांनीच निर्माण केली आहेत. आणि त्यांचे स्वतंत्र्य असे शास्त्र निर्माण केलं, पण त्यांचे दुर्दैव असे की, अडाणी असल्यामुळे त्यांनी त्यांचे शास्त्र कागदावर कोरून ठेवलेले नाही. ढोलकी, हलगी, तुणतुणे, डफडे निर्माण केलेली वाद्ये होत. कुठल्याही मराठी माणसाला या वाद्याचा आवाजाने भुरळ घातली नाही तरच नवल.

मराठी रंगभूमी जी कधीकाळी तमाशा रंगभूमी म्हणून अस्तित्वात आली, ती या मातीची, लोकसंस्कृतीचे दर्शन घडवणारी ती जगविली, संगोपिली समाजातील तळागाळातील कलावंतांनी, तिचे रूप आणि आविष्कार लोकभाषेतून लोकजीवनाच्या तपशीलासह त्यांनी मांडले, त्यामुळे समाजातील तथाकथित उचभू आणि शिष्ट समाज या लोकरंगभूमीला नाकारत राहिला..... नाक मोडीत राहिला. शिष्ट समाजाचे जीवन वेगळे.. ही विचारधारा दृढ करण्याचे प्रयत्न समाजव्यवस्थेप्रमाणेच वाडमय आणि कलेची प्रतवारी करत राहिले. वैदिक परंपरेचा अभिमान, ब्राम्हण्याचा कैवार आणि लोककला, लोकभाषा व लोकवाडमय या विषयाची उदासीनता दुर्लक्षणीय ठरली. मनुने नाटक करण्याच्या लोकांना फसविणारे लोक असे म्हटले आहे. शिल्पावर पोट भरण्याच्या नाही हीच संज्ञा त्याने वापरली. नटाचे तोंड पाहून त्यांना उद्देशून आहे. ‘टवाळा आवडे विनोद’ ही उक्ती निश्चितच समाजाच्या

5. Role of National Commission for Women in Safe Guarding of Women

66

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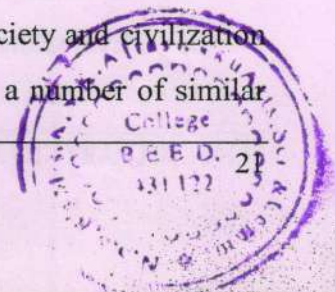
Abstract

An analysis of Role of National commission for women working in the field of women rights and freedom. Women in India, as is well known have never been treated well even at home or while at work. The matter has all along been agitated inside and out side the parliament by Parliamentarians, by common men, by organizations and societies for the welfare of the women. Several, commissions had been setup by the government to look into the matter of states of women in the Indian society. Successive Commission of women has noted in their reports the unequal status of women obtaining in every sphere of life and had suggested the setting up of an agency to fulfill the surveillance functions as well as to facilitate redressed of the grievances of women. Several women activists and voluntary action group has also been making persisted demand for setting up of a commission for women. Keeping in view the desirability of a commission for women at the national level the national commission for women Bill 1990 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd May, 1990. Later on the Bill became an act.

The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) recommended nearly two decades ago, the setting up of a National Commission for women to fulfill the surveillance functions to facilitate redressal of grievances and to accelerate the socio-economic development of women. The commission processes all the complaints relating to domestic violence, harassment dowry, torture, desertion bigamy, rape, refusal to register FIR, cruelty by husband, deprivation, gender discrimination and sexual harassment of work place which may be received either orally, written or suomoto under sec. 10 of the National Commission of Women Act.

Introduction

It is said that the best way to know about society, a civilization and a culture, try to know as much possible about the women. In India, women have come a long way from the rare women scholars and sages of the Vedic age to the women in different sectors of society and civilization today, such as the armed forces, arts, information technology, politics and a number of similar



Historical Aspect in Girish Karnads Tughlaq

67

02-91

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It has now become important to realize the literature thought and written in regional languages, but are translated in English, apart from literature written originally in English.

Since 1980s there have been considerable work done in the field of drama. And especially with the emergence of dramatists like Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar, Mohan Rakesh, Badal Sirkar, and a few more on the scene, dramas written in English in India have started attracting international importance.

Tughlaq is Girish Karnad's second play. The play exposes the paradox of the idealistic Sultan, Muhammad Tughlaq, whose reign is considered as one of the most spectacular failures in the Indian history.

The play has an interesting story, an intricate plot, a scope for spectacle, and dramatic conventions like the comic pair, Aazam and Aziz, to which the theatre audience respond instinctively.

Karnad uses the leitmotif in the prayer scene where the Muslim chieftain along with Sheikh Shams-ud-Din, a pacifist priest, conspires to murder Tughlaq while at prayer. The use of prayer for murder is reminiscent of what Tughlaq himself did to kill his father. The prayer, which is most dear to Tughlaq vitiated by him as well as his enemies, is symbolic of the fact that his life corrupted at its every source.

Karnad uses flashback technique to give us glimpses of Tughlaq's youthful idealism, juxtaposing with his alienation. In an idyllic scene on the ramparts of Daulatabad, Tughlaq shares his youthful aspirations with a young guard when he feels in harmony with the world around him. It was a moment of total communication with nature, the elements and man's work.

One of the most striking features in Tughlaq is shape shifting. The artifice of shape shifting is traditional, ritualistic, mythical, but its outcome is tragic, in that it reveals the character's loneliness, isolation, frustration, and self-knowledge. Here the major example of shape shifting is the attempt to change the capital to Daulatabad. What is being tried is to turn Daulatabad into Delhi. The attempt fails because there is a fundamental difference between illusion and transformation. In the former, one thing pretends to be another; in the latter, one thing becomes another. Tughlaq is a play full of dissimulation, illustrating the moral decline of a policy. The play abounds in metaphors from theatre. Tughlaq is a great role player; and in Aziz he finds his double. Aziz kills Ghiyas-ud-Din and pretends to be him. Daulatabad cannot succeed in becoming Dēlhi, as it is blessed not by a holy man but a murderer masquerading as holy man. While in Tughlaq, shape shifting does not really take place there is merely acting, dissimulation, pretence, and betrayal.

Thus, it is evident that Tughlaq had a universal significance. It is about pathetic degradation of an idealist politician. Karnad here grapples with fundamental human motives with a distinctive, masterly control. There is a critical exploration of the psychic structure of characters. The moral and manners of the political world and poverty are sensitively commented upon. Tughlaq presents a rich orchestration of theme subtly interlocked with one another, with a rapid progression of events.

In all the plays of Karnad there has been a very interesting aspect-the splitting of character. This split sometimes gives rise to binary oppositions, like hero and villain. Tughlaq and Aziz in Tughlaq.

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Mahatma Gandhi A True Leader

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Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, Indian. Gandhi helped free the Indian people from British rule through nonviolent and is honoured by Indians as the father of the Indian Nation. The Indian people called Gandhi 'Mahatma'. At the age of 13 Gandhi married Kasturba. Gandhi studied law in London and returned to India in 1891 to practice. In 1893 he took on a one-year contract to do legal work in South Africa.

Gandhi stayed in South Africa for 21 years working to secure rights for Indian people. He developed a method of action based upon the principles of courage, non-violence and truth called Satyagraha. He believed that the way people behave is more important than what they achieve. Satyagraha promoted non-violence and civil disobedience as the most appropriate methods for obtaining political and social goals. In 1915 Gandhi returned to India. Within 15 years he became the leader of the Indian nationalist movement.

Using the principal of Satyagraha he led the campaign for Indian independence from Britain. Gandhi was arrested many times by the British for his activities in South Africa and India. He believed it was honorable to go to jail for a just cause. More than once Gandhi used fasting to impress upon others the need to be nonviolent. India was granted independence in 1947, and partitioned into India and Pakistan. Five great contribution which Mahatma Gandhi gave to the world New spirit and technique- Satyagraha, the Emphasis that the moral universe is one and that the morals of individuals, group and nations must be the same. His insistence that the means and the ends must be consistent.

The fact that he held no ideals he did not embody or was not in the process of embodying. A willingness to suffer and die for his principals. The greatest of these is his Satyagraha.

Gandhi successfully instigated a series of non-violent protest. This included national strikes for one or two days. The British sought to ban opposition, but the nature of non-violent protest and strikes made it difficult to counter.

Gandhi also encouraged his followers to practice inner discipline to get ready for independence. Gandhi said the Indians had to prove they were deserving of Independence.

Gandhi also clashed with others in the Indian independence movement such as Subhash Chandra Bose who advocated direct action to overthrow the British.

In 1930, Gandhi led a famous march to the sea in protest at the new Salt Acts. In the sea, they made their own salt, in violation of British regulations. Many people were arrested and Indian jails were full of Indian independence followers.

Britain indicated that they would give Indian independence. The British planned to partition India into two: India and Pakistan. Gandhi was opposed to partition. He worked vigorously to show that Muslims and Hindus could live together peacefully.

Gandhi was harshly critical of the Hindu Caste system. In Particular, he inveighed against the 'untouchable' caste, who were treated abysmally by society. He launched many campaigns to change the status of untouchables. Although his campaigns were met with much resistance, they did go a long way to changing century-old prejudices.

imp... not their unconventional theme but an unusual treatment of sensual opulence in an intimate conversational language and the result is that her novels become best sellers.

69

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Literary Theories

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Introduction:

In 1936, and even in 1963 when Wellek published his later book , concepts of criticism, literary theory tended to be thought of, at best, as an abridgement of critical practice, a kind of abbreviation, after thought, or convenient shorthand. Literary theory before 1970, however, usually connoted the 'theory of literature'. The distinction is an important one. As Andrea Nightingale pointes out in her essay on ancient Greek literary theory, the first theorists were the formalist, Aristotle, and the moral and political critic, Plato. In the Republic and the poetics, Plato and Aristotle were certainly interested in classifying literary genres and in identifying conventions, forms, and figures of literary works and were more interested in underlying categories than in individual texts. They were not critics, therefore, or literary historians; but neither was they 'theorists' in the modern sense of the term. Seeking a theory of literature, they were more interested in identifying a prescriptive grammar of the literary work. This kind of activity is still an important aspect of literary theory.

Perhaps the most systematic attempts to 'theorize' literature in this way was Northrop Frye's 1957 book *The Anatomy of Criticism*, which opens with the question of whether criticism can be a science as well as an art: *The Anatomy of Criticism* was never seen as a threat to the very existence of literary studies. But this is precisely how post-1970s theory would come to be regarded by prominent critics such as Walter Jackson Bate and Harold Bloom (Who contemptuously referred to theorists as 'lemmings' in his 1995 book. New perspectives and ways of thinking suddenly opened up on issues such as human subjectivity, power, responsibility, gender, class, race, sexuality, mind, the construction of history, disciplinary boundaries, truth-effects and the nature of the linguistic sign. Theory in this mode therefore produced far more passionate responses than the kind of literary theory demanded by Wellek in 1936. Opposition to 'theory' within literary studies before 1970, however, was less passionate and combative, less a crusade and more an anxious concern that 'theory' might interfere with the 'closeness' of reading and lead to abstraction, detachment, for the student of literature, challenge to criticism had been presented as that of overcoming distance. Added to the list of complaints, therefore and 'theory' as strengthening the divide between the academic study of literature and the humanist world of letters outside the academy. Literary theories are not only produced in specific historical contexts but are also, like all written documents, open to interpretation and contextual displacements. Literary theory is therefore born out recognitcn of a fundamental contradiction at the heart if its activity: that in the end

Dr. Rukhshol

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71

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प्रगतिशील साहित्य में दलित विमर्श : एक मूल्यांकन

डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड*

शोध सारांश

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था के फलस्वरूप उसके द्वारा की गयी सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक एवं मानसिक रचना के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत के साहित्यिकों का बोध जितना प्रखर होना चाहिए था, उतना प्रखर भी नहीं रहा समाज का प्रतिबिंब ही साहित्य में झलकता है। समाज में जो उत्थान, पतन, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं, उसका प्रभाव साहित्यकार और प्रकारान्तर से साहित्य पर पड़ता है। दलित साहित्य का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है वर्तमान दलित साहित्य उसी क्रांति की संतान है, जो बहुत पहले संत साहित्य के रूप में आरंभ हो चुकी थी। दलित साहित्य आज जो निषेध और नकार की भाषा बोलता है, उसके बीच कई वर्षों पहले संत साहित्य में अंकुरित हो गये थे।

Keywords : सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र, जनपक्षधरता, प्रासंगिक, विषम परिस्थिति, सत्तापक्ष का विरोध, जनमानस का समर्थन

दलित शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत धातु-दल से हुई है जिसका अर्थ है तोड़ना, हिस्से को कुचलना आदि दलित शब्द का अर्थ है दारिद्र्य, गया बीता और बहुत ही निम्न कोटि का / दुसरे शब्दों में कहा जाए तो दलित याने दलन किया हुआ, गिरा हुआ आदि दलित विमर्श का सामान्य अर्थ पीड़ित शोषित, दबाए गए लोगों में अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजगता एवं जाग्रति से है दलितों के बारे में किया गया विचार ही दलित विमर्श कहलाता है सदियों से आ रही सामंती परम्परा व सामाजिक विसंगतियों की दीवार को ढहाकर स्वाभिमान के महल का निर्माण करना दलित विमर्श का ही परिणाम है। व्यक्ति जब आन्तरिक व बाह्य रूप से चेतनशील बन जाता है तब वह अस्तित्व की पहचान को सार्थक बनाने में समर्थ हो जाता है। दलित विमर्श के संदर्भ में दलित व्यक्ति जब शोषणों व अत्याचारों से ऊबकर सामाजिक कुप्रथाओं के बाहर निकलकर एक सभ्य समाज की कल्पना करता हुआ मान सम्मान व स्वाभिमान से जीना चाहता है तो यह उसके मन का विमर्श कहलाता है। दलित विमर्श को समझने से पूर्व भारतीय समाज अवस्था के बारे में समझना जरूरी है। उसका कारण यह है कि दलित विमर्श वर्ण व्यवस्था के तहत समाज को चार वर्गों में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य एवं शूद्र में विभक्त किया गया है। कालान्तर में शूद्र दो वर्गों स्पर्श एवं अस्पर्श में विभक्त हो गया। इसमें अस्पर्श अर्थात् दलित जाति को समाज में सबसे निम्न स्थान प्राप्त हुआ दलित विमर्श इस वर्णव्यवस्था का पुरजोर विरोध करता है इसलिए यह कहा जाता है कि वर्णव्यवस्था के तहत प्रत्यक्ष व

अप्रत्यक्ष दमन शोषण अत्याचारों के विरोध की चेतना ही दलित विमर्श कहलाती है।

“दलित साहित्य कालजेयी साहित्य है। न्यायपरक, सम्मानजनक स्थितियों वाले समाज की संरचना करते हुए अपने मिशन को चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार करते हुए लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने तक संघर्ष करते रहने के लिए प्रयासरत है। आज के संदर्भ में जिसे हम, दलित साहित्य कहते हैं। वह उसी छटपटाहट का प्रतिफलन है। उसका उदगम सर्वप्रथम सन साठ के आसपास मराठी साहित्य में हुआ और उसकी जड़ें अम्बेडकरवादी विचार में तलाशी जा सकती है” 19 सन 1920 के बाद का समय भारत में कई तरह के नये विचारों के विस्तार का समय है। अम्बेडकरवादी विचार भी उसी समय कम से दलित वर्ग के लिए छोटे से हिस्से तक पहुँचने लगे थे। अम्बेडकर का विचार था कि भारत में सारी सामाजिक गड़बड़ी की जड़ वर्ण व्यवस्था है। उसे समाप्त किए बिना न तो जातिवाद समाप्त किया जा सकता है और न छुआछूत। इसलिए उन्होंने प्रारंभ से ही वर्णव्यवस्था के खिलाफ मुहिम छेड़ी थी लेकिन वे यह भी जानते थे कि वर्णव्यवस्था की जड़े बहुत गहरी हैं। उसे इतनी आसानी से उखाड़कर नहीं फेंका जा सकता है। इसीलिए आज यह प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ है कि, साहित्य को किस का विचार करना चाहिए, किसे अपने विचार का केंद्र बनाना चाहिए। इस विचार के पीछे यही उद्देश्य रहा कि विषमतापूर्ण रचना को व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर भी विद्रोह का धक्का न लग सके।

१८. जनसंचार माध्यमों में कम्प्यूटर का प्रयोग

72

प्रो. डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड

विभाग प्रमुख एवं शोध निर्देशक, कला एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, चौसाला, ता. जि. बीड ।

जनसंचार के लिए अंग्रेजी शब्द (Mass-Communication) है | जनसंचार शब्द दो शब्दों के मेल से बना है | जन और संचार | जन का अर्थ है जनता और संचार का अर्थ है फैलाना, किसी बात को आगे बढ़ाना हम किसी जानकारी या विचार को किसी भाषा के माध्यम से जनसमूह तक पहुँचाते हैं, तब उसे हम जनसंचार कहते हैं | जनसंचार में भाषा का अधिक महत्त्व होता है | भाषा के माध्यम से हम विचार को संप्रेषित करते हैं | जनसंचार में समाचार, रेडिओ, सिनेमा, टेलिविजन आदि को हम देख सकते हैं | जनसंचार माध्यम अंग्रेजी के पारिभाषिक शब्द Mass Media का हिंदी अनुवाद है | जनसंचार में विचार, भाव, सूचनाएँ जन माध्यम से मिलती हैं | मनुष्य समाजशील है | समाज परिवर्तनशील होने के कारण वह अपनी आदिम अवस्था से ही किसी न किसी साधन का प्रयोग करता रहा है | रेडिओ, टेलिविजन, मोबाईल के विश्व में संप्रेषण आसान हो गया है |

जनसंचार माध्यम की परिभाषा

राइट सी.आर. के अनुसार - जनसंचार विजातीय और अज्ञान जन से अप्रत्यक्ष संचार से जुड़ा है |

डेविड वाल्टे के अनुसार - जनसंचार एक ही स्थान पर तैयार किए गए संचार के उस स्वरूप के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है | जो बिखरे हुए विशाल समुदाय तक पहुँचाने में समर्थ हो |

हिंदी भाषा क्षेत्रों में जनसंचार माध्यम के तीन रूप मिलते हैं | (१) लिखित जनसंचार माध्यम (२) श्रव्य जनसंचार माध्यम और (३) दृश्य-श्रव्य जनसंचार माध्यम | जनसंचार माध्यमों में पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, किताबें, पैम्पलेट, रेडिओ, सिनेमा, टेलिविजन, नाटक, कम्प्यूटर आदि का प्रयोग होता है | जनसंचार माध्यम के लिखित रूप में दैनिक, साप्ताहिक, पक्षिक, मासिक, त्रैमासिक, अर्धवार्षिक तथा वार्षिक पत्रिकाओं की गणना की जाती है | पत्र-पत्रिकाओं से जनसामान्य को खेल-कुद, बाजारभाव, स्वास्थ्य, कला, साहित्य, रोजगार आदि की भी जानकारी मिलती रहती है | पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में सभी उम्र के लोगों के लिए कुछ न कुछ जानकारी आवश्यक होती है | पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के अलावा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडिया भी जनसंचार का माध्यम है | जिसमें रेडिओ, टेलिविजन, टेलिफोन, फॅक्स तथा इंटरनेट आदि के कारण व्यवसाय, स्टॉक मार्केट, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा आदि क्षेत्रों से जुड़ी अधुनातन सूचना जनमानस तक पहुँच रही है | इंटरनेट का आज घर घर में प्रयोग हो रहा है | इंटरनेट के माध्यम से लोग दूर रहकर भी (वर्ल्डवाइड वेब द्वारा) आमने सामने बातचीत कर सकते हैं | टेलिविजन भी हिंदी की जनसंचार का सशक्त माध्यम है | भारत में अन्य भाषा की तुलना में हिंदी भाषी चैनल अधिक देखे जाते हैं | हिंदी समाचार, हिंदी सिनेमा, हिंदी धारावाहिक तथा हिंदी में विज्ञापन लोग अधिक पसंद करते हैं |

आधुनिक जनसंचार माध्यमों में कम्प्यूटर का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है | यांत्रिक संगणक कई सदियों से मौजूद थे किंतु आजकल अर्थात्कालिब्र (Programmable Machine) से है | अर्थात्कालिब्र से आशय है बीसवीं सदी के मध्य में विकसित हुए विद्युत चालित अर्थात्कालिब्र | कम्प्यूटर जनसंचार का सबसे अच्छा माध्यम है | इनके कारण किसी भी संसाधन को साझा करने में

Dr. Sarkate 2019-2020

127

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आधुनिक हिंदी नाटक में दलित चेतना

73

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शोधनिदेशक, सहयोगी प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग,
कला एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, चौसाळा

दलित शब्द मराठी से हिंदी में प्रचलित हुआ है। मराठी साहित्य में भी दलित साहित्य के संदर्भ में दो विचारप्रवाह प्रचलित हैं। प्रथम यह कि दलितों द्वारा लिखा साहित्य ही दलित साहित्य है तो दूसरा अन्य साहित्यकारों द्वारा दलितों पर लिखित साहित्य भी दलित साहित्य के अंतर्गत आता है। हिंदी में यह समस्या नहीं है। मराठी साहित्य में महात्मा फुले और आंबेडकर के रूप में चिंतन के केंद्र में दलित आया। सन 1971 ई. में महाड में आयोजित द्वितीय महाराष्ट्र बौद्ध साहित्य संमेलन में बाबुराव बागुल ने सर्वप्रथम दलित साहित्य को व्याख्यायित किया।

हिंदी साहित्य में प्रायः सभी विधाओं दलित चेतना पर सर्जन हुआ है। हिंदी नाट्य साहित्य में साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं की तुलना में दलित चेतना पर कम लिखा गया है। हिंदी नाटकों ने जातिभेद निर्मूलन, साधारण समाज से अर्तजातिय विवाह, रोटी-बेटी व्यवहार आदि का चित्रण कर अन्याय के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई है। दलित नाटकों का निर्माण महात्मा बुद्ध, महात्मा फूले, शाहू महाराज और आंबेडकर के दर्शन और विचारों से हुआ है। वह नाटक रुढ़ि परंपराओं, शोषण, विद्वेष, असमानता आदि पर प्रहार करता है। "हिंदी दलित नाट्य-साहित्य में दलितों की कोमल भावनाओं को किस तरह ठेस पहुँचाई जाती है, कभी कभी इस संघर्ष एवं कष्ट से निराश होकर कुछ दलित आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं, इसे चित्रित करके यथार्थ स्थिति को महत्व दिया है।"

वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था के कारण भारतीय समाज में चतुर्थ वर्ग को हमेशा शोषण का शिकार होना पड़ता है। इन दलितों की जाति-पाति, उँच-नीच, बेकारी की प्रथा, लैंगिक शोषण विकास सुविधा का अभाव आदि समस्याओं से जूझना पड़ता है। नाटककारों ने अपने नाटकों में दलितों की इसी समस्या का चित्रण कर दलित नायक-नायिका को इसके विरोध में विद्रोह करते दिखाया है। भीष्म साहनी ने 'कबीरा खडा बाजार में' ऐसी वर्ण व्यवस्था का विरोध किया है। नाटक में वे कायस्थ के चरित्र के माध्यम से बताना चाहते हैं कि, यह समस्या आज वर्तमान समय में कहाँ तक फैली हुई है। कायस्थ कोतवाल से कहता है, "इससे धर्म की मर्यादाएँ टूटेंगी, जाँत-पाँत के नियम टूटेंगे। हमने सूना है वह बीमारी काशी में नहीं फूटी है। देश के और स्थानों में भी फूट रही है। कुम्भीकमी इकठ्ठा हो रहे हैं।" इस वर्ण व्यवस्था का शिकार हमारी निचली और पिछड़ी जातियाँ होती हैं। जिनके कारण उनको न तो ठीक से शिक्षा मिलती है न ठीक से खाना। नाटककार शंकर शेष ने 'एक और द्रौणाचार्य' नाटक के द्वारा शिक्षा व्यवस्था में व्याप्त उच्च नीच का वर्णन किया है। नाटक का पौराणिक द्रौणाचार्य एकलव्य को बताता है, " ठीक ही किया था। शास्त्रों के अनुसार मेरी विद्या केवल ब्राह्मणों और क्षत्रियों के लिए है।"

२. महिला विषयक कायदे व योजना आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण एक अभ्यास

74

प्रा. आ. दि. चव्हाण

सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

सारांश

महाराष्ट्रासारख्या प्रगत राज्यात मुलींचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस कमी होत आहे, ही चिंताजनक बाब आहे. महाराष्ट्रात १९९१ मध्ये दर १००० मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाण ९४६ होते, ते प्रमाण २००१ मध्ये ३३ ने कमी होऊन ९१३ झाले व २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार मुलींचे प्रमाण आणखी ३० ने कमी होऊन ते ८८३ एवढे झाले आहे. आज मुलगी जन्मला येण्याचा हक्कच हिरावून घेतला जात आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग (दुरुपयोग) करून जन्माआधीच मुली मारल्या जात आहेत, ही बाब अतिशय गंभीर आहे. त्यामुळे भविष्यात अनेक सामाजिक अडचणी निर्माण होणार आहेत.

प्रस्तावना

पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राने देशात सर्वात प्रथम म्हणजे १९८८ मध्येच लिंग निवडीस प्रतिबंध करणारा कायदा केला होता, त्यानंतर केंद्रशासनाने २० सप्टेंबर १९९४ मध्ये हा कायदा केला. सन २००३ मध्ये या कायद्यात सुधारणा करण्यात आली. या कायद्यांतर्गत गर्भलिंग निदान करणाऱ्यावर प्रतिबंध केला आहे.

पण फक्त कायद्याद्वारे हा प्रश्न सुटू शकेल का? कायद्याची कठोर अंमलबजावणी तर झालीच पाहिजे. परंतु समाजाची मानसिकता बदलणे हा यावरील कायमस्वरूपी उपाय आहे. म्हणूनच या संवेदनशील विषयाबद्दल, समाजातील सर्व स्तरांमध्ये जागृती व्हावी, दुसरी गोष्ट कायद्याची कठोर अंमलबजावणी होणे आवश्यक आहे.

बीज संज्ञा :- महिला, जन्मदर, मृत्यूदर, वयोगट, जिल्हा, कलम, अनुदान, संरक्षण गृहे

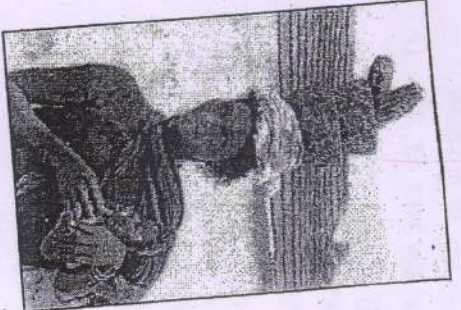
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	वर्ष	१९९१	२००१	२०११
१	भारत	९४६	९२७	९१४
२	महाराष्ट्र	९४६	९१३	८८३

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या नियतकालिकास महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळकडून अनुदान प्राप्त झाले आहे. परंतु या नियतकालिकात प्रसिद्ध झालेली मते मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही.

अनुक्रम

* संपादकीय	३
* राजकीय पटलावर शेतकरी	५
- डॉ. गणेश मोहिते	
* साक्षेपी समीक्षक डॉ. अक्षयकुमार काळे	११
- डॉ. महेश खरात	
* गुलाभगिरीतील संस्कृती संघर्षाचा अन्वयार्थ	२०
- केदार काळवणे	
* वईमास्तर ते शाळाभास्तर ते साहित्यिक	२७
- अय्युब पठाण लोहगावकर	
* मैत्र जिवांचे	३१
- प्रा. मीनल येवले	
* संभेलनाथ्यक्षेत्रे मनोपात	३५
- सुनील गायकवाड	
* मराठी साहित्यातील स्त्रियांच्या आत्मकथनाचे स्वरूप आणि वेगळेपण	३८
- प्रा. मीनाक्षी पाटील	
* बहिणाबाई शिऊरकर यांच्या लेखनातून येणारे संत तुकारामांचिषयीचे संदर्भ	४४
- प्रा. बालासाहेब कटारे	
* महानुभाव, संत व पंत वाङ्मयातील विनोद	५०
- डॉ. सुखदेव इयारे	
* वारकरी संप्रदायातील संतांची काव्यपरंपरा	५९
- डॉ. सुषमा प्रथान येवंदे	
* मानवी जीवनाचे दर्शन घडविणारी कविता : 'तू जाऊन तीन तप झालीत'	६५
- डॉ. आप्पा दत्त माने	
* धनगरी लोकजीवनाचा सांस्कृतिक दस्तऐवज : 'का धरिला परदेस'	७२
- डॉ. फुला बागूल	
* कविता	७९-८०
- डॉ. शांतीलाल चव्हाण, प्रा. डॉ. कृष्णा कदम, मेघराज मेश्राम	

अनुदित साहित्य का महत्व एवं आवश्यकता

76

प्रा. डॉ. न. पु. कान्हे

आज साहित्य की विविध विधाओं का कई भाषाओं में अनुवाद होता हुआ दिखाई देता है। साहित्य तथा समाज कि दृष्टि से वह बात महत्वपूर्ण है। साहित्य समाज के लिए होता है इसलिए वह समाज के पास पहुँच पाना उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है। समाज हित की कामना लेकर या समाज को विधायक दिशा देने कि दृष्टि से रचनाकार विभिन्न कृतियों की रचना करता है। समाज से जुड़ा रचनाकार अपनी विधाओं में सामाजिक गतिविधियों को स्थान देता हुआ दिखाई देता है। यह बात भी महत्वपूर्ण समझी जाती है कि, रचनाकार जिस सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शिक्षा, उद्योग-व्यापार राजनीति, प्रशासन आदि से जुड़ा हुआ है, तो उसकी रचनाओं में उस वर्ग विषय को देखा जाता है। रचनाकार भले ही समाज की वास्तविकता को प्रखर रूप से उजागर करता हो या फिर मनोरंजन को लेकर लिखता हो आखिरकार वह लिखता तो 'मनुष्य' के लिए ही है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि, साहित्य मनुष्य के लिए ही है। तो वह मनुष्य, समाज तक पहुँचना अहम् है। अनुवाद वह माध्यम है जिसके जरिए एक भाषा कि कृति अनुवाद के माध्यम से अन्य भाषा के पाठकों तक पहुँचती है, परिणाम स्वरूप एक रचनाकार के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

उत्तरी ही यह बात भाषा के विकास के लिए भी फायदेमंद साबित होती है। क्योंकि किसी कृति के अनुवाद से केवल वह कृति किसी अन्य भाषा में पहुँचती नहीं है, बल्कि साथ-साथ उस कृति के माध्यम से उस भाषा के लोगों के विचार, समाज की विभिन्न मान्यता, परंपरा, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, सूख-दुःख, विभिन्न धारणाएँ, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक, प्राकृतिक, धार्मिक, वैज्ञानिक आदि स्थिति का बोध होने में भी सहायता होती है। इस कारण किसी रचना का जब अन्य भाषा में अनुवाद होता है तो यह सारा परिवेश समझने में, वहाँ के मनुष्य का दृष्ट-दर्द समझने में निश्चित रूप से सहायता होती है।

आज की तारिख में विभिन्न भाषाओं में रचनाओं का अनुवाद बड़ी मात्रा में होता दिखाई देता है। यह बात साहित्य एवं भाषा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। सामान्यतः अनुवाद का अर्थ यह है कि, किसी भाषा में कही या लिखी गयी बात का किसी दूसरी भाषा में परिवर्तन करना अनुवाद कहलाता है। जिस भाषा से अनुवाद किया जाता है वह मूलभाषा, स्रोत भाषा के रूप में पहचानी जाती है तो जिस नई भाषा में अनुवाद किया जाता है उस भाषा को लक्ष्यभाषा के रूप में पहचाना जाता है।

आज भारत की साहित्यिक कृतियों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो रहा है। भारत एक बहुभाषिक राष्ट्र है। हर एक राज्य, प्रान्त कि अपनी अलग भाषा, बोलियाँ हैं। तो समूचे राष्ट्र के ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक परिवेश मान्यता विचारों को समझने के लिए यह अनुदित साहित्यिक रचनाओं की काफी सहायता होती है।

साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोरजी का नाम बहुचर्चित है। उनकी 'मितांजली' काव्य कृति को नोबल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया। यह बात राष्ट्र के लिए एवं साहित्य, रचनाकारों के

(126)

लिए गौरवपूर्ण है। बांग्ला में लिखी गई इस 'मितांजली' काव्यकृतियों का भारत की कई भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। यदि इस बांग्ला मूल भाषा से अन्य लक्ष्य भाषा में अनुवाद नहीं होता तो इस काव्य का रसारवाद अन्य पाठकों को नहीं हो पाता।

मराठी भाषा में सामाजिक विषमता को लेकर समाजव्यवस्था पर प्रहार करनेवाला नाटक 'याशीराम कोतवाल' बहुचर्चित रहा है। उसके रचनाकार रहे हैं, विजय तेंडुलकर। इस कृति को हिंदी भाषा में अनुवादित किया है। 'वसंत देव' इन्होंने यह नाटक हिंदी भाषा में पहुँचाकर महाराष्ट्र, मराठी भाषी लोगों का जीवन एवं सामाजिक, धार्मिक व्यवस्था का चित्र पूरे राष्ट्र के सामने आ सका। इस नाटक का मराठी हिंदी भाषा में मंचन भी हुआ है।

'गिरीश कर्नाड' भारत के मशहूर लेखक के रूप में परिचित हैं। कन्नड और अंग्रेजी भाषा में इन्होंने अपना लेखन कार्य किया है। इनकी बहुचर्चित कृतियाँ रही हैं, तुगलक, हयवदन, नागमंडल आदि। इन सभी कृतियों का भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद तथा नाटककृतियों का मंचन भी किया है। कर्नाड जी को पद्मश्री, पद्मविभूषण, ज्ञानपीठ जैसे प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कारों से नवाजा गया है।

हिंदी के जानेमाने रचनाकार प्रेमचंदजी ने आरंभिक दौर में उर्दू में लेखनकार्य किया तदुपरांत हिंदी भाषा में उन्होंने कहानी तथा कई उपन्यासों का लेखन कार्य किया है, इनके द्वारा लिखित कई कृतियों का अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है।

मराठी भाषी लेखकों में शिवाजी सावंत इनका नाम काफी चर्चित रहा है। मराठी में लिखा गया 'मृत्युंजय' यह उपन्यास महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है। इस कृति को ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार से भी नवाजा गया है। साथ ही इस उपन्यास को गुजराती, हिंदी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद किया गया है।

हाल ही में स्त्रीवादी लेखिकाओं में बांग्लादेश की तस्लीमा नसरिन का व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व दोनों भी विद्वोही रूप में दिखाई देता है। बांग्ला भाषा में लिखी गई उनकी कई कृतियों का हिंदी, मराठी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप, बांग्लादेश वासियों की नाशी के प्रति रक्षा दृष्टिकोण, विचारों का परिचय मिलता है। व्यवस्था 1 को आईना दिखाने का काम यह विद्वोही लेखिका तस्लीमा नसरिन करती है तो पुरस्कार के रूप में वहाँ की व्यवस्था उसे अपने ही देश से बाहर निकालती है। भारत में पनाह लेकर तस्लीमा नसरिन जीवन थापन कर रही हैं। उनके द्वारा लिखी गई साहित्यिक कृतियाँ यथार्थता को उजागर करती हैं।

अंग्रेजी भाषा के रचनाकार टी. एस. इलियट, विलियम शेक्सपियर, टी. एच. जॉर्ज, जॉन कीट्स, गर्सन शियर आदि को कई काव्य कृतियाँ, अन्य विधा का भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है। 'सआदत हसन मंटो' का नाम भी कहानी क्षेत्र में चर्चित रहा है। उनकी कई कहानियाँ का हिंदी, मराठी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है।

मलाला युसुफझाई का नाम भी काफी चर्चित रहा है। २०१४ में इसे नोबल पुरस्कार (शांति) से नवाजा गया है। स्त्री शिक्षा को लेकर मलाला का कार्य महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। पाकिस्तान में कई जगहों पर लड़कियों को शिक्षा का अधिकार नहीं है। इसके विरोध में उत्तरकर मलाला ने जंग छेड़ी। मलाला के इस कार्य को तालीबानी आतंकवादियों ने विरोध किया एवं उस पर जानलेवा हमला भी किया

(127)

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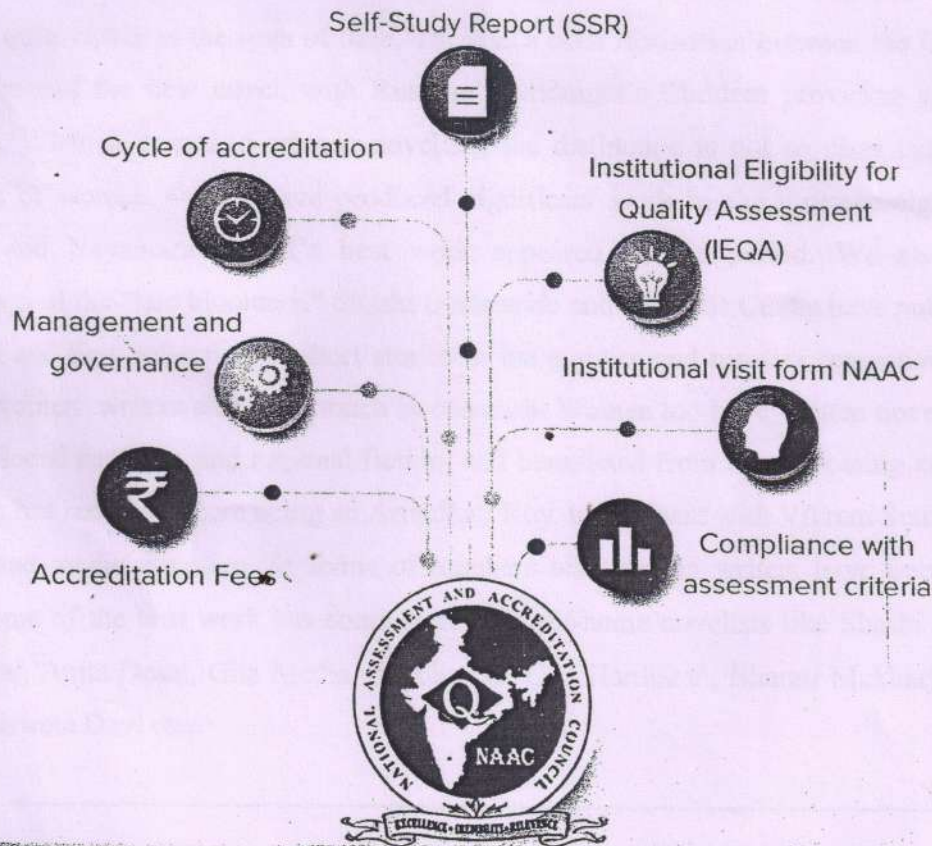
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104

INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS : AN OVERVIEW

Prof. Shrimant R.Tonde

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Mrs.K.S.K.Collage,Beed

ABSTRACT :-

Indian literary scene has seen a complete change as far as women writings are concerned. It has got quite richer in the span of time. There is a clear distinction between the fiction of the old masters and the new novel, with Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* providing a convenient watershed. When it comes to women novelists, the distinction is not so clear cut. The older generation of women writers have produced significant work in the nineteen-eighties: Anita Desai's and Nayantara Sahgal's best work appeared in this period. We also have the phenomenon of the "late bloomers." Shashi Deshpande and Nisha da Cunha have published their first novel and first collection of short stories in the eighties and nineties respectively. But the men and women writers also have much in common. Women too have written novels of Magic Realism, Social realism and regional fiction, and benefited from the increasing attention that this fiction has received, there being an Arundhati Roy to compare with Vikram Seth in terms of royalties and media attention. In terms of numbers less women writers have been published abroad: some of the best work has come from stay-at-home novelists like Shashi Deshpande, Kiran Desai, Anita Desai, Gita Metha, Shobha De, Gita Hariharan, Bharati Mukharjee, Kamala Das, Mahasweta Devi etc.

Literature has always held a faithfully mirror to the society under investigation and men and women are among the subjects of an extraordinary study in literature whether as victors or victims, as protagonist or mere creatures of a plot. Present literature comprises the multitudinous aspects of society, the complex, demanding, and far diverse arrangements that men and women make with one another.

Women find literature the most expressive form of art, which is true to women's experience. Women's writing falls as a separate category, which articulates the gender specific concerns of women feminist viewpoint. Feminism if taken in a wider perspective includes

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तिफण

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विशेषांक

वर्ष : दहावे

अंक : पहिला/दुसरा (एप्रिल ते सप्टेंबर - २०१९)

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78

भटक्या-विमुक्ताचे व्यथादर्शन : 'माकडीचा माळ'

■ डॉ. रामनाथ गंगाधर वाढे

म

राठी कादंबरी वाङ्मयात भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींना समाज व शासन यांनी अनंत काळापासून गुन्हेगार ठरविले, ज्यांना केवळ निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यातील पशु, पक्षी, फुले, शिकार, भिक मागणे, विविध प्रकारच्या मनोरंजनाच्या कला सादर करणे व जमीनदार शेतकरी बांधवांना केवळ सुगीच्या काळात विविध पिकांची काढणी करण्यासाठी या जमातींचा उपयोग झाला या जमातींना स्वतःचे गाव, नाव, वहन व माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा हक्कच हिरावून घेतला गेला या जमातीची ओळख ही आधुनिक जगाला नाही. तरी पण नवनवीन कायद्याने या लोकांना संरक्षण मिळण्याऐवजी, पारंपरिक व्यवसाय, शिकार बंद पडत आहेत यांना गुन्हेगार म्हणूनच जीवन जगावे लागते हा समाज साहित्याचा विषय खूपच कमी झालेली असून या जमातींचे काही प्रमाणात जी वनचित्रण झाले आहे त्यातील बळी १९५१ विभावरी शिरूरकर, बनगरवाडी १९५५

तिफण । एप्रिल ते सप्टेंबर-२०१९ । १५५

5. Role of Fishery for Women Empowerment Challenges and Rights

79

Prashant V. Patil

P. G. Dept of Zoology K. S. K. College Beed (Ms)

Introduction

Maharashtra is one of rich sources of with water resources and women's role for the development of fishery sectors is important aspect for the economic and for improvement of standard of family since date back. There is need to have a improvement of the womens involvement in this sector to increase the agriculture and fishery sector.

Fish cultural practices is an ancient method since decades in India. It is important branch of agriculture. This not only improves the agriculture branch but also improves the economy of rural and aquaculture of India.

As we know women's influences by social, cultural and economic context. According to the state of worlds fisheries and aquaculture published in 2016 by FAO in the year 2005 -2014 the quality and frequency of reporting on engagement by gender improved slowly. It is estimated that overall women accounted for more than 19 % of all people directly engaged in the fisheries and aquaculture primary sector in 2014. Recent publication estimates that, globally when primary and secondary sector are considered for the development the women plays a vital role.

Women plays a crucial role in marine environmental and fisheries economies, especially in the small scale and artisanal fisheries sector, through their contribution is still visible and unacknowledged. They represent half of the total working population worldwide in the seafood industries as a whole, with fisheries aquaculture sea food processing and all related services.

Woman plays a large role in inland fisheries, which is an important sector for food security, women's activities, paid and unpaid include the full range along the value chain as well as pre and post-harvest activities. This includes seaweed and shell fish collection, fishing, weaving and repairing nets, processing sales and local intra-regional trade in small scale fisheries also play roles in managing finances at the house hold level and managing aquatic resources at the community level. Women indigenious and local coastal communities have extension local and

Physicochemical Condition Of Domari Dam

80

P. V. Patil

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ABSTRACT

The Beed district is having many minor and major Dams for various purposes. In India Major and Minor Dam are mainly constructed for Irrigation, Power generation, Drinking purpose and for Industrial use. The conservation and restoration of rivers are vital for harnessing the direct and indirect benefits from such an ecosystem on a sustainable basis. The seasonal variations impacts on the ecology of major and Minor Dam. The ecological status of such dams is different as the change in the region. The present investigation reports the abiotic and environmental status of the Domari dam. The study was carried out for the year from Feb 2019 to Feb 2020. The details of result and analysis are given in the text.

Key words: *physical, Domari***INTRODUCTION**

Maharashtra State has both the marine and inland water resources. The inland water area is available in the form of dams, lakes, ponds and rivers. Near about 3.3 lakh hectars fresh water spread area (Gautam and Dongare 1988)

Number of minor, medium and major dams is constructed on river Godavari and its tributary in Marathwada. The total water spread area is 76,912 hectars. The district wise water spread area is as Aurangabad 39,777 ha., Beed 18,844 ha., Parbhani 11,832 ha. Nanded 6,459 ha. (Kulkarni 1998).

Several scientists have worked on Hydro-biological status of minor, major dams. Kulkarni et. al (1998) studied water quality testing of Derla tank. It was observed that tank is suitable for fish culture.

Kanwate (1999) studied the water quality of Kandhar tank, Nanded district. According to them the temperature of air is 24°C and Water temp is 25°C, pH of water is 7.5, Do2 content 3.38mg/lit, free Co2 was absent.

The present study and investigation has been carried out at the Domari dam located in Beed district at Village Shirapur Tq. and Dist. Beed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out fortnightly every month and analysis was carried out as per the guidelines given in the Chemical and Biological method for water pollution studies Trivedi and Goel (1986)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It has already been revealed that there exists a relationship between the fish and its environment. Abiotic and biotic factors are important in the production of fish. Water is primary requisite for fish culture and which offers most favourable conditions for the existence of fishes and other organisms. Physico-chemical factor of a particular water body has effects on the fish production of the water body.

For the study of physico-chemical properties three spots were selected spot A, B, and C for study the temperature was measured by using a thermometer degree centigrade and as per the methods suggested by Lagler (1978). Air temperature is taken in the shade just above the water level with thoroughly dried thermometer. For measuring water temperature, the thermometer deep in water for sufficient time till the final reading reached.

For estimation of Co2 water samples were taken from spot A, B, and C between 8 to 9 am from a fixed point at a regular interval in 20 litre of bucket from the depth of 3 feet from surface of water. The content estimated by using standard methods as described in Chemical and biological methods for water pollution studies. Environmental Publications, Karad (India) Trivedi and Goel (1986)

Estimation of Do2 done by using Winkler's methods as described in Chemical and biological methods for water pollution studies. Environmental Publications, Karad (India) Trivedi and Goel (1986)

Estimation of pH is measured by using meter of having pH from 0.0 to 14.0 and accuracy was 0.2pH

Turbidity was measured by using a simple ecological, Secchi disc at spot A, B, and C

Alkalinity while estimating the phenyl alkalinity 100 ml sample were taken in a conical flask and added two drops of phenolphthalein indicator in it. When solution remains colourless then phenolphthalein alkalinity was determined.

The details of results spot wise is shown in the tables respectively.

The details of results and variations is given in the table 1, 2, 3 and 4.



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FISH DIVERSITY OF DOMARI DAM DIST BEED

Prashant V Patil

Mrs. K.S K alias Kaku College Beed (MS) 431122

81

ABSTRACT

Fishery is an important branch of agriculture. Fish cultural practices are done since last many centuries India is second in the fish production. The Domari dam is constructed in the year 1996 at village Shirapur. Total area under irrigation of this dam is 1500 ha. The latitude and longitude of the dam is 18°-54'-00" and 75°-34'-00" The water is mainly used for irrigation and drining pupose. During study the diversity of fishes were studied by collection of fishes from local fishermen monthly. The fishes were identified as per the guidelines given by Jayram (1991) and Jhingran (1988) The study was conducted during 2018-19 to find the fishery status. The details of fish diversity are given in the text.

Key word- *Domari, Fish diversity*

INTRODUCTION

India is the fourth largest inland fish producer in the world (4.7 million tonnes in 2008-09). But during the last few decades, the production scenario in inland sector has indicated a mixed trend-an upward looking aquaculture with a declining fishery from riverine sector. At present, the major share of inland fish production in the country is from aquaculture and the share of rivers is very low. It is so because our open-water fishery resources, the prime means of sustenance to an estimated 0.45 million inland fishers as well as the only source of natural fish germplasm, have brutally been assaulted through various omissions and commissions on the part of the human beings. The situation needs serious thought and desired action for sustainable fish production and to attain the targeted production of nearly 8.0 million tonnes from inland sector by 2020 (Sinha, 2002) Fish harvesting policies often occurs on industrialization and centralization of facilities in urban areas. During the post-independence phase, commissioning of a large number of river valley projects resulted in the creation of a large number of reservoirs (3,150,000 ha) and a network of canals (126,334 km), which have further enhanced the inland open-water fishery resources. The conservation and restoration of rivers are vital for harnessing the direct and indirect benefits from such an ecosystem on a sustainable basis. The water quality of the rivers in the country is being monitored by several agencies, viz., Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards, National River Conservation Directorate, Central Water Commission, State Ground Water Agencies and Central Ground Water Board. Thus, any strategy of fisheries development in the riverine sector needs to give equal emphasis to conservation of the bio-diversity and fish production. The CPCB, under the national programme of Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) is monitoring water quality of ten river basins across India. To assess the



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Criterion III

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the journals notified on UGC care list 2018-2019

उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील भूमी वापरांचा कालसापेक्ष भौगोलीक अभ्यास

प्रा. आसाराम दि. चव्हाण

(भूगोल विभाग) सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रस्तावना:-

देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी नैसर्गिक संसाधने अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. भूमी ही एक नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती आहे. कारण मानव आपल्या गरजेनुसार भूमीचा उपयोग करत असतो. आजच्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात पाहिले तर आधुनिक शेती पध्दतीचा वापर जास्त प्रमाणात होतो. आजही बरेच शेतकरी पारंपारीक शेती पध्दतीचा वापर करतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या शेतीतील उत्पादन वाढलेले दिसत नाही. तसेच प्रगतशील भारत घडवायचा असेल तर भारताच्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाबरोबरच जलसिंचनाच्या सोयी सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. भारतातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये कृषी विविधता आढळून येते. उदा. ज्वारी उत्पादनात महाराष्ट्र अग्रेसर आहे. ऊस उत्पादनात उत्तरप्रदेश तर कापूस उत्पादनात गुजरात अग्रेसर आहे. कारण आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर व सुधारित बी-बीयाणांचा वापर, योग्य जल व्यवस्थापन इ. मुळे राज्यात विक्रमी उत्पादन काढण्यात भारत अग्रेसर आहे.

भूमी उपयोजन हे स्थलकालपरत्वे भिन्न स्वरूपाचे असते उदा. दहावर्षापूर्वी एखाद्या जिल्हयाचे जे भूमी उपयोजन होते ते आज नाही. कारण पंधरा वर्षापूर्वी एखाद्या भूमीचा उपयोग कृषीसाठी केला जात असेल तर आज त्या भूमीवर वस्ती, रस्ते निर्माण झाली असतील. दोन जिल्हयांचे भूमी उपयोजन तंतोतंत सारखेच असणार नाही. कारण दोन्ही जिल्हयातील लोकांच्या गरजा व भूमीचा दर्जा भिन्न-भिन्न स्वरूपाचा असतो.

उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील कृषी विकासाचा विचार केल्यास आपणास असे आढळून येते की, या जिल्हयात पारंपारिक शेतीवर शेतकऱ्यांचा जास्त कल असल्याने कृषीच्या समस्या वाढत जात आहेत. या भागात शेतकरी वेगवेगळ्या पारंपारिक शेती, जलसिंचनाच्या अपुऱ्या सोयी-सुविधा, पर्जन्य कमतरता, बी-बीयाणांची अयोग्य माहिती, जमिनीची मशागत कशा पध्दतीने करायची याची माहिती नसल्याने या भागातील शेतकरी अत्यंत मागासलेला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा :- जलसिंचन, भूमी वापर, पिक विविधता, वनक्षेत्र, पडीक

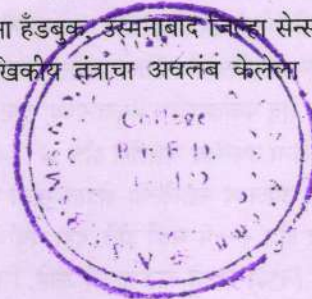
अभ्यासक्षेत्र :- प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी उस्मानाबाद जिल्हा हे अभ्यासक्षेत्र निवडण्यात आले आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मराठवाडा विभागातील आठ जिल्हयांपैकी उस्मानाबाद हा एक महत्वाचा जिल्हा आहे. उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयांचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार $17^{\circ} 35'$ ते $18^{\circ} 40'$ उत्तर अक्षवृत्त असा आहे. रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार $74^{\circ} 16'$ ते $76^{\circ} 40'$ पुर्व रेखावृत्त आहे. जिल्हयाची एकूण लोकसंख्या (२०११) नुसार १६,६०,३११ आहे. उस्मानाबाद जिल्हा हा मराठवाडयाच्या नैऋत्येला आहे. या जिल्हयाच्या नैऋत्येला सोलापूर जिल्हा, वायव्येला अहमदनगर जिल्हा, उत्तरेला बीड जिल्हा, पुर्वेस लातूर जिल्हा व दक्षिणेस कर्नाटक राज्यातील बीदर हे जिल्हे आहेत.

उद्दिष्ट्ये :- भूमी वापरात कालसापेक्ष झालेला बदल अभ्यासणे.

- १) जिल्हयातील कृषी विकासात येणाऱ्या अडचणीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) भूमी वापरांचा अभ्यास करतांना कोणत्या घटकाकरीता भूमीचा किती वापर झालेला आहे. हे अभ्यासणे.
- ३) वने, पडीक, जमीन यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

सांखिकिय व संशोधन पध्दती :-

सदर निबंधाचा अभ्यास पूर्वप्रकाशित व प्राप्त केलेल्या आकडेवारीवर आधारलेला आहे. यामध्ये जिल्हा सांखिकी विभाग, कृषी विभागाची प्रसिध्द झालेली पत्रके, जिल्हा हस्तपुस्तिका, जिल्हा जनगणना हँडबुक, उस्मानाबाद जिल्हा सेन्सस व गॅझेटीयर इ. चा आधार घेतलेला आहे. या माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी सांखिकीय तंत्रांचा अवलंब केलेला आहे. त्यात प्रामुख्याने तक्ते, विभाजीत वर्तुळे इ. चा वापर केला आहे.



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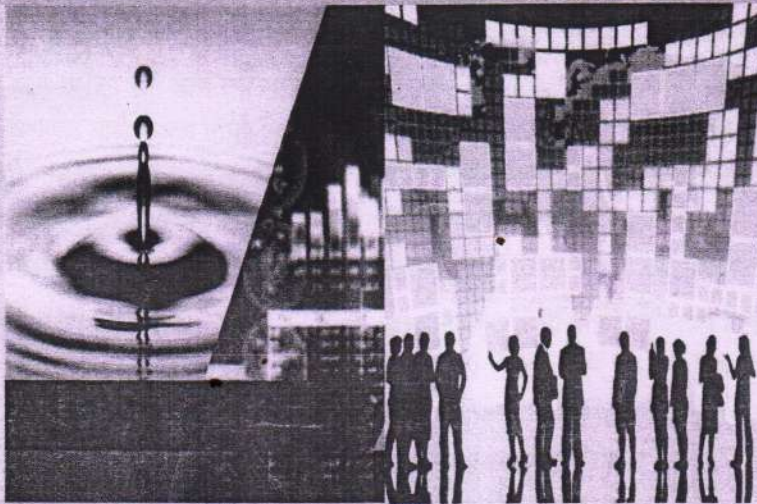
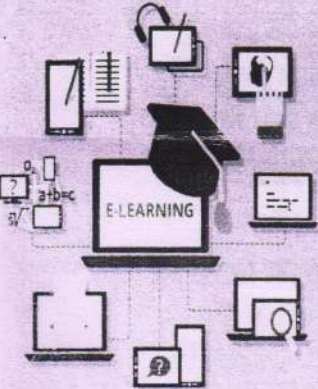
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SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील भूमी - वापर व अडचणी यांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास

2

प्रा.आसाराम दि. चव्हाण

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय बीड.

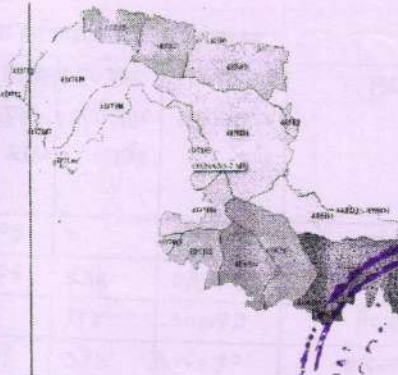
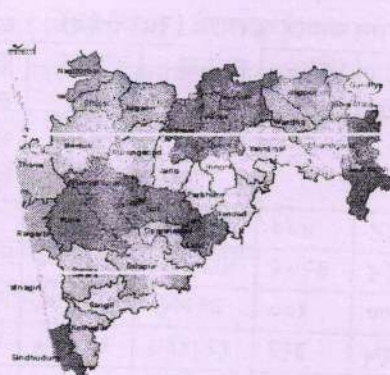
सारांश : भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. भारतामध्ये ७०% लोक शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत शेतीपासून मिळणारे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न सर्वात अधिक आहे. लोकसंख्या वाढीबरोबरच अन्न व इतर उत्पादनांना मागणी वाढली आहे. ग्रामीण भागात राहणाऱ्या लोकांच्या राहणीमाणात सुधारणा व्हावी व विकासाची फळे त्यांना चाखता यावी हा उद्देश आहे. तसेच आद्योगिक विकास कृषी विकासावरच अवलंबून आहे. देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासांमध्ये शेतीची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे. भूमी - वापर हा योग्य असला पाहिजे म्हणून प्रामुख्याने कृषी योग्य जमीन, पिकाखालील क्षेत्र, पडीक जमीन, अरण्ये (वने) कृषी करिता उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन, इ. घटकांचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना :- उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील कृषी विकासाचा विचार केल्यास आपणास असे आढळून येते कि, या जिल्हयात पारंपारीक शेतीवर शेतकऱ्यांचा जास्त कल असल्याने कृषीच्या समस्या वाढत आहेत या भागात शेतकरी वेगवेगळ्या पारंपारीक शेती कमी पर्जन्यमान, जलसिंचन सोयी, आधुनिक बिवाणांची अयोग्य माहीती अशा विविध कारणांमुळे या भागातील शेतकरी अत्यंत मागासलेला आहे. भूमी वापर हे स्थलकाल परतचे भिन्न स्वरूपाचे आहे. उदा. पाच वर्षापूर्वी एखाद्या जिल्हयाचे जे भूमीवापर होते ते आज आपल्याला दिसत नाही. कारण पाच वर्षापूर्वी एखाद्या भूमीचा उपयोग कृषीसाठी केला जात असेल तर आज त्या भूमीवर वस्ती, रस्ते निर्माण झालेली दिसतात. दोन किंवा तीन जिल्हयाचा भूमी - वापर सारखा असणार नाही. कारण तिन्ही जिल्हयातील लोकांच्या गरजा व भूमीचा दर्जा एकसारखा नसतो.

बीज संज्ञा : भूमी - वापर, लोकांची गरज, शेतीचा दर्जा, पडीक जमीन, वन क्षेत्र, पिके, जलसिंचन.

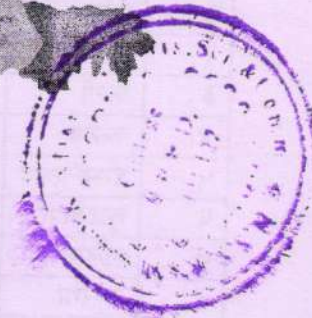
अभ्यास क्षेत्र : महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मराठवाडा विभागातील आठ जिल्हयांपैकी उस्मानाबाद हा एक महत्त्वाचा जिल्हा आहे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयाची निवड केलेली आहे. उस्मानाबाद मराठवाडयातील नैऋत्य कडील जिल्हा असून त्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १७° ३५' ते १८° ४०' उतर अश्वृत असा आहे. रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७५° १६' ते ७६° ४०' पूर्व रेखावृत्त आहे. जिल्हयाची एकूण लोकसंख्या (२०११) नुसार १६,६०,३११ आहे. उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयाचे क्षेत्रफळ ७५१२.४ चौ. किमी असून महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या ३.२१ % क्षेत्र या जिल्हयाचे आहे. जिल्हयात उस्मानाबाद, कळंब, उमरगा, तुळजापूर, परंडा, भूम, लोहारा व वाशी या आठतालुक्याचा समावेश होतो.

महाराष्ट्रातील उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयाचे स्थान



उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

१. उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील भूमी वापरात स्थल व कालसापेक्ष बदल अभ्यासणे.
२. जिल्हयातील कृषी विकासात येणाऱ्या अडचणीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. उस्मानाबाद जिल्हयातील तामानातील बदलांचा अभ्यास करणे.



२०. भारतीय लोकशाही व आव्हाने

प्रा. शरद पवार

के. एस. के. कॉलेज, बीड.

विषय प्रवेश

आधुनिक काळात जगातील बहुतांश राष्ट्रांनी लोकशाही शासन प्रणालीचा स्विकार केलेला दिसून येतो. लोकशाही या शब्दाचा इंग्रजीतील समानार्थी शब्द म्हणजे Democracy होय. Democracy या शब्दाचा अर्थ समजून घेत असतांना लक्षात येते की हा शब्द "Demos" आणि "Kratos" या ग्रीक शब्दांपासून बनलेला आहे ज्याचा अर्थ, Demos म्हणजे लोक व Kratos म्हणजे सत्ता, लोकांची सत्ता असा होतो. थोडक्यात लोकशाही म्हणजे लोकांची सत्ता होय.

भारतीय जनतेने ब्रिटीशांची सत्ता अहिंसात्मक मार्गाने संपुष्टात आणली व भारतीय जनता स्वतंत्र झाली. असे मानले गेले. याचाच अर्थ भारतीय जनता सार्वभौम बनली. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती नंतर भारताने लोकशाही शासन पद्धतीचा स्विकार केला. आजतागायत हि व्यवस्था भारतात टिकून आहे. याचा अर्थ भारतीय लोकशाही हि निर्दोष आहे असे ही नाही. तसेच जागतीकीकरा, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान नविन समाज माध्यमे यांच्या मुळे भारतीय लोकशाही समोर दिवसेंदिवस नवनविन आव्हाने निर्माण होताना दिसून येत आहेत.

या संशोधनपर लेखात भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हानांचा उहापोह करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाही

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ साली भारतात स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती झाली. त्यानंतर भारतीय राज्यघटना तयार करण्याचे कार्य हाती घेण्यात आले. जे १९४७ साली पूर्ण झाले व तयाची अंमलबजावणी १९५० सालापासून होवू लागली. भारतीय राज्यघटनेत स्पष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहे, भारत हे लोकशाही राष्ट्र आहे. याचाच अर्थ भारतात लोकांची सत्ता आहे. जनता ही सार्वभौम आहे. भारतातील जनता मतदानातून आपले प्रतिनिधी निवडने व निवडणु आलेले प्रतिनिधी भारत देशाचा कारभार पार पाडतात. राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य, शिक्षण, माध्यमांचे स्वातंत्र्य, आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थैर्य, राजकीय पक्ष व नेतृत्व, सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण, स्वतंत्र आणि निष्पक्ष निवडणुक आयोग या बाबींची उपलब्धता हि लोकशाहीची पूर्वअट मानली जाते. भारतात वरील सर्व बाबींची चांगल्या पद्धतीने अंमलबजावणी होते आहे म्हणुन भारतात लोकशाही आहे असे आपण म्हणू शकतो. भारतीय राज्य संसद, कार्यकारी मंडळ व न्यायमंडळ यांच्या माध्यमातून चालवला जातो.

भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हाने

संघकालात भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हाने दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असतांना दिसून येताना त्यांचा आढावा थोडक्यात पुढीलप्रमाणे घेता येईल.



२८. दहशतवादाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारत - पाक संबंध

प्रा. पवार शरद सूर्यकांत

सौ: के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

विषयप्रवेश

२१ वे शतक हे औद्योगिक व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे शतक म्हणून ओळखले जाते, त्याच बरोबर जागतिक दहशतवादाची परीसीमा व त्याच्या उच्चाटनासाठी केले जाणारे प्रयत्न यासाठी देखील २१ वे शतक ओळखले जावू शकेल. दहशतवाद हि आता केवळ एका भौगोलिक क्षेत्रापुरती मर्यादीत अशी समस्या राहिली नसून ती आज वैश्विक बनलेली आहे. जगाच्या पाठीवरील गरीब - श्रीमंत, विकसीत - अविकसीत, धर्मनिरपेक्ष - धार्मीक, हुकुमशाही - लोकशाही, अशा सर्वच राष्ट्रांमध्ये आज दहशतवाद बोकाळलेला दिसतो आहे.

भारता सारख्या धर्मनिरपेक्ष देशात आज दहशतवाद हि प्रमुख समस्या म्हणून समोर येवू पाहती आहे. देशांतर्गत नक्षलवाद, माओवाद, धार्मीक मुलतत्वादी यांचा दहशतवाद आहे तर शेजारील राष्ट्र पाकीस्तान हे सीमापार दहशतवाद भारतात घडवून आणत आहे.

या सर्व पार्श्वभूमीवर भारत-पाकीस्तान यांच्यातील वर्तमानात कसे संबंध आहेत याचे विवेचन या संशोधन लेखात करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे.

दहशतवाद अर्थ व स्वरूप

दहशतवाद ही वादग्रस्त संकल्पना आहे. या समस्येला परीभाषित करणे हे ना कोणत्या विद्वानाला ना कोणत्या राष्ट्राला जमले आहे.

१९३० साली ब्रुसेल्स मध्ये, १९३१ साली पॅरीसमध्ये, १९३३ साली माद्रीद मध्ये, जागतीक पातळीवरती दहशतवाद यांची परीभाषा करण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला दिसून येतो.

सर्वसाधारणपणे दहशतवादाचा प्रयत्न हा दहशत निर्माण करण्याचा असतो. १९३१ च्या तीसऱ्या सम्मेलनामध्ये "दहशतवाद म्हणजे मानवी जिवन, भौतीक अखंडता, मानव स्वास्थ्य, यांना धोक्यात आणणारा व मोठ्या प्रमाणात संपत्तीचे नुकसान घडवून आणणारे कार्य करून दहशतीचे वातावरण तयार करणे होय."

श्वाजनबर्गर यांच्या मते "दहशतवादी तो आहे, जो आपल्या बळाचा वापर भिती निर्माण करण्यासाठी करतो आणि त्याद्वारे तो आपल्या डोक्यातील विचार प्रत्यक्षात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो."



16

दहशतवादाचा भारतीय लोकशाही वरील प्रभाव

प्रा. पवार एस.एस.

लोकप्रशासन,

विभाग प्रमुख सौ.के.एस.के. महा, बीड.

विषय प्रवेश -

अमेरिका व सोविएत रशिया या पारंपारिक प्रतिस्पर्ध्यांमधील शितयुद्धाचा अंत 1990-91मध्ये झालो. रशियाच्या विघटनाने झालेला दिसून येतो. द्विध्रुवीकरणाने आधारलेली विश्व रचना संपुष्टात येवून एक नविन विश्वरचना निर्माण झालेली दिसून येते. या नविन विश्वरचनेमध्ये लोकशाहीची जाणीव वैश्विक बनली असून अनेक राष्ट्रांमधून एकाधिकारशाही, लश्करी राजवटी कोसळल्या असून त्या ठिकाणी लोकशाही शासन प्रणाली स्विकारली जात असलेली दिसून येते. लोकशाही प्रणालीचा स्विकार तसेच लोकशाहीची यशस्वीता दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असतानाच लोकशाही समोर अनेक आव्हाने निर्माण झालेली दिसून येतात. वार्षिक संघर्ष, भाषावाद, प्रांतवाद व दहशतवाद.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात दहशतवाद व लोकशाही प्रणाली यांच्यातील परस्परांवरील प्रभावांची चर्चा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे.

लोकशाही :

लोकशाही ही अशी शासनप्रणाली आहे, ज्यामध्ये जनता ही मतदानाच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या राज्यकर्त्यांची निवड करत असते. निवडणुक हा राज्यकर्त्यांच्या निवडीचा मार्ग जनतेसाठी निर्माण केलेला आहे. या साठी स्वतंत्र अशा निवडणुक आयोगाची निर्मिती करण्यात आलेली आहे. निपक्ष, स्वतंत्ररीत्या, शांततामय वातावरणात निवडणुका पार पडणे हे यशस्वी लोकशाहीचा मापदंड मानला जातो.

विशालकाय तसेच भाषा, जाती, धर्म, संस्कृती इत्यादी बाबींनी वैविध्यपूर्ण असलेल्या भारत देशात लोकशाही यशस्वी होईल का असा प्रश्न तत्कालीन इंग्लंडचे पंतप्रधान मी चर्चिल यांना पडलेला दिसून येतो. स्वातंत्र्याच्या 72 वर्षांनंतरही भारत देश आज लोकशाही मार्गाने वाटचाल करताना दिसून येतो आहे. हेच भारतीय लोकशाहीचे यश आहे.

न्याय स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधूता या मुल्यांचा आधार घेवून भारतीय संविधानाची निर्मिती केली गेली. आज भारतात जात, धर्म, पंथ, वर्ण, लिंग या आधारे भेदभाव न करता सर्वांना समान संधी देण्यात येत आहे. मानवी अधिकार प्रत्येक भारतीयांना प्रदान करण्यात आलेला असून त्यांचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र न्याय व्यवस्थेची निर्मिती केली गेली आहे. भारतीय संविधानाच्या आधारे राज्यकारभार चालतो की नाही हे ही तपासण्याची जबाबदारी न्याय व्यवस्थेवर सोपवण्यात आलेली आहे.

या सर्व बाबींची विचार करता भारतातील लोकशाही शासन प्रणाली हि निर्दोष आहे असेही नाही, भाषावाद, प्रांतवाद, वंशवाद व दहशतवाद यांचा सातत्याने उद्रेक भारतात होताना दिसून येतो. याचा अर्थ सर्व नागरीकांना सर्वकाही प्राप्त होत नाही. म्हणूनच अशा अविवेकी बाबींचा स्विकार करणारी मनोवृत्ती दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असलेली आढळते. हे लोकशाहीचे अपयश मानावे की काय असा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.

दहशतवाद :
दहशतवाद हि वैश्विक संकल्पना आहे. परंतु त्याची सर्वव्यापक व सर्वमान्य व्याख्या अजूनही निर्माण झालेली नाहीये. सर्वसाधारणपणे आपल्या मान्यता, धारणा तसेच काही राजकीय बाबींच्या पूर्ततेसाठी, जेव्हा एक व्यक्ती वा व्यक्तींचा समुह हाती शस्त्रे घेवून प्रसंगी ते वापरून, सर्व सामान्य नागरीकांच्या मनात दहशत निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो तेव्हा त्यास दहशतवाद असे संबोधले जाते. दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप हे हिंसात्मक तर कधी थोडे हिंसात्मक असते. प्रामुख्याने शांततेच्या काळात दहशतवादाचे पुरस्कर्ते हे वरील दोन्ही बाबींचा वापर करून आपल्या



इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता
(नारी विमर्श के विशेष संदर्भ में)

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विभागाध्यक्ष

हिंदी भाषा तथा साहित्य अनुसंधान केंद्र,
सौ.के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

बीसवीं शती के उत्तरार्ध में हमारे देश में वैचारिकता की बाढ़-सी आ गई। अनेक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का हजारों की संख्या में प्रकाशित होना याने वैचारिक क्रांति का आकाश विस्तृत हुआ। कल्पना की मनोरमता, रंजकता और स्वप्निल सुखानुभूति पूर्णतः समाप्त हो गई। यथार्थ के धरातल पर खड़े होकर व्यक्ति अपनी क्षमता योग्यता कर्तृत्व को तौलने मापने जांचने और परखने लगा। 21 वीं शती के प्रारंभिक दशक में लिखे गए साहित्य की यह विशेषता है कि उसे पृष्ठभूमि तैयार मिली प्रिन्ट मिडिया से बढ़िया रहा दृश्य, मिडिया कम्प्युटर, मोबाईल हाय टेक्नालाजी ने उसके दृष्टि जगत् को व्यापक विस्तार दिया।

21 वीं शती की कथा, कविता, नाटक, उपन्यास, आत्मकथा, लघुकथा और स्फुट लेखन में गुणात्मक वृद्धि हुई है अब तक जो आक्रोश, प्रहार, विद्रोह उसकी वेदना, असंतोष, व्यवस्था के प्रति विद्रोह का जुझारू और विस्फोटक रूप रहा, उसमें बदलाव आया। दूसरे शब्दों में सुसम्य, सुदृश्य, तर्कनिष्ठ लेखन सामने आया, सराहा जाने लगा। उस पर विचार विमर्श होने लगा। महत्त्वपूर्ण और लक्षणीय बात यह है कि इन रचनाओं में मनुष्य का मनुष्य होना उसकी मानवता और मनुष्य की मनुष्य से मुक्ति का स्वर तीव्र हुआ, चाहे वह कविता हो या कथा, नाटक हो या आत्मवृत्त लेखन का तेवर बदल गया। उसका मिजाज बदला अब इस लेखन में आत्मसम्मान की लड़ाई को कलम के जरिए बड़ी नफासत से कलात्मक ढंग से सामने रखा जाने लगा। यातना, वेदना, बैचैनी, अलगाव की पीड़ा तो उसमें अभिव्यक्त रही ही। इसके साथ-साथ सौंदर्यशास्त्र भी जुड़ गया। समानता, स्वातंत्रता, बंधुता और न्याय इन जीवनमूल्यों को इस इक्कीसवीं शती के प्रथम दशक का 'कोर' केंद्र या 'मैन थीम' माना जा सकता है।

21 वीं सदी के कविता का बारीकी से अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त यह बात मुख्यतः सामने आई है, की आज जिस परिवेश में कविता लिखी जा रही है उनका मूल स्वर लोकजीवन के तमाम संघर्षों को नैतिकता, ईमानदारी और भाव प्रवणता के साथ अभिव्यक्त करना है। आज की कविता आम आदमी की पीड़ा और संवेदनाओं का आईना बनी है। कविता में स्त्री विमर्श भी प्रस्तुत है। नारी विमर्श आजकल साहित्य जगत् में एक ज्वलंत विषय है। "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवतः" वाले देश में नारी को सम्मान देने की बात सदा से ही कही गई है। तो पत्नी के रूप में यदि वह वन्दनीय है तो पत्नी के रूप में भी उसका महत्त्व कम नहीं। आज नारी हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही है गली से लेकर दिल्ली तक नारियों ने हर पद पर बैठकर अपनी योग्यता सिद्ध कर ली है। पुरुषोचित संदर्भ के सापेक्षिक सुख से बाहर निकल स्वयं की पहचान बनाती प्रतीत होती है और आज समाज में इसी विचार की आवश्यकता है, 'साथ साथ ही' अपनी कविता में इसे स्पष्ट करती है,

"न समझे मुझे अब कोई अबला,

शक्ती रूपा हूं, नारी हूं मैं वत्सला।

न मैं सीता जिसे कोई राम त्याग दे

न मैं द्रोपदी जिसे दांव में हार दे,

न मैं राधा जिसे न ब्याहे कृष्ण,

मैं हूं मीरा जो प्रेम का दान दे।",

नारी को मायके और ससुराल दो दो घर होते हैं, लेकिन एक घर में भी उसे तसल्ली नहीं मिलती, अधिकार नहीं मिलता। सिर्फ दोनों घरों की इज्जत संभालना, घर, परिवार, समाज, देश, संस्कार, संस्कृति





हिंदी साहित्य में नारी विमर्श
उपन्यासों के विशेष संदर्भ में

8

डॉ. बळीराम राख,
अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग एवं
हिंदी भाषा तथा साहित्य अनुसंधान केंद्र,
पद्मभूषण वसंतदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय, पाटीदा

खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह
तो झांसीवाली रानी थी।

स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान ने कई अधिकार स्त्रियों की झोली में डाल दिए पर यह भी सच है कि घर, परिवार और समाज में वे आज भी शोषण मुक्त नहीं हो पायी है। पितृसत्तात्मक समाज के श्रेष्ठता दंभ ने स्त्री को हमेशा दोगुना दर्जा ही दिया। ज्ञान के प्रसार ने स्त्रियों में स्वाधिकार और स्वचेतना के लिए संघर्ष करने की प्रेरणा दी तो पारिवारिक सामाजिक शोषण के खिलाफ आवाजे उठने लगी। जाहिर है हिंदी साहित्य में भी उनकी गूंजे सुनाई पड़ने लगी।

औपनिवेशिक भारत में आज़ादी की लड़ाई के दौरान स्त्री चेतना का एक अलग किस्म का भव्य रूप हमारे सामने आता है। उस समय स्त्रियों चारदिवारों की लक्ष्मण रेखाएँ लांघ पुरुषों के साथ संघर्ष में शामिल हुईं और अपने सामर्थ्य का भरपूर परिचय दिया। हमारा इतिहास देवी चौधरानी, लक्ष्मीबाई, बेगम हज़रत जैसी ज्ञात-अज्ञात, अनेक साहसी स्त्रियों के बलिदान से भरा पड़ा है।

१९१७ में इंग्लैंड जाकर नारियों के उत्थान के लिए मताधिकार की माँग दुर्गाबाई देशमुख, सरोजनी नायडू ने की थी। उन जैसी अनेक संघर्षशील स्त्रियों का मान बढ़ाने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय विधानसभा की सदस्या हंसाबेन मेहता ने तिरंगा फहराते हुए कहा था कि - "मैं यह राष्ट्रध्वज उन सभी ज्ञात-अज्ञात महिलाओं की ओर से भारत को भेंट कर रही हूँ। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि उस दौरान पारंपारिक बेड़ियों तोड़ने में ज्योतिबा फुले, राजाराम मोहन राय, लोहिया आदि ने स्त्रियों को भरपूर सहयोग दिया था। जिन्होंने स्त्रियों को रुढ़िबद्ध समाज के अंधेरे से बाहर निकलने में मदद की और स्त्री विमर्श की अवधारणा को यथार्थ का धरातल दिया, लेकिन अफसोस कि आज़ादी मिलने के बाद नए सामंतवाद की गिरफ्त में आ गए और स्त्री बराबर इसकी शिकार होती गई।" बीसवीं सदी की शुरुआत में सुभद्राकुमारी चौहान और महादेवी वर्मा ने बने-बनाए चौखटे तोड़े और सामाजिक-साहित्यिक आंदोलनों में शामिल हुईं। प्रेमचंद, जैनेंद्र, यशपाल, अज्ञेय, भगवती चरण वर्मा आदि साहित्यकारों ने भी स्त्री-स्वातंत्र, उसकी यातना, संघर्षों और अधिकारों से जुड़े प्रश्न अपने अपने ढंग से उठाए। दिनेशनदिनी डालमिया ने 'मुझे माफ करना' और 'आँख मिचौनी' में संघर्ष करती स्त्रियों को आक्रोशी तेवर दिए। मुद्दुला गर्ग 'कठगुलाब' के माध्यम से दांपत्य संबंधों की विडंबनाओं पर सार्थक विमर्श करती है। ममता कालिया 'एक पत्नी के नोट्स' में दांपत्य संबंधों का पुनर्परिक्षण करता एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाती है। चित्रा मुद्गल का उपन्यास 'एक जमीन अपनी' की नायिका विज्ञापन जगत की चकाचौंध के बीच, पुरुष अहम् और शोषक नीतियों से बार-बार टकराती है। प्रभा खेतान ने 'छिन्नमस्ता' और 'पीली आंधी' उपन्यासों में पुरुष की रुग्ण मानसिकता के खिलाफ आवाज उठाकर आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता को स्त्री मुक्ति का सशक्त आधार बनाया तो चित्रा मुद्गल ने आंवा उपन्यास में मजदूर की बेटी

२९. लोकनाटयातील उत्स्फूर्त अभिनयाची लोकरंगभाषा

प्रा. दुष्यंता देविदास रामटेके

सहा. प्राध्यापक, नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग, के. एस. के. कॉलेज, जि. बीड.

मराठी भाषेत लोककला लोकगीत, लोकनाटय यातील 'लोक' या शब्दाचा अर्थ साधारणपणे सामान्यजन, बहुजन समाज किंवा खेडवड जनसमुदाय असा केला जातो आणि यांनाच उद्देशून 'लोक' हा शब्द आला आहे. इंग्रजी शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारानंतर 'लोकशाही' वापरण्यात येऊ लागला लोकशाहीच्या उदयानंतर लोककला, लोकगीत, लोकनृत्य, लोकनाटय असे शब्द रुढ होऊ लागले. इंग्रजी भाषेत 'फोकलोअर' असा एक शब्द आहे. त्याचा अर्थ समाजात परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या कथा, गिते, वैगरे असा होतो या फोकलोअर शब्दावरूनच 'लोकगीत' असा शब्द बनला आणि प्रथम तो रविंद्रनाथ टागोर यांनी वापरला मराठी भाषाच सामान्य लोकांची, बहुजनांची 'लोकभाषा' म्हणून जन्माला आला. त्याचे कारण असे की, बाराशे वर्षापूर्वी केवळ ब्राम्हण वर्गातील विद्वानांनाच येत असलेली संस्कृत भाषा बहुजन समाजातील इतर लोकांना कळत नव्हती. इतकेच काय खुद्द ब्राम्हणांनाही आपल्या घरच्या स्त्रीयांशीही संस्कृत सोडून एका वेगळ्या भाषेत बोलणे भाग पडू लागले, आणि अशी ती वेगळी भाषा हळूहळू मराठी भाषा म्हणून जन्म घेत गेली. ती सातव्या शतकात जन्मली, दहाव्या शतकात शिलालेखाच्या दगडधोंड्यात खेळू लागली, अकराव्या शतकात समाजभर फिरली आणि बाराव्या शतकात प्रथमच ग्रंथात येऊन बसली. दलित्यांच्या आणि बहुजनांच्या तोंडी तिने जन्म घेतला म्हणून मराठीला एक 'लोकभाषा' म्हणावे लागेल.

अभिनयाच्या बाबतीत असे म्हटले जाते की, शरीर, आवाज आणि मन ही नटाची साधने असतात. ती सुसज्ज आणि सुस्कारीत असावी लागतात. त्यासाठी व्यायाम, मुकनाटय, नाटय - खेळ आणि उत्स्फूर्त नाटय यांचा समावेश असतो. यातूनच शरीराचा लवचिकपणा, आवाजाची तयारी, चित्ताची एकाग्रता, जागेवर किंवा वेळेवर निणय्य घेण्याची क्षमता, सांघिक भावना, अवलोकन - स्मरण - कल्पनाशक्ती यांचा विकास आणि भावभावनाची अभिव्यक्ती इत्यादी अभिनय कौशले आत्मसात करता येतात. आणि ही कौशल्ये वापरण्याचे 'तंत्र' अभिनेता स्वतःमध्ये विकसित करतो, यालाच आपण 'रंगभाषा' म्हणू शकतो. माझ्यामते आजच्या काळात नाटकातील अभिनय असो किंवा लोकनाटयातील उत्स्फूर्त अभिनय असो, त्याला सादरीकरणाच्या रंगभाषेचे ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक आहे.

लोकनाटय हे उत्स्फूर्त नाटय आहे. उत्स्फूर्त नाटय ही काय नवीन गोष्ट नाही. प्राचिन काळापासून त्यांचे अस्तित्व कोणत्याना कोणत्या रूपात रंगभूमीवर आहेत. उत्स्फूर्त पारंपारिक लोकनाटय, आंबेडकरी जलसे, सत्यशोधकीय जलसे, पथनाटय, कॉमेडिया, देल्ला, आर्ट, ही उत्स्फूर्त नाटये होत.

कॉमेडिया देल्ला ही नाटय हे रंगभूमीच्या इतिहासातील अत्यंत लोकप्रिय नाटय त्यांचे अस्तित्व सोळा - सतराव्या शतकात इटालीतील धंदेवाईक नटांच्या विनोदी नाटयात होते. कॉमेडिया देल्ला नाटकात लिखित संवाद नसल्याने त्याला

24. Importance of Home Science in Higher Education

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Abstract

Dewey, John defined the term Education as, "Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves." Education takes place in both formats i.e. Formal and Informal. From Primary level to higher and further more study in schools and colleges come under formal ducation. Education of Higher Level is divided into number of branches amongst which the branch of Home Science plays a vital role in over all development of life. Present article deals with Home Science and its value in higher education.

Key Words: Home-Science, education, life, values, moral etc.

Introduction

"Home science education is worth life education". From time immoral down the ages of people, "Home and Family" has been the core of all human development and the society at large. By catering to the physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of the member, the home gives meaning to life and refines the life of citizen leading to better living and thus building a healthy and developed country. Home science can be defined as "Education for better living". It explores the plausibility of the establishment of the perfections in the social orders starting from the home life to the community level. On the whole, the goals of Home science can be spell out as "for prosperous living and achieve the highest happiness".

Home science is a dynamic and ever growing field of education. It is an applied field built upon both the discipline of science and humanities for the purpose of achieving the welfare and wellbeing of the family in an ever changing society. It is the education for "better living" and the core of this education is the "family bionetwork". It is the study of mutual relations between the family and its natural and manmade environment.



6. Fashion Design

Dr. Maya Sanjay Khandat

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Abstract

Research is the systematic and creative investigation that will yield so many ideas in terms of appropriate use of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusions. The impact of intensity of research is directly proportional to the output of the project. It resolves various purposes during the commencement of the design process starting from investigating the project, explorations, prototyping till the final product development stage: This paper aims to understand the importance of research, types of research and research methods in design, visual research analysis, design brief and research compilation. The data presented in the paper is a result of continuous involvement in teaching pedagogy in fashion design and is derived from the fashion design projects guided at different levels. This research can be used as a guideline to conduct research for any fashion design project by students or professionals.

Keywords:- Research Methods, Research Compilation, Design Process & Fashion Design

Introduction

Research is integral part of any design process that begins to investigate all the elements explored during design process from conceptualization to the product development. It involves initial hunt for ideas, market and client study, fabric and resources, production and execution, finding out vendors prior to design till the stage it gets final feedback from the experts and the users. It is like a lifeline of the projects which might take few weeks or months to provide required direction to the project. It triggers your mind towards creative thinking keeping in mind the restrictions at the same point of time (Mckelvey and Munslow (2007)). It is often observed that the amazing design products are a result of in-depth and intense research. Research helps immediately after the design brief is received. Initial trial and collection of the multiple design ideas helps further investigating it appropriately towards the design output. It resolves following purposes while during the commencement of the design process as stated by Asplund (2015).



51/38

244



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2. Women Entrepreneurship Development in Aurangabad District

12

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Assit. Prof. Dept. of Home Science, Kohinoor College, Khultabad, Aurangabad,

Dr. Khandat Maya S.

Assoc. Prof. Dept. of Home Science, K.S.K. College, Beed.

Abstract

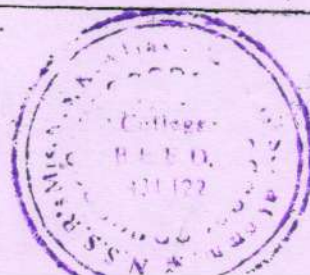
Women entrepreneurship development is an essential part of human resource development. The development of women entrepreneurship is very low in Aurangabad District, especially in the rural areas. Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. Women have become aware of their existence their rights and their work situation. However, women of middle class are not too eager to alter their role in fear of social backlash. The progress is more visible among upper class families in urban cities.

This paper focuses on women entrepreneur. Any understanding of Indian women, of their identity, and especially of their role taking and breaking new paths, will be incomplete without a walk down the corridors of Aurangabad history where women have lived and inter analyzed various role models.

1. Introduction

The Aurangabad District economy has been witnessing a drastic change since mid -1996, with new policies of economic liberalization, globalization and privatization initiated by the government. Aurangabad District has great entrepreneurial potential. At present, women involvement in economic activities is marked by a low work participation rate, excessive concentration in the unorganized sector and employment in less skilled jobs.

Any strategy aimed at economic development will be lop-sided without involving women who constitute half of the Indian population. Evidence has unequivocally established that entrepreneurial spirit is not a male prerogative. Women entrepreneurship has gained momentum in the last three decades with the increase in the number of women enterprises and their substantive contribution to economic growth. The industrial performance of Asia-Pacific region



13

FOOD SAFETY AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH STATUS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN OF BEED DISTRICT

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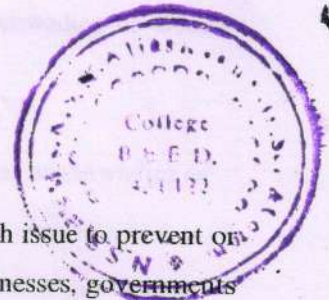
Abstract

Children are high risk population interms of food born illnesses. Food safety & security are the most important factors for the success of midday meal programmes. Improper holding temperatures, cross contamination and poor personal hygiene of food handlers are the main causes for prevalence of pathogenic microbes in the food servicing areas. Two hundred and fifty preschool children in the age of 3 to 6 years from urban and rural anganwadies (pre school center) of Beed district were selected. Nutritional status of preschool children were assessed by anthropometrical & Clinical measurement. The study assessed the food safety and security with the help of personal hygiene and other safety measures maintained by the food personnel working for midday meal programme, supplying mid meals to children at govt. anganwadies (pre school center). The hygiene level, sanitary condition and microbial quality of food & water, pathological health examination of food handlers were assessed with the help of checklist. A questionnaire was designed to evaluate knowledge, attitude and practices of food handlers. Results of the study show that the nutritional and health status of rural and urban preschool children was very poor. Many of the food handlers were not aware of general knowledge and hygiene practices to be followed during food preparation areas. An intervention programme of education and importing training at work places have shown a positive impact on the outcome of safety & security practices and safe hygienic practices of food handlers at work place and it may improve the health status of preschoolers.

Keywords : *Food, Health, Preschool Children, Safety, Security.*

Introduction:

Children are the valuable asset of a nation. Food safety is an important public health issue to prevent or control food-borne illnesses. In response to the increasing number of food-borne illnesses, governments all over the world are intensifying their efforts to improve food safety [Subba et al 2007]. According to the WHO [Henson & Reardon 2005], contaminated food contributes to 1.5 billion cases of diarrhoea in



Comedy of errors She Stoops to Conquer is a play for the ages

Dr. Khan Ansarullah Shafiullah

Introduction

FELICITY Clements has been involved with Brighton Little Theatre since 1991, so it's fair to say she's staged a lot of classic productions in her time. Her method of choosing which plays to put on, however – and it's no different with *She Stoops to Conquer* – is pleasingly simple. "I studied the many plays on my bookshelf and alighted upon it," she says. "That's often how it works; you alight upon something and you instinctively know it's right." In the case of Oliver Goldsmith's work, Clements was also inspired by a version she saw at Chichester Festival Theatre a few years back. "It's a fun play to do," she says, "and I thought it would fit very well into both Brighton Little Theatre and Brighton Open Air Theatre. "It's a very suitable production for summer."

In Goldsmith's tale, wealthy countryman Mr Hardcastle plans to marry his daughter Kate, to Marlow, the son of a well-off Londoner. But when Marlow and his sidekick Hastings makes a trip to see his future bride, Kate's stepbrother Tony Lumpkin distracts the visiting party by sending them on a wild goose chase. Needless to say, chaos – and comedy – ensues. Clements calls the play a "comedy of errors", referencing Shakespeare's early farce of the same name, and adds that the "subtext of it is relevant today". "It deals with the upper classes and social status and how people from different

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2. Feminism in the Novel of Nayantara

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Nayantara Sehgal is conspicuously concerned with the suffering of women in "the prison-house of loveless marriage". Any attempt to break away from this meaningless matrimony brings more misery.

This is so because, whether in India or in the West, it is indeed difficult to fancy any real sharing of rights and opportunities-legal, political, social, economic and last but not least, familial-among men and women. The tendency of the male to dominate every sphere of life has inherent in his psyche.

The stigma that sticks to a lonely woman, whether a divorcee or otherwise, is her own. There is none to share it. A divorce is some kind of a dreaded disease that leaves behind "pock marks". This dread makes Simrit drift from one relationship to another. Even after all her humiliations, Simrit thinks Raj, the second man in her life, is 'born to Narayan's The Dark Room for Savithri's decision against legal separation from Raman. It might have been the reason for inhibitions of the heroines in Markandya's *A Handful of Rice and Nectar in a sieve*. This suffering is purely psychic in Anita Desai, while it is social and familial in Narayan, Markandya and Sahgal.

In her novel *Rich Like Us* the line Sahgal draws separating the two sexes is clear and distinct. The division is uneven and a part of the social set-up. The two sexes give rise to two distinctly divergent perceptions of human life. In this novel we have Ram, an Indian living in England, making overtures of love to Rose. Consciously and deliberately, he is building up an emotional bulwark strong enough to prevent Rose from extricating herself. Sahgal calls it an "emotional labyrinth", "a world round her (Rose), drawing her deep into it, shutting Rose inside."

Sahgal's characters are politicians, writers, newspapermen, high-ranking civil servants, wealthy businessmen with international connections, men who are neither too sensitive nor too

Transformations in Modern European Drama

* Dr. Khan Ansarullah Shafiullah

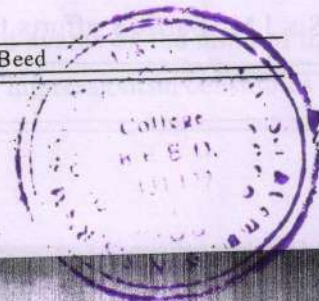
Introduction

The drama which had suffered steep decline during the Victorian Age was revived with great force at the beginning of the 20th century and the course of six decades has witnessed many trends and currents in the 20th-century drama. The drama of Modernist Movement in England was much less innovative in technique than it was its poetry and novel.

History of Modern Drama in English Literature

English Drama during the Modernist Period (1845-1945) A.D. falls into three categories:

1. The first and the earliest phase of modernism in English Drama is marked by the plays of G.B. Shaw (read *Summary of Candida*) and John Galsworthy, which constitute the category of social drama modeled on the plays of Ibsen and.
2. The 2nd and the middle phase of Modernist English drama comprise the plays of Irish movement contributed by some elites like Yeats. In this phase, the drama contained the spirit of nationalism.
3. The 3rd and the final phase of the Modernist English Drama comprise plays of T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. This phase saw the composition of poetic dramas inspired by the earlier Elizabethan and Jacobean tradition.



5. Maratha Administration under Shivaji

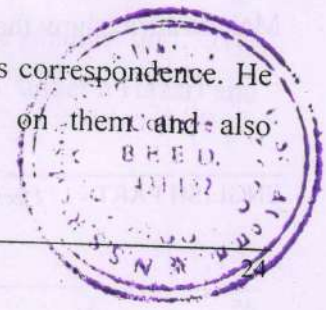
Dr. Khan Ansar Ullah Shafiullah

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Shivaji was not only a great warrior and conqueror but also an excellent administrator. The view that pax Marathica was based on plunder and followed the principle of demanding payment for not ruling, does not apply to Shivaji's system. He took special care of the administration.

Central Government was headed by Chhatrapati who was assisted by several Ministers.

- a) The King – Chhatrapati : The head of the administration was the king of 'Chhatrapati' himself. He was an autocrat and wielded all powers. Of course, he had certain ministers to assist him but the main strings of policy were in the hands of the Chhatrapati himself. He appointed all the officers and ministers and issued directions to them on every important matter. Though an autocrat, Shivaji was a benevolent despot who took care to promote the welfare of his subjects.
- b) Ministers – Ashta Pradhan: In the discharge of his duties the Chhatrapati was assisted by a council of eight ministers called 'Ashta Pradhan'. It was only an advisory body and none of the Characteristics of a modern cabinet. The ministers were appointed and removed by Chhatrapati. Their advice was in no way binding upon him. The eight ministers were as follows:
 - 1) Peshwa – Prime Minister: Peshwa was Prime Minister who looked after the general administration and happiness as well as welfare of the people.
 - 2) Amatya – Finance Minister: Amatya was the Finance Minister who checked the income and expenditure of the State.
 - 3) Mantri – Chronicler: Mantri was the keeper of records. He kept a diary of the Chhatrapatis daily work and recorded every important court event.
 - 4) Samant – Finance Secretary: He advised the king in matters of war and peace and relationship with foreign powers. He also kept a watch on state's relationship with other powers.
 - 5) Sachive – Home secretary: He was in charge of the King's correspondence. He supervised the drafting of letters and affixed his seal on them and also authenticated all other official documents.



13. Maratha Administration under Chh. Shivaji Maharaj

18

Shivaj N. Shinde

Asst. Prof., Dept. of English, Mrs. K. S. K. College, Beed.

Abstract

Chhtrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of great Maratha Empire (Hindavi Swarajya). Chh. Shivaji Maharaj fought against the Sultanate of Bijapur and against the Mughals to defend the Maratha Empire. Kille Raigad was the capital of Maratha kingdom and in 1674 Maharaj was crowned as Chhatrapati, which means sovereign of the new Maratha kingdom. He is widely known for his Guerrilla war strategy. The present paper is a modest attempt to throw a light on the Maratha administration and war strategy of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj.

Chhtrapati Shivaji Maharaj was born on February 19, 1630 in the hill fort of Shivneri. He was influenced by the nationalistic and patriotic thoughts of Jijabai, his mother, who was a pious, determined, devoted and a noble lady. She played a prominent role in the life of Chh. Shivaji who learnt from her to feel proud in his cultural heritage and purity of character and became a national hero. Shahaji's steward Dadoji Kondadev trained Shivaji in horsemanship, swordsmanship and military trainings.

It was the tough period for the people of Maharashtra who were suffering from Adilshahi and Nizamshahi's tyrannical rules. At the age of seventeen, Shivaji started his career of conquests. Shivaji fought against all the odds and founded Hindavi Swarajya, the empire, where all the people lived the life of equality and the life of peace. The coronation ceremony of this great king was celebrated in June 1674 at Raigad.

Chh. Shivaji was not only a great warrior and conqueror but also an excellent administrator. He consolidated his conquests and set up an excellent effective system of administration. Shivaji not only placed before himself a high political ideal but also successfully endeavored to realize it for common good. The Maratha Government of Shivaji was so well organized that it could continue functioning efficiently in his absence.

Chh. Shivaji Maharaj formed a structure of Ashtapradhans to look after the state and for the effective administration. Shivaji Maharaj was the head of administration and stood for the

1. Women in Chetan Bhagat's Novels

19

Shivaji N. Shinde

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Abstract

Chetan Bhagat has achieved great stature in the heart of Indian readers and has become an icon for the youths. He has been writing particularly about the young generation, their dreams, aspirations, problems, worries and the impact of globalization on the young generation. His characters are social rebels and his female characters represent the modern attitude towards life in Metros. In this era of globalization, gender discrimination has no base or value and where women are given their due place and respect. This paper is a kind attempt to throw light on Bahgat's female characters in his first five novels.

Chetan Bhagat is one of the prolific Indian English novelists of today. In 2008, The New York Times called Chetan the biggest selling English novelist in India's history, Time Magazine named him as one of the 100 most influential people in the world. He is a novelist, columnist, public speaker and a screenplay writer, known for his English-language dramedy novels about young urban middle-class Indians. A noted public figure, Bhagat also writes for columns about youth, career development and current affairs for The Times of India (in English) and Dainik Bhaskar (in Hindi).

Bhagat has treated the various themes regarding the youths of India. He has found the nerve of their interests and concerns. He has depicted all this in a very vibrant manner. That is why he is known as the youth writer. His characters believe in new values and complete freedom of life. Amongst the new young writers the most talented and impressive, is Chetan Bhagat. His novels, *Five Point Someone: What not to do at IIT* (2004), *One Night @ the Cali Center* (2005), *The 3 Mistakes of My Life* (2008), *2 States – the Story of My Marriage* (2009), *Revolution 2020*(2011) are selected to discuss the female characters and their approach towards life.

The depiction of characters, women characters in the novels of Indian writing in English is remarkably different to which chetan Bhagat paints the picture of his female protagonists. His writings project the picture of present picture of India, the dark and hidden realities of Indian society. These novels dramatize the anxieties that many Indians are feeling over the redefinition

Revolution 2020: A Portrayal of Corruption and Exploitation in Indian Education System

Shivaji N. Shinde

Asst. Prof., Dept. of English, Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.

20

Abstract: *Revolution 2020: Love, Corruption, Ambition is the fifth novel by Chetan Bhagat. The novel portrays the youths of Indian small towns and their new approach towards life, their dreams and aspirations. It mainly addresses the hot topic of rampant corruption spread widely in Indian politics and in education system. The issue of corruption is related with every ordinary Indian. The story also deals with a love triangle and a journey of self-discovery. The novel has addressed the issue of how private coaching institutions for courses like IIT- JEE exploit aspiring engineering students. How parents put everything on stake for these coaching so that their children can crack engineering and other professional tests and change the future of the family.*

The story is set up in Varanasi, an ancient holy city of India. Bhagat has deliberately chosen the small town Varanasi because he had a special connection to the city and wants to bring out the small town India and their aspirations. People who live there now have modern aspirations which are clearly seen by the mushrooming engineering colleges, IT industries and shopping malls on the outskirts of the city. A contrast between antiquity and modernity, holiness and growing corruption has been highlighted in the novel. Corruption is one of the major issues in India and it affects the Indian society and economy. It has also entered in the education field in India. Indian constitution offers right to education to all the Indians. But today education has lost its true value and base due to the corruption in this holy field. Bhagat wants to focus on the growing corruption in the field of education. Educational institution gives not only money but also a social status. Politicians, industrialists, smugglers and uneducated people are establishing the educational institutions.

Gopal Mishra, the protagonist, represents the sentiments of millions of engineering graduates in India. He is exploited painstakingly due to the over ambitions of his father. His father represents typical middle-class mentality. He himself is jobless, so, he expects his son to be an engineer. Parents want their children to live a well-settled life and they put pressure on them for the same. Bhagat points out that making a living is a challenge not only for elders but for the youngsters as well. It demands life's beautiful years to waste to be an engineer.

Bhagat tries to bring out the futility of over ambitious parents and their expectations from their children. It is difficult to carry the load of parental expectations to the children which may lead to the disastrous consequences. Gopal passes through a mental trauma as he does not want to leave Varanasi. Moreover, he does not want to get away from Aarti. In this faulty education system, students suffer for no cause that is what Bhagat tries to focus.

Bhagat exposes the evils of entrance examination mania in the novel. Gopal's father expects more which is not possible for Gopal. This is the horror of education

system that increases parents' expectations under which the students suffer. Poor middle-class parents put on everything for the sake of the career of their children which is cashed by these coaching classes. These classes charge huge amount of fees from the students and give no guarantee of their future. Gopal, Raghav and Aarti live informally being engrossed in their net searching gripped in the anxiety to get selected in engineering examination.

Bhagat describes the life of a struggling aspirant in Kota with a minute detail where a few initial days are like hell till the settlement. The search for coaching centers, lodging and boarding, the students from different cities, everything have been described minutely by the novelist. Kota has become an illusion for the new aspirants in India. Even Bhagat wonders what makes it a special city than others in India. It has become an educational exploitation center, the capital of IIT coaching classes.

Bhagat raises an issue of students' suicide due to failure in an attempt to crack entrance exams. Many students commit suicides due to parental pressures and their expectations. In this novel, Manoj Datta, a repeater student of AIEEE, commits suicide due to the failure in exam and his parents' over ambitions.

Private coaching classes exploit the poor students. Bhagat criticizes the attractive schemes and discounts declared by these coaching institutions to attract the students. The coaching classes give these discounts only to the good performers. The average students do not get the discount and they have to pay more than the talented students. There are many poor and average students like Gopal who need the discount in the fees but the coaching classes do not consider the financial condition of the students and give offers and discounts only to the talented students.

Coaching classes have become a new commercial hub that eyes on the profit only. All the students cannot get admission to the renowned classes in Kota, so other classes try to attract the average students like Gopal luring them with various attractive offers and discounts. Gopal realizes that the renowned classes do not need the repeaters. To get the profit, the coaching classes

AN ASSESSMENT OF AQUATIC MACROPHYTES BIODIVERSITY
FROM BINDUSARA RIVER OF BEED

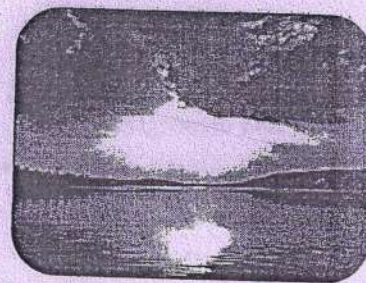
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²A. D. Kada College, Kada.

ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the biodiversity of macrophytes of river Bindusara of Beed. During the present study three different sampling stations were selected, macrophytes were studied during a period from July 2016 to June 2017. Total 28 families and 36 genera were recorded. Cyperaceae is the dominant family. *Eichornia*, *Pistia*, *Azolla*, *Ipomoea* species were predominant at sampling stations which are the most pollution tolerant aquatic macrophytes and be used as a biological indicator for water pollution. It is necessary to carry out biodiversity assessment of aquatic macrophytes and its importance to ecosystem for conservation and sustainable utilization of aquatic ecosystem.



KEY WORDS: Study, Biodiversity, Macrophytes, Pollution, Sustainable, Ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION:

Aquatic macrophytes are the diverse group of photosynthetic organisms and there vegetative plant organs grow seasonally or permanently in the vicinity of water. Macrophytes are important component and play a major role by providing food and habitats for aquatic invertebrates, zooplankton, fishes and aquatic wild life (Lacoul and Freedman, 2006). Aquatic macrophytes used nutrients and thus influence water quality, controls water quality by exuding various organic and mineral components (Solek et al., 2012)

Aquatic macrophytes includes largest plants having root, stem and leaves, which sometimes attaches to bottom of water body, they sometimes submerged and sometimes they partly emergent (Chambers et al., 2008). Aquatic ecosystem provides suitable nesting and feeding habitats for migrating birds (Havera, 1999) they play a vital role in decomposition and energy transfer in aquatic ecosystem (Mc Queen et al., 1986)

Aquatic macrophytes also used as bioindicators of water pollution as they respond to the changes in water quality and also play a significant role in mineral cycling and organic components and because of this they also affect total biomass production in aquatic ecosystem. Several workers works relating to aquatic and wetland flora in various parts of India (Mirashi, 1954; Sen and Chatterjee, 1959; Srivastva et al., 1987; Dhote and Dixit 2007; Chandra et al., 2008),

Now a days fresh water systems get affected and decline in its native biodiversity because of a huge quantity of untreated sewage pollution, significantly alters the physico-chemical parameters of water. This influences the qualitatively and quantitatively. The purpose of present study was under taken in studied area

Ocimum Sanctum-The Indian holy power Medicinal plant

22

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ABSTRACT: : *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) herb has been known from as the vedic period. Its extract has numerous pharmacological activities like hypoglycaemic, immunomodulatory, analgesic, anti-stress, anti-pyretic, anti-ulcerogenic, anti-inflammatory, anti-hypertensive and anti-bacterial. The active constituents of herb include volatile oil eugenol and B-caryophyllene, flavonoids and a number of other components present in fixed oil.

Key Words: *Ocimum sanctum*, Tulsi, Medicinal plant

Introduction

Plants are one of the most important sources of medicines. Among them *Ocimum* species belonging to the family Lamiaceae are very important for their therapeutic potentials. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn (Tulsi), *ocimum canassims* (dulal Tulsi), *ocimum basilicum* Linn (Ban tulsi), *Ocimum gratissimum* Linn (Ram Tulsi), *Ocimum micranthus* wild & *ocimum americanum* Linn are examples of known important species. Among them *Ocimum sanctum* has been well documented for its therapeutic potential¹.

Tulsi is a fragrant bushy perennial growing up to 1.5 m in height with profusion of white blooms and slightly purple tinted foliage. This herb has been known from as early as the vedic period and is held by Hindus and is often planted around temples and used in rosaries. It is native to India, reached Western Europe in the 16th century. In several ancient systems of medicine including ayurveda, Greek, Roman, Siddha and Unani, *Ocimum Sanctum* has vast number of therapeutic applications such as in cardiopathy, haemopathy, leucoderma, asthma, bronchitis, catarrhal, fever, otalgia, hepatopathy, vomiting, lumbago, hiccups, ophthalmia, gastropathy, genitourinary disorders, ringworm, verminosis and skin diseases etc.

Medicinal properties**Hypoglycaemic and Hypolipidemic activity**

Ocimum sanctum has numerous pharmacological activities. Oral preventing tonic convulsions induced by trascorneal electroshock². The analgesic action is exerted both centrally as well as peripherally and involves interplay between various neurotransmitter systems³.

Immunomodulatory activity

The seed oil can modulate both humoral and cell mediated immune responsiveness and these immunomodulatory effects may be mediated by GABAergic pathways. Godhwani et al indicated an immunostimulant capability, which may be contributory in explaining the adoptogenic action of the plant⁴.

Toxicant-stress activity

The ability of tulsi to protect against the damaging effect of various toxicants has been documented in numerous experimental studies. These studies attest to the ability of tulsi to prevent liver, kidney and brain injury by protecting against the genetic immune and cellular damage caused by pesticides, pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals. Thus, tulsi has been shown to protect against the toxic effects of industrial chemicals such as butylparaben⁵.

Antimicrobial activity

The narrowest spectrum of antibacterial activity was observed in *Ocimum sanctum*⁶. The crude aqueous extract of leaf possesses some antibacterial and immunomodulatory active principles⁷. *Neisseria gonorrhoea* clinical isolates and WHO strains were found to be sensitive to extracts⁸. The ethanolic extracts from the leaves showed better activity against the β -lactamase producing methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* strains⁹.

Anti-ulcer activity

Holy basil is reported to possess potent anti-ulcerogenic as well as ulcer-healing properties¹⁰ and it is due to its ability to reduce acid secretion and increase mucous secretion¹¹. The fixed oil of tulsi was found to possess significant anti-ulcer activity against Aspirin, Indomethacin, alcohol, histamine-

Research Paper

VARIATIONS IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF KANKALESWAR WATER BODY DISTRICT BEED (M.S.)

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23

ABSTRACT : Physico-chemical parameters of Kankaleswar Waterbody dist Beed (M.S.) have been investigated during July-December, 2014. Present paper deals with the physico-chemical aspects of Kankaleswar Water body. The parameters studied included Temperature, Dissolved oxygen, BOD, pH, Acidity, Alkalinity, Chlorides, Total hardness and Total solids was determined. Physico-chemical parameter indicates that water is polluted due to sewage from surrounding areas. However, regularly monitoring water quality is crucial part of identifying any existing problems or any issues that could be emerge in future. Therefore, is needed to employ appropriate intervention measures that will prevent further deterioration of water quality.

Key words : Kankaleswar, Waterbody, Physico-chemical parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Kankaleswar, a temple of Lord Shiva, surrounded by water and situated on the east side of Bendusara river is an ancient temple. It is an excellent type of Hemad Panthi construction. The water is controlled by stone-structures, at the center and at the outside areas. There are stone-steps to reach the water for devotees. It measures 250 x 250 Meter in length and width. The depth is 17 feet. It is octagonal Structure, where the height from the base to the top is 40 ft. The length of the Stone bridge is 45 feet by which the devotees reach the temple. It is situated between 18°58'-19°1' North latitude and 75°43'-75°47' East longitude.

Water is a universal solvent as it supports life on earth. Water is an incredibly important aspect of our daily life. Every day we drink water, cook with water, bath in water and participate in many activities involving water. It is essential for all dimensions of life for the survival of all organisms. Living organisms require large quantities of water for their sustenance. Several contributors are to be noted who have made achievement in the field of hydrobiology in India and abroad. Some of the important and recent contributors are Eletta & Adekola (2005), Kiran (2010), Raut *et al.* (2011) and Naik *et al.* (2012), who has been studied the physico-chemical parameters of the various water bodies.

The biological component of freshwater depends solely on physicochemical conditions. The changes in the physico-chemical characteristics adversely affect the living things in an environment. The quality of water including lakes and rivers depends on it's their physical, chemical and biological properties. The physico-chemical properties give limited picture of water quality at particular point of view, while the living organisms act as continuous monitors of water quality over a period of time. Water quality deals with the physical, chemical and biological characteristics in relation to all other hydrological properties (Shinde *et al.*, 2010). Water quality

analysis is important to preserve and protect the natural ecosystem. Analysis of physico-chemical parameters of water is essential, to assess the quality of water for the best usage like irrigation, drinking, bathing, fishing, industrial processing and so on. Keeping this view in mind present study has been undertaken.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted for the period of July to December-2014 at Kankaleswar water body of Beed district (M.S.) In India some hydro biological work on historic water bodies have been done (Pejaver & Gurav, 2008 and Ingole *et al.*, 2009). It is perennial source of water towards the North-East in city. The water is used for only irrigation purpose.

For water quality studies, water was collected around 8:30-9:30 am in clean polythene containers on weekly basis for estimation of various physico-chemical parameters were estimated according to the methods of APHA (1992), Kodarkar (1998) and Trivedy & Goel (1986) as illustrated in Table. The temperature of water was recorded with the help of thermometer, Dissolved oxygen was determined by Winkler's method, and the PH of water was estimated by using electronic pH meter.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In present investigation variations in physico-chemical parameters of Kankaleswar water body have been given in table. The physico-chemical parameters according to the methods of the temperature recorded to be highest at 26.1°C in the months of December and lowest in July (26.5°C). Water temperatures followed more or less similar trends as that of air temperature. The DO values showed maximum values of 6.2 ppm & minimum value of 4.6 ppm in

VARIATIONS IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF KANKALESWAR WATER BODY DISTRICT BEED (M.S.)

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23

ABSTRACT : Physico-chemical parameters of Kankaleswar Waterbody dist Beed (M.S.) have been investigated during July-December, 2014. Present paper deals with the physico-chemical aspects of Kankaleswar Water body. The parameters studied included Temperature, Dissolved oxygen, BOD, pH, Acidity, Alkalinity, Chlorides, Total hardness and Total solids was determined. Physico-chemical parameter indicates that water is polluted due to sewage from surrounding areas. However, regularly monitoring water quality is crucial part of identifying any existing problems or any issues that could be emerge in future. Therefore, is needed to employ appropriate intervention measures that will prevent further deterioration of water quality.

Key words : Kankaleswar, Waterbody, Physico-chemical parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Kankaleswar, a temple of Lord Shiva, surrounded by water and situated on the east side of Bendusara river is an ancient temple. It is an excellent type of Hemad Panthi construction. The water is controlled by stone-structures, at the center and at the outside areas. There are stone-steps to reach the water for devotees. It measures 250 x 250 Meter in length and width. The depth is 17 feet. It is octagonal Structure, where the height from the base to the top is 40 ft. The length of the Stone bridge is 45 feet by which the devotees reach the temple. It is situated between 18°58'-19°1' North latitude and 75°43'-75°47' East longitude.

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analysis is important to preserve and protect the natural ecosystem. Analysis of physico-chemical parameters of water is essential, to assess the quality of water for the best usage like irrigation, drinking, bathing, fishing, industrial processing and so on. Keeping this view in mind present study has been undertaken.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted for the period of July to December-2014 at Kankaleswar water body of Beed district (M.S.) In India some hydro biological work on historic water bodies have been done (Pejaver & Gurav, 2008 and Ingole *et al.*, 2009). It is perennial source of water towards the North-East in city. The water is used for only irrigation purpose.

For water quality studies, water was collected around 8:30-9:30 am in clean polythene containers on weekly basis for estimation of various physico-chemical parameters were estimated according to the methods of APHA (1992), Kodarkar (1998) and Trivedy & Goel (1986) as illustrated in Table. The temperature of water was recorded with the help of thermometer, Dissolved oxygen was determined by Winkler's method, and the PH of water was estimated by using electronic pH meter.

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FLUCTUATION IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF BENDSURA PROJECT FROM
DISTRICT BEED (M.S.) INDIA

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24

Abstract:

Physico-chemical parameters of Bendusara project Dist Beed Maharashtra have been investigated during July to December 2015. Present paper deals with the physico-chemical aspects of Bendusara project. The parameters studied included Atmospheric temperature, Water temperature, Dissolved oxygen, CO₂, BOD, PH, Acidity, Alkalinity, Chlorides, Total hardness and Total solids was determined. The water samples are collected from Bendusara reservoir. The physico-chemical parameters of was assessed & the water of Bendusara project are quite suitable for drinking purpose before proper treatment. The water from Bendusara project is also suitable for agricultural and aquaculture potential. Physico-chemical parameters indicates that water is polluted due to sewage from surrounding areas. However, regularly monitoring water quality is crucial part of identifying any existing problems or any issues that could be emerge in future. Therefore, is needed to employ appropriate intervention measures that will prevent further deterioration of water quality.

Keywords: Bendusara, Physico-chemical parameters, Zooplankton species.

Introduction:

Water is most important compound required for every existence of the life. Now a day due to increased human population and manmade conditions, the water quality deteriorating everywhere. Bendusara project is an example of reservoir ecosystem; this constitutes physico-chemical and biological parameters. Due to contamination some notable changes were recorded in ecosystem. Hence there is important to analyze water parameters of Bendusara project because of their availability of fluctuation. Other important points to be noted that the fluctuations in the environmental factors due to the seasons like monsoons, winter and the summer the changes could be observed by obtaining careful observations and minimize the errors. Water quality in reservoirs is an important aspect of water resource management.

The broad aspects of water quality can be visualized in term of physical and chemical properties within which several elements of water quality can be identified. Reservoir water is rarely pure since it contains different kinds of dissolved and particulate matter including gases and solids. The entry of most ions into the aquatic ecosystems

is particulate matter which is reflected by the levels of water transparency (Mwaura, 2006). This project is constructed on Bendusara river, Tributary of 180°-45'-45' N at latitude district Beed in Maharashtra is of the capacity 180 sq.km. Basically this project is constructed for irrigation, drinking & aquaculture potential. Hence, the project work has to be planned.

Materials and Methods:

The water sample were collected from Bendusara water Reservoir from the selected site during the year of July to December-2015. The sample of water for analysis was collected around 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. in clean polythene containers on weekly basis for estimation of various physico-chemical parameters such as atmospheric and water temperature was recorded by using mercury thermometers. The pH of water was determined by using Hanna PH meter. The chemical parameter such as dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, total dissolved solids, total alkalinity, total hardness chloride, acidity and BOD determined by standards methods suggested by APHA, (1992), Kodarkar (2006), Trivedy and Goel (1986) as given in the text.

25

14. Zooplankton Diversity of Chirag Shah Pond, Hingoli, Maharashtra

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Abstract

Present work focused on the taxonomic composition of zooplankton from Chirag Shah pond, Hingoli (MH). In the present investigation 24 species of zooplankton from different groups encountered, out of which 1 belongs to protozoa, 10 species belonging to rotifera, and 13 species of crustaceans. Among zooplanktons crustaceans are dominant followed by rotifers. Dominance of rotifer and crustaceans indicates the eutrophic status of the pond.

Keywords: Zooplankton diversity and Chirag Shah pond.

Introduction

Chirag Shah pond is a natural perennial water body. Located at 19.72 Latitude, 17.15 Longitude & at elevation 467 Meters above the sea level. Due to civilization the water becomes polluted. Zooplanktons are important components of aquatic ecosystem, as they participate in the natural purification of water and mainly act as primary consumers it has been observed that zooplankton constitute the main food of fish fry and the adult fish not only consume them but also select them as detectable item. Apart from this chemical analysis of copepod one of the major zooplankton component reveals that they are portentous component and hence could eventually become a useful supplementary diet (Battish,1992). Due to present work effective exploitation of the ecosystem for agriculture and recreation is possible.

Material and Methods

Chirag Shah pond of Hingoli having catchment area of 12 to 15 Kilometers which is encircled by human habitation. During the present work zooplankton sampling on monthly basis was carried out for a period of 2 year i.e. from March 2014 to February 2016 from the selected sampling station at 10.00 am. In the first week of the month. As per the methods given by APHA(1985), Trivedi and Goyal(1986). Plankton net was used for the collection of zooplankton for their qualitative and quantitative studies, the size of the net is 25 μ . 100 liters of surface water

Heavy Metals Toxicity to Freshwater Bivalve *Lamellidens Corrianus* and Effect on Biochemicals Contents

26

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Abstract

Freshwater bivalves *Lamellidens corrianus* (64-80 mm shell length) were exposed to lethal levels with concentrations of 8.8.02 ppm for zinc chloride, 1.62 ppm for copper sulphate and 0.696 ppm for mercuric chloride up to 96 hrs for metal accumulation. After exposure 96 hrs of acute tests to bivalves were analyzed their protein and lipid from different body parts and whole body. Amongst the different body parts in control group of animals the protein (mg/100 mg) was more in whole body (48.48) followed by hepatopancreas (46.44), gills (44.28), foot (41.42), gonad (40.42) and mantle (44.42). However, the decrease in protein during 24 to 96 hrs observed in all body parts and metals also. It was more pronounced by the tissues of hepatopancreas followed by gonad and gill for protein levels. On the other hand, the lipid was more in hepatopancreas (8.01) followed by gill (6.62), foot (6.44), mantle (6.42), whole body (6.88) and gonad (6.88). The lipid was increased during 24 to 96 hrs exposure in all body parts and metals were more influenced by the tissues like gonad, hepatopancreas and gill. The average protein content was decreased and lipid of the bivalve *L. corrianus* was increased after acute exposures to the metals. When comparison between metals the most pronounced change was observed in mercuric chloride followed by copper sulphate and zinc chloride exposed bivalves.

Keywords: Protein, lipid, heavy metals, *L. corrianus*, acute, accumulation.

INTRODUCTION

Benthic biota can acquire metals through ingestion of sediment particles, food and directly from pore water and overlaying water (Griscom and Fisher, 2004). Invertebrate's changes in the biochemical constituents are pronounced which are cyclic in reproduction, since a great amount of energy must be channelized to the gonad during reproduction. The trace metals are known to be non-bio-degradable and highly toxic to most organisms (Kaoud and Dahshan, 2010). The studies on biochemical response of a bivalve to stressors have led to the better understanding as to how bivalve cope with the stressor at the biochemical level. Zinc is a ubiquitous and important biochemical constituent of the earth's crust and trace amounts can be released into aquatic environments through the processes of weathering and erosion (Batty et al., 2010). The inorganic constituents of water have effect on the diversity of the bivalves, the texture of the sediment and the quantity of organic matter seemed to have played a role in their distribution and bivalves are able to survive even in the presence of sandy soil and lesser organic matter Shafakatullah Nannu, 2012. Small doses of zinc are essential for almost all living organisms as it has a major role in numerous biochemical and physiological processes acting as a co-factor of proteins; metabolism of proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates and lipids (Rosabal et al., 2012). Biochemical composition in bivalve has been employed as biomarker in several studies that aimed to evaluate the impact of anthropogenic activities in the environment (Nahrgang et al., 2013). The change in metabolic rate has a consequence towards the change in biochemical composition; it is an indicator of stress of nature in the environment which specifically affects protein with increased catabolism and decreased anabolism (Jagtap

et al., 2011). Mahajan (2005) studied the biochemical changes induced by heavy metals, lead, mercury and arsenic in the protein content on the gastropod, *Bellamya bengalensis*. The study is intended to compare the response of exotic and native freshwater bivalves to mercury discharges coming from a chloralkali industry located at the lower course of the Ebro River by (Melissa et al., 2010). The mechanism of microorganism inhibition involves the entry of heavy metal ions (Zn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Ag^{+} , etc.) to the metabolic system of an organism with consequent formation of secondary metabolites, which are toxic to the organism due to the presence of heavy metals (Lim et al., 2013). Exposure to environmental stressors can induce oxidative stress in cells and result in a decrease in reducing potential and metabolic transformation to reactive intermediates (Simmons et al., 2011).

The effects of chronic exposure of color pigments which is using in paintings on changes in the biochemical constituents like protein, glycogen and lactic acid, in different body parts of fresh water mussels *L. corrianus* for 10 and 20 days (Phadnis et al., 2013). In addition, biochemical assay provide both qualitative and quantitative changes of tissue level in the bivalve. Sometimes specific responses shown by bivalves to certain kind of toxicants such as heavy metals, pesticides are particularly useful in fishery management and resources protection (Shafakatullah and Krishnamoorthy, 2014, Jadhav et al., 2012; Rane and Zambare, 2014, Goncalo Vale et al., 2014.). The study to evaluated the toxic effects of monocrotophos, using organophosphorus pesticide, on *L. corrianus* with a wide battery of biomarkers consisting of inhibition, lipid peroxidation, the levels of antioxidant enzymes, and histopathological changes, (Mundhe and Pandit, 2014). The aim of study to focus on understanding

2 pages
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AQUATIC ZOO FAUNA OF VANJARWADI RESERVOIR DIST. BEED

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27

ABSTRACT

The study of Zooplankton helps to find the Productivity of Pond for Pisciculture. There are large number of animals which are economically important for nature as well as for human being for their using as a food. The present investigation is carried for seasonal changes and their impact on these zooplanktons. The results shows that Rotifers was dominant in all seasons as Ostracoderns, Copepods and Cladocera this shows the seasonal impact for the dominant of Rotifers.

The details of results and analysis is discussed in the text.

Keywords-Seasonal impact, Beed

Introduction

India is having rich reservoirs, dams and lakes. The present record shows that 3.1 million ha. Sugman (1995) which includes water reservoirs 1485557 and 9000 small reservoirs, about 180 medium and 56 large or major reservoirs of 527541 and 1140268 ha. Area of 144930 ha. Reservoirs plays a vital role in fish production and recorded 520 tons.

With in the aquatic communities' benthic macro invertebrates represents one of the most affected by reservoir or projects on construction. The organism inhibits rivers lakes and reservoirs project bottom and their distribution is directly related to food availability and quantity sediment type (Organic, Sandy, Clay). The macro benthos are playing eminent role and occupies a distinct place in the food cycle. The bottom fauna also plays important role in mineralization and cycling of organic matter.

Material and Methods

Zooplankton were collected in morning hours i.e. 6.00am to 7.00 am by using plankton net of mesh size 30 mm and transferred to 100ml bottles and preserved using 4% formalin solution and were identified as per the guide lines given by Ward and Whipple (1958) and Bartish (1992)

Results and Discussion

The Vanjarwadi reservoir is constructed in the year 1962 and total catchment area is 26.37 km² and catchment area is good.

1. Average values of zooplankton community during study

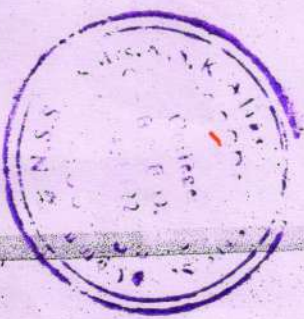
Zooplankton	Rainy Season	Winter Season	Summer Season	Total
Rotifers	37	45	60	142
Ostracoderns	48	32	15	95
Copepos	28	39	35	102
Cladocera	27	34	27	88
Total	140	150	137	

Results and Discussion

The Community diversity shows that the Rotifers are dominant in all Seasons this shows the intensity results to have more population as other zooplanktons in all season as water is more in summer season and helps to have increase in the population

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Challenges and Opportunities in Sustainable Development through Green Chemistry

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28

Abstract

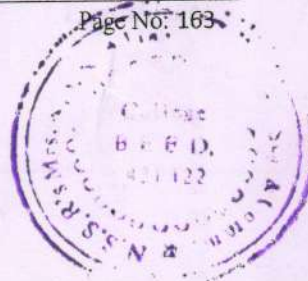
Green chemistry was for many years a relatively abstract idea with no basic principles and definitions of practical applications. Now, the term Green Chemistry has been defined as "the invention, design and application of chemical products and processes to reduce or to eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances."

The green chemistry revolution is providing an enormous number of challenges to those who practice chemistry in industry, education and research, with these challenges. However, there are an equal number of opportunities to discover and apply new chemistry, to improve the economics of chemical manufacturing and to enhance the much tarnished image of chemistry. The current emphasis on green chemistry reflects a shift away from the "historic command and control." Approach to environmental problem that mandated waste treatment, control and clean up through regulation and towards preventing pollution. The waste generation and disposal as unavoidable, green chemistry seeks new technologies that are cleaner economically. Green chemistry is a philosophy and study of the design of products or substances that will not involve material harmful to the environment.

The fundamental alternative concepts of green chemistry is solvent free reaction. It is modern science of chemistry that deals with the application of environment friendly chemical compounds in the various area of our life such as industrial uses and many other. Sustainable development is now accepted by governments industry and public as a necessary goal for achieving social, economic and environmental objectives. The essential products, from plastics to pharmaceuticals. However, these industries have the potential to seriously damage our environment. The challenges, considers some of the new and successful "greener" chemistry in practice and use two area of chemistry to examine the scale and diversity of current problem and the exciting opportunities for innovative chemistry research and application.

Introduction: Green chemistry or sustainable chemistry had to be invented and its inception in 1992 was very timely. Scientists and especially research chemists must start from the design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substance. In the past chemists were limiting risk by controlling exposure to hazardous chemicals. In return green chemistry attempts to reduce or preferentially eliminate, through design and changing the terms of manufacturing process, hazardous effect of products and feed stocks for the environment. The ideal scenario is to virtually stop pollution before it can even begin through the use of non-pollution. Green chemistry is a relatively new area of chemistry that emerged by the need to reduce the hazardous effects of chemicals and to reduce the amount of environmental pollution.

Green chemistry is about increasing profits and promoting innovation while protecting human health and the environment, we are still finding out what green chemistry is. That is because it is a rapidly evolving and developing subdiscipline in the field of chemistry exciting time for those who are practitioners of this developing science. Basically, green chemistry harnesses a vast body of chemical knowledge and applies it to production



Halophilic Bacteria in Salt Stressed Soils of Jalna District

59
29

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Abstract :

The crop plants are sensitive to abiotic factor salinity caused by high concentrations of salts in the soil. Halophilic bacteria play an important role during the development of salt tolerance mechanism in the plants. These microorganisms can adapt to extreme concentrations of salts. During the present investigation, soil samples were collected from various locations of Jalna district (Maharashtra). Most of the soil samples were of saline and rain fed soil. From these soil samples halophilic bacteria were isolated and characterization of the bacteria was done by using morphological, biochemical and molecular analysis. On the basis of characterization confirmed strains were *Pseudomonas aruginosa*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Azospirillum brasilense*, *Flavobacterium columnare*, *Acinetobacterium rudis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Halobacillus halophilus* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The identified strains have salt tolerance and they are highly useful against salt stressed soils and saline environments. They may have future prospects in agriculture and industrial applications.

Key Words: Abiotic stress factor, Halophilic Bacteria, Salt stress, Jalna.

Introduction :

Abiotic stress factors are responsible for reducing average yields of major crop plants. Drought and salinity are major stress factors causing comparatively extreme loss in the field crops. Salt stress affects germination of the seed and physical development of the seedling which ultimately results in suppressed vegetative and reproductive development of the plant. The crop plants are sensitive to salinity caused by high concentrations of salts in the soil. A considerable amount of land in the world is affected by salinity which is increasing day by day (Hasanuzzaman *et al.*, 2013). In addition, the increased salinity of arable land is expected to have devastating global effects, resulting in up to 50% land loss by the middle of the twenty-first century (Mahajan and Tuteja, 2005).

Halophilic bacteria play an important role during the development of salt tolerance mechanism in the plants. These microorganisms can adapt to extreme concentrations of salts. Both genome sequencing and proteome analysis have shown that they contain an excess proportion of acidic to basic amino acids, a feature likely to be required for protein activity at high salinity (Joo and Kim, 2005; DasSarma, 2004).

Halophilic bacteria are heterogeneous group of microorganisms, generally observed in the rhizosphere and can improve the quality of plant growth. The direct promotion of plant growth by halophiles includes synthesis of compound which facilitates the uptake of nutrients from the environment. For example: N₂ fixation, phosphate solubilisation, complexation of insoluble

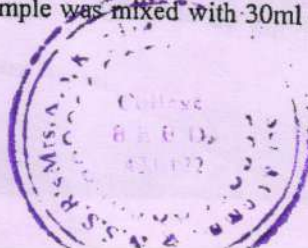
ferric iron by siderophore production, production of phytohormones such as auxins, cytokinins, gibberellins and lowering of the ethylene concentration. During the present investigation, soils samples were collected from various parts of Jalna district and bacterial strains were isolated for further studies. The agricultural productivity of Jalna is generally low as compared to the national averages of various crops. This can be attributed to limited area under irrigation, low natural fertility of soils, large extend of degraded land, large areas prone to recurrent drought and salt stress affects germination of the seed and physical development of the seedling which ultimately results in suppressed vegetative growth and reproductive development of the plant. The crop plants are sensitive to salinity caused by high concentrations of salts in the soil. A considerable amount of land in Jalna district is affected by salinity which is increasing day by day.

Materials and Methods :

To study the activity of halophilic bacteria in the salt stressed soils, isolation and characterization was done as per the method given below.

A) Isolation and Salt tolerance of the bacterial strains :

Ten samples of salt stressed soils from rhizosphere were collected from different geographic areas of Jalna district and brought to the laboratory for further investigations. The location wise rhizosphere soil samples and some properties of that soil are presented in Table 01. Sample were sorted out and preserved in sterile polythene bags and labeled properly. Ten gm of the soil sample was mixed with 30ml distilled water and mixed



“RECENT TECHNOLOGY OF PHOTOCATALYSIS IN ENVIROMENTAL APPLICATION”

30

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Abstract :

Recent interest and studying in environmental photo-chemistry, in natural photosynthesis, and chemical method for energy transformation has contributed greatly to our knowledge and understanding of the various phenomena related to both photochemistry and catalysis. The growth of industry worldwide has extremely increased the generation and accumulation of waste by products. This has caused severe environmental problems that have become a major concern. Because of this photocatalytic pollutant degradation provided great opportunities and challenges in the field of environmental science. The ability of advanced oxidation technology to remove low levels of persistent organic pollutants as well as microorganism in water has been widely demonstrated and, progressively, the technology is now being commercialized in many area of the world including developing nations. The review consider recent development in the research and application of photocatalysis for the treatment of low level concentration of pollutants in water air using titration dioxide. Discuss about application of photocatalysis in environment like biological contamination, air purification, water disinfection, hazardous waste remediation, water purification, antibacterial action etc.

Introduction :-

Environmental expert Lester R. Brown is the first person who introduced safety concept into the environment in 1977 ^[1]. In 1988, the United Nations environment programme put forward the concept of environmental.^[2] has both narrow and broad concepts. The narrow concept of environment is the harmful effects of people's health caused by the environmental pollution and damage, and the broad one refers to human and national survival development free from environmental pollution persecution.^[3]

Photocatalytic technology has been demonstrated to be one of the green and effective strategies for the environmental remediation. Therefore, environmental photocatalysis, including air purification, water disinfection, hazardous waste remediation, water purification, deodorization, antibacterial, and self-cleaning, has caused more and more attention in recent years. However, owing to low photocatalytic efficiency, the environmental application of various photocatalytic technologies are still very limited. Thus, more investigation are highly required from the view point of practical use. ^[4] The photocatalysis applied technologies now have been proving to be effective in many have been widely utilized in many fields to ease

VISCOSITY STUDIES FOR THE BINARY MIXTURES OF ACETALDEHYDE WITH ETHANOL
OVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF ALL COMPOSITIONS AT 298.15, 308.15 AND 318.15 K.

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31

ABSTRACT

Viscosities and some thermodynamic parameters of binary mixtures of acetaldehyde with ethanol over the entire range of all compositions is measured as a function of mole fraction at 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K. Viscosity deviations ($\Delta\eta$), molar volumes V_m , excess molar volumes V^E and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^{*E} of these binary mixtures have been calculated from the experimental data. Viscosity deviations, excess molar volumes and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow were calculated and correlated Redlich-Kister polynomial equation. The molecular interactions existing between the components were also discussed.

Keywords: Viscosity, Viscosity deviation, Excess molar volume, Acetaldehyde.

INTRODUCTION

Study of the effect of temperature on viscosity and density of binary liquid mixtures of acetaldehyde with ethanol is a little reported previously. One of the objectives of this study therefore was to produce the data on the effect of temperature on the density and viscosity of given binary liquid mixtures. Furthermore, the volumetric studies of binary liquid mixtures and their analysis in terms of interpretative models constitute a very interesting subject [1-2]. The characteristic study of these mixtures through their thermodynamic, volumetric and transport properties is important from the point of understanding mixing behavior of these mixtures [3-7]. Hence, the viscosities and some thermodynamic parameters of binary mixtures of acetaldehyde with ethanol at different temperatures (298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K) have been determined in the present paper. Study of effect of temperature on the viscosity of a liquid is important and has been studied by some researchers. Liquid mixtures consisting of aldehydes and alcohols are of great importance in the field of industries such as in Petrochemical, Pharmaceutical and Dye [8, 9]. A thorough knowledge of transport properties of non-aqueous solutions is essential in many chemical and industrial applications [10]. The studies of excess properties such as deviation in viscosity, excess molar volume, excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow molecular interactions of binary mixtures are useful in understanding the nature of intermolecular interactions between two liquids [11-12]. Binary liquid mixtures due to their unusual behavior have attracted considerable attention due to their importance from both theoretical and practical point of view because these mixtures are used in titration, calorimetry and reaction calorimetry, among other uses [14].

Density (ρ) and viscosity (η) of binary mixtures of Acetaldehyde and ethanol are reported at various temperatures 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K. Deviation in viscosity ($\Delta\eta$), molar volume (V_m), excess molar volume (V^E) and excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow (ΔG^{*E}) have been calculated from the experimentally measured data. Calculated values of deviation in viscosity and excess functions were fitted to the Redlich-Kister polynomial equation and the results analyzed in terms of molecular interactions.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY

The chemicals (acetaldehyde and ethanol) used for the current investigation were obtained from SD fine chemicals India. These chemicals used were of analytical grade (AR) of minimum purity of 99.9 % and purities were cross checked by density determination at different temperatures. The densities of pure components and binary mixtures were measured by using a single-arm pycnometer which was calibrated at the working temperatures with double distilled water. The sensitivity of the pycnometer corresponded to a precision in density of $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gm cm}^{-3}$. The binary liquid mixtures of different known concentrations were prepared in stopper measuring flasks. The weight of the sample was measured using electronic digital balance with an accuracy of $\pm 0.0001 \text{ gm}$. An Ubbelohde viscometer (of 20 ml capacity) was used in the viscosity measurement and efflux time was determined using a digital clock to within $\pm 0.01 \text{ Sec}$. The experimental temperature was controlled using kinematic viscosity bath with an accuracy of $\pm 0.10\text{K}$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The density, viscosity of different binary mixtures of acetaldehyde with ethanol at 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K and calculated data of deviation in viscosity ($\Delta\eta$), molar volume (V_m), excess molar volume (V^E) and excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow (ΔG^{*E}) are given in tables (1,2,3) as below.

Synthesis and Characterization of Mixed Ligand Complexes of Vanadium with 2-Aminopyridine and Amino Acids as Ligands

32

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Abstract:

Mixed ligand metal complexes of vanadium with 2-aminopyridine and amino acids such as L-Alanine, L-Threonine, L-Cystein, L-Phenylalanine and L- Aspartic acid as ligands have been synthesized at room temperature by stirring the equimolar mixture of vanadyl sulphate (VOSO₄), 2-aminopyridine and amino acids. The synthesized metal complexes were characterized by elemental analyses, molar conductance, IR, and magnetic studies. The spectroscopic studies reveal that the 2-aminopyridine ligand bonded to vanadium (IV) through nitrogen atom and amino acids were bonded through nitrogen of amino group and oxygen of carboxylic group to vanadium atom. The geometry of the complexes on the basis of characterization data, pyramidal structure of V (IV) complex.

Keywords: Vanadyl Sulphate, L-Alanine, L-Threonine, L-Cystein, L-Phenylalanine and L- Aspartic acid etc.

Introduction:

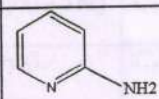
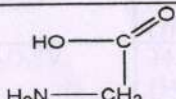
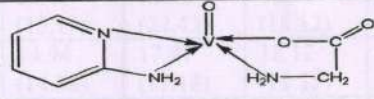
The biological activity of the aminopyridines and their transition metal complexes act as K⁺ and Ca²⁺ channel inhibitors has been discussed in the literature. 2-aminopyridine (3AP) possesses significant antiproliferative, anti-inflammatory and antibacterial activities³ and furthermore, an antitumor activity of its derivatives has also proposed. Metal aminopyridine complexes are generally used as asymmetric catalysts for various reactions such as hydrogenation, cyclopropanation, epoxidation etc[1] The integration of metal with organic compound can produce well diversified structures with pronounced biological activities due to chelation. The metal complexes prepared from heterocyclic ligands can be used as antifungal, antiinflammatory, anti-HIV, anticancer, diuretic, hypoglycemic, antithyroids, and antimalarials etc[2]. Aminopyridinato ligands could be derived from deprotonated 2-aminopyridines, critical sub-class of amido ligands, which could provide additional advantages due to their binding modes flexibility. Synthesis of the majority of group-IV metals catalysts utilizes salt metathesis, amine elimination, alkane elimination, silyl chloride elimination, hydrogen chloride elimination and direct synthesis [3]. The organic compounds containing carboxylic or dicarboxylic groups have both salt forming and coordinating properties [4]. The mixed ligands complexes of transition metals are very important in different field of chemistry like photochemistry, analytical chemistry, magneto chemistry etc [5]. Antipyrine derivatives are reported to exhibit analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects [6]. Fe(III), Ni(II), Co(II) and Cu(II) complexes were reported with thiazoline and their fungicidal activity has also been evaluated [7] In addition to the increasing bio-commercial importance of dithiocarbamate compounds and their complexities with transient elements, researchers have been interested in studying their chemistry and identifying their properties [8] 2-Pyridine carbaldehyde (2-pyca) and its hydrazones are used to collect semen antipode for cyanide poisoning [9]. The mixed ligand complexes of 2-aminopyridine and different amino acids are more interested to synthesize and to study their biological activities.

Materials and Methods:

Vanadyl sulphate (VOSO₄) purchased from S. D. Fine Chemicals, all the amino acids and 2-aminopyridine were purchased from, Spectrochem Private Limited, Qualigens Fine Chemicals. All the chemicals used were of AR grade. The purification of ethanol was done by distillation as per literature.

Method for the Preparation of the Complexes:

To dissolve 1.63 gm (0.01 Mole) vanadyl sulphate in 10 ml aqueous ethanol solution than add 0.94 gm (0.01 Mole) 2-aminopyridine in 10ml ethanol drop wise with constant stirring colour of solution changes from blue to green, after 5 min add aqueous ethanol solution of L-Alanine 0.890 gm (0.01 Mole) in reaction mixture drop wise. Stir the given reaction mixture 4 to 5 hours at room temperature with the with the help of magnetic stirrer. The precipitates were filtered and wash several times with ethanol and dried in hot air oven. Remaining four complexes of amino acids L-Threonine, L-Cystein, L-Phenylalanine and L- Aspartic acid were synthesized by the help of above mentioned procedure. Structure of ligands and their complexes given bellow table.

Sr.No.	Ligand-1	Ligand-2	Metal Salt	Structure of product
01			VOSO ₄	



Functions of Criticism: Evolution, Interpretation and Explanation

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33

Abstract:

Criticism is the exercise of judgment on works of literature. From this it would appear that the nature and function of literary criticism is quite simple and easy to understand. Criticism is the play of the mind on a work of literature and its function is to examine its excellencies and defects and finally to evaluate its artistic worth. Evaluation interpretation and explanation or elucidation are now considered as the chief functions of literary criticism. Views regarding the functions of criticism and the role of critics have kept on changing through the ages. Every age have tended to assign a different functions to criticism.

Criticism is the art of estimating the quality and character of a work of art and the function or work of a critic. The critic must enquire: Whether and how far this aim (the aim of the poet) this task of his accorded not with us but with human nature, and with the nature of things at large; with the universal principles of poetic beauty as it stands written in the hearts and imagination of all men. The critic is a person who is possessed of the knowledge necessary to enable him to pronounce right judgment upon the merit or worth of such works as come within this province criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant to be a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is to observe those excellence which should delight a reasonable reader.

There are many theories of criticism as there are critics. This is so because of the attitude towards criticism is determined by a number of factors. It is determined by the accidents of personal organization, by the likes and dislikes, by the prejudices and predilections of the critic himself. Secondly, the theory is closely connected with the theory of poetry. Therefore, the idea of criticism varies in accordance with the idea of literature. Thirdly, critical theories are closely connected with the spirit of the age.

Literary criticism plays the role of evaluation interpretation and explanation. There is criticism that deals with literature in the mass, that seeks to explain not only its nature and functions, but also the secrets of the literary craft; the principles that underline its creative processes. Then, too there is a criticism that deals not so much with abstract questions of literature in general as with literature in the concrete, with specific literary works and then it aims at discussing particular qualities or art estimating the value of a given artistic performance. Again, criticism may aim at a more subtle performance. When it seeks to realize the manifold appeal of a work of art and to interpret it imaginatively so that all who read may read with understanding.

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3. B. Worsfold: "Principles of criticism".

Study of magnetic properties of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}$ spinel ferrite systems

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34

Abstract

The samples of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [$x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method. A.R. grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, titanium and ferric were used for the preparation of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ ferrite(1).

All the synthesis powders were characterized by using X-ray diffraction (Philips X-ray diffractometer, Model PW3710) technique at room temperature. The X-ray diffraction patterns were recorded in the 2θ range of $20^\circ-80^\circ$ using Cu-K α radiation(2). The magnetic properties were measured using pulse field technique provided by Magneta company(3).

Introduction:

The saturation magnetization M_s and magneton number (n_B), the saturation magnetization per formula unit in \square_B was obtained using pulse field hysteresis loop technique. Fig 1 represents the typical M-H plots for all the compositions x recorded at room temperature. All these hysteresis loop exhibits ferrimagnetic behaviour which reduces by the addition of non magnetic Zn, Ti ions. These M-H plots are used to obtain the values of coercivity (H_c), remnent magnetizations (M_r) etc, and the values are presented in Table 1 (4).

Experimental details:

The samples of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [$x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method. AR grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, titanate and ferric were used for the preparation of $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ ferrite. The presintering and final sintering of the samples was carried out at temperature $950^\circ C$ (12 hours) and $1100^\circ C$ (12 hours) respectively. The sintered samples in the form of pellet were furnace cooled to room temperature (5).

The magnetic properties were measured using pulse field technique provided by Magneta Company. A.c. susceptibility measurements were carried out using double coil setup in the temperature range 300-800K (6).

Results and discussion:

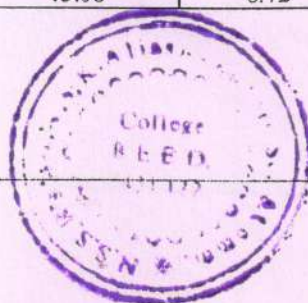
The saturation magnetization M_s was obtained using pulse field hysteresis loop technique. Fig 1 represents the typical M-H plots for the compositions $X = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ recorded at room temperature. (7). All these hysteresis loop exhibits ferrimagnetic behaviour which reduces by the addition of non magnetic Zn, Ti ions. These M-H plots are used to obtain the values of remnant magnetizations (M_r), saturation magnetization M_s , coercivity (H_c), etc, values(8) are presented in Table 1.

The Curie temperature was also determined using Loria technique (9). The values of Curie temperature obtained by Loria technique are nearly in good agreement with the values of Curie temperature deduced from susceptibility plots (10).

Table 1

Magnetization parameters of the system $MgZn_xTi_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$

Comp. x	Magnetization parameter		
	M_r (emu/gm)	M_s (emu/gm)	H_c (Oe)
0.0	8.29	32.24	84.06
0.1	0.47	51.71	23.37
0.2	5.09	49.20	5.37
0.3	0.23	18.22	17.52
0.4	0.12	0.85	554.44
0.5	12.76	52.90	33.23
0.6	0.01	13.08	6.72



108

STUDY OF MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ SPINEL FERRITE SYSTEMSS. V. Kshirsagar¹, S. S. Raut², P. R. Maheshmalkar³, S. J. Shukla⁴ and K. M. Jadhav⁵^{1,2,3}Department of Physics, Mrs. K. S. K. College, Beed⁴Department of Physics, Deogiri College, Aurangabad⁵Department of Physics, Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad

35

ABSTRACT

The samples of $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [$x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method. A. R. grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, manganese and ferric were used for the preparation of $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ ferrite.

All the synthesis powders were characterized by using X-ray diffraction (Philips X-ray diffractometer, Model PW3710) technique at room temperature. The X-ray diffraction patterns were recorded in the 2θ range of $20^\circ - 80^\circ$ using $Cu-K\alpha$ radiation. The magnetic properties were measured using pulse field technique provided by Magneta company.

INTRODUCTION

The spinel ferrite represented by the formula MFe_2O_4 (where, $M = Ni, Cu, Mn, Co, Fe$, etc.) have a value for many technological applications due to their insulating property, high permeability, and moderate magnetization. The spinel ferrites are used in high frequency transformers, filters, isolators, automobiles, communication equipments, radio, television, and microwave and satellite communication [1].

Magnesium ferrites have been the subject of study for a long time [2, 3]. A number of researchers have studied the electrical and magnetic properties of magnesium ferrite substituted by divalent [4], trivalent [5] and tetravalent [6] ions. The simultaneous substitutions of divalent non magnetic and tetravalent magnetic cations like Zn, Mn ions in magnesium ferrites may give rise to an interesting result.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The samples of $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ spinel ferrite systems with varying x [$x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ and 0.6] were synthesized by double sintering ceramic method. A. R. grade oxides of magnesium, zinc, manganese and ferric were used for the preparation of $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ ferrite. [7]

The magnetic properties were measured using pulse field technique provided by Magneta company. A.C. susceptibility measurements were carried out using double coil setup in the temperature range 300-800K. [8]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The magnetic properties like saturation magnetization (M_s), remanant magnetization (M_r), coercivity (H_c) and others are investigated using pulse field hysteresis loop technique. Fig 1 (a and b) represents the M-H plots for all the compositions ($x=0.0$ to 0.6). All the samples of the series $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ exhibit typical hysteresis curve showing ferrimagnetic behavior of the samples. These M-H plots are used to obtain the values of coercivity, remanant magnetizations etc. and the values of these magnetic parameter are presented in Table 1.

The values of saturation magnetization are used to determine the magneton number (n_B) (the saturation magnetization per formula unit in μ_B). [9]

The decrease in Curie temperature with increase in zinc ion concentration 'x' is related to decrease in magnetic linkages associated with tetrahedral (A) and octahedral [B] site. [10]

Table-1: Magnetization parameters of the system $MgZn_xMn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$.

Comp. x	Magnetization parameter		
	Mr (emu/gm)	Ms (emu/gm)	Hc (Oe)
0.0	4.24	22.50	58.48
0.1	1.62	45.93	2.34
0.2	0.19	70.01	11.18
0.3	27.31	76.12	42.83
0.4	0.75	75.29	6.93
0.5	12.76	52.90	33.23



ICHTHYOFAUNA OF HINGOLI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)

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ABSTRACT : In Hingoli district number of water bodies are present including 21 lakes and 3 rivers. Aquaculture practice from Hingoli district provides a gainful employment to the 23 registered fishing societies including 1000 fishermen. In the present study attempt has been made to make a checklist of fishes from Hingoli District. Study confirms thirty seven fish species belonging to nineteen genera, eight families and eight orders were observed. Order Cypriniformes was dominant with 24 species followed by Order Siluriformes with 5 species, Order Channiformes with 4 species, Order Clupeiformes with 2 species, Order Mastacembeliformes & Perciformis by single species.

Key words : Ichthyofauna, Hingoli district.

INTRODUCTION

Fish is a significant source of protein of millions of peoples in the world. Human population growth has placed a significant demand of fish food. It is estimated that approximately 25% of all protein consumed by people come from fish. For some developing nations fish provides large percentage of protein for its own people as well as source of income as an export product. The population crises for food requirement can be managed with the exploitation of available water resources for the development of fish and fisheries for human consumption.

The Ichthyofauna is an important indicator of fishery potential of a water bodies. Maharashtra endowed with an area of 1,79,430 ha. Under reservoirs and the state produces 516 tons of fish. The state fisheries cooperation was operating 6,272 ha of reservoirs and marketing of catches (Sreenivasan, 1991). Several workers have made attempt to record the fish diversity from different reservoirs, Ahirrao & Mane (2000), and Hiware & Pawar (2006). The distribution of fish species in different water bodies is quite variable because of geographical and geological conditions. In the present study an attempt has made to highlight the Ichthyofauna of selected lotic and lentic sites of Hingoli district.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For Ichthyofauna study sampling was carried out from Hingoli district with the help of local fishermen by using different types of nets and hooks during January, 2015 to December, 2017.

Study site is located at latitude 19.7200 and longitude 77.1499. After noting colors, other external characters and systematic identification by standard identification keys like Days (1878), Lagler (1956), Qureshi (1983), Datta & Srivastava (1988) and Talwar & Jhingran (1991) fishes were preserved in 4% formalin.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present study confirms the occurrence of 37 fish species belonging to 19 genera, 8 families and 8 orders. Order Cypriniformes was dominant with 24 species followed by Order Siluriformes with 5 species, Order Channiformes with 4 species and Order Clupeiformes with 2 species and Order Mastacembeliformes & Perciformis by single species.

Checklist and systematics of fish species :

Phylum : Chordata
Subphylum : Vertebrata
Class : Osteichthyes
Subclass : Teleostei

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The Study Of Fish Diversity In The Khatkali Reservoir Karzani District Beed (M.S.)

37

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ABSTRACT:

The present investigation was carried out to study the aquatic vertebrate animals with special reference to fishes of Khatkali reservoir Karzani during the Dec 2016 to Nov 2017. The Khatkali water reservoir is mainly used for irrigation & fishery activities. In this study 16 different species of fishes were observed.

KEYWORDS: Diversity, Fishes, Khatkali reservoir.

INTRODUCTION:

Fishes are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates. Fishes have formed an important item of human diet from the time man appeared on earth. The fishes are provided several products and by-products including fish oil used for medicinal & industrial in the life of human being, also useful for feeding animals & manure for plantation. The fish fauna is an important aspect of fishery potential of a reservoir more work has been carried out on diversity of fish fauna of different water bodies. Roy & Parida (1976), studied on Chilka-lake, Sreenivassan (1979), studied the status of the reservoir fisheries in Tamilnadu. Sreenivassan (1964), studied limnology and primary production of fish product in tropical pond Motwani & saigal (1974). Kamble & Mohekar (2005) studied the Biodiversity of fishes of river Manjara near Kallam Dist.Osmanabad (M.S.) India. The present investigation was undertaken to study the status of Diversity fish fauna from Kahtkali reservoir Kazani District Beed.The main purpose of reservoir was irrigation, drinking & aquaculture potential. Water is also used for various purposes such as washing of clothes, cattles etc.It is one of the sources numbers of aquatic animals which are economically important for nature to the mankind.

MATERIAL & MWETHODS:

The main purpose of reservoir was irrigation, drinking & aquaculture potential. The fishes were collected early morning on a fixed day & time with help of local fisher man in Khatkali reservoir Karzani during the Dec 2016 to Nov 2017 for the study of fish fauna District Beed.The systematic identification & classification of fishes on economic importance was done with the help of standard literature (Jayram,V., 1981, 1994 Day, 1878, Talwar & Jhigran, 1981), Shrivastav et.al. 1994 & Khanna 1992).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The fish fauna is an important aspect of fishery in view point of fishery potential of water. The distribution of fish species is quite variable because of geographical and geological condition. The result of present work confirms the occurrences of 16 different fish species were found. These fish species were grouped in to 6 orders, 9 families and 11 genera the detailed classification of fishes are given. This work is supported by number of authors Das and Nath (1966), were to first describe 23 species belonging to 7 families and 14 genera inhabitin river Tawi and tributaries. Further Das and Nath (1971)revised fish fauna of Jammu and enlisted the the presence of 16 fish species belonging to 9 families and15 genera in river Tawai and its tributaries.Tilak (1971), surveyed river Tawi and its tributaries and reported the presence 35 fish species inhabitancy river Tawi and its Gadigarh tributary Malhotra et.al(1975) prepared an identification key of 45 fish species including 37 fish species inhibiting river Tawi and its tributaries, Gadigarh Dutta(1986)prepared a Checklists of fishes Jammu and Kashmir state and enlisted 28 fish species inhabiting the river Tawi. Dutta et.al (2003),were worked a survey of river Tawi and its tributaries has revealed the existence of 96 fish species belonging to 7 orders,20 families and 52 genera.

Lists of fishes recorded from Kahtkali reservoir Karzani during study.

Phylum:Chordata

Subphylum:Gnathostomata



Viscosities and some thermodynamic parameters of binary mixtures of acetaldehyde with n-propanol over various compositions at 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K.

38

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ABSTRACT:

Densities and Viscosities of binary mixtures of acetaldehyde and n-propanol have been measured as a function of mole fraction at different temperatures of 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K. These values have been used to calculate the Viscosity deviations ($\Delta\eta$), molar volumes V_m , excess molar volumes V^E and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^{*E} of these binary mixtures. The excess values were correlated using the Redlich-Kister polynomial equation to obtain their coefficients and standard deviations. It was found that in all cases the experimental data obtained fitted with the values correlated by the corresponding model very well. The molecular interactions existing between the components were also discussed.

Key words: Viscosity deviation, Excess molar volume, excess free energies of activation of viscous flow ΔG^{*E} , Acetaldehyde.

INTRODUCTION

The thermodynamic properties of a binary mixture such as viscosity and density are important from practical and theoretical points of view to understand liquid theory. Their properties are extremely useful for the design of process equipment in chemical industries. Binary liquid mixtures due to their unusual behavior have withdrawn considerable attention [1]. In chemical process industries materials are normally handled in fluid form and as a consequence, the physical, chemical, and transport properties of fluids assume importance. Thus data on some of the properties associated with the liquids and liquid mixtures like Density and viscosity find extensive application in solution theory and molecular dynamics [2]. Aim of this study is to produce the data on the density and viscosity of given binary liquid mixtures. Furthermore, the volumetric studies of binary liquid mixtures and their analysis in terms of interpretative models constitute a very interesting subject. The characteristic study of these mixtures through their thermodynamic, volumetric and transport properties is important from the point of understanding mixing behavior of these mixtures [5-7]. Hence, the viscosities and some thermodynamic parameters of binary mixtures of acetaldehyde with n-propanol at different temperatures (298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K) have been determined in the present paper. Study of effect of temperature on the viscosity of a liquid is important and has been studied by some researchers. Liquid mixtures consisting of aldehydes and alcohols are of great importance in the field of industries such as in Petrochemical, Pharmaceutical and Dye [8, 9]. A thorough knowledge of transport properties of non-aqueous solutions is essential in many chemical and industrial applications [10]. The studies of excess properties such as deviation in viscosity, excess molar volume, excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow molecular interactions of binary mixtures are useful in understanding the nature of intermolecular interactions between two liquids [11-12]. Binary liquid mixtures due to their unusual behavior have attracted considerable attention due to their importance from both theoretical and practical point of view because these mixtures are used in titration, calorimetry and reaction calorimetry, among other uses [14].

Density (ρ) and viscosity (η) of binary mixtures of Acetaldehyde and n-propanol are reported at various temperatures 298.15, 308.15 and 318.15 K. Deviation in viscosity ($\Delta\eta$), molar volume (V_m), excess molar volume (V^E) and excess Gibbs free energy of activation of viscous flow (ΔG^{*E}) have been calculated from the experimentally measured data. Calculated values of deviation in viscosity and excess functions were fitted to the Redlich-Kister polynomial equation and the results analyzed in terms of molecular interactions.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY

All the liquids used in the study were of analytical grade. Acetaldehyde and n-propanol were obtained from SD fine chemicals India. The liquids were further purified for purity better than 99 %, as reported in literature [3-4]. Liquid mixtures of various compositions were prepared by mass using electronic digital balance with an accuracy of ± 0.0001 gm. The average uncertainty in the mole fraction of the mixtures were estimated to be less than ± 0.0001 . Density and viscosity measurements were carried out using a thermostatically controlled water bath (Kinematic Viscosity Bath) to maintain temperature. The binary liquid mixtures of different known compositions were prepared in stopper measuring flasks. The density and viscosity were measured as a function of composition of the binary liquid mixture at 298.15 K. The density was determined

using a single-arm pycnometer with precision in density of 1×10^{-3} gm cm⁻³. The weight of the sample was measured using electronic digital balance with an accuracy of ± 0.0001 gm. An Ubbelohde viscometer was used for the viscosity

Solution of the Fractional Radon Diffusion Equation in Charcoal Medium

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39

Abstract: In this paper we develop Crank-Nicolson finite difference scheme for timefractional differential radon diffusion equation(TFRDE).We discuss the stability and convergence of the scheme. As an application of this scheme, we obtain the numerical solutions of the test problem and it is represented graphically.

IndexTerms: Fractional calculus, Finite difference, Caputo fractional derivative, Mathematica, Convergence

I. INTRODUCTION

Fractional calculus is an area of mathematics having integrals and derivatives of arbitrary order. In recent times fractional calculus has many applications in physics, engineering, bio-science, signal processing finance etc. [8, 9]. In the application of fractional calculus anomalous diffusion equation has received great interest. Since the analytical solution of fractional diffusion equation is very difficult to obtain. Therefore so many schemes have been published but in particular so many researchers has been used finite difference method to find the solution [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. The radioactive gas radon ²²²Rn has been studied extensively for the past few decades. It is one of the heaviest element representing noble gas family. Radon is found naturally in charcoal, rocks, soils, earth crust, natural gases, and water and also in the man-made materials like concrete cement and other building materials. Now days, many researchers are studying the emission of radon by using diffusion equation. Wide number of researchers has studied radon transport. The researchers studied effective diffusion coefficient of radon in concrete in [10] and for soil radon transport in [9, 12, 13]. Furthermore, the radon transport through various media has been studied by researchers in [1, 11, 14]. This study is useful for many porous materials. Charcoal is very useful to collect radon due to its high absorption capacity. The measurement of radon can be done by two methods, track detector method and activated charcoal method. Also, an analytical solution can be given for short term and term exposure of radon [1]. We will be considering short term exposure of radon and using activated charcoal method for measurement of radon. The basic concept in measuring radon concentration includes its diffusion through the charcoal medium. The diffusion model is based on Fick's first law, which is relation between radon flux density and gradient of radon concentration.

$$J = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

where J is flux density, D is diffusion coefficient in medium, $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$ is gradient of radon concentration. Now the extension of Fick's first law is called the Fick's second law which relates the change in concentration with respect to change in time and change in position.

$$\frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 C(x, t)}{\partial t^2} - \lambda C(x, t)$$

where $\lambda = 2.1 \times [10]^{-6} s^{-1}$ is the decay constant.

The model is based on charcoal cylinder separating the cylinder in two mediums as charcoal and air. Radon diffuses after activation from one side of cylinder to other with radon concentration level of $[c]_0$. The actual measuring system is of $x=B+L_1$ length [13]. Radon diffuses through higher level of concentration to lower level of region of detector. The processes of diffusion continue till a balance of radon concentration is reached. Here the bulk diffusion coefficient has been referred.

We consider the time fractional radon diffusion equation (TFRDE) with boundary conditions:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha C(x, t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = \frac{\partial^2 C(x, t)}{\partial t^2} - \lambda C(x, t), 0 < x < L, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, t \geq 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{initial conditions: } c(x, 0) = 0, 0 < x < L \quad (1.2)$$

$$\text{boundary conditions: } C(0, t) = c_0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial C(x, t)}{\partial t} = 0, t \geq 0 \quad (1.3)$$

Definition 1.1: The Caputo time-fractional derivative of order α , ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) is defined by,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^\alpha C(x, t)}{\partial t^\alpha} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{(t-\eta)^\alpha}; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ &= \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial \eta}; \quad \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

II. FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME

We introduce the fractional order Crank-Nicolson type finite difference scheme to the time fractional radon diffusion equation (TFRDE)(1.1)-(1.3).

We define,



On Unconditional Stable Fractional Order Finite Difference Scheme for Space Fractional Radon Diffusion Equation & Application

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40

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to develop Crank-Nicolson finite difference scheme for space fractional radon diffusion equation (SFRDE). We prove that the scheme is unconditionally stable and convergence of the scheme is discussed at the length. We obtain the numerical solutions of the test problem and represented graphically by mathematical software Mathematica.

Index Terms - Fractional calculus, Grunwald formula, Stability, Convergence, Mathematica.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of fractional calculus has been a highly specialized and isolated field of mathematics. In the recent years problems in science and engineering having fractional derivatives have become more importance. The equations including non-integer order derivatives, the description of physical and chemical processes of such equations is more accurate and precise. Fractional calculus has many applications in biology, physics, engineering, economics etc. [1,2,6]. Most of the fractional differential equations do not have analytical solution therefore approximation and numerical techniques are developed. There are many numerical methods to find the solution of classical differential equations, while numerical methods for the fractional differential equations are very limited. As the fractional derivatives are the generalization of classical derivatives, the numerical techniques for the classical differential equations can be extended to the fractional differential equations in some way. In the recent years, there are many numerical techniques like finite difference method (FDM), finite element method (FEM), He's variational iteration method, Adomian decomposition method (ADM), matrix transform method (MTM), etc. Finite difference method is very rich and continuous to be developed. Also this method is very powerful tool and widely used to solve the differential equations as well as fractional differential equations in science and engineering. The main cause of implementation of this method is simple and easy to be put into practice in computer programs. Fractional order finite difference scheme for space fractional Boussinesqs equation and its application was discussed by K.C.Takale [7], A weighted average finite difference scheme for one dimensional pennes bioheat equation was studied by D.B.Dhaigude and K.C.Takale [4], Many papers have recently published on finite difference methods for solving the diffusion equation [3,8,9,10,11].

In this paper we discuss the fractional radon diffusion equation. The diffusion theory came from the famous physiologist Adolf Fick. He stated that the flux density J is proportional to the gradient of concentration. This gives,

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where J is the radon flux density is diffusion coefficient, $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$ is gradient of radon concentration and D is diffusivity coefficient of radon. Now the change in concentration to change in time and position is stated by the Fick's second law which is the extension of Fick's first law, that gives,

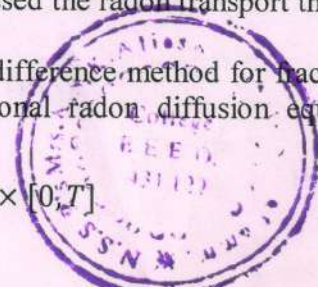
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where $\lambda = 2.1 \times 10^{-6} s^{-1}$ is the decay constant. Many researchers have discussed the radon transport through soil, activated charcoal, concrete, etc. [5,12,13,14,15,16].

In this study, we develop the space fractional crank-nicolson finite difference method for fractional order radon diffusion equation. We consider the following space fractional radon diffusion equation [SFRDE],

$$\frac{\partial C(x,t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^\beta C(x,t)}{\partial t^\beta} - \lambda C(x,t), 0 < x < L, 1 < \beta \leq 2, t \geq 0, (x,t) \in [0,L] \times [0,T] \quad (1.3)$$

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On Unconditional Stable Fractional Order Finite Difference Scheme for Space Fractional Radon Diffusion Equation & Application

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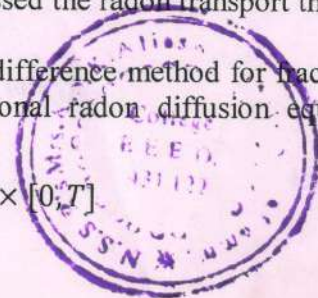
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$$\text{initial conditions: } C(x,0) = 0, 0 < x < L \quad (1.4)$$



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Remote Sensing Data For Soil Study

41

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Abstract: -This paper reviews several studies of Applications of Remote sensing and GIS technologies in agricultural field. Present paper describes the role of Remote Sensor, GIS technologies for characterizing soils at various scales. Remote sensing provides spatial coverage by measurement of reflected and emitted electromagnetic radiation, across a wide range of wavebands, from the earth's surface and surrounding atmosphere. The term (Geographic Information Systems) GIS is currently applied to computerized storage, processing and retrieval systems that have hardware and software specially designed to cope with geographically referenced spatial data and corresponding informative attribute. A GIS can be used to produce images, not just maps, but drawings, animations, and other Cartographic products. Remote sensing and GIS techniques play an active role in solving many human and natural problems. These techniques have several advantages which lead to the understanding of different issues, their causes and how to overcome them. The space based technology along with GIS integration will be an integral part of agriculture sector in recent and coming years. In the field of agriculture that remote sensing has found significant use.

Key words: - Remote sensing, GIS techniques, Soil.

Introduction:-

Remote sensing is Science and art of obtaining information about an object, area or phenomenon through an analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in direct contact with the area, object or phenomenon under investigation. There is a medium of transmission involved i.e. Earth's Atmosphere. Remote sensing images are representations of parts of earth surface as seen from space. This is a multi-disciplinary field, where the remote sensing plays the role as a tool or an application type in many other scientific fields like Geology, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Water Resources management, Military, Air force, Navy, photography, surveying, forestry and many more. Humans and many other types of animals accomplish this task with aid of eyes or by the sense of smell or hearing. Almost all the major science fields can utilize this for their work. Cameras on satellites and airplanes take images of large areas on the Earth's surface, allowing us to see much more than we can stand on the ground. Special cameras collect remotely sensed images of the Earth, which help researchers "sense" things about the Earth. Monitoring and mapping methods to improve the accuracy and efficiency of mapping outputs. GIS technology is becoming an essential tool for combining various map and satellite information sources in models that simulate the interactions of complex natural systems. To identify the potential land for any particular crop, GIS is the best technique as it brings all the data on a single platform for the analysis.

The agricultural sector is facing numerous challenges over the next few decades: a growing population, limited water and a changing climate. These changes will require a new type of agriculture based on new technologies that maximize yield and minimize environmental risk. GIS represent a significant and growing field of both fundamental and applied research. It is our need to introduce latest technologies in agriculture to enhance its production and also help decision makers to take quick and vigorous decisions. Remote sensing studies concern particularly soil parameters like moisture, roughness, temperature, and texture.

There are various Applications of Remote Sensing in Agriculture, Environment like Soil and soil moisture variability, Puddle detection with vegetation cover, Irrigation planning, Farm classification, Farm condition assessment, Agriculture estimation, Mapping of farm and agricultural land characteristics, Mapping of land management practices, Compliance monitoring. Agricultural plants, as living organisms require water and nutrients in order to grow and are sensitive to extreme weather phenomena, diseases and pests. To monitor crop health, its growth and production various factors come into play such as temperature, irrigation facilities and the most important soil health condition. Remote sensing can provide data that helps identify and monitor crops. When these data is organized in a Geographical Information System (GIS) along with other parameters, they become an important tool that helps in making decisions about crops and agricultural strategies.

Data and Methodology:

Different methodologies have been proposed for the estimation of soil parameters, for spatial assessment of soil quality, based on different remote sensing sensors and techniques i.e. Passive and active. Soil moisture estimation by remote sensing is based on either passive measurements in the microwave range of the spectrum or on the backscatter of an active radar sensor. Soil quality parameters such as soil salinity, soil erosion, soil physical properties (soil texture & hydraulic properties; drainage condition); and soil surface roughness. Soil quality is required for various purposes of sustainable agriculture development and management

Soil texture is one of the most important soil properties; it is a key property for soil management. Soil moisture is influencing the manner in which rainwater is shared between the phenomena of evapo transpiration, infiltration, and

113



Fractional order Crank-Nicolson finite difference scheme for time-space fractional radon diffusion equation in charcoal medium

42

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Abstract: In this paper, we develop Crank-Nicolson type finite difference scheme for time-space fractional radon diffusion equation (TSFRDE). We discuss the stability and convergence of the scheme up to the length. As an application of this scheme, we obtain the numerical solutions of the test problem and represented graphically by mathematical software.

Index Terms - Fractional calculus, Finite difference, Grunwald formula, Mathematica, Convergence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fractional calculus deals with integral, derivatives of arbitrary order, their properties and applications. Recently many applications of fractional calculus have been found in physics, signal-processing, engineering, bio-science and finance etc. [7, 8]. Anomalous diffusion has received particular interest in the framework of fractional calculus and its applications. In fractional diffusion equations standard derivatives are replaced by fractional order counterparts, originating time, space and time-space fractional diffusion equations. It is difficult to obtain analytical solutions of fractional partial differential equations (FPDE's), therefore researchers developed finite difference methods for solving FPDE's [1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. The radon ^{222}Rn is naturally occurring radioactive noble gas which has no colour, odor, taste and produced by natural radioactive decay of uranium and thorium. Radon naturally present in soil, water, air, charcoal and also in building materials. Since the last few decades, the study of radioactive gas radon ^{222}Rn has been done in a large extent. The main cause of the study was the hazards properties related with radon ^{222}Rn and trace some missing goods. Many researchers have been studied radon transport through soil [10, 13]. The flow of radon through various media has been studied by [9, 11, 12]. The activated charcoal technique and track detector technique is used to radon measurement. In this paper we study the diffusion of radon in an activated charcoal medium. The diffusion theory came from the famous physiologist Adolf Fick's. He stated that the flux density J is proportional to the gradient of concentration. This gives

$$J = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$$

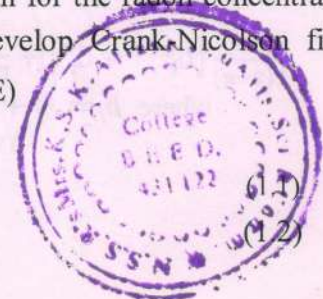
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$$\frac{\partial C(x,t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C(x,t)}{\partial x^2} - \lambda C(x,t)$$

where $\lambda = 2.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{s}^{-1}$ is the decay constant. The model is based on charcoal cylinder separating the cylinder in two mediums as charcoal and air. We simplify this two medium problem to one medium model. We have assumed that the diffusion coefficient for charcoal may be extended to air by setting as imaginary seal-line at the co-ordinate $x = L + B_2$. So that the radon concentration at this line would be the same as the actual one at the detector end $x = L + B_1$ have introduced an effective length for the radon concentration measuring device using the relation $\frac{D_{air}}{B_1^2} = \frac{D_{charcoal}}{B_2^2}$. In this paper, we develop Crank-Nicolson finite difference scheme for time-space fractional radon diffusion equation (TSFRDE)

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha C(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = D \frac{\partial^\beta C(x,t)}{\partial x^\beta} - \lambda C(x,t), 0 < x < L, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, 1 \leq \beta \leq 2, t \geq 0$$

initial conditions: $C(x,0) = 0, 0 < x < L$



IMPLICIT FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME FOR FRACTIONAL RADON DIFFUSION EQUATION

43

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Index Terms - Fractional calculus, Finite difference, Caputo formula, Mathematica, Convergence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fractional calculus is a generalization of ordinary differentiation and integration to arbitrary non-integer order. In the recent scenario fractional calculus has many applications in physics, engineering, bio-science, applied mathematics, finance etc. [1,2,6]. In the framework of fractional calculus and applications anomalous diffusion equation has received great interest. A physical approach to anomalous diffusion equation containing fractional order derivatives in time or space or time-space. As analytical solution of fractional diffusion equation is very difficult to find thus researchers develop the finite difference schemes to find numerical solution [3,4,7,8,9,10,11]. Radon is a colorless, odorless, radioactive gas. It forms naturally from the decay of radioactive elements, such as uranium, which are found in different amounts in soil and rock throughout the world. Radon gas in the soil and rock can move into the air and into underground water and surface water. Radon is present outdoors and indoors. It is normally found at very low levels in outdoor air and in drinking water from rivers and lakes. It can be found at higher levels in the air in houses and other buildings, as well as in water from underground sources, such as well water. Due to hazards properties of radon researchers have great interest to study the radon transport through soil, activated charcoal, concrete, etc. [5,12,13,14,15,16]. In this paper we study the diffusion of radon in an activated charcoal medium. The diffusion theory came from the famous physiologist Adolf Fick. He stated that the flux density J is proportional to the gradient of concentration. This gives,

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In this study we develop the time fractional implicit finite difference method for fractional order radon diffusion equation. We consider the following time fractional radon diffusion equation [TFRDE],

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$$\text{boundary conditions: } C(0, t) = c_0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial C(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0, t \geq 0 \quad (1.5)$$

45

12. Agriculture and Secondary Industry

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Introduction

India is the second largest country in the world for food production. Agro is the backbone of Indian economy. In this industry there emerges a big business named agro- processing industry. With the view of development, food processing is a very important industry. Agro-processing began in 1790 in France while creating maximum temperature to preserve food. In 1860 luicea scientist developed method of pasteurizing bean and wine.

In India the thought on the agro-processing was made in 1863. Later the committee for draught of 1970 advocated need of the industry. In 1928, Royal commission also made British government think of the industry. Under the leadership of Dr. Norman Borloong, Green revolution began in 1964. Inspired from this guidance, the attempt of green revolution got success; the guidance of Dr.S.Swaminathan was there in that programme. Approximately all India started the industry (agro- processing) after 1965 and the new technology was also used in it.

Although India is agricultural country only agriculture cannot be the determinant of economic development of India. It is important to add other business in agriculture. Therefore in post independent era government focussed on industrialization.

It is observed to the owner management, size of the industry and the natures of production .but in India agro-processing industry have unexampled importance.

Taking the role of agro-processing in the economy of India, Government after independence brought many plans, scheme's for it. These plans and schemes includes the change in the policy of industrious realization study group, establishing varies committees, five-year-plans special provisions for expenditure, corporations ,reserved production, the establishment of industrial colonies, district-wise centre for the industrialization, and various plans for industries etc.

Maharashtra economy depends mostly on agro and agro related industries, therefore it becomes mandatory to focuses the development of rural area. Agro and rural industries/business

46

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विश्लेषण—

समानता	
राग मेघ मल्हार	राग गंधर्वद सारंग
1 काफ़ी	1 काफ़ी
2 औलव	2 औलव
3 म-घ वर्जय	3 म-घ वर्जय
4 सा रे म प नि सां. सं नि प म रे स	4 सा रे म प नि सां. सा नि प म रे स
विभिन्नता	
1 वादी रे	1 वादी रे
2 रंवादी सा	2 रंवादी सा
3 वर्षा ऋतुकाल	3 ऋतुकाल
4 मल्हार अंग से गाते हैं। गरे गरे गरे आन्दोलित	4 सारंग अंग गरे गरे गरे, गरे, गरे

34

संत कबीर-युग और कवि : एक मूल्यांकन

डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड

शोध-निर्देशक, सहयोगी प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग,
सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय बीड

प्राचीन काल में जब राग रागिनी पद्धति प्रचार में थी उस समय मेघ राग जो प्रचार में रहा होगा वह आज के मेघ मल्हार से भिन्न रहा होगा। क्योंकि प्राचीन काल में थाट पद्धति के बजाय मूर्च्छना पद्धति से राग उत्पन्न होते थे। मूर्च्छना पद्धति और वह अवरोहात्मक थी इसलिए मध्य सप्तक का सा चौथी श्रुति पर होता था।

वर्तमान थाट पद्धति में मध्य सप्तक का सा पहली श्रुति पर होता है। इस कारण रागों के स्वरूप में बहुत अंतर आ गया। राग रागिनी पद्धति और मूर्च्छना पद्धति के स्थान पर ठाट पद्धति को मान्यता प्राप्त हो गई इस कारण से प्राचीन और अर्वाचीन आमूलचूल परिवर्तन हो गया।

मध्यमा सारंग—

कुछ गुनी लोग इसे मधुमाद सारंग के नाम से पुकारते हैं। इसे गाने का सम मध्यम पर रखते हैं। अधिकांश लोग मध्यमा सारंग को मेघ मल्हार से कम गंभीर मानते हैं अर्थात् मेघ अति गंभीर राग है।

□ □ □

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। इस कारण समाज का निर्माण परिस्थिती के अनुरूप होता है। उस समय की परिस्थिति के अनुरूप ही साहित्य का निर्माण होता है। इस कारण कबीर साहित्य भी अपनी विशेषताओं के कारण हिन्दी साहित्य में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। सहजता, सरलता, स्वाभाविकता की दृष्टि में यह साहित्य अद्वितीय है। कबीर अपने युग के सर्वाधिक चेतनशील प्राणी थे। उनकी वाणी में युग की प्रवृत्तियों की प्रतिध्वनि और समस्याएं मुखरित थीं। इसलिए हमें साहित्य के इतिहास पर नजर डालनी होगी। साहित्य के इतिहास को चार कालों में विभाजित किया गया। हिन्दी साहित्य के विद्वान आ रामचंद्र शुक्ल ने सबसे आसान और छात्र-छात्राओं के अनुकूल साहित्य इतिहास का काल विभाजन किया। वह निम्नानुसार है।

- १) आदिकाल : (वीरगाथा काल) सं. १०५०-१३७५ तक
- २) भक्तिकाल : (पूर्व मध्यकाल) सं. १३७५-१७०० तक
- ३) रीतिकाल : (उत्तर मध्यकाल) सं. १७००-१९०० तक
- ४) आधुनिक काल : (गद्य काल) सं. १९०० से अबतक

यह हम पहले कह चुके हैं कि हिन्दी साहित्य में संत मत का प्रवर्तक कबीर को माना जाता है। भक्तिकाल में भक्ति की दो धाराएँ प्रवाहित हुईं (एक) निर्गुण काव्यधारा और (दो) सगुण काव्यधारा। निर्गुण काव्यधारा के अंतर्गत दो शाखाओं का निर्माण हुआ (एक) निर्गुण ज्ञानाश्रयी शाखा और दो सूफी काव्यधारा। निर्गुण ज्ञानाश्रयी शाखा के प्रवर्तक संत कबीरदास और सूफी काव्यधारा के प्रवर्तक जायसी हैं। उसी प्रकार सगुण काव्यधारा में रामभक्ति और कृष्णभक्ति शाखाओं का निर्माण हुआ। इसमें कृष्णभक्ति शाखा के प्रवर्तक सूरदास और रामभक्ति शाखा के प्रवर्तक तुलसीदास को माना जाता है।

भक्तिसाहित्य में संत कबीर निर्गुणवादी थे। निराकार थे। संत कबीर के बारे में जाति, जन्मस्थान, जीवनवृत्त आदि आज विवाद

40

आधुनिक हिंदी कविता में गांधीवाद का प्रभाव

डॉ. आबासाहेब राठोड

शोध-निर्देशक, सहयोगी प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग,
सौ. के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय बीड

विश्व साहित्य के इतिहास में गांधीजी का नाम बड़े आदर के साथ लिया जाता है। विश्व साहित्य पर गांधी दर्शन का प्रभाव परीलक्षित दिखाई देता है। महामानव महात्मा गांधीजी के विचार सत्य, अहिंसा, अपरिग्रह आदि विचारों में विश्व मानव कल्याण है। महात्मा गांधीजी के विचारों का प्रभाव हिंदी साहित्य पर भी दृष्टीगोचर होता हुआ दिखाई देता है। महात्मा गांधीजी के विचारों का प्रभाव आधुनिक कविता में दिखाई पड़ता है। भारत देश धर्म निरपेक्षता पर आस्था रखनेवाला देश है। वे धर्म को व्यापक दृष्टि से देखनेवाले महामानव थे। धर्म अलग-अलग ही सही मगर उसमें मूलतत्त्व मानवहित ही है वही सच्चा धर्म है, जो लोक धर्म कहलाता है। गांधीजी कहते हैं - धर्म तो अलग-अलग रास्ते हैं जो एक ही जगह जाकर मिलते हैं। एक धर्म की विशेषता दूसरे धर्म की विशेषता के प्रतिकूल नहीं हो सकती। महात्मा गांधीजी के यही विचार मैथिली शरण गुप्त के काव्य में दिखाई देते हैं-
धर्म तो सनातन है, सिद्ध वह आप है।

पुण्य सदा पुण्य तथा पाप सदा पाप है।

किंतु मूलधर्म सब का सब देशों में,

एक-सा ही पाओगे अनेक भिन्न देशों में।¹

अतः गांधीजी के विचारों में मानव-कल्याण तथा जनहित निहित दिखाई देता देता है। आज भी धर्म, जाति के नाम पर लड़ाई, दंगे आये दिन होते रहते हैं। गांधीजी के विचारों में साम्प्रदायिक एकता का भाव निहित है। हिंदु-मुस्लीम का आपस में भेदभाव रखना समाज के लिए अहितकारी साबित हो रहा था। इसे जानकर ही महात्मा गांधीजी ने हिंदू-धार्मिक भाईचारे को बढ़ावा देकर साम्प्रदायिक वैमनस्य का खात्मा करने का प्रयास किया। गांधीजी के सामाजिक एकता तथा धार्मिक समन्वयवादी, मानवतावादी जीवनदर्शन का प्रभाव हिंदी साहित्य के आधुनिक कवियों के कविताओं में दिखाई देता है। सियाराम शरण

जी की निम्न पंक्तियाँ इसी बात का प्रमाण हैं -

हिंदु-मुसलमान दोनों ही
एक डाल के हैं दो फूल
और एक ही है दोनों का
बड़ा बनाने वाला मूल²

समाज व्यवस्था का संचालन करने के लिए भारतीय मनीषियों ने वर्ण व्यवस्था का निर्माण किया, जिनमें ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, तथा शुद्र चार वर्ण निश्चित किए गये। ये वर्ण मूलतः गुण कार्यानुसार थे परन्तु बाद में कर्म को गौण मानकर यह उत्तराधिकार के रूप में सौंपे गये। गांधीजी ने अस्पृश्यता जैसी सामाजिक कुरीतियों के प्रति तीव्र विरोध दर्शाया। उनका मानना था कि अस्पृश्यता हिंदू जाति का कलंक है। यदि आत्मा पर विश्वास है तथा आत्मा एक है, ईश्वर एक है तो अछुत और अस्पृश्य में कोई भेद नहीं हो सकता। अतः गांधीजी इस बात पर जोर देते रहे थे कि सारे वर्ण कर्मप्रधान होने के कारण समान रूप से पूज्य व समानाधिकारी है। ईश्वर के द्वार पर तो राजा, रंक, उँच-नीच, सभी के लिए समान भाव से खुले हैं। इसी बात को कवि रामधारी सिंह दिनकर निम्न प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं -

आज दीनता को प्रभू की पूजा का भी अधिकार नी,

शबरी के जूठे बरों से आज राम को प्रेम नहीं।

• जागों बांधिसत्व। भारत के हरिजन तुम्हें बुलाते हैं।³

श्री शिवमंगलसिंह सुमन जी के विचारों पर भी यही विचारों का प्रभाव परिलक्षित होता है।

अपने ही भाई जिसको नित, थू थू कर दूर हटाते।

नर पशु समझ जिनको कुत्ते भी, भौंक भौंक कर दूर भगाते,

तिरस्कार, अपमान, घृणा, यह वह फिर भी जीता जाता,

हाय यह नहीं देखा जाता।⁴

महात्मा गांधीजी के विचार नारी के सम्बन्ध में समता प्रस्थापित करने ब्राले थे। उनका मानना था कि नारी मात्र चार दिवारी के अन्दर कैद न होकर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में पुरुषों के साथ खड़ी रह सकती है। मध्ययुगीन कालखंड में नारी को मात्र भोग्या के रूप में देखना गांधीजी के विचारों के काफी भिन्न है। उनका मानना था कि वैवाहिक जीवन उत्तम है किन्तु पत्नी को मात्र भोग्या या वासना संतुष्टि का यन्त्र नहीं मानना चाहिए। सुमित्रानंदन पंतजी ने भी यही विचार अपने काव्य के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त किये हैं-

यौनि नहीं है रे नारी वह भी मानव प्रतिष्ठित

उसे पूर्ण स्वाधीन करो, वह रहे न नर पर अवसित।⁵

गांधीजी ने ब्रिटिश शासन से सक्रीय प्रतिरोध करने के लिए नैतिक मूल्यों की कसौटी पर कसने के उपरांत दो अस्त्र प्राप्त किये थे



इक्कीसवीं सदी में 'बाजार की एक रात'

48

डॉ. अबासाहेब राठोड

सदस्य, हिंदी अभ्यास मंडल,

डॉ. बा. आं. म. विश्वविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद

'बाजार की एक रात' मुशर्रफ आलम जौकी का एक ऐसा कहानी संग्रह है जो 'बाजार' से जुड़ा हुआ है और बाजारीकरण के चलते यह 'बाजार' भी परिवर्तित हो रहा है, बदल रहा है। इस बाजार के केंद्र में है पैसा जो अपने ऊंगलियोंपर आदमी को नचाने की क्षमता रखता है। आज गाँव तेजी से तरक्की कर रहा है, झूगी झोपडियाँ टूट रही हैं और वहाँ पक्के मकान बन रहे हैं, गाँवों में भी परिवर्तन नजर आ रहा है जो टूटकर-बिखरकर नगर-शहर-महानगर में तब्दिल होते नजर आ रहे हैं। आज इक्कीसवीं सदी में हिंदी साहित्य की सोच किस तरह नये-नये आयामों की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है जिससे कई संभावनाओं को पाठकों तक पहुँचाने में वह अपनी भूमिका पूरी इमानदारी से निभा रही है। प्रस्तुत संग्रह की कहानियाँ इसी तरह एक नये आयाम के साथ पाठकों से मुखातिब होती नजर आती हैं जिसमें 'बाजार' से जुड़ी संवेदना को हम करिब से देख सकते हैं।

'बाजार की एक रात' कहानी संग्रह की पहली कहानी का शिर्षक ही है 'बाजार की एक रात'। मुशर्रफ आलम जौकी ऐसे कहानिकार हैं जो पाठकों को भटकने नहीं देते। भलेही कहानी के पात्रों को खुली छूट है कहींपर भी भटकने की मगर पाठक पर बस चला है तो जौकीजी का वे जहाँ हमें ले जाएँगे हम चुपचाप उनके पीछे-पीछे वहाँतक पहुँच जाते हैं। प्रस्तुत कहानी को जौकीजी ने तीन लघु शीर्षक के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया है क्रमशः वे बाजार वेश्या एवं कंडोम के नाम से हैं। सबसे पहले हम 'बाजार' पर विचार करेंगे।

'बाजार' वह है जहाँ चीजें बेची जाती हैं। और आज बाजार का दायरा इस कदर फैलता जा रहा है जिसके तहत विश्व भी छोटा प्रतित हो रहा है। जिस कारण पूरातन चोला उतारकर हमें नये चोले के साथ, नये विचारों के साथ, नयी वस्तु के साथ, नयी उम्मिद के साथ बाजार में प्रवेश करना पडता है जो आसान भले लगे पर आसान नहीं है। बाजार ने भले नई चीजों की पहचान करादी है पर मनुष्य की पहचान मात्र भूलादी है। इतना ही नहीं देशी ब्रान्ड भूला दिया है और वहाँ विदेशी ब्रान्ड की बाढ आई हुई है। यहाँ हम भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति को भूलते जा रहे हैं और विदेशी विकृति को अपनाते में गर्व महसूस कर रहे हैं। आज बाजार के माईने बदल रहे हैं गाँव हो, शहर हो या महानगर हो बाजार के साथ चीजें तो बदल ही रही हैं पर साथ-साथ लोग भी बदल रहे हैं। यह बदलाव हुआ है बाजार के कारण क्योंकि आज बाजार में जो कुछ भी है वह नया है और इस नये के चलते लोग पूराणे को भूलते जा रहे हैं। चाहे वह गाँव हो, नगर हो या महानगर। यहाँ लेखक एक नसिहत देता नजर आता है कि बाजार बदल रहा है तो हमें भी उसके साथ बदलना चाहिए। कहानी में इसी संदर्भ में लेखक कहता है- "अब दूर-दराज कुछ भी नहीं है। गाँव-कस्बे सबको विदेशी वस्तुएँ ही चाहिए-और हाँ, बाजार में हम वही कुछ बेचते हैं, जिसके ऑर्डर आते हैं। जो सिक्का चलता है, हम वही लेते हैं-इस बार हँसकर कहा गया था-बाजार बदल गया है। तुम भी अपने को बदल डालो।" (मुशर्रफ आलम जौकी-बाजार की एक रात, बाजार की एक रात पृ.02)

लेखक बाजार के बदलते रूप से अचंभित है। उसे लगता है कि यह बाजार अब उसके लिए नहीं है जो पहले हुआ करता था-होटल में रहना, किसी वेश्या को रूम में लाना, रातभर उसके साथ ऐश करना, दूसरे दिन बड़ा माल-ऑर्डर लेकर घर लौटना। पर अब बाजार बदल गया है साथ धंदे की दुकानें भी। पहले गंदी बस्तियों में देह व्यापार चलता था पर अब वह आलिशान बंगलेनुमा इमारत में चलता है। जो दल्ला पहले स्वयं चलकर लेखक की खातिरदारी करता वही आज उस बंगले में बाजार चला रहा है। इसकी सच्चाई को बयाँ करता वह लेखक से कहता है- "जगह नहीं बदलती साहब बस रंग बदल जाते हैं। रौगन बदल जाते हैं। रूप बदल जाते हैं और बाजार तो बदलने के लिए ही होता है साहब...." (मुशर्रफ आलम जौकी-बाजार की एक रात, बाजार की एक रात पृ.03)



"दलित कविता : संघर्ष की गाथा |"

49

प्रा.डॉ. न.पु. काळे
सौ.के.एस.के. महाविद्यालय, बीड,
ता.जि. बीड |

दलित साहित्य शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाता है | मनुष्य को मनुष्य के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करने के लिए वह व्यवस्था से बगावत की बात करता है | अपने भोगे हुए यातनाओं को दलित साहित्यकारों ने शब्दों का रूप देकर जन-जन तक पहुँचाने का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है | 'दलित' शब्द का अर्थ होता है- व्यवस्थाद्वारा दबाया हुआ, रौंदा हुआ, कुचला हुआ एवं जिसे पूरी तरह से मसल दिया गया है | अपने अधिकारों से, प्रतिष्ठा से जानबुझकर उपेक्षित रखा गया है | सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, राजनीतिक आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में दलित वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को सनातन से लेकर आज तक जनतंत्र तक कि व्यवस्था भी उसे उपेक्षित रखकर हाशिये पर रखने का षड्यंत्र करती आ रही है |

दलितों के भीतर सर्वप्रथम स्वाभिमान जगाने का कार्य संविधान निर्माता, महामानव, दलितों के मसिहा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इन्होंने किया है | उन्होंने शिक्षा, प्रबोधन, सामाजिक आंदोलनों, संघटन, संघर्ष, राजनीतिक संघर्ष को अपनाकर जो सदियों से उपेक्षित थे, समाज के हाशिये पर थे उस समाज के भीतर स्वाभिमान की ज्योत जलाकर व्यवस्था से लड़ने के लिए तैयार किया वहीं दलित समाज आज अपने हक के लिए सड़क और संसद जाम करने की शक्ति एवं साहस रखता है क्योंकि वह डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इनके पदचिहनों को अपनाता आया है |

व्यवस्था से लड़ने के कई मार्ग होते हैं, रचनाकार भी अपने शब्दोंद्वारा, रचनाओं द्वारा जनमानस को आंदोलित करने का क्रांतिकारी कार्य करने की क्षमता रखता है | इसी कारण दलित समाज से पढ़े लिखे रचनाकारों ने अपने समाज का दुःख दर्द व्यथा, करुणा, दास्यता, शोषण के कई रूपों को समाज के सामने लाने का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है |

मराठी साहित्य क्षेत्र में सन १९६० के बाद दलित साहित्य के नाम से एक स्वतंत्र विचारधारा प्रस्फुटित हुई जिससे दलित समाज की त्रासदी, उपेक्षा को वाणी मिली | आत्मकथाओं के द्वारा अपनी आपबीती, सवणोंद्वारा होनेवाले अत्याचारों को, त्रासदी को रचनाकारों ने समाज के सामने रखा | कविता क्षेत्र में भी रचनाकारों ने अपना योगदान दिया | नारायण सुर्वे, नामदेव ढसाल, बाबुराव बागुल, शरणकुमार लिंबाले, वामन दादा कर्डक, शाहिर अण्णाभाऊ साठे, आदियों का योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण रहा है | मराठी की यही दलित साहित्य की विकसित धारा हिंदी साहित्य क्षेत्र में १९८० के बाद पहुँची | दलित रचनाकारों ने विविध विधारुपों को अपनाकर अपने हक की बात उठाई | व्यवस्था से कई सवाल पूँछे, जनतंत्र की अपनेद्वारा नई परिभाषा की | मानव मूल्यों की रक्षा, समता, बंधुता, सामाजिक एकता के लिए रचनाकारों का प्रयास दिखाई देता है | धार्मिक, शैक्षिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक सभी क्षेत्रों में हो रहे अन्याय, अत्याचारों, दमन का चित्रण इस युग के दलित कवियों ने सशक्त रूप से अपनी कविताओं में किया जिनमें प्रमुख रूप से- ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि, जयप्रकाश कर्दम, श्योराज सिंह बेचेन, कैवल भारती, सोहनलाल, सुमनाक्षर, कुसुम वियोगी, सी.बी. भारती, रजनी तिलक, सुशीला टाकभौरे, डॉ. मोहनदास नैमिशराय, मनोज सोनकर, मलखान सिंह, डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम सत्यप्रेमी, मंशाराम विद्रोही आदियों का योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है |

वैसे तो संत कबीर, रैदास इन्होंने धार्मिक, सामाजिक व्यवस्था का विरोध अपनी रचनाओं द्वारा किया था | आधुनिक काल के इन दलित कवियोंने दलित जगत को पुरे भारतवर्ष के पटल पर लाने का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है |

हिंदी की दलित कविता अपने मानवी मूल्यों की, हक की बात करती है | मुक्तछंद को अपनाकर कवियों ने कविता को सही मायने में मुक्त करने का कार्य किया है | समाज की विषमता मूलक, शोषण की नीति को दर्शाना ही कवियों का महत्त्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य रहा है | इस कारण वह विद्रोह को अपनाता हुआ दिखाई देता है | वह नई व्यवस्था का निर्माण करना चाहता है | डॉ. सूर्यनारायण रणसुभे इनके शब्दों में "कविता की कसौटी पर ये कविताएँ खरी उतरती हैं | इनमें जैसे विषम समाज रचना के प्रति चीढ़ है ठीक उसी प्रकार से नई व्यवस्था के प्रति आस्था भी है | इनका स्वर केवल नकारात्मक नहीं है | वे मानवीय मूल्यों का आग्रह कर रहे हैं | अपनी अस्मिता के प्रति ये कवि अत्याधिक संवेदनशील हैं |"^१

दलित कवि अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सचेत दिखाई देता है | नवेन्दू महर्षि अपनी कविता में लिखते हैं-

"कदम कदम पर
हमारी अस्मिता को
घृणा के तीरों से
कॉंचते हो

Dr. Shelke 2018-19

50

INNOVATIVE RESEARCH ON WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN MRS. KESHARBAI SONAJIRAO KSHIRSAGAR ALIAS KAKU COLLEGE, BEED IN CONCERN WITH GREEN AUDIT

A. N. Shelke
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ABSTRACT

Mrs Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar Alias kaku Arts, Science & Commerce College Beed is a quality conscious college. It protects its own environment with its green campus, kept pollution free. Environment development is its basic work with the educational policies implemented in the campus. the College has Constituted "environmental Committee took after Solid ,liquid & e-waste management & Other environmental issues .the committee set out to identify the types of wastes ,category of waste generators How to Collect, handle & Dispose wastes & who will responsible for what kind of waste first step of process is waste survey & Common reference point to start perform waste management few steps are outlined & indentified for the waste management process in my College.

Keywords: Waste management, Campus, green audit

INTRODUCTION

Now a day Conservation of Biodiversity is as important as any innovative research. hence select this topic for paper. here are some innovative techniques for waste treatment & disposal, last 4-5 years we are working on it & got much benefit of it simultaniously it is nourishes the ecosystem of Campus. Mrs Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar Alias kaku Arts, Science & Commerce College Beed is a quality conscious college. It protects its own environment with its green campus, kept pollution free. Environment development is its basic work with the educational policies implemented in the campus. the College has Constituted "environmental Committee took after Solid ,liquid & e-waste management & Other environmental issues ,the committee set out to identify the types of wastes ,category of waste generators How to Collect, handle & Dispose wastes .

MATERIAL & METHODS

Name of the Campus: Mrs.Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar Alias kaku College, Beed Dist. Beed

Sr. no	Area of Unit	Total area
1	Total Campus area	13405 sq.ft.
	Waste management system	
	Survey of waste	
	Plan & preparation	
	Facility ,equipment & logistics	
	Waste segregation	
	Refuse -reuse-recycle -recover- regenerate	
	Waste treatment & disposal	

1. Survey of waste: Primarily we need identify sources of wastes and types of wastes generated in the college campus. Therefore, first step for waste management system is Waste Survey.

2. Sources of Wastes from where waste generates:

The committee has prepared a list of places from where the wastes are generated in the campus.

1. Principal office
2. Administrative Office
3. Library building
4. Seminar Halls and Students Classrooms
5. Indoor sports hall cum Auditorium
6. College Canteen
7. Girls Hostel
8. Dining Halls
9. Hostel Kitchen

Dr. Shelke

2018-19



Studies on Droughts in Beed District of Maharashtra.

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SI

Abstract

This article highlights the issues and challenges of parched Beed region and why there is a failure of polity, economy, and social and civil society's efforts in making drought free regions of Beed. When drought is manmade phenomenon then why always sporadic efforts made to mitigate the drought? This article also tries to understand the root causes behind the worsening drought situation in Beed region of Maharashtra and what could be the long term policy level measures need to be taken by the policy makers. Today more than twelve states of India are facing water scarcity and resulted chunk of population migration has been shifting rural to urban cities. It has attracted attention of social scientist particularly to rural sociologist as well as urban sociologist to revisit to villages and study the changing demographic scenario of urban were situation worsening very fast. This research paper has highlighted the drought pertaining issues of Beed district of Marathwada region.

Keywords: Drought, Sustainable livelihoods, Migration, and MGNREGA,

Introduction

Dry wells and tanks, barren lands and thirsty faces greet you as you take a trip to the villages of beed which are reeling under severe drought. The sights are nothing to wonder about especially when it's the fourth consecutive year of drought and the villagers themselves have accepted that drought is no longer due to scarce rainfall in the region but a matter of their destiny. The situation of severe drought since last four years in beed has led to water scarcity, fodder shortage, lack of employment and irregular supply of public distribution system. Parts of western Maharashtra and Beed District are the worst sufferers of the state. I have been tracking and understanding the drought situation for last fifteen years through visiting scarcity hit places, meetings with affected people, and interactions with voluntary organisation's representatives, development professionals, media persons and Government officials as well. There are a few blocks under the acute scarcity river basins in Beed and Western Maharashtra that are permanently affected by drought. This year State Government had declared around 186 talukas in almost 25 districts (Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Aurangabad, Jalana, Latur, Beed, Beed Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana and Ahmednagar) as severely affected by drought. There has been long history of the drought in beed and Western Maharashtra. It occurs once or twice in 5 to 7 years. This year it has impacted socio-economically and culturally too. There is acute shortage of drinking water not only in rural areas but also in urban and semi urban areas. The water is being supplied through water tankers but we may have to bring water by trains in future from the water abundant areas to meet the thirst of beed people. This year Government has declared about 186 blocks as 'scarcity' affected. This number may increase in the months of summer. The efforts taken by the Government were really meaningful to help the people of Beed and parts of Beed and Western Maharashtra. But this year farmers have lost their *Kharif* crops and are not in a condition to go for *Rabi* crops due to the scanty rainfall in Beed region. The 'sustainable' drought situation is uncomfortable and de-motivating farmers' in agricultural economy and hence may result in distress migration.

Water supply through tankers then seems to be the only viable solution to combat water scarcity. More than six million people in Beed severely affected by drought are dependent on tanker supply water. In order to avoid the distress sale of cattle, people have started cattle camps with the help of

ALGAL DIVERSITY OF KANKALESHOWAR TEMPLE POND IN BEED CITY

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52

ABSTRACT

Beed is a glorious historical city in Maharashtra, history says that the Kankaleshowar temple pond more than 500 years old and are still being used for daily ritual pursuits of the the concerned temple. The water body of this pond supporting the growth of different species of aquatic fauna and flora including algae. Algae are most abundant autotrophic element of aquatic ecosystem. They play an important role as to mention the biological oxygen demand of fresh as well as polluted water ecosystem. Temple pond ecosystem generally contaminated due to human activity viz. bathing, clothing, dumping unwanted materials. In present study algal diversity and Physical parameters of Kankaleshowar temple pond reveals that the dominance of Chlorophyceae with 29 taxa belong to 10 genera and flowed by Cyanophyceae 22 taxa with 08 genera, Bascillariophyceae with 16 species belongs to 05 genera and Euglenophyceae 08 taxa with 02 genera.

INTRODUCTION

The exact geographical location of Beed district is at 16.65°N 74.13°E. it has a mean elevation of 530 meters (1738 feet). Beed district is located on the Deccan plateau. In the district, the main rivers are Manjara, Bendusara and Sindfana. The Balaghat range is close by. The soil of the area is rough and rocky largely consisting of basalt. Thin deposits of fertile black soil are found in the northern part and in the south at the western bank of Bendusara. The district experiences semi-arid, warm and dry climate, summers are lengthy, extending from the middle of February to June. Average temperature in summer vary between 31°C to 40°C. Winters are short with temperature between 12°C to 20°C. Rains are inadequate and take place only during the monsoon from mid June to September. The average annual rainfall is 666mm.

The present investigation was carried out on Algale Diversity of kankaleshowar Temple Pond in Beed city of Maharashtra. Because of sum reaserchers have paid their attention on algal diversity of waste water, lake water, reservoir, river ecosystem in Beed distict (Ashtekar 1980,Talekar 2009, Talekar and Jadhav 2009,Yadve 2010, Devgude and Talekar 2017) but no one work on pond ecosystem.

MAREIALS AND METHODES

Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals randomly during June 2017 to May 2018 in Acid washed collection bottles. Floating, Planktonic and attached substratum algal samples were collected separately in collection bottles. Plankton net was used to collect Planktonic algae. After collection, algal samples were brought immediately to the Laboratory. The algal samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomic investigations. The fresh as well as preserved algal forms were observed under microscope and identified. Identification of algal taxa was performed by referring to the standard literature on algae (Smith 1950, Prescott 1951, Desikachary 1959, Randhawa 1959, Pal et. al., 1962, Ramanathan 1962, Krieger and Gerloff 1965, Philipose 1967, Kamat, N.D. 1975). Air temperature and water temperature were recorded by using centigrade mercury thermometer at the time of sampling, similarly pH count also taken at the time of collection of samples.

RESULT AND DISCUSION

In present study total 75 algal taxa were encountered belong to 25 genera. Out of these Chlorophyceae with 29 species belong to 10 genera and flowed by Cyanophyceae 22 taxa with 08 genera, Bascillariophyceae with 16 species belongs to 05 genera and Euglenophyceae 08 taxa with 02 genera. Similar kind of observation was made by Magar 2008 in fresh water of Girna dam of Nashik district, Andhale 2008 fresh water flora of Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary. Talekar 2016 in dairy waste water in Beed city Average air temperature count 30° and water temperature count 28° in study period . The average pH value of water is 7.5 and acidic in nature this work is similar to Physico-chemical analysis of Pimpalwandi reservoirs (Khopti) Shelke 2016 .

Table-01: Class wises dominance of algal taxa in kankaleshowar Temple Pond.

Sr. No.	Name of Class	Genera	Species
01	Chlorophyceae	10	29
02	Bascillariophyceae	05	16
03	Euglenophyceae	02	08
04	Cyanophyceae	08	22
	Total	25	75

2018-2019

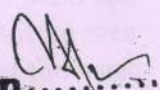
53

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Caste Discrimination in Omprakash Valmiki's *Joothan: A Dalit's life*

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Introduction:

Omprakash Valmiki, is a leading Hindi *Dalit* writer and author of celebrated autobiography *Joothan*, published in Hindi in 1997 and translated into English by Arun Prabha Mukherjee in 2007. *Joothan* is an autobiographical account of his birth and upbringing as an untouchable in the newly independent India of the 1950s. According to him, 'Dalit life is excruciatingly painful, charred by experiences. Experiences that did not manage to find room in literary creation. We have grown up in a social order that is extremely cruel and inhuman and compassionless towards Dalits.' (Valmik. 2007, p. vii) He further writes: 'One can somehow get past poverty and deprivation but it is impossible to get past caste.' (ibid, p. 18) However, he portrays the picture of caste discrimination in *Joothan*.

Caste Discrimination:

There are a many of tear shedding incidents of humiliation faced by Omprakash Valmiki in village, school, and government offices. Omprakash, at the opening of *Joothan*, says that *Chuhras* were not considered as human. But upper caste people use *Chuhra* for domestic works like cleaning the toilets, cowshed, and labouring in agricultural farm lands, 'Untouchability was so rampant that while it was considered all right to touch dogs and cats or cows and buffaloes, if one [a higher-caste person] happened to touch a Chuhra, one got contaminated or polluted. The Chuhra were not seen as human. They were simply things for use. Their utility lasted until the work was done. Use them and then throw them away.' (Ibid, p. 2) The Children of the Tyagis would tease Omprakash by calling him *Chuhre ka*. Sometimes they would beat him for no reason. This was absurd and baseless atrocity.

Depiction of Omprakash's childhood has the significant memory of caste discrimination, poverty, injustices, and humiliations. The author was born into the *Chuhra* caste (aka *Bhangi*), whose ordained job it was to sweep the roads, clean the cattle barns, get shit off the floor, dispose of dead animals, work the fields during harvests, and perform other physical labour for upper caste people, including the Tyagi Brahmins. He was identified not by his name, but by his caste, like *Oe Chuhre* or *Abey Chuhre* in his village. This is a Hinduian Culture to identify everyone by his caste, but not his name. *Chuhra* is not a name but it is a community or caste in Utter Pradesh, which is branded as untouchables or *Dalit*. Omprakash Valmiki remembered his childhood in the village of Barla district of Uttar Pradesh.

Omprakash Valmiki was grown up in those days of the post-independent India, when people in general were not ready to accept the right even to primary education for the people of *Dalit* community. In these circumstances, the decision had taken by Valmiki's father to send his son to the school. With encouragement of his father, Omprakash got admission. But he was not allowed to sit on the benches but on the floor, away from the upper caste boys, at the back by the door, from where he couldn't see the blackboard well. Other boys huffed epithets and beat him casually, turning him into a cowering introverted kid. Even the teachers looked for excuses to punish him, he writes, 'so that I would run away from the school and take up the kind of work for which I was born.' (Ibid, p. 3) The children of the Tyagis would tease him by calling '*Chuhre Ka*.' (Ibid) In spite of heart breaking ill-treatment by his classmates and teachers, he attended the school. There are two more untouchable students, Ram Singh and Sukkhan Sing, along with Omprakash who are good in studies and their parents are government employees. Though they are good in studies but their lower caste background

२४. बोलीभाषेने वाडविलेल्या कलाकृतीच्या कक्षा (संदर्भ : नवनाथ गोरे लिखित फेसाटी कादंबरी)

54

प्रा. बालासाहेब विष्णू कटारे

मराठी विभाग, सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड.

प्रस्तावना

मानवी व्यवहाराच्या संदर्भात आणि साहित्याच्या संदर्भात भाषा ही अर्थाची वाहक म्हणून कार्य करत असते. हे तत्व लिखित भाषा आणि अलिखित भाषा दोन्हीनाही लागू व्हावे. केवळ अभ्यासाची सोय म्हणून प्रमाणभाषा आणि बोलीभाषा असे भाषीकभेद माणण्याची पध्दत आपल्या साहित्यव्यवहारात रुढ आहे. अर्थाची वाहकता हा दोन्हीतला समान भाग म्हणून लक्षात घेता येतो.

प्रमाणभाषा व बोलीभाषा

प्रमाणभाषेच्या तुलनेने बोली भाषेला प्रदीर्घ इतिहास आणि परंपरा आहे. ती मानवी इतिहासाइतकी आदिम स्वरूपाची आहे. आपल्याकडील बोलीभाषेच्या माध्यमातून चालत आलेली मौखिक साहित्याची परंपरादेखील अत्यंत समृद्ध आणि सकस स्वरूपाची आहे. प्रमाणभाषा ही ग्रंथलेखनाची भाषा, प्रमाणभाषा ही शिष्ट, सुशिक्षित आणि सुसंस्कृत लोकांची भाषा, प्रमाणभाषा ही उच्च-भ्रु लोकांची भाषा, बोलीभाषा ही ग्रामीण, खेडवळ आणि अशिक्षित लोकांची भाषा, बोलीभाषा ही गरीब आणि मागास लोकांची भाषा असे अनेक समज-गैरसमज प्रमाणभाषा आणि बोलीभाषेच्याबद्दल समाजामध्ये पसरलेले दिसतात. मात्र वस्तूतः पाहू जाता यामध्ये खूप कमी तथ्यांश असलेला दिसतो.

मराठी साहित्य व्यवहारामध्ये प्रमाणभाषेचे अस्तित्व ज्यापध्दतीने मान्य केले गेले आहे त्याच पध्दतीने बोलीचेही स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व असलेले दिसते. ते मान्य होणे महत्त्वाचे दाटते. दोन्ही भाषेतून मराठी साहित्य निर्मिती होत आलेली आहे. मुळत मानवाचे नाते बोलीभाषेसोबतचे आहे. प्रमाणभाषा हे मानवी विकासाच्या कुठल्यातरी टप्प्यावर निर्माण झालेले आणि स्थिरस्थावर झालेले प्रकरण आहे. बोलीभाषा त्या अगोदरपासून आहे. मूल जन्माला आल्यानंतर त्याचा पहिला संबंध बोलीभाषेशी येतो. नंतर कधी-तरी कारणपरत्वे ते प्रमाणभाषा शिकते किंवा शिकत नाही असेही. असे असले तरी दोन्ही भाषा एकाच मानवी जीवन व्यवहाराच्या परिप्रेक्षात नांदतात. त्यामुळे कमी अधिक फरकाने दोन्हीचे महत्त्व मान्य व्हावे.

जागतिकीकरणाचा परिणाम

सध्याच्या काळाला 'जागतिकीकरणाचा काळ' असे संबोधले जाते. समाजाच्या सर्व अंगांचे सपाटीकरण करणारा काळ म्हणूनही याकडे पाहिले जाते. या संदर्भात विलास खोले यांचे मत लक्षात घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरावे ते म्हणतात, " जागतिकीकरणाच्या चर्चेला मुख्य संदर्भ जरी अर्थशास्त्रीय असला तरी, जागतिकीकरणाचे परिणाम मात्र या क्षेत्रापुरतेच मर्यादित नाहीत. ते राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रावरही होतात. आणि कळत न कळत त्यांचा प्रभाव वाङ्मयविश्वावरही पडल्यावाचून राहत नाही" चालू काळातील साहित्याचे, भाषेचे आणि



क्रांतीकारी महिला - डॉ. कॅप्टन लक्ष्मी सेहगल

प्रा. सौ. शिंदे अनिता व्यंकटराव

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख , सौ. के. एस. के. महाविद्यालय, बीड

55

प्रस्तावना :-

इ. सन 1600 साली स्थापन झालेल्या ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीच्या माध्यमातून भारतात व्यापारीकरणासाठी इंग्रजी वसाहती आल्या. येथील एकंदरीत सर्वच परिस्थिती ब्रिटीशांना साम्राज्यविस्तार करण्यास अनुकूल व कारणीभूत ठरली असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. 1757 च्या प्लासीच्या लढाईत झालेल्या विजयाने ब्रिटीशांनी राजकीय साम्राज्यविस्ताराचा पाया भारतात घातला. पुढे 1818 साली पेशवाई नष्ट झाली व संपूर्ण भारतावर इंग्रजांचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित झाले. लॉर्ड मेकॉलेच्या 1835 च्या कायदानुसार भारतात इंग्रजी शिक्षणाची सुरुवात झाली. पाश्चात्य शिक्षणपध्दतीमुळे देशात नवनव्या कल्पना व विचार रुजू लागले. समाजातील अनिष्ट चालीरिती नष्ट करण्यासाठी भारतीय विचारवंतांनी प्रयत्न सुरु केले यातूनच समाज सुधारणेची चळवळ सुरु झाली. आधुनिकता व मूल्यांवर आधारित असलेल्या सुधारणा चळवळीतूनच राष्ट्रवादी भावनेचा उदय होऊन इंग्रज आपल्याला गुलाम करू पाहत आहेत याची जाणीव समाजाला होऊ लागली यातूनच इंग्रजांना विरोध करण्यासाठी राजकीय चळवळीचा उदय झाला. इंडियन असोसिएशन या संघटनेच्या प्रयत्नातून राष्ट्रीय सभेच्या स्थापनेची कल्पना पुढे आली आणि राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर इंडियन नॅशनल काँग्रेसची स्थापना झाली. काँग्रेसमध्ये देखील मवाळ आणि जहाल असे विभन्न विचारसरणीचे दोन गट निर्माण झाले

क्रांतीकारी चळवळ :-

भारतातील राष्ट्रसभेने भारताला स्वतंत्र्य करण्यासाठी शांततामय, अहिंसक व सनदशीर मार्गांचा अवलंब केला परंतु काही तरुणांना या मार्गाने स्वातंत्र्य मिळेल यावर तिळमात्र विश्वास नव्हता. यामुळे त्यांनी हिंसक दहशतवादी मार्गांचा अवलंब केला.

देशभक्ती स्वातंत्र्य, शोषणविरहित समाजरचना या क्रांतिवारकांच्या प्रेरणा होत्या. दहशतवादी मार्गाने साम्राज्यवाद्यांना आपल्या देशातून पिटाळून लावणे हे त्यांचे उद्दिष्ट होते. स्वातंत्र्यासाठी सशस्त्र क्रांतीचा मार्ग अवलंबणाऱ्या अनेक संघटना तयार झाल्या अभिनव भारत. इंडिया हाऊस. गदर संघटना. हिंदुस्तान रिपब्लिकन असोसिएशन इ.

राज्यविकारी बोस यांनी देखील जपानमध्ये आझाद सनघो स्थापना केला याच नतुत्य सुभाषचंद्र बोस यांनी केले याच आझाद हिंद सेनेत. प्रकाशझोतात आलेल्या स्त्री क्रांतिकारक कॅप्टन लक्ष्मी स्वामीनाथन सेहगल यांच्या जीवनावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोर्धनबंधातून केला आहे.

अगर जिजा ना होती तो स्वराज्य ना होता

अगर अहिल्या ना होती तो संस्कार ना होता

अगर झाशीकी राणी ना होती तो स्वातंत्र्य ना होता

अगर सावित्री ना होती तो नारी शिक्षण ना होता.

एकंदरीत प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रियांनी अप्रत्यक्ष - प्रत्यक्षपणे मौलिक कार्य केलेले दिसून येते. हे तितकंच सत्य की पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रिया या दुर्लक्षित राहिल्या किंबहुना समाज मनाने त्यांचे मोठेपण स्विकारलेच नाही. परंतु सर्वसामान्यांच्या इतिहासांतर्गत दुर्लक्षित राहिलेल्या स्त्रियांचा इतिहास समोर येऊ लागला. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतही स्त्रियांचा सहभाग महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे.

1. जो पर्यंत स्त्रिया राजकीय जीवनात सहभागी होत नाहीत तो पर्यंत राजकीय जीवनात जनता ओढली गेली असे म्हणता येणार नाही. लेनिन (1921-महिला दिन)
2. स्त्रियांच्या सक्रिय सहानुभूतिशिवाय आणि पाठिंब्याशिवाय पुरुषांना स्वातंत्र्य मिळविणे शक्य होणार नाही. सुभाषचंद्र बोस (1928-महाराष्ट्र प्रांतिक परिषदेच्या - भाषणात)

कॅप्टन लक्ष्मी यांचा जन्म 24 ऑक्टोबर 1914 रोजी मद्रास येथे झाला.

लक्ष्मीबाईंचे वडील बॅरिस्टर स्वामीनाथन आणि आई श्रीमती अम्मू स्वामीनाथन हे धर्मनिरपेक्ष विचारांचे होते लक्ष्मीबाई गभंश्रीमंत घरात जन्मल्या आणि इंग्रज शिक्षिका कुमारी जॉर्डन यांच्या देखरेखीखाली पाश्चिमात्य वातावरणात शिकल्या. वयाच्या दहाव्या वर्षापर्यंत लक्ष्मीबाईंना राष्ट्रवाद, देशभक्ती या भावनांची आज्ञात जाणीव नव्हती कारण त्या ज्या शाळेत शिकल्या तेथे ब्रिटीशांचे समर्थन करणारे विचार विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनावर बिंबवले जात. इंग्रजांचे चांगले गुण भारतीयांनी आत्मसात केले पाहिजे असे बॅरिस्टर स्वामीनाथन यांचे मत होते. मुलगा मुलगी भेद न केल्यामुळे लक्ष्मी - मृणालिनी यांना आवडीचे शिक्षण घेण्याची मुभा दिली.

लक्ष्मीबाईंना उच्च शिक्षणासाठी परदेशी पाठवण्याचा बॅरिस्टरांचा विचार होता. परंतु भारतात राहून गरीबांची सेवा करण्यासाठी त्यांनी भारतात राहण्याचा महत्वाचा विचार केला. लक्ष्मीबाईंना वाचनाचा छंद होता. आजही कानपुरच्या घरातील कपाटे पुस्तकांनी भरलेली आहेत. लक्ष्मीबाईंच्या आई निष्ठावान गांधीवादी होत्या. लक्ष्मीबाई गांधीजींच्या सत्याग्रह चळवळीतील मोर्चांत व मिरवणुकीत सामील हो. पण अहिंसक मार्गाने लाठीहल्ल्याला तोंड देणे कठीण जाते याची जाणीव त्यांना होत होती. शिक्षण अर्धवट सोडून देवून चळवळीत

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56

प्रस्तावना

१९ व्या शतकात महात्मा फुले यांनी सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी समाज घटकातील श्री. शुद्धिशुद्ध श्रमिक कृषिक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असणारा जनसमूह यांच्या दुःख दैन्य आणि अवती भवतीचे समाजजीवन याचे चित्रण, त्यांनी साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून अभिव्यक्त केले अखंड, शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड, सारख्या साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून समाजजागृती केली आणि कृषिजनसमूह जागृत करण्यासाठी ऐतिहासिक चिकित्सक केली व म. फुले यांनी प्रारंभी कृषी जनसमूहाच्या शिक्षणाचा विचार केला. त्यातून समाजाचा विवेक जागृत केला आणि परंपरावादी जनसमूहाला सी-शुद्राना शिक्षणातून प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे करावे यासाठी आग्रह धरणारे आधुनिक भारतातील महत्त्वाचे शिक्षणतज्ञ आहेत. त्यांनी सावित्रीबाई फुलेंच्या सहकार्याने स्त्री शिक्षण हे क्रांतीकारी कार्यप्रारंभ केला आणि रयतेला स्वाभिमानी जाणिव म. फुले यांना ग्रामांग आठरापगड श्रमिक जनसमूहाला कृषी जनसमूहाचे दुःख दारिद्र्य व अज्ञानाचे मुळ शिक्षण महत्त्वाचे मानले व शिक्षणाशिवाय शेतकरी व शेतीवर अवलंबून असणारा श्रमिक कामगार स्त्री शुद्ध अतिशुद्ध कृषी जनसमूह विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदु मानला आणि समाज जागृती साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून केली आणि सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक धार्मिक जनजागृती केली आणि धर्मग्रंथाची परखड आणि बुद्धीवादी चिकित्सा केली वैदिकतत्त्वज्ञान या संबंधाने मुकुंदराव पाटील यांच्या निवडक कथा संपादक प्रा. डॉ. अरूण शिंदे यांनी म. फुलेंच्या कार्याच्या विचार मांडतांना ते लिहितात.

– “म. फुल्यांनी प्रस्थापित, सामाजिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थेची तर्ककठोर चिकित्सा केली. धर्मग्रंथाची परखड बुद्धीवादी चिरफाड केली. वैदिक तत्त्वज्ञान देवदेवता ईश्वर अवतार चमत्कार वगैरेची तार्किक चिकित्सा करून त्यांचे खोटेपण दाखवून दिले. ब्राम्हणी धर्म संकल्पना व प्रतिकांची हास्यास्पद खिल्ली उडवून लोकमानसातील त्या संबंधीचे भय नष्ट केले. मध्यस्थाना ‘दलाल’ संबोधून त्यांच्या उच्चाटनाची मोहिम उघडली. प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेचे पक्षपाती व शोषणकारी स्वरूप उघडे पाडले. सत्यशोधनाचा बुद्धीवादी आग्रह धरला, आर्य ब्राम्हणी संस्कृतीचे शोषणकारी अंतरंग उलगडून दाखविले.” यासारख्या विचारातून कृषिजनसमूह विचार म. फुले यांना मांडला आणि सातत्याने पिढ्यान् पिढ्या ब्राम्हणी विचारसरणीमुळे शेती करणारा बहुजन समाज सातत्याने सर्वांगीण विकासापासून वंचित होता. त्यामुळे म. फुले यांनी सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म आपल्या कृती उक्तीतून सातत्याने मांडला आणि शेती आणि शेतकरी लोकजीवनाचा साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून कृषी संस्कृती ग्रामीण भागातील शेतीवर अवलंबून असणारा समाज प्रबोधन करण्यासाठी माणसाच्या धार्मिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय आर्थिक इतर अंगाने होणाऱ्या शोषणास व गुलामगिरी नाकारणारा मानवमुक्तीचा विचार व पुरस्कार स्वातंत्र्य हा माणसाचा मुलभूत अधिकार आहे. यासारख्या क्रांतीकारी विचारसरणी निर्माण करणारा कृषी जनसंस्कृतीचा विचार करणारा समाज परिवर्तनाचा विचार त्याकाळात करणारे महात्मा फुले, कृष्णराव भालेकर, नारायण मेघाजी लोखंडे, गणपतराव पाटील, सावित्रीबाई फुले, ताराबाई शिंदे, गोपाळबाबा वलंगकर, शिवराम जानबा कांबळे हे आणि यांच्या सारख्या अनेक लेखक कवी यांनी शेती आणि शेतीसंबंधी आणि माणसाच्या भूमिनिष्ठ विचार साहित्यातून खेड्यातील माणूस जागृत केला.

An Effective use of ICT for Education in Mathematics

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57

Abstract

As we study the contemporary mathematics curricula, the mathematics teachers will integrate technology in their teaching. However, importance has not been placed on preparing teachers to use ICT in their instruction. The potential of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) to enhance the teaching of mathematics is strongly emphasized; the integration of ICT into classrooms seems to be more difficult than expected. In this paper we study the feasibility of ICT use in mathematics teaching at senior college levels.

Key Words: Technology, mathematics, tools, resources.

Introduction:-

It has been suggested that information and communication technologies (ICTs) can and do play a number of roles in education. These include providing a catalyst for rethinking teaching practice developing the kind of graduates and citizens required in an information society ; improving educational outcomes and enhancing and improving the quality of teaching and learning .While all of these suggest the potential impact of ICTs in education.

Institutions today face ever-increasing demands in their attempt to ensure that students are well equipped to enter the workforce and navigate a complex world. Research indicates that computer technology can help support learning, and that it is especially useful in developing the higher order skills of critical thinking, analysis, and scientific inquiry. Einstein famously said that his pencil was more intelligent than he was - meaning, that he could achieve far more using his pencil as an aid to thinking than he could unaided. There is a need to recognize that mathematical digital technologies are the pencils of today' and that we will only fully exploit the benefits of digital technologies in teaching, learning and doing mathematics when it becomes unthinkable for a student to solve a complex mathematical problem without ready access to digital technological tools.

Mathematics is regarded as the queen of all Sciences. For long, the role of Mathematics was limited to purely academic domain. Now, the role of Mathematics is not restricted to purely academic domain. It has entered the domain of Technology and Industry. New fields in Mathematics such as Operation Research, Control theory, Signal Processing and cryptography have been generated which need technology. Technology can reduce the effort

203

व्यावसायिक हिंदी के नए प्रवाह : सिनेमा

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58

हिंदी भाषा का प्रवाह सदियों से बहता आया है साथ ही वह निरंतर रूप से बदलता भी गया है। आज इक्कीसवीं सदी में जीवन एवं साहित्य के रूप तथा ढंग भी बदलते जा रहे हैं। सदियों पहले जिन बातों को व्यक्ति एवं समाजमत के लिए गलत समझा जाता था उसे आज की समाज मान्यता, सभ्यता की नजरों से देख रही है। जीवन के संदर्भों में बदलाव होता हुआ दिख रहा है।

व्यक्ति एवं समाज जीवन को सबसे अधिक अगर किसी ने प्रभावित किया है तो वह हैं - सिनेमा। सिनेमा के प्रति समाज को काफी आकर्षण रहा है। गाँव, कस्बे से लेकर शहर, महानगरों तक सबको यह माध्यम प्रभावित करने की क्षमता रखता है। सिनेमाओं में जो दर्शाया जाता है उसका मूल आधार भी तो अधिकांश मात्रा में समाज की गतिविधियाँ ही होता है। सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक, शिक्षा, विज्ञान, कृषि, भौगोलिक, पर्यावरण, संस्कृति, सभ्यता नैतिक मूल्यों एवं चोरी, डकैती, वेश्या जीवन, शहरी सभ्यता, बदलते रिश्ते, रिश्तों का खोखलापन साथ ही अपराधी जगत का सच, झूठ तथा व्यवस्था चाहें जो भी हो उसका चित्रण आज की सिनेमाओं की कथा वस्तु की प्रधानता रही है।

युवाओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रेम विषय को भी सफलता पूर्वक दर्शाया जाता है। कह सकते हैं कि, आज की सिनेमाओं में ऐसा कौन सा भी विषय नहीं है जिसे सिनेमा की कथा वस्तु से वर्जित रखा जाए। फिल्मी जगत का रहन-सहन, चक्का चौंध जिंदगी, शौहरत इन सबके प्रति सभी को एक आकर्षण होता है। खास करके युवक तथा युवतियों को इस फिल्मी दुनिया का एवं उसमें फिल्माई गई जिंदगी की काफी दिलचस्पी होती है। इस कारण गाँव, देहातों से युवतियाँ माधुरी बनने की लालसा रखती हैं एवं वह मुंबई की राह पकड़ती हैं।

बदलते जीवन मूल्यों एवं सभ्यता का सीधे रूप से समाज के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव डालने की शक्ति सिनेमा में रही है। सिनेमा की सफलता के भी कई अलग-अलग मानदंड दिखाई देते हैं। उन सब में कथा वस्तु का होना अहम् माना जाता है। दर्शकों को यदि कथा बांधकर रखती है तो वह फिल्म को सफलता के शिखर पर पहुँचा देती है। इस कारण आज के सिनेमा करोड़ों का व्यापार करते दिखाई देते हैं। हाँ, यह बात भी है कि, ऐसे कई सिनेमा भी रहें हैं जिनकी कथा वस्तु बहुत ही खराब, बेकार एवं सिरदर्द करनेवाली रहीं हैं फिर भी उन फिल्मों ने करोड़ों का व्यापार किया है। उसके पिछे विज्ञापन के हथकंडे तथा आयटम साँग एवं फिल्मी जगत के स्टार समझे जानेवाले नायक, नायिका को देखकर दर्शक सिनेमा घर पहुँचते हैं। यह उन फिल्मों की सफलता का राज रहा है। इससे यह भी स्पष्ट होता है कि, भारत के कुछ दर्शक नायक प्रेमी दिखाई देते हैं। उन्हें कथा-वस्तु से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। इस एक बात को हाशिये पर रखते हैं तो अन्य कुछ दर्शक ऐसे भी हैं वह कथा वस्तु को श्रेष्ठ समझते हैं। इस

कारण नायक, नायिका, दिग्दर्शक, निर्माता इनके साथ ही साथ कथा, पटकथा लेखक को भी महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है।

कई सिनेमाओं में साहित्यिक कृतियों को अपनाया गया है। प्रेमचंद की शतरंज के खिलाड़ी, शरदचंद्र की देवदास, अमृता प्रितम की पिंजर, आदि कई फिल्मों में है जो साहित्यिक कृतियों पर निर्मित हुई हैं। प्रादेशिक फिल्मों का बढ़ता प्रभाव भी आज दिखाई देता है। मराठी सिनेमा क्षेत्र इसमें अलग-अलग पहलुओं को अपना रहा है। मराठी की साहित्यिक कृतियों पर, नाटकों पर आधारित फिल्मों का निर्माण करके मराठी सिनेमा अपना अलग अस्तित्व साबित करता हुआ दिखाई देता है। साथ ही कई धारावाहिक शृंखला को तैयार कर पेश किया जाता है। सिनेमा के साथ ही एक समांतर रूप से चलने-चलता टेलीविजन क्षेत्र दिखाई देता है। जिसका प्रभाव भी भारत वर्ष में सर्वत्र दिखाई देता है। हिंदी को पूरे भारत वर्ष में अपनाया जाता है, समझा जाता है इस कारण टेलीविजन क्षेत्र का व्यापार देश में तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ दिखाई देता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के चॅनलों की भरमार भी दिखाई देती है। इस कारण सिनेमा का जितना प्रभाव जन मानस पर दिखाई देता है, उतना ही प्रभाव टेलीविजन क्षेत्र का भी बढ़ रहा है। मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ ज्ञान, विज्ञान, समाचार, रसोई, खेल कुद, वन्य जीव आदि कई चॅनल एक छत्री के निचे घर-घर में दिखाई दे रहे हैं। इन सब में हिंदी भाषा का अधिक रूप से प्रयोग होता दिखाई देता है। इस कारण हिंदी को गाँव, देहात, कस्बे तक पहुँचाने का श्रेय सिनेमा एवं टेलीविजन जगत को जाता है। घर-घर में बच्चे से लेकर बुढ़े-बुजुर्गों तक, शिक्षित से लेकर अनपढ़ तक सभी हिंदी भाषा को समझने लगे हैं। बोलने लगे हैं। एक तरह से इन माध्यमों द्वारा हिंदी का प्रत्यक्ष, अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रसार, प्रचार का कार्य हो रहा है।

साथ ही साथ यह माध्यम कई रोजगारों को भी तैयार कर रहा है। नायक, नायिका, लेखक, गीतकार, संगीतकार, निर्माता, संवाद लेखक, पटकथा लेखक आदि कई रूपों में युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने का कार्य यह सिनेमा एवं टेलीविजन का क्षेत्र कर रहा है। अपनी कला एवं हुन्नर के बलबूते पर आप इस क्षेत्र में अपना नाम निर्माण कर सकते हैं। अमिताभ बच्चन से लेकर नवाजौदीन तक आप देख सकते हैं यह नायक आज अपनी मेहनत, लगन के बदोलात महानायक बने हैं।

लेखक के रूप में जावेद अख्तर, गीतकार के रूप में गुलजार,

ZOOPLANKTONIC ANALYSIS AND AQUATIC POLLUTION LOAD OF VANJARWADI
RESERVOIR DIST BEED 431122 (MS)

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59

INTRODUCTION

There are large number of aquatic animals, which are economically important for human as well as nature as a food. These are large and economical important aquatic crustacean and play an important role in human being while a large number of molluscans and fishes which economically important to mankind.

The zooplanktons are the primary food for the fish. The water productivity is the important bottom fauna as a link in the energy flow from primary production to fish food has stressed by many workers including Krishnamoorthy (1966) Gupta (1976) Vashishta and Bhandal (1979) Bose and Lakra (1994) Anitha (2004) Chandrashekhar and Kodarkar (1994) worked on the macro-zoo benthos in India.

During the study the rotifer was 145 in no. / L at spot A and 156 in no. / L at spot B, the copepods was 95 in no. / L at spot A and 89 in no. / L at spot B, the ostracoderm in no. / L was 96 in no. / L at spot A and 97 in no. / L at spot B, the cladocera was in no. / L 106 at spot A and 98 a in no. / L t spot B.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out for the year June 2016- May 2017.

Zooplanktons were collected from two spots namely spot A in the morning hours i.e. 6.00 am to 7.00 am.

The samples were collected by using plankton net of mesh size 30 mm and transferred to 100 ml bottle and preserved using 4 % formalin solution.

The zooplanktons were identified according to the guidelines given by Ward and Whipple (1958) and Battish (1958).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the reservoir is an minor irrigation reservoir constructed in the year 1965 for irrigation and fish cultural aspects. The reservoir is having total catchment area 26.37 km². The 750 farmers taking the use of this reservoir for various activities like agriculture, drinking, fish culture.

The present analysis and results shows that the rotifer dominance at spot. During the study the rotifer was 148 in no. / L at spot A, the copepods was 97 in no. / L at spot A, the ostracoderm in no. / L was 98 in no. / L at spot A, the cladocera was in no. / L 108 at spot A and. The results are shown in the table no. 1.1

DISCUSSION

During study zooplankton community shows that the rotifers are dominant in all season this shows that the water temperature increases in summer while optimum in winter and monsoon the photosynthetic activity is clear in summer the reservoir water is useful for fish cultural activity.

Table no-1.1: Shows the zooplankton study at spot A

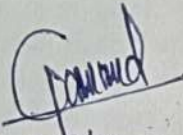
Zooplankton	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
Rotifer	05	07	10	12	13	11	12	13	16	17	18	14	148
Copepod	08	10	15	14	10	08	09	08	04	03	03	04	97
Ostracoderm	05	05	06	08	11	12	09	08	09	10	09	06	98
Cladocera	06	09	08	14	11	13	09	09	08	07	08	06	108


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