## VSPM Academy of Higher Education

 Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi NAAC SSR 2018-2023Criterion 3 - Research Innovation and Extension
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Prakark Pawar Princpai

# ARVINDBABU DESHMUKH MAHAVIDYALAYA 

BHARSINGI. Dist. Nagpur -441305
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## (2022-23)

 आमे. मागासाय्या दिजससामणे शिभ्वणाचे महल्य
 पु का दुभारक होते सदांसाही प्राथमिक नर्णा मताने कगये महणने शेतक्याना लिखिता ( दिल के त्वाचो पयलणूक होणार नाली, त्यांचे तर शेणण करणार नाही, शोतक च्यानी अज्ञान, आळस, खपणा है दोप काइल टाकले पाहिजेत यावी 4) उमीनदार कुळसी विन विली

गमीनहार आणि कुरीच विचार :-
( केख्यया बाजने होते कोकण आण्यामे गहतात्मा फुले
 समान त्या विरेगात फलयनी कुल्याना संघटिन करत एमिस्दा विक्द ल लद्या दिला परिणामी करन नलतनदरणनी कुलक्ड़न वसल केल्या जाणाय्या ज्रात मर्याधा घालूत दिली

वरोल प्रमाणे मंहात्ता फुले यांनी शेतकन्याव्या छिरसामाओ आपले विन्यार माडले व शेतकन्याव्या अनतामाठी प्रयल देखोल केले.
निक्कर्ष
वरौल विधायनवस्न महान्मा फुले दृटे वि्याखत लि म्णणन त्यानी शेती व शेतक च्यविपयी विचार मांडल. सक़्याव्या शोमणाविपयीचे सूल निरिदण करन त्यावर उसप मुवविते शेलक्याव्या शोष्णाये मूळ कारण शिख्याज्या उम्ब आहे असे त्याचे मत होने शेतीचा माग्डस्लेपणा गितमाल्काल्या अयोग्य भाब. अपुरी शेतजमीन. आमोंवागाया इतास, सरकारी कर हो कारणे शेती आणि सेतहन्यान्या दुरावरयेत करणीभूत आहेत असे फुलेना एखता असे या सर्थाथी मांडणी त्यांनो शेतकच्यांचा श्मझड' या अपतून केली.
मदर्म प्रंद :
2) अविनाश धर्माँचिकारो : समाजसुधारक, कुणक्य मडळ परिवार प्रकाशन, पुणे.
2) उतम काबळे : महात्मा फुल्यांची जलनीती, पुरा कहाशन, पुणे
3) कोतापल्ड : शेतक-यांचा आसूड, महात्मा 2. सहित्य आणि चळकक
6) स. बा भोगले : युगप्रवर्तक महात्मा एलेब फलं, अमोल प्रकाशन पुणे.

## मराठी कथा वाइ्मय- एक दृष्टी

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## सारांश

कोणात्याही भापेत सुख्वातीच्या काळ्यत कला वाइ मयाला जारत बहर आलेख़ दिसतो. कषेचा प्रायीन क्या, मध्ययुगीन कहाणी, ल्युकधापुर्व गोप्ट, नवकरा असा उत्कतंती मार्ग आहे. मराती ल्युकथा आजकाल अपाटयाने लोकम्रिय होत आहे, काव्ठयी वाढती गरज लथात घेडल कांटवरीच्या तुल्नेने लहान असणारा हा लगुवाइसयप्रकार लोकाना जास्त सोईस्कर व जवळ्या वाटत आहे म्हणुन दा. वि. कुलकर्णा म्हणतात, कथा हे समग्र वाद मयाचे सर्वीधिक स्वाभाविक असे ख्वरूप आहे व र्यामुके ते स्वयभ, आकर्पक आणि सुंदर रुप आहे मरठी कषेच्या उगमाकडे ज्ञात असताना सर्वपथम अलिखित स्वर्पातील मरठी लोककथेचा विचार करावा लागतो. कथा - कितन, पुराणातॉल आख्यानंक्या याही लोककवाय. या कथांकड़न ल्यिखित वाड मयाकडे वळत असताना महानुभावोय लेखक्यव्या कथेकडे वळ्याे लामते, लीळचखितात श्रीचक्रकर स्वामीव्या जीवनातील कहही प्रसंग कथार्पाने आले आहेत चक्रूर स्वामीनी महानुभाब पंथाचे तत्वज्ञान सांगताना दिलेले दृप्यांत म्हणजे एकेक छोटी गोष्टथ आहे. परंतु मराठीतील स्वतन्र कथारचनेचा हेतू मनात धरुन लिहिलेला मराठीतील पहिला कथागंथ म्हणजे 'वैजनाथ कल्यनिधी' हा होय. त्याबगेबरच बेताछ पंचविशी व विक्रम बतिशी यासारखे गंथ मरठीमथे लिहिले गेले. त्यानंतर कथेनेने बखरीचेच स्वरुप धारण केलेले टिसते. प्रस्तुत शोध पत्रात मरठी कथा वाइमयाचा इतिहास व् त्याचे स्वरुप यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

सूचक शब्द : प्राबीन कथा, नवकथा, लघु-वाइसय, लोकफथा
\$ Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal $\ddagger$

## ८. कोरोनाचा समाजमनावरील परिणाम

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## सारांश -

कोरेगा (कोविड ? ९) मुले भारतीय जीवनशैली बदललेली असून मानवी जीवनाला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले, $60 \%$ लोकांना आर्थिक समस्येचा, तणावाचा सामना करावा लागला, अनेकजण नोकरी ब्यवसायात असुरक्षितता अनुभवत आहेत. सास्कृतिक व सामाजिक कार्यक्रमावरही परिणाम झालेला आहे. पूर्वरच्या नुलनेत लंक डिजीटल देय माध्यमाला अधिक प्रधान्य देत आहेत, झाड केले कमी उंच, फले झाली टंच' असे चिन्ञ आपल्या समोर आहे, भारतातील व्यापार व्यवस्था दासळली असून रोजगार संदर्भात विचार करणे अतिशय गरजेेे आहे.

कांरोनाफारीन जीवनात काही प्रमाणात माणसातील माणुसकीचे दर्शनही पडले. डॉक्टर्स, नरं, पोलीस, शाक् महविद्यालये, व्यापारीबर्ग, सिपाई, यपगशी, मडूरवर्ग, सफाई कर्मधारी इत्यादी विविध व्यवसायातील लोकांनी कोरोना ल्वणांबी विविश प्रकारची मदत करून काहिंचा जीव वाबवून 'एकीये बळ' सिद्ध केलेले आहे. चांगले काय वाइंट काय, प्रत्येक गोष्टौंचे महत्व कोगेनामुळे होत आहे. स्वच्छतेचे महत्वही पटूून दिलेले आहे.

कोरोना रोगाने माणसाचे आयुप्यच बदलवून टाकले, कोरोनाने मानवास जीवन जगण्याया खरा मार्ग दाखविरुा. दैनदिन जगत असलेल्या जीवनात आमुलात्र बदल घह्न नखे विचार मानवी जीवनावर झ्वालेले आहेत, माणासातील पद पैसा, प्रतिफा, गर्व, मीपणा, स्वारॉँ बृत्ती धुकीस मिळवत केवळ माणूस म्हणून जगायला शिकविले.

खुरी निक्कृष्ठ आरि। प्रजोत्तती होईल। पृथ्वीवरये व्यवहार सारे। पहा बंद पहतील।
प्रस्तावना -
कोरोनातीस दुनिवा बिद्याथ्ब्बौची... २ः

# मराठी साहित्य व प्रसार माध्यमे 

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## सारांश

आपुनिक काळात प्रसारमाध्यमे अतिध्य विकसित आलेले असून आजच्या जगात त्यांना अतिशय महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. मानवी जीवनासंबंधीत आकारवाणी, दूरटर्शन, वृत्तपके, इंटरनेट, फ़नन, चित्रपट, नाटक, आणि लेखनयंथ ही सारी प्रसार माध्यमे शिक्षणाशी जुउलेली असून विद्यार्याध्या विचाराला आणि कृतीला ती जोडली गेलेली आहे, ही सर्व माध्यमे भाषेट्या कौथल्यावर उभी आहे. आजच्या गैक्षणिक क्षेज्ञात बरील सर्व माध्यमांची सदत मोठ्या प्रमाणात नाविन्य पूर्णपणे लेत आहे,

## प्रस्तावना

आजध्या युगाला माहिती तंत्रजानाचे 'नेट' युग म्हणून ओळखल्या जाते, मानवा करिता प्रत्येक गोष्ट बिनचूक उपलव्ध होण्यकरीता मानत वेगवेगळ्या सापनांचा वापर करतो, त्यापकी 'संगणक है एक साधन आहे. संगणक मानवनिर्मित असून संगणकाची कामे करण्याची क्षमता मानवी क्षमतापेक्षा मात जास्त आहे, माहितीचे संक्लन, विश्लेषण, प्रक्रिया, सांखियकी, आकड्डेगौड माहितीचे जतन विभागणी- बहन इत्यार्दीसाठी वापर होतो, आज व्यवहारातील सर्वच क्षेत्रामध्ये संगणक वेगवेगक्या कामासाठी वापरला जाताना दिसतो, मराठी भाषेच्या माध्यमातूल संगणकामुके बालणान्या संदेशन च्यवह्हारांचा या औैक्षणिक जान क्षेत्रात वापर व मराठीं माषेची वाटचाल कौतुकास्पद आहे.

नवे चैक्षणिक पोरण है मविष्याचा वेप घेणारें आहे, या धोरणातून विषयाची निवड व शाखेची आवड याना प्रापान्य देण्यात येत आहे, विद्याध्य्यना व्यावसायिक रिक्षण घेणे इंधनकारक असणार आदे, प्रत्येक विद्याध्याने एक तरी व्यावसायिक कौथन्य शिकावे, अश्रो अपेक्षा नवीन गैकणिक पोरणानुसार करण्यात आलेली आहे. विद्याध्याध्या व्यावसायिक रिक्षण फोरणावर उट्च शिक्षण अवलंबून आहे. किद्याध्याये व्यावसायिक शिक्षण किवा अभ्यासकम पूर्ण असेल तरच त्यांना पुदील उच्च शिक्षण घेता येंल. लव्या हैक्षणिक पोरणायी अंमलबजावणी करणे अल्यत गरजेये आहे, नवीन मारत व भविष्यासाठी तथार युवा पिटौ धडविण्याच्या छष्टीने है पोरण महत्त्यार्यी भूमिका माडताना दिसते, है पोरण दूरदशी पोरण आह. विद्याध्यांख्या क्षमतांचा योग्य वापर शिक्षणाये स्वर्वजिकीकरण, क्षमता विकास आणि शिकणात्या माt्यमांमध्ये परिवत्तन घटून येत अस्न या धोरणामुके शिक्षण सर्व ससावेशक, फायदेशीर व म्वाय होण्यास मदत होडल वा धोरणा अंतर्गत विषयाची निवड करीत मराठी भाषा व साहित्य यांची माहिती विविध प्रसार माध्यमांच्या वापरण्याने विद्याध्योना समजून पेण्यास सदत झालेली आहे.मराठी साहित्यापे महत्वही कळलेले आहे.
（以く 2840．1171


स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था आणि ग्रामीण विकास
－एक राजकीय अवलोकन

मारांश ：
भारतातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेस प्राचीन व गौरवशाली इतिहास लाभलेला आहे，भारतातील ग्रामीए स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये भारतीय प्रशासकीय संस्था असतात，ज्यांचे ब्यवस्थापन केवळ स्थानिक लोकांकहुी स्थानिक समम्यांचे प्रभावीपणे निराकरण करण्यासाठी केले जाते．भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या खेड्यांमध्ये राहै आणि लोकांचे कल्याण म्हणजे भारतीय गावांची सरांगीण सुधारणा होय．भारतातील ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासात ग्रामी｜ स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची गुणवत्ता आणि कार्ये महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते．भारतातील ग्रामीण स्थानिक स्वराज़ संस्था खेड्यामघ्ये विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी खूप प्रभावी 乃रली आहे，याच अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत शोधपन्रात स्थानिषी स्वराज्य संख्था आणि त्यातून झालेला ग्रामीण विकास यावर चितन करण्यात आलेले आहे． सूचक－शब्दः स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था，लोकशही，ग्रार्मीण विकास उदेश ：

स्थानिक म्वरा न्य संस्थेचा उगम च इतिहास अभ्यासणे．
2थानक मेना न्य संक्था व्यवस्थेची कार्यर्रणाली अभ्यासणे．
स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व्यचस्थेचा उद्देश व महत्व अभ्यासणे．
स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व्यवस्थेमुले होणारा ग्रामीण विकास अभ्यासणे．
बिचिध योजनांद्रारे झालेला विकास अभ्यासणे．

## प्रस्ताबना：

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था है लोकशाहीचे प्राण आहे असे म्हटले जाते，कारण लोक स्वतः स्थानिक स्वराऩ संस्थांच्या माध्यमातूल राज्य करतात．लोकशाहीची प्राम्मी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या माध्यमातूनच शक्य झाली आहे म्थानिक स्वगाज्य मंस्थेचे महत्च पहिल्यापासूनच आहे．सध्याच्या युगात राज्यांच्या विशालतेमुके आणि लोकशाहीमुले न्याचे महच्च अधिकच वाढले आहे，स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये，राज्याची विभागणी राज्याच्या लहान－लहामे विभागात केली जाते，त्या भागातील विकासकामे तेथील जनतेने नितडून दिलेले लोक्रतिनिधी राबवतात，जी．डी．कौल च्या गव्दान，स्थानिक म्वराज्य म्हणजे मर्यांदित राहण्यासाठी आणि हस्तांतरित केलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करणासे सरकार होय，भारतीय गज्यघटनेत स्थानिक संस्थांच्या विकासावर भर देऊन राज्याच्या यादीत स्थान दिले आहे，याका गाज्यांचा पूर्ण अधिकार आहे，भारतातील पंचायती राज शासन व्यवस्था प्राचीन काळापासून अस्तित्वात आहे，त्यादे आदर्श रूप चोल राजबटीत दिसून येते，इतिहासकार अल्तेकर यांनी भारतीय गावांना लहान प्रजासत्ताक म्हरले आहे स्वातंत्यानंतर $9 \% 6$ मघ्ये बलवंतराय मेहता समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली，ज्याने संपूर्ण देशात त्रिस्तरीय पंचायतु ग़ज व्यवस्था लागू करण्याची शिफारस केली होती．१९६० च्या दशकात देशातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये पंचायती राओी

## भारतीय लोकशाही आणि परराप्ट्र धोरण-एक राजकीय मीमांसा प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे

राज्यशाल विभाग प्रमुछ अरविंदबादू दे देशमुब महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,तहन्नरबेड जि-नागपूर

## सारांथ:

सध्याच्या सर्बं लोकशाही देशांपेकी भारत हा एक महान आणि जगावील सर्वात मोठा लोकशाहीचा देश आहे, परंतु ल्याच्दासमोर विविध प्रकारच्या समस्या आणि आघ्ठाने उभी आहेत. या समस्यांमध्ये जातीयवाद, प्रादेशिकता, गरिबी, हिंसाचार, गुन्हेगारीकरण, निरक्षरता, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विपमता, लोकसंख्या बाद इत्यादी प्रमुछ आहेत. कोणत्याही देशाचे परराप्र धोरण हे मुख्यत्वे विशिष्ट देशातील अंतर्गत आणि वाह्य बाताबरणाच्या स्वरूपावर अवलंबून असते. याशिबाय ल्याचा इतिहास, बारसा, व्यक्तिमत्व, विचारधारा, विविध्ध रचना इत्वार्दींचा स्याबर स्पष्ट प्रभाब पहतो, भारताच्वा परराए्र धोरणाच्या महत्वाच्या उहिए्यांमध्ये राट्रीय हितसंबंधांचे संरक्षण, जागतिक शांतता, नि:शखीकरण, आफ्रिकन-आशियाई राद्रांचे स्वारंम्य यांचा समावेश आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध्रपष्रात भारतीय लोकशाही आणि परराष्ट्र धोरण याबहुल अवलोकन केले आहे.
सूचक-शब्द: भारत, लोकशाही, परराप्र्र धोरण, राप्र्रीय हित उद्देश्य:

- भारतीय परराप्र्र धोरणाबा इतिहास अभ्यासणे
- भारताच्या परराप्र धोरणाची प्रमुख उद्दिएे अभ्पासणे
- भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाची मुख्य बैशिप्टे किंबा तत्वे अभ्यासणे
- भारतीय परराष्ट्र घोरणाचे निर्धारक घटक अभ्यासणे प्रस्तावना:

परराप्र्र धोरण ही एक सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे, जिये बेगबेगळे घटक (विबिध देश) बेगवेगळया परिस्थिर्तीमध्ये बेगबेगकया प्रकारे एकमेकांवर प्रभाव टाकतात. आपले राट्रीय हित लक्षात घेऊन, प्रत्येक देशाचे सरकार इत्तर राज्यांशी संबंध प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी आणि आंतरराट्ट्रीय प्रभ्रांबर आपसा दृस्टिकोन स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी विशिष्ट उद्दिश्हाच्या आधारे धोरण ठरबते, त्याला त्या देशाचे परराम्ट्र धोरण म्लेणतात, भारताचे परराप्र घोरण समजून ఫेण्यासाठी आणि मूल्यमापन करण्यासाठी, भारतीय राप्रीय कांग्रेस आणि स्वार्वन्य लख्यान्या इतिहासाबर प्रकाश टाकणे फार महत्वाचे आहे. या काळात झालेल्या घढामोडींज्या आधारे स्वतंत्र भारताचे परराप्र धोरण बिकसित आले आहे. स्वतंन भारताच्या परराट्र घोरणाची मुळे भारतीय राट्रीय काँगेसेने स्थापनेपासून (१८८५-२९૪०) ६२ वर्पामध्ये महत्त्वाच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाच्या मुद्यांवर स्वीकारलेल्या ठराव आणि धोरणांमध्ये शोधल्या जाऊ शकतात. १८८५ मह्ये स्थापन मालेल्या इंडिया हाऊस, संडनमध्ये गीण भारताचे परराप्र घोरण तयार करण्यात आले होते, इंग्रज आंतरराट्रीय स्तरावर भारताचे प्रतिनिधित्व करत असत पण तरीही, आंतरराट्रीय काययाच्या स्रापाने भारताला आंतरसट्र्रीय व्यत्तीचा दर्जा मिकाला होता आणि अनेक बिपयांबर काँग्रेसच्या प्रतिक्रियांचे सकारात्मक परिणाम तर झालेच, पण स्वतंत्र भारतान्या धोरणांचा भक्रम पायाही घातला गेला. या आधाराबर आश्रित भारताला आंवरराप्ट्रीय परिपदांमध्ये सहभाग मिनू लागला. याबा परिणाम म्हणून भारत ११४५ मध्ये संयुक्त राप्र्रांसारखूा संघटनेषा लबकर सदस्व होड़ शकला. भारतीय परराद्ट्र धोरणाबे निर्धारक:
> भूगोल:
नेपोलियन बोनापार्टचे बाक्ष महत्वाचे आहे की "एखाय्या देशाचे परराप्र धोरण स्याब्या भूगोलावरून ठरवले जावे." हा घटक भारताच्या संदर्भात पूर्णपणे सस्य आहे, कारण आशिया संडाच्या दहिणेला हिंदी महासागरावरील अरबी द्वीपकल्प आणि इंडोचायना द्वीपकल्प यांच्यामध्ये निसर्गने भारताला मध्यवर्ती स्थान दिले आहे. त्याज्या सीमा सर्यं दक्षिण आभियाई देश आषि पाकिस्तान, नेपाळ, भूतान, भीलंका, बांगलादेश, म्यानमार

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# SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GONDIA DISTRICT THROUGH MGNREGA 

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#### Abstract

The Mahatma Gandhi Nutional Rural Employment Guarantee. Act (MG-NREGA) seeks to ensure the health of interconnected aspects of human growth, such as the environment and the economy, by looking to the future. The MGNREGA scheme is critical to the development of rural communities. The research paper's case study will provide information about the impact and incidence of the MGNREGA plan on the socioeconomic lives of the common people in a backward area of Gondia district. According to the study's findings, the MGNREGA programme has a posilive impact on both the production of individual assets and the creation of community assets in the Gondia District. In fact. the study's findings indicate that the impact of the MGNREGS programme on asset production is highly variable, depending not only on location-specific criteria but also on the nature of the activities carried out in each of the respective block's sites.


Keywords:Environment, Economy, Socioeconomic, Community Assets, Rural Communities

## Introduction

### 1.1 Sustainable development: a Definition

The initial concept of sustainable development was presented in a study published by the United Nations in 1987 titled Our Common Future. This report is now commonly known as the Brundtland Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development 1987. It defined sustainable development as development that satisfies the requirements of the present without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own requirements for development (United Nations 1987). Additionally, the National Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development as a process that is targeted, longterm, comprehensive, and synergistic. This type of development I affects the conditions and all aspects of life at all levels; (ii) satisfies the biological, material, spiritual, and social needs and interests of people; (iii) eliminates or significantly reduces interference that endangers, damages, or destroys conditions and forms of life; (iv) does not burden the country.

### 1.2. MGNREGA and Sustainable Development:

An evaluation of the part that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MG-NREGA) played in achieving environmental sustainability according to the criteria established by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) is as follows:

## Climate Change:

Problems- Temperature shifts, shifts in water availability, and shifts in water quality will all have an effect on agricultural production, human habitation, and health, as well as biodiversity and animal migration patterns.
Executed by MG-NREGA lowering of sensitivity to climate change; adaptation to drought; reforestation and horticulture; carbon sequestration; various operations involving the planting of trees; etc.

## Food security:

Problems- Malnutrition and hunger, health problems like the risk of diseases, infections, and death, the death of children, changes in the prices of basic food items, and the risk of unfair trade.

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# 9. Reshaping the Future of Higher Education in India with NEP-2020 

Vijay P. Rahangdale<br>Assistant Professor and Head Department of Economics, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalya, Bharsingi.

## 1. Introduction

1.2 A History of India's Universities and Their Response to Changes in Education Policy

India has a long and illustrious history of advancing human knowledge and educating its people. Takshashila, Nalanda, and Mithila are just a handful of the at least 15 universities and other institutes of higher education that have been documented as existing in ancient India. As a result of frequent attacks by barbarian invaders, they eventually collapsed and were destroyed. Even yet, the "Gurukul" system ensured the continued survival of the eminently valuable canon of teachings and customs.

The new era of English-dominated university founding began under British colonial rule. Particularly as a result of Macaulay's biassed policies and his self-interested techniques for training a bureaucratic and clerical staff that would serve the British Raj without question or hesitation for decades! Poor quality and subservience were institutionalised and encouraged.

In the years after India's independence in 1948, a committee led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, one of the country's foremost educators (whose birthday is commemorated as Teachers' Day), worked to update and modernise the country's policies Significant turning points in the development of educational reforms in India include the Kothan commission in 1966, the National Education Policy in 1968 and again in 1986, with modifications made in 1992 (1986/92), the Yashpal Committee in 1993, the National Knowledge Commission in 2006, the Tandon Committee in 2009, and the 3rd NEP in 2019.

## 2. Review of literature

Batra, P. (2020). There is hope that the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 will deliver on its promise of a "equitable quality education" for everyone since it is offered as a


Fay P Rahangdale*

nvestments in Indian As 5 (2), 161-184.

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Agricultural Economic manice and Determinamt
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in the increase of value

## Abstract

Itescarch paper aims to examine how the MGNREGA programme has affected scovral aspects of farmung chas irrigation, cropping pattons, and the cost of production as a result of pay increses in the agriailturah
tur and a potential scarcity of workers. Mechanization in agniculture is an alternative choice, but it dors Er cotain limits, such as the expense of it and the maintenance it reguires, as well as the accossitility antid Eliability of labour at the right time for all types of farmers. Laborers like NREGA labour outr agricultural Irri because it allows them to carn between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 per day, but they never recrive that nothels Ey from amy other kind of agricultural work in the village. As a rosult of this memorandum of understanding Erillage panchayat is obligated to guarantee that agricultural labour will be avuilable to farmers during E-Aenand times and that workers weill get their full wages. The salury rate, form of payment. type of the Ex and length of work all contribute to why NREGA jobs are more appealing to laborets than agricultural Es In erder to ensure agriculture's contimued viability, MGNREGA workers should be allowed to reccior thistised wages while working in the field. MGNREGA has been modified from the previous practicc of "Jat an Nulega, taib kaam nilega" into "lab kaam maangenge, tà kaum khuilega".
Fgronds: MGREGA, agriculture, labour, wage rate, subsidized wages.

## troduction

Tril give you a falisman, Wheneter you are in doubt, or when the self-beconc too much weith you, apply Efilowing test. Recall the face of the purest and weakest man whom you may hawe secn, and ask yourself Etep you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will be gain anything by it? Will it restore tum Su control over his oton life and density? In the other words, will it lead to Swarai (i.e. self-rute/ fredom for \$langry and spiritually staring million"? - Mahatma Gandlti.

In the well-known talisman, Mahatma Gandhr encourages us to think on the face of the Farest person whenever we are struggling with uncertainty. In this spinit the MGNRECA was -reived and given its first official start in February of 2006. It is very possible that this is the best programme ever run.

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\section*{Chapter 11}

\title{
Nanomaterials as Photocatalyst
}

\author{
Ajay K. Potbhare \({ }^{1}\), Pavan R. Bhilkar \({ }^{1}\), Sachin T. Yerpude \({ }^{2}\), Rohit S. Madankar \({ }^{1}\), Sampat R. Shingda \({ }^{1}\), Rameshwar Adhikari \({ }^{3}\) and Ratiram G. Chaudhary \({ }^{{ }^{*} *}\) \\ 'Post Graduate Department of Chemistry, Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts, And Science and Commerce, Kamptee, 441001, India \\ \({ }^{2}\) Post Graduate Department of Microbiology, Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts, And Science and Commerec, Kamptec, 441001, India \\ \({ }^{3}\) Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST). Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal \\ * chaudhary_rati@yahoo.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Clean and drinkable water is a big challenge in \(21^{\text {t }}\) century. A variety of organometallic compounds have been utilized by human being for rapid civilization and modernization. These hazardous waste discharges from the industries and directly mixed with environment especially in water reservoir and adulterate water, which is responsible for many contagious diseases. To vanquish this issue we needed an eco-friendly, safe, cost-effective material for the degradation and removal of noxious waste. In this chapter emphasized on different nanomaterials as photocatalyst for photocatalytic performances, also critically discussed applicability of different nanomaterials for photocatalytic process comprising with types photocatalyst, light source, scavengers, trapping agents, photodegradation activity mechanism and its utility. Moreover, removal of toxic dyes, pharmaceutical drugs, agrochemical waste, heavy metal ions, and phenolic compounds have been discussed.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Keywords}

Nanomaterials, Photocatalysts, Photodegradation, Pharmaceutical Drugs, Phenolic Compounds

\section*{Contents}

Nanomaterials as Photocatalyst........................................................................ 304
1. Introduction............................................................................................. 305
2. Historical background of photocatalyst .................................................. 307


SAI JYOTI PUBLICATION
The way of Light
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\section*{ \\ \\ -ff STUDIES IN THE ECOFRIENDLY REACTIONS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF \\ \\ -ff STUDIES IN THE ECOFRIENDLY REACTIONS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF N-SUBSTITUTED THIOAMIDODICYANDIAMIDE DERIVATIVES} N-SUBSTITUTED THIOAMIDODICYANDIAMIDE DERIVATIVES}
\((22-27)\)
M.R. Raghuvanshi \({ }^{*}\), A.V. Ingole \({ }^{2}\)
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\begin{abstract}
Chemist are responsible for soll. water and air pollution during synthesis of 'Various drugs. Hence it becomes a prior dury of chemists to study such reaction conditions so that polhution will be minimized and the yield as well as purioy will increases. To avoid environmental pollution an interaction of dicyandiamide wift hariour siome of these alkyl/arylisothtocyanates had been invesigased biological values. Hence it was thought interetting to synthesize 1.[S ompound show noticeabie pharmanandiamide. With the abow aim and objectives the interaction of teera-Q-aceni- B-D-TAG-N-substitutedthioamidojaicyandiamide. Wivinuedhiocarbamides in isopropanol medium had been investigated ghcopyranosylbromide with cyanoaundanosubandion to avoid the pollation during synthesis. The justification of the The reaction are carried our arisith compounds hove been established on the basis of chemical characteristics itructure of these newly symihasik and mass spectral anafysls. These materials found several applications in lemenaal analysis and in, No in medicinal chemistry
\end{abstract}

Keywords:Dicyandiamide, Thiocarbamide, Isopropanol, Glucosides.

\section*{1. Introduction}

Thioglucosides \({ }^{1.3}\) and thiocarbamido \({ }^{4-0}\) compounds have their own identity due to their pharmaceutical, medicinal, biological \& industrial importance. These compounds are invaluable intermediate in the synthesis of valuable heterocyclic compounds like thidiazole, triazole, thiadiazine, triazine \({ }^{\text {? }}\), Recently synthesis of certain acetylated thioglucosides were briefly studied. Sglucosides and N -glucosides had been found several applications in industry and also in medicinal chemistry \({ }^{8.9}\)
An exhaustive literature survey about tetra-O-acetyl- \(\beta\)-D-glucopyranosylbromide and tetra-O-benzoyl- \(\beta\)-D-glucopyrasonylbromide showed that these two analog play the great role in the synthesis of S and N glucosylatedheteroacycles and heterocycles. Very few thioglucosides of thiocarbamide were reported earlier \({ }^{15}\). Hence, it was thought interesting to synthesizel-[S-TAG-N substituted thioamidol dicyandiamide. With this aim and objectives the interactions of tetra-O-acetyl- \(\beta\)-D-glucopyranosylbromide with cynoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides and I-formamidino-3-substituted formamidinothiocarbamide in isopropanol
medium were investigated to isolate \(1 \cdot[\mathrm{~S}\) -TAG-N substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide.

\section*{2. Materials \& Methods}

The melting points of all the synthesized compounds were recorded using hot paraffin bath and are uncorrected. The carbon and hydrogen analysis was carried out on Carlo-Ebra-1106 analyzer, nitrogen estimation was carried out on Colman- N -analyser-29. IR spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer spectrometer in the range \(4000-400 \mathrm{~cm}-1\) in KBr pellets. PMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC-300F spectrometer with TMS as internal standard using CDC13 and DMSO-d6 as solvent. The FAB mass spectra were recorded on a Joel SX 102/Da-600 mass spectrometer. Data System using Argon. The accelerating voltage was 10 kV and spectra were recorded at room temperature by using m nitro benzyl alcohol as a matrix. The purity of the compounds was checked on Silica Gel-G plates by TLC with layer thickness of 0.3 mm : All chemicals used were of AR grade except allylthiourea Lancaster (Germany make): Alkyl/arylisothiocynates and phenylthiourea have been prepared by known literature methods. \({ }^{13}\)


\title{
PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PROXIMAL COMPOSITIONS IN WEED PLANT INDIGOFERA
}

\author{
Smita P. Gudadhe
}

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}

\begin{abstract}
:
Indigofera is well known for its dye yielding properties. It is also observed that some species of Indigofera are medicinal as well as famine food plant. Indigofera is generally a wild weed which shows some medicinal properties due to its secondary metabolites mentioned in earlier literature but the present study deals with the mineral content of the two species of Indigofera namely L. linifolia (Linn.f.)Retz, I. cordifolia Heyne ex Roth from bharsingi regioin situated in Narkhed tahsil of Nagpur District. It is found that both species shows the presence of minerals in all parts of plants. It was observed that the percentage of dry matter was high in stems of \(L\). cordifolia i.e. \(47.7 \%\) while high moisture content was in leaves of the same species. The seeds of both species show the high percentage of nitrogen content which supports the results of Ash content and Nitrogen percentage of earlier reports.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: I. linifolia (Linn.f.)Retz, I. cordifolia Heyne ex Roth, Mineral Content.

\section*{Introduction:}

Plants have primary and secondary metabolites as well as mineral nutrients that play a very vital role in growth and developmental process of plants, they benefit the human life too. Ash is the inorganic residue remaining after the water and organic matter have been removed by heating in the presence of oxidizing agents which provides a measure of a total amount of minerals within a sample. Analytical techniques for providing information about the total mineral contents are based on the fact that the minerals (the "analyte") can be distinguished from the all the other components (the "matrix") within a sample in some measurable way. The most widely used methods are based on the fact that heating does not destroy minerals and that they have a low volatility compared to other sample components. The three main types of analytical procedure used to determine the ash content of samples are based on this principle, dry ashing.

\section*{Multidisciplinary Appro ingyarcir Vol-13}




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\title{
 \\  \\ STUDIES IN THE ECOFRIENDLY REACTIONS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF N-SUBSTITUTED THIOAMIDODICYANDIAMIDE DERIVATIVES
}
<22.2

\section*{M.R. Raghuvanshi* \({ }^{1}\), A.V. Ingole \({ }^{2}\)}
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\begin{abstract}
Chemist are responsible for soil. water and air pollution during synthesis of liarious drugs. Hence it becomes a prior duty of chemists to stuady such reaction conditions so that pollusion will be minimised and the yield as well as purity will increases. To avoid environmental pollution an interaction of dicyandiamide with various thioureas and allob/arylisothiocyanates had been investigated in sufficient details in warlous reaction condition Some of these componad show noticeable pharmaceutical and biological values. Hence it was thought interesting to synthesise 1./S TAG-N-substitutedthioamido)dicyandiamide. With the above aim and abjectives the interaction of tetra-O-acestl- \(\beta\)-D. glucopynanosylbromide with cyanoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides in lsopropanol medium had been investigated The reactlon are carried out various reaction condition to avoid the pollution during synthesis. The justification of the struchare of these newly symehesited compounds have been extablished on the basis of chemical characterissics. elemental analysis and IR. NMR and mass spectral analyslt. These materials found several applications in pharmaceutical indurtry and also in medicinal chemistry.
\end{abstract}

Keywords:Dicyandiamide, Thiocarbamide, Isopropanol, Glucosides.

\section*{1. Introduction}

Thioglucosides \({ }^{1-3}\) and thiocarbamido \({ }^{4.6}\) compounds have their own identity due to their pharmaceutical, medicinal, biological \& industrial importance. These compounds are invaluable intermediate in the synthesis of valuable heterocyclic compounds like thidiazole, triazole, thiadiazine, triazine? Recently synthesis of certain acetylated thioglucosides were briefly studied. Sglucosides and N -glucosides had been found several applications in industry and also in medicinal chemistry \({ }^{2 / 8}\)
An exhaustive literature survey about tetra-O-acetyl- \(\beta\)-D-glucopyranosylbromide and tetra-O-benzoyl- \(\quad \beta \quad\)-D-glucopyrasonylbromide showed that these two analog play the great role in the synthesis of S and N glucosylatedheteroacycles and heterocycles. Very few thioglucosides of thiocarbamide were reported earlier \({ }^{15}\). Hence, it was thought interesting to synthesizel-[S-TAG-N substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide. With this aim and objectives the interactions of tetra-O-acetyl- \(\beta\)-D-glucopyranosylbromide with cynoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides and 1-formamidino-3-substituted formamidinothiocarbamide in isopropanol
medium were investigated to isolate \(1-[\mathrm{S}\) -TAG-N substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide.

\section*{2. Materials \& Methods}

The melting points of all the synthesized compounds were recorded using hot paraffin bath and are uncorrected, The carbon and hydrogen analysis was carried out on Carlo-Ebra- 1106 analyzer, nitrogen estimation was carried out on Colman- N -analyser-29. IR spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer spectrometer in the range \(4000-400 \mathrm{~cm}-1\) in KBr pellets. PMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC-300F spectrometer with TMS as internal standard using CDC13 and DMSO-d6 as solvent. The FAB mass spectra were recorded on a Joel SX 102/Da-600 mass spectrometer. Data System using Argon. The accelerating voltage was 10 kV and spectra were recorded at room temperature by using m nitro benzyl alcohol as a matrix. The purity of the compounds was checked on Silica Gel-G plates by TLC with layer thickness of 0.3 mm : All chemicals used were of AR grade except allylthiourea Lancaster (Germany make): Alkyl/arylisothiocynates and phenylthioures have been prepared by known literature methods. \({ }^{15}\)

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\title{
INVESTIGATION ON THE TUBE WELL WATER QUALITY OF A VILLAGE FROM DARYAPUR TALUKA, DIST. AMRAVATI, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA \\ S.R.Bansod \\ Dept. of Botany, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Ta-Narkhed, DistNagpur (M.S.) India. \\ Corresponding Author- S.R.Bansod \\ Email:- shailesh.bansod@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Present investigation planned to assess the tube well water quality of a village Peth Jahanpur of Daryapur Taluka, Amravati District Maharashtra for its potability by evaluating the physico-chemical parameters and its comparison as per the WHO and ICMR standards for water quality. Overall results revealed significant difference in the values of water quality parameters like Total Hardness, Alkalinity, pH, TDS, DO which exceeded the desirable limit whereas Sulphate, Chloride and COD values were reported within the desirable limit of water quality standards. Seasonal comparison showed increased concentration of water quality parameters during summer season followed by rainy and winter season. On the basis of present investigation it can be concluded that the elevated values of water quality parameters Total hardness and Alkalinity affects tube well water quality which might be due to the geology of the region where sampling site is located.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: water quality, physico-chemical parameters, tube well, water standards, ICMR, WHO.

\section*{Introduction}

Water is an important component in an ecosystem required for all life supporting activities, Ayibatele (1992) but deteriorates by the continuous unplanned urbanization and industrialization, Singh et. al. (2002) \& Nanoti (2004) in terms of its quality. On considering the availability of water on the globe it is estimated that about \(97.2 \%\) of water is salty and only \(2.8 \%\) is fresh water from which about \(20 \%\) constitutes highly valued groundwater rather than surface water due to certain properties, Goel (2000). Only 1\% part of surface and ground water resources is available on land for various purposes, Mishra et. al. (2002) \& Gupta et. al. (2009). In India, majority of the population is dependent on ground water for various domestic purposes. Since in recent years increased population needs much more clean and pollution free drinking water supply. Therefore the knowledge of the occurrence, replenishment and recovery of this natural resource available in the form of groundwater is of great importance in
regions where quality is deteriorated and surface water scarcity is a major problem. In spite to this, adverse climatic condition such as low rainfall with regular incident of dry spells, high rate of evaporation, unsuitable geological set up and the efficacy of surface and subsurface reservoirs in the region is of great concern. Many studies has been carried out to assess ground water quality of open well and tube well water, Reza \& Singh (2010), Tambekar \& Neware (2012); Rathod et. al. (2011); Warhate et. al. (2006); Rajankar et. Al. (2010); Gopkar (2012) \& (2013) by means of different water quality parameters like pH , TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), DO (Dissolved Oxygen), Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Chloride, Sulphate and COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand).
2. Material and Methods
2.1 Sampling site

Tube well in a village Peth Jahanpur of Daryapur Taluka, Amravati District Maharashtra was selected for study as village population depends on the tube well


\section*{Abstract:-}

The life of a sports coach is diverse and challenging. The aim is to develop the skills of the individual athlete while addressing any physical requirements. Although coaching roles differ consistent with the precise sport, all require a sound understanding of basic care from the sidelines. This article addresses the overall aspects of care for sports coach, whether you're a coach., a track and field specialist, a physiotherapist, or a match official. A sports coach's responsibilities reach the sportspersons health and safety, this includes injury prevention also imjury treatment. on and off the world of play. Unfortunately, injuries and accidents will occur during player development and it's important that the coach is trained in care to A level that they will provide the appropriate treatment to a good range of sporting incidents. In this paper we mainly focused on importance of first aid knowledge for sports coach.
Key words:-first-aid, injuries, Prevention, aports coach.

\section*{Introduction:}

Sports people are exposed to many sorts of physical risks - sprains and strains, overuse, accidents involving equipment and people and medical emergencies. If you're il sports coach, then it's vital to react during a safe and quickly during a primary aid emergency and also with minor illness this will make a difference between a slow or quick recovery. Although first aid can prove essential in all manner of situations. it is fair to say that it is invaluable in sporting scenarios. Indeed, the extreme physical exertion, extended physiological stress and potential for falls and crashes, which are part and parcel of most sporting endeavors, mean that the risk of hurt or feeling unwell is an everyday reality for athlotes. Sports injuries are different from regular injuries, as players put a lot of pressure on their body which sometimes causes muscle, joint and bone fractures. Sports injuries occur while participating in sports, training and exercise. Over training, lack of conditioning and improper working techniques lead to injury in sports. Not warming up before exercising or playing any physical sport also increases the risk of injuries.

Recommended Material for First Aid Kit:
- Plasters
- eye pads
- Bandages
- Safety Pins
- Wound Dressing No.
- Antiseptic wipes individually
- Wrapping
- Paramedic Shears
- Gloves Pairs
- Water
- Face Mask
- burns Dressing
- Crepe Bandage

First aid for sport - Prevention:
All doctors and physiotherapists who have expert opinion on the injuries of players believe that any player is more hurt due to lack of fitness. Any sport requires compatibility. Warm up and conditioning makes you ready for that game. If you hit the ground without it, there are more chances of injury. The more fit a player is, the lower his chances of injury. Warm-up exercises, cooldown exercises and conditioning exercises are necessary to adapt to those particular conditions in order to stay fit. All these things should be noted. but when you have a

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\section*{आधु निक काल मे योगशास्त्र की प्रासंगिकता}

\author{
Dr. Manoj Kumar M. Varma \({ }^{\text {1 }}\)
}
'Director of Phy. Eda, Arvindhabu Deshrmakh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist-Nagpur,

\section*{साराश}

योग एक प्राचीन कला है जो मन और शरीर को जोड़ती हैं। यह एक व्यायाम है जिसे हम अपने शरीर में तत्वों को संतुलित करके करते हैं। इसके अलावा, यह आपको ध्यान लगाने और आराम करने में मदद करता है। योग आपके शरीर के साथ-साथ दिमाग को मी नियंत्रित करने मे मदद करता है। यह आपके तनाव और चिंता को दूर करने का एक शानदार तरीका है। योग धीरे-धीरे लोकप्रियता हासिल कर रहा हैं और अब दुनिया के समी हिस्सॉ में फेल रहा है। बीमारियो की बढ़ती संख्या और तनाव के स्तर में वृधि के साथ. वर्तमान समय में योग चिकित्सा बेहद महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। प्रस्तुत शोधलेख मे आधुनिक काल मे योगशास्त्र कि प्रासंगिकता इसपर विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं।

स्रचक शब्दः योगशास्त्र, तनाव, चिकित्सा, संतुलन।

\section*{प्रस्तावना}

योग की उत्पति भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप मे हुई। यह प्राचीन काल से है और योगियों द्वारा इसका अभ्यास किया जाता था। योग शब्द की उत्पति संस्कृत शब्द से हु ईह जिसका मूल अर्थ एकता और अनुशासन हैं। योग एक ऐसी चीज़ हैं जो शरीर, मन, आत्मा और ब्रहम्मांड को एकजुट करती है। योग का ड़तिहास लगभन 5000 वर्ष पुराना है और इसे प्राचीन भारतीय दर्शन में मन और शरीर के अध्ययन के रूप में जाना जाता है। योग की विभिन्न शैलियों में शारीरिक मुद्राएं, सांस लेने की तकनीक और ध्यान या विश्राम शामिल हैं। प्राचीन काल मे, इसका अभ्यास हिंद् धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के अनु यायियोंद्वारा किया जाता या। धीर-धीरे योग का विकास हुआ।तब से. दुनिया भर में लोग अपने दिमाग को आराम देने और अपने शरीर को फिट रखने के लिए योग का अभ्यास कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, योग की लोकप्रियता के बाद, भारत योगा के तिए दुनिया मर में जाना जाले लगा। दुनिया मर में लोग योग के फायदों को समझने लगे है। हालांकि योग की खोज का कोई लिखित प्रमाण नही है, लेकिन माना जाता है कि इसकी उत्पति हमारे देश भारत में


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\title{
STUDY OF INTERACTIONS OF 2-\{[2-(CYCLOHEXYLCARBAMOYL) BENZOYL] AMINO\}-3-METHYLBUTANOIC ACID (2CA3MBA) WITH BSA AT DIFFERENT PH USING ULTRASONIC INTERFEROMETER AND FT-IR TECHNIQUES
}

\author{
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\begin{abstract}
:
In this paper we account the interaction of the \(2-\{[2\)-(cyclohexylcarbamoyl) benzoyl) amino/-3-methylbutanoic acid (2CA3MBA) with protein Bovine serum albumin (BSA) using ultrasonic interferometer technique. 2CA3MBA solution was added to aqueous solution of BSA and its ultrasonic velocity had been calculated at different composition of BSA and 2CA3MBA on ultrasonic interferometer. Difference in the ultrasonic velocity at different compositions is a measure of binding of the 2CA3MBA with BSA. Binding effect at various pH viz. 3,4 and 5 shows that 2CA3MBA bound to the BSA more significantly at pH 3 than at pH 4 and 5. Scatchard analysis gives the values of association constants ( \(K_{0}\) ) \(0.5035,0.5023\) and \(0.5021 \mathrm{at} \mathrm{pH} 3,4\) and 5 respectively. Furthermore FT-IR study was done which showed the changes in secondary structure of BSA and confirms the binding of 2CA3MBA with BSA.
\end{abstract}

Key words: Ultrasonic interferometer, FT-IR, BSA, Association constant, Scatchard analysis

\section*{Introduction:}

Affinity of drug for protein in blood is one of the efficient biological characteristics of that drug. Human serum albumin (HSA), alpha acid glycoprotein (AGP) and lipoprotein are three major proteins in human blood also called as a plasma protein. Plasma proteins are most abundant protein it comprises \(60 \%\) of total protein in blood. These proteins perform the function of transportation of drug. HSA primarily binds acidic drugs and acid glycoprotein binds basic drugs [1-2]. Binding of chiral drug to HSA protein is topic of interest as it is measure of metabolism of transportation of drug. BSA in lieu of HSA was used in this paper as it is easily available and showed similar structure bonding chemistry as HSA. BSA is alkaline having 7.8 pH range [3]. There are various forces which are responsible for binding of drug to plasma protein they are hydrogen bonding, Vander wall forces, electrostatic attraction etc. Effect of binding on specific
site of BSA for ciprofloxacin and captopril drugs in presence of specific site probe was studied using equilibrium dialysis [4]. The protein-protein and protein-ligand interactions involved in retinol transport in plasma were studied [5]. Drugs like ibuprofen \& naproxen show successive binding to protein [6]. Effect of arsenic on binding of protein with warfarin and acetaminophenol had also been observed [7]. Crystal structure analysis of binding of warfarin to BSA was also done [8]. NMR Spectroscopic approach reveals metabolic diversity of human blood plasma associated with protein drug interaction [9]. Effect of arsenic on binding of paracetamol with BSA was studied using equilibrium dialysis method [10]. Thin layer chromatography technique used for study of protein binding interaction of daspone and pyrimethamine [11]. Structure based approach for discovering protein-ligand binding affinity and drug designing from serum albumin

\section*{Year-wise scan copy of the first page of the paper/Book/Proceeding}

\section*{(2021-22)}




सारांश
सुभापचंद्र बोस यांनी आपल्या राजकीय कारकिद्दोची सुख्वात देशात सुरु असलेल्या असहकार आंदोलनातून केली. त्यांनी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसचे सदस्यत्व मिळ्कले. सुभाषचंद्र बोस हे क्रांतिकारी विचारांचे पुरुष होते. त्यांच्यामध्ये असीम धैर्य, अनुलनीय शीर्य आणि अद्रितीय इच्छाशक्षीचा अनंत प्रवाह होता, क्रांतिकारी विचार आणि उपक्रम राबविण्यासाठी त्यांना १९२२ मध्ये पहिल्यांदा तुरुंगात जावे ल्यागले, यानंतर तुरंग भेटी, त्रिटीश अत्याचार आणि छळांची मालिका चालूच राहिली. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत त्यांना अकरा वेळा तुरुंगात जावे ल्लगले, यासोबतच त्यांना श्रिटिश सरकारने बराच काळ नजरकैंदेतही ठेवले होते. पण, सुभापचंद्र योस कधीही आपल्या हेतृपासून दूर गेले नाहीत. त्यासाठी ल्यांनी अनेकवेका इंग्रजांच्या डोळयात भूल्टफेक केली आणिए इंग्रजांच्या तावडीतून निसटले. त्यानंतर त्यांनी आझाद हिंद फौजनी स्थापना केली. या


सूचक शब्द : भारत, सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता, संस्कृति,
उद्देश्य :
- सिंधु काळाचा इतिहास अभ्यासणे
- सिध्रु काळातील सभ्यता आणि संस्कृती अभ्यासणे
- सिंधु काळातील सामाजिक स्थिती अभ्यासणे
- सिंधु काळतील धार्मिक स्थिती अभ्यासणे

प्रस्ताबना :
प्राचीन काकापासून असे मानले जात होते की आपली सभ्यता अलीकहील मूळ आहे. परंतु हउप्पा आणि मोहेंजो-दारोन्या उत्यननामुळे सिंधू संस्कृतीचा शोध लागला, त्यामुके या सर्व शंका मिटल्या आहेत, जंगलयुगात राहत असताना भारतात सर्वात प्रगत सम्यता होती हे आता सर्व शंकांच्या पलीकडे स्थापित आाले आहे. भारतातील पूर्व-ऐतिहासिक काळातील ही अनोखी आणि महत्वारी सभ्यता प्रथम 1921 अणि 1922 मध्ये दया गाम साहनी आणि आरडी बैनर्जी यांनी शोधली. पुडील उत्तनन शिमला आणि रुपारच्या टेकड्यांदरम्यान सुतकागेंडोरच्या पायध्याशी, कराचीजवळ सुमारे 300 मैलांबर केले गेले, जेथे असेच अवशेय सापडले. अलीकडच्या काळात मेरठजवळ आणि सीराश्रातील अल्मीरपूर गावात उत्खननात असेच अवशेप सापडले आहेत. हे सर्व शोध पूर्व-ऐतिहासिक भारतात प्रगत संस्कृतीच्या अस्तित्बाकडे निर्देश करतात जी आता सिंघू संस्कृती किंबा हुप्पा संस्कृती म्हणून ओळसली जाते. सिंधू संस्कृतीत निओलिथिक आणि तामयुगानी वैशिष्ट्रे एकव्रित केली आहेत, मोहेंजोदारोच्या उत्बननाने इमारतींचे सात वेगवेगके स्तर प्रकाशात आणले आहेत, ज्या तीन वेगवेगळया कालखंडासाठी नियुक्त केल्या आहेत, उदा, आरंभिक, मध्यवर्ती आणि वर्तमान. योग्य बिचार केल्यानंतर विद्वानांनी प्रत्येक युगासाठी 500 वर्यं निर्धारित केली आहेत, आणि हे समाविए केले आहे की ही सभ्यता सुरू आली असावी कारण असे भहरी जीवन विकसित करण्यासाठी लोकांना बराच वेल लागला असता. सिंधू संस्कृतीचे वय उरवण्यासाठी विद्वानांनी स्वीकारलेला आणखी एक निक्र म्हणजे

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जलब्बबस्थापन व त्याचे महत्य - एक ऐविहासिक दृटीकोन
}

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\section*{साराश्र}

आपस्या देशातीन जसमंपदा अ्यवस्थापनाचा इतिहास खूप जुना आहे. प्राचीन काळापामून, भारतीय भगीरांनी, सम्सता आणि संस्कृतीच्या विकासासह. पाबसाचे पाणी, नचा, नासे आणि भूमिगत मूजल बोत, जलविकास आणि महच्वपूर्ण गोटी सक्षात षेठन, भारताचे हवामान, मातीचे स्वसूप अणि इतर भिश्नता अभ्यासात पेतलेले आकठने, जनसंपनीवे हे ख्यस्थापन उत्चर-पूर्वेकहील प्रदेशातीन विशिए अणि स्थानिक परिस्थितीसाकी बर्फच्चादित प्रदेश ते दस्थिणेकडील पठार आणि थारन्ना रखरसीत बाहबंटापर्यंत जास्त पाबसासाठी उपयुत्त होते, या सर्व ठिकगणी हबामान आणि पाणी किंबा बर्फाजी उ़पतक्षता लक्षात पेता, पाणी साठवण्यान्या पद्तती, त्याचा विन्हेपाट आणि सिचनामध्ये त्याचा बापर शोधता गेला आणि जाचरी पदती विकसित केल्या गेल्या. या कामगिरीचे ठाम पुराेे देशाच्या प्रत्येक भागात उपलब्घ आहेत, मरं तर, हे पुरावे भारतीय भमीरथांख्या परिस्पितीचे प्रगत म्ञान, दृटी आणि उत्कृट ज्ञान प्रतिबिबित करतात अणि मध्याब्या मंदर्भात देखीय संबंधित आहेत, प्रस्तुत शोधपश्रात जसब्यवस्बापनाना इतिहाम व स्याचे महब्व वावर चिंतन करणगतन आवेने आहे.

\section*{प्रस्तावना}

पाणी गाठवण अणि ग्यसस्थापनाबा मराब मारतात अनेक शतकांचा आहे. राजस्थानमधील खादीन, कुंड आणि नाती, महाराढ्रातीत बंधारा अणि ताल, मधय पदेंग अभि उत्तर प्रदेशमधील बाधी, विहारमर्थीस बहार, हिमाचलमधील कुहन, तामिळनाहूमधीन एनी, कर्बमधीन सुरंगम, जम्मू पदेशातीन काठी भागात पोगर. कर्नांकात कहटे हे पाणी वाचवण्यांचे आणि ते एका ठिकाणाहन डुसन्या हिकाणी जाण्याचे काही प्राबीन साधन होते, जे अनही चानू आहे पारंपारिक प्रणाज्या ज्या प्रदेशात विकसित होतात त्या पर्यवरणीय आणि संस्कृतांने बैश्रिप्ट्यपूर्ण उत्पादन आहेत. स्यांनी केवक काळाची कमोटी उभी केलीच नाही तर पयबवरणाशी सुसंगत राहन स्यानिक गरजदेयील पूर्ण केल्या पर्यावरणाचे शोपण करणाचा अ्राधुनिक प्रणालीपेक्षा ही प्राचीन प्रणानी पर्यांग्णीय मंबर्थनाइन थर देतात, प्राबीन काइापासून पारंपारिक प्रणारीनाई सामायिक मानयी अनुभवांचा फायदा
 1170 मिर्मी जाहे, नोही केवछ तीन महिन्यात, टेशातीन 80 टके भागात या तीन महिन्यांत 80 टाे पाउस पहतो. दाइमाँचं वर्ने गाणी वाया जाते, लतिवृद्टीच्या काहात नदांचे घर्णेही 20 टके किंवा स्याहून कमी पाण्याचा साठा कर शक्तान, उंरित 80 टो कार्णी बिना उपयोग वाहन जाऊ दिले जाते. परेपरेने भारत एक कृपी अर्थब्यवस्थेचा
 उत्वादन बदविण्यामाठी सिंचन विक्रासास आणि भाक्रा नंगल, हिराकुछ, दामोदर ब्लेली, नागार्जुन मागर, इंटिए गांधी कानवा प्रकन्प इर्यादीना व्न प्रायमिकता देण्यात आली आहे. परे तर, भारताची सख्यानी पाण्यानी मागणी
 89 टक भूजल आणि 92 टो वर्पांजन वापरते जाते, औयोगिक लेत्रामध्ये फक्त 2 टछे पृष्रभाग आणि 5 टोे भूजल वापरला जातो, भूग्रांतीन पाण्यायेका परगुती क्षेत्रात पृष्रागान्या पाण्याचा वापर लास्त आहे. एक्रण पाणी
 वापर भविम्यात वादण्यानी याक्षता आहे. 2007 माखे, नियोजन आयोगाने ग्रांड वाटर मिनजमेट एड औनरभिए या विपयावर एक अहबात प्रकाशित केला, जो तभांनी लिहिलेला आहे, मटिकमिय अहलवांसिया यांनी लिहिता आहे, या अहवालाख्या अगदी मुर्वातीय, सरवेदाज्या स्तोर्राव पाष्याविशयी उत्नेंग आहु -



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\author{
Feminism in English literature: An overview \\ Dr.Dadarao.K.Upase \\ Head Dept. of English \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi,Tah-Narkhed Dist-Nagpur
}

\begin{abstract}
Ahstract:
Feminist literature is the literature that expresses women's self-awareness and seeks selfdetermination. Naturally it differs in form from masculine literature: however. feminiss literature does not only mean feminine licerature, but also feminist literature in the broadest sense. What constitutes feminist literature in the invention of real literature is a complex question but it can be said with certainty that man is man. Feminist literature is the literature that pierces the idea that woman is its appendage, raises questions about it, and makes people aware of its complexity and ambiequity. The present research paper reflects on the concept of feminism and its inclusion in English fiterature.
Keywords: Feminism, Patriarchy, literature, gender inequality

\section*{Prelace:}

According to the review, men and women have different views on the world. Different occupational roles traditionally assigned to men and women (e.g., the role of wife-mother-housewife in the patriarchal society and cultural domination of women) as well as different occupations are also believed to differentiate berween male and female writing. Ferminist literature focuses on feminism, its exploration of women's special experiences and subjects, its exploration of women's identity, its selfdisclosure and self-discovery. Feminist critique seeks to explore the identity and uniqueness of such a mulififected, polygamous form of fernimist literature. Feminist awareness can emerge in both men and women. Men can be proponents of this awareness but only women experience this awareness. The first stage of this awareness is the realization of gender inequality. Rejecting the notion of masculine femininity is the second stage of this consciousness, while discovering femininity as a person while searching for oneself is the next and final stage of feminist consciousness. The goal of feminism is to create a new society based on the principle of gender equality while going through these stages. The invention of these three stages of feminist consciousness is found at different stages of literary history. in different periods. Over the past few years, feminist critics have worked to find and treat women's differences in literature Women's stories, novels, poems etc. The feminist critique explores how she explored her 'self' through literature, how she came to be aware of at, how we have been oppressed by patriarchal societies over the years, how women have expressed this sense of oppression through their writings. Feminist critiques analyze the causality of femininity, its causaiky, its form and accuracy, as much as it differs from masculine literature.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Feminism concept:}

Feminist writings that deseribe a woman's existence, her being - that is, her existence, her identity, her identity - as a literary invention; But feminist literature cannot be said to present the tragic tales of women's misery from a defeated destiny's point of view, writing about them only as pity, sympathy, and in the role of savior, Literature that obscures the realifies of the original oppression by creating a mystery around the feminimity of women is not a test for fominism. Feminism is a 'political' consciousness that seeks to bring about social change. This feminist consciousness is invented in feminist literature from different perspectives, at different levels. Feminist Consciousness addresses the issue of gender inequality by emphasizing itself in various ideologies such as liberal, Marxist, socialist, post-modern. So different forms of feminism appear at

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\section*{ROLE AND REALITY OF WOMEN IN MEDIA}

\section*{Dr. Dadarao K.Upase}

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\begin{abstract}
:
Various forms of media like TV, radio, social media, newspapers, intemet, websites, and movies have become an integral part of human life. It is rare for a person to live without the media. The use of media is nothing new to man, in the modern world, only its appearance changes. The reflection of society as it is can be seen in these media. But at the same time, it is through these mediums that a handful of rulers are taught how to build a society. If constantly showing something through the media that people start believing it to be true. Even then, the image of a woman in the media has always been in dispute. On the one hand, she is portrayed as a woman who cherishes Indian culture, takes care of her family, supports everyone and on oceasion becomes Durga. The turban of the media is so strong on our minds that our Indian woman is stuck in these two extreme roles. All of this affects her personal and social life. The present research paper reflects on the role and reality of women in the media.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Keywords: Women, media, image, reality}

Preface:
In 2011, Amerrican actress, director Jemifer Sibel Newsom released a documentary called 'Miss Representation'. The documentary shows how women are portrayed in the American media, their bodies as a mere commodity, and their appearance, dress and make-up are discussed more than the work of lighranking women. The documentary also shows how the US uses these media to atract a wide range of products to children between the ages of 18 and 34 and a large number of women. The situation in India is no different. Though each medium is considered separately, the portrayal of women seems objectionable, The media rarely dares to accept the separate existence of a woman exeept for Limitations because it does not benefit the majority of the media. In a male dominated culture, the secondary position of women is often talked about and written about. There have even been films on the subject. But their mumber can be counted on the fingers of one's hand. What is constantly inculcated in the minds of the people is to spread misconceptions about women, to show their wrong image. The effeet is so deeply ingrained in the mind of a woman that some women continue to struggle to live in that false image for the rest of their lives and lose their true existence. With the rise of TV in the 90's and the launch of massive channels, there was a wave of family series. She is still alive. One of the themes of all of them is that one woman is very gentle, virtuous, good natured and the other woman who is harassing her is cunning, decelfful, evil. Around this theme, things like domestic quarrels, quarrels, weddings keep coming. In all of this, the curplasis of women is more on putting on a lot of make-up and wearing sari to look good. Even while cooking and sleeping, women are not seen without make-up and saris. They also cook, conspire, or suffer injustice throughout the day. If there is a woman who has a firmancially independent job, then instead of showing fier good image, the emphasis is on showing her in conspiracy. Women's endurance is the subject of more thum half of the series. No matter if the husband is a drunkard, a bully, has an affair with another woman, does not work, is a criminal. The wife had to endure this and stand behind her husband. These series fall short in giving her status as a man beyond Just wife, daughter, and mother. Although the series has a large TR1\% and a large fan base, the image of women does not change. The struggles that women have to fare in real life are almost non-existent. Even if it is a feminist serics, it shows women imitating men and bullying others, making one-sided decisions and imposing them on others, punishing those who make mistakes She doesmi like our separate existence as a woman. Trapped in a family and emotional trap, these same-nthture swries rarely cherish human values. There is also it flaw in the portrayal of women. The role of middle ctass, upper middle class women is more visible. Poor, hardwotking women are given very little spoce in if. Everyone loves the virtual world, everyone dreams. But if we constantly show only the impossible, they will start to feel real. Indian TV series have something like that. Every effort is made to make the virtual world look real and only a woman gets involved in it. In short, it conveys the same message that every woman should stay in the house, listen to the new and the old and pot use her intellect. She will get food and drink. She will get good jewetry and clothes. But she should not fill into the trip of tinding her own existence.

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वसंतराव नाईक यांचे सामाजिक व राजकीय कर्तुत्व - एक अभ्यास
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\section*{प्रस्तावना}

\section*{प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे} राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महावियालय भारसिंगी,तह-नरखेड
जि-नागपूर

Q भारताच्या राजकीय मंचावर अनेक कर्तबगार राजिकीय नेते उदयास आले आहेत त्यापैकी वसंतरावजी नाईक हे एक होते. स्वातंत्र्याच्या आंदोलनाते त्यांनी क्रधीही भाग घेतला नाही परंतु ज्यांची राजकीय कर्तबगारी मोठी आहे अशी जी महान माणुसे दिसतति त्यापैकीच वसंतराव नाईक हे एक होते. महाराष्ट्राचे राजकीय जीवन घडविणाइूयापेकी जंयो महत्ताध्या व्यक्तींची नादे महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासात नोंदविली जातील ल्यात वसंतराव नाईक यांचे नाव अग्ररथानावर घ्यावे लागेल. वसंतराव नाईक ही व्यक्ती अगदी सामान्य सामाजिक iNF स्त्रातून उदयास आलेली होती . अशिक्षित शेतकरी कुटुंबात वसंतराव नाईक यांचा जन्म झाला आणि समाजातील उच्च सुसंस्कृत भागात यांचे माध्यमिक व उच्च शिक्षण झाले . आमदार, खासदार, उपमंत्री, मंत्री व मुख्यमंत्री असा त्यांचा राजकीय कर्तृत्वाचा आलेख अभिनंदनीय आणि कौतुकास्पद आहे, शेती आणि शेतकरी हा त्यांध्या अत्यंतिक जिव्का््याचा विषय होता.त्यांच्या राजकीय जीवनात त्यांनी अनेक

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}

\author{
प्रा. राजेंद्र घोरपडे \\ गजनीती विजान विभाग प्रमुग्त, अगविंदवाबू देशमुख्त महाविद्यालय. भागसिंगी,तह-नग्बेड. जि-नागपूर
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साराशः
आंतरराट्रीय राजनीति में कहा जाता है कि 'कोई भी देश दूसरे देश का स्थायी शग्रु या स्थायी मित्र नहीं होता. सबका राष्टीय हित इतना हि चिर्स्थायी है.' भारत्त और चीन के बीच द्विपक्षीय संबंधों का विध्ध रजनीति के इतिहास और भविष्य में बहुत महत्व है. यदि हम भाग्त और चीन के बीच लंबे समय मे चले आ रहे संबंधों के इतिहास पर मजर छालें तो हम देख सकते हैं कि. दोन \(\dagger\) देश \(\dagger\) के बीच द्विपक्षीय संबंध कई महत्वपूर्ण चरणों से गुजरे हैं. भारत-चीन संबंध इतने अनिथित हैं कि दोन \(\dagger\) देश \(\dagger\) के बीच कोई भी द्विपक्षीय निवेश क्या होगा, इसके बारे में जिजासा पैदा करता है, और अक्सर इस तथ्य को रेख्रोकित फरता है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप स्थिति और खराब हो गई है. 仓ेसा लगता है कि पिद्घले कई दशकों में भारत और चीन ने खुद को और दुनिया यो गुमराह किया है. उनका मानना है कि हम एक-दूसरे के संबंधों की चुनौतियों को दूर कर सकते हैं. हालांकि, क्षमता निर्माण के मद्रेनजर ये अंतर बढ़ता रहा. प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रमे इतिहाम से लेकर वर्तमान नक भाग्त और चीन मंबंधो के बदलते आयामोपन विम्तृत चर्चा की गयी है.
सूचक-शब्द: राजनीति, भारत-चीन, इतिहास, वर्तमान
उद्देशय:
1. भाग्त और चीन के संबंधो के इतिहास का अध्ययन कर्ना.


\section*{कोविड-19 या महामारीचा परिणाम - एक राजकिय दृष्टीक्षेप Prof.Rajendra Ghorpade}

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सारांश:
आता हे अगदी स्पष्ट काले आहे की कोबिड-19 च्या जागतिक महामारीचा संपूर्ण जगाबर मोठा परिणाम होणार आहे, सध्या या विषाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव किती प्रमाणात होईल हे निथ्रितपणे सांगणे फार कठीण आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत, नबीन अर्थव्यबस्था, राजकारण आणि समाजादर नबीन कोरोना विषाणूच्या साथीच्या प्रभाबाचा अंदाज बांधणे आणखी कठीण आहे, आजच्या तारखेला हे निधितपणे शक्य आहे की, आपण जगातील मोठया राजनीतीबर व अर्थब्यबस्थेयर संभाब्ब क्षेत्रांना पद्वतशीरपणे ओळहू भकतो, ज्याबर या महामारीमुले प्रतिकूल परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता आहे. अंतरराट्रीय राजकारणाबर या वियाणूच्चा प्रभाबाभोवती असलेन्ता अनिश्चिततेचे प्रमुब कारण म्हणजे कोणत्याही तार्किक विश्लेपणासाठी त्याला अनेक टप्प्पांतून जाबे लागते. प्रस्तुत्त शोधपश्रात कोबिड-19 या महामारीचा राजनंतिक दृटीकोनातून काय परिणाम उद्धबू शकतो याबर चर्चा करण्यात आलेली आहे.
सूषक भब्द: कोषिड-19, राजकिय, सामाजिक,आर्थिक
उद्देशय:
- कोब्हीड-१९ या महामारीबा राजर्तिय परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- कोम्हीड-१ \(\rho\) या महामानीचा सामाजिक परिपाम अभ्यानचं;
- कोब्हीड-१९ या महामारीचा आर्थिक परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- कोण्हीड-१९ या महामारीचे देशासमोरील आब्हाने अभ्यासणे.

प्रस्ताबना:
भारताला दीडशे वर्षे पारतंभ्यात घालबाबी लागली स्वातंत्य मिळाले त्यानंतर चीनचे आक्रमण, पाकिस्तान, बांगलादेश इत्यादी युद्ध स्याटून साबरायला लागले तर है कोण्हीड-ध \(९\) नबे संकट समोर उमे ठाकले. जगभर पसरलेल्या कोरोनाम्हायरसच्या प्रादुर्भाबामुळे आता लोकांचे जीबनमानही ध्रोक्यात आले आहे. संसर्ग रोजण्यासाठी जगातील विविध थहरांमध्ये लाबलेल्या लॉकडाऊनमुले लोकानी नोकत्या गमाबल्या आहेव, कोरोनाव्ठायरस आणि सॉकहाऊनमुळे केवळ अमेरिकेत 16.8 दशलक्ष लोक बेरोजगार जाले आहेव तसेच भारतीय अर्थब्यवस्पेतील बेरोजगारीच्या दरात सुद्धा बाढ सालेली आहे. आंतरराट्रीय कामगार संषटनालाणि एशियन गेरहुन्नपमेंट बंकिच्चा संयुक्त अहवालानुसार कोबिह-१९ या महामारीमुळे भारतातील तल्बल \(४ ?\) लाख तरुणांनी चेकरी गमावली असे दिसून येते ब बांधकास आणि शेती अश्या प्रमुख केत्रांमध्ये सुदा मोठी हानी आालेली आठळते, पाश्रिदाय स्वयंरोजगारामध्ये गुंतलेले लोक, जे लोक लहान अवससाय करताद आणि कुटुंब चालबतात, सर्वज्ञण घरात बसून होते आणि त्यांच्या उत्पन्नांचे कोणतेही लोत नाही.सॉकडार्ऊंनमुळे भारतात 400 दशलकांहन अधिक वेगबेगळया क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या रोजगाराचे संकट उसे आहे. कोरोना वियाणूचा प्रसार लाल्यामुके, हजारो कर्मचान्यांना पगाराशिवाय सुटी दिली जाव आहे, नोकरीतून काढून टाकले जात आहे, बेतनात प्रघंड कपात केल्याचे वृत्त आहे. कोव्हीड-१९ पूर्बीच्या कालावधीत अर्थिक वाठीचा दर सरासरीच्या सात टक्क्यांच्या आसपास जसताना बेरोजगारीचा दरही सरासरीपेक्षा 6 टक्क्यांहून अधिक होता आणि त्यानंतर कोबिड-? 9 मध्ये हा दर उच्चतम झाल्याचे अउळचे. भारतातील असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणारे सुमारे 40 करोड लोकांना देशब्वापी लॉकछाकनचा परिणाम स्यांच्या रोजगाराबर झालेला आठक्तो, कोविड-१९ मुले ही आर्थिक मंदी देथाला अनिश्चित बळणाइर घेऊन जाईल अशी शक्यता दर्शबिली जात आहे. देशातील राजकीय वातावरणाबर सुद्धा या महामारीचा परिणाम झालेला दिसतो आहे.

\section*{B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal}
mpact Factor-(SJIF) -8.575, Issue NO, 345 (CCCXLV)

\section*{भारत चीन सीमा विवाद - एक राजनैतिक मंथन \\ प्रा. राजेंद्र घोरपडे}

राजनीती विज्ञान विभाग प्रमुब अरविंदबानू देशमुब महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,तहन्नरबेड जि-नागपूर

\section*{सारांश:}

भारत और चीन की संस्कृतियों को दुनिया की सबसे पुरानी संस्कृति माना जाता है, दोनों देशों के बीच संबंध बहुत प्राचीन हैं। भारत और चीन दोनों ने पूर्वी एशियाई देशों पर अपना प्रभाब बहाया, लेकिन भारत ने सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में अपने प्रभाब को सीमित कर दिया, जबकि चीन ने राजनीतिक बर्षस्व को महत्व दिया और भारत-चीन संबंधों को देखते हुए कई देशों में अपना प्रभुत्व बड्राया।1 अक्टूबर 1949 को चीन (वाइबान को छोइकर) में कम्युनिस्ट शासन शुरु हुआ 1951 के अंत तक, चीन ने तिब्बत को उसके तथाकधित सायाज्यदादी और औपनिवेशिक शासन से इस आधार पर मुक्त कर दिया था कि वह चीन का हिस्सा है। इस तरह चीन की सीमा भारत की सीमा को पार कर गई। हालांकि नारत और चीन के बीच संधर्ष के कई संभावित कारण हैं, लेकिन सीमा मुद्दा उनमें से एक है। प्रस्तुत शोधपात्रिकामे भारत और चीन संघर्प का मुख्य बिंदू सीमा-वादपर बिचार अक्त कियेगयेहै.
सूचक शब्द-भारत-चीन,राजनैतिक, संबंध,सीमा-वाद
उद्देश्य:
- भारत-चीन संबंधों की खाती
- भारतनीीन संबंधों के बिगइने के कारणों का अध्ययन करता
- भारत-चीन सीमाबाद का स्वरुप
- भारत-चीन सीसाबाद के परिणाम

प्रस्ताबना:
भारत और चीन के बीच लंबे समय से चले आ रहे संबंधों के इतिहास पर नजर डालें तो हमदेयसकतेहें कि दोनोंदेशों के बीच द्विपकीय संबंध कईमहत्वपूर्णचरणोंसे गुजरे हैं। ये चरण 1954, 1962, 1975, 1989, 1998 और 2003 मेंबिबरेहुएप्रतीत होते हैं। इस इतिहास की समीक्षा सेइस संबंध मेंदिबंगतप्रधानमंत्रीजटल बिहारी वाजपेयी द्वारा किएगएमहत्यपूर्णकायों का पता चलता है। भारत और चीन दोनों के लिएवाजपेयी के द्विपक्षीयसंबंध्यों की बिरासत के महत्व के पीहेदो-स्तरीय कारण हैं। दोनॉदिशों के बीच द्विप्षीयसंबधोंमें एक महत्वपूर्णमील का पत्थरवाजपेयी का उनकेराजनीतिक जीबन के दौरानगठनथा। और दूसरा कारण यहहै कि उस समय दोनोंदेशों के बीच द्विपकीयसंबंधोंमें समीकरण तबसेज्यादानहीं बदले हैं। इसतरहरिश्तोंको मजबूत करने पर जोर देने ने एक तरहसेकोशिथों पर मुहर लगा दी है. 1948 मेंकम्युनिस्ट चीन की स्थापना के बाद से, भारत के प्रति चीन की बिचारधारानकारारमकबनीहईईहै। इसविचारधारा ने चीन कोअक्टूबर 1962 में भारत पर बडेपेमाने पर हमलेशुल्करने के लिए प्रेरित किया, यहांतक कि 15 अगस्त 1947 कोइसकी स्थापना के बाद भी। भारत ने संयुक्त राए्र में चीन के प्रवेश का पुरजोर समर्थन किया, लेकिनलक्टूबर 1950 मेंतिब्बतमेंउसके प्रवेश ने उसकेइरादों का संकेत दिया। सेकिन भारत ने घीन की मंशाकोसमबनेमेंगलती की। जब भारत ने विब्बतमें चीन के प्रवेश पर आपति जताई, तो भारत ने चीन के प्रति तुट्टीकरण की नीति अपनाई। दूसरी ओर चीन ने भारत को करारा जवाबदिया कि पधिमी साग्राज्यवादीनीतियोंसे प्रभाबित भारत को चीन के आंतरिकमामलॉंमें दखल देने की हिम्मत नहींकरनीचाहिए। है तो तब हो गई जब भारत ने भारत के साथ ख्यापार समझीता करने के बाद भीतिब्बत के अधिकार चीन कोसींपदिए। बदले में भारत कोकुछनहींमिला।


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\section*{द्विपष्षीय व्यापार और बदलते राजकीय परिप्रेक्य में भारत-चीन सम्बन्ध - एक अभ्यास}

\author{
प्रा. राजेंद्र पोरपडे \\ राजनीती विजान विभाग प्रमुछ, \\ अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी, तह-नरखेड, जिननागपूर
}

सारांश:
विध स्तर पर, मारत और चीन कई मायनों में प्रतिद्वांती हैं भारत और चीन लंबे समय से रणनीविक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और फूटनीतिक रूप से एक-दूसरे से आगे निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे है और कई एशियाई देश अपने प्रभुत्व पर निर्भर हैं. आजादी के बाद दोनों देशों ने विकास के लिए अलग-अलग रास्ते अपनाए. भारत ने लोकतंन को चुना, जबकि बीन ने साम्यवाद का रास्ता अपनाया और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की वानाशाही को अपनाया. इसाके बाद ही दोनों देशों के बीच दूरियां बड़ी. आजादी के बाद भारत-चीन के संबंध मीत्रीपूर्ण थे लेकिन घनिय नहीं थे. 1962 में सीमा विचाद को सेकर दोनों देशों के बीच युद्ध हिड़ गया. भारत को करारी हार का सामना करना पढ़ा. इस हार के साये में तब से भारत-चीन संबंध बढ़े हैं. इसी का नतीजा हैं कि भारत हमेशा चीन पर शक करता रहा है. सीमा विवाद अभी भी उग्र हैं, और तीन देश, मारत, भूटान और चीन एक साथ आ रहे है. एक ओर मजनूत और समृद्ध चीन और दूसरी ओर तेजी से बहते भारत के बीच प्रतिस्पर्ध में कमी के कोई संकेत नहीं दिख रहे हैं यह जांबने के लिए कि दो एशियाई महाशक्तियों, जो प्राषीन काल से मंधीपूर्ण रही हैं, इसा मोइ पर कैसे पहुची है और आगो क्या हो सकता है, चीन की आंतरिक राजनीति, आर्थिक ख्यवस्था और विदेश नीति सहित अन्य देशों के सीय संवंधों के तुभी पहलुओं पर विषार करना आवश्यक है. .इस शोध पन में मारत और चीन के बीच अर्षिक, स्यापारिक और रोजनीतिक संबंधों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है.

\section*{उद्देश्य:}

- दोनों देशों के. बीच राजनीतिक संबंधों का अध्ययन करना
* दोनों देशों कं बीच ब्यापारिक संबर्धों का अध्ययन करना
- दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों का अधययन करना

\section*{प्रस्तावना:}

हालांकि मारत और चीन के बीच कई अंतर हैं, लेकिन कई समानताएं भी हैं पारंपरिक चीनी और भारतीय सामाजिक मानदंड समान मिद्धातों पर आधारित है. यह आधर्य की बात नहीं हैं, क्यांकि चीन और भारत की संस्कृतियां जार से पांच हजार माल पुरानी हैं और लिखित इतिहास के अनुसार तब से दोनों देशों के बीच विर्न संपर्क और अ्यापार रहा है. बौद्ध धर्म के प्रसार के साथ संबंधों को गति मिली. चीनी बिचारक और विद्वान हवेन त्सांग 7 वीं भताब्दी में नालंदा विम्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन और शोध करने के लिए आए थे, और बाद में प्रसिद्ध भारतीय खगोलशाली आर्यभह्द के कायों का चीन में अनुबाद किया गया था, इन विचारों का आयात-निर्यात एकतरफा नहीं था. वीनी रेशम भारत में प्राचीन काल से ही प्रसिद्ध रहा है.चीन ने 1 अंत्रेल 1950 को भारत के साथ राजनैतिक संबंध स्थापित किए, जिससे चीन पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ वाइना के साथ राजनैतिक संबंध स्थापित करने बाला पहला गैर-समाजबादी देश बन गया. 1962 में भारत और चीन के बीच सीमा संधर्ष की शुर्जात दोनों देशों के बीच गंबंधों को कमजोर करने के लिए हुई थी, लेकिन 1988 में प्रधान मंन्री राजीब गांधी की ऐतिहासिक यात्रा ने दोनों देशों के बीच संब्रंधों को सुधारने में महत्लपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, एन. लाई ने पंचशील सिद्धांत की स्थापना की थी. पंचशील के पांच सिद्धांतों में एक-दूसरे की अखंडता और
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प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे
राज्यशाख विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाब देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,वह-नरसेड
जि-नागपूर

सारांश


 मापंजनिक डीबनात महिनांचा महलाग हरण केला. विटिभांनी भारतात भान्दानेतर परिस्षिती मुलारली आएणि



 प्रस्ताबना

 राहिन्यमूके तो अनुक्न होना, मुनाकडे हे प्राभान्व पबिन माहिन्यात पतिविकित होनें, त्वान अपर्वयेकती आरा ग्यान








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\section*{डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंवेडकर यांचे संत्विधान निर्मितीत योगदान - एक ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीक्षेप}

\author{
प्रा. राजेंद्र घोरपडे \\ राज्यशास्त विभाग ग्रमुख अरविंदघाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय \\ भारसिगी, तह-नग्बेड जि-नागपूर
}

साराश
दा. भीमगव रामजी आंबेडकक हे आपल्या देशातील एक महान व्यक्तिमत्व आणि देश नायक मानलंल ज्ञातात. बालपणात अस्पृश्यतेमुले स्यांच्या जीवनाचा मार्ग पूर्णपणे बदलला क स्यामुळे त्यांनी स्वतः ल्म त्यावेकचे उच्चशिक्तित भारतीय नागारिक ह्रेण्यासाठी प्रेटित केले. भारतीय राज्यघटना तवार करण्यातकी त्यांचे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे, मागासंवर्गययांना न्याय, समानता आणि हकक मिळनून देण्यासाठो त्यांनी आपले जीघन समर्षित केल. भान्तान्त्या स्वालंत्यानंतर ते दलित बर्गांचे मेते आणि सामाजिक अस्पृश्यता दूर करणाई प्रतिनियो बनले. प्रस्नुत शोचनिबंधात और भीमराव आंश्रेकका यांचे भारतीय संविमान निमिंतीत यागदान व स्याचे जिचार यावर प्रकाश टाकपय्रात आलेला आहे.

प्रस्ताबना :
भीमगणन आंबेडकर है एक समाजसयारक, गजकारणी, अर्थगाम्बन, वकील, लेखक, विचाम्वत, तत्वज्ञ. खासदार, मत्री आणि मविधान निर्मता अशा अहुनिध व्यक्तिमन्वाचे व्यकित होते त्याच्या चहुआयामीं व्यक्तिमत्चामुके त्यानी नूसते भाम्तात नाही सर जगातही आपत्या झानाची प्रकाशझोत टाकलॉं ते मामाजिक मानवतेसाठी प्रकाशाचे सोत चनले होते त्यानी लोकराहीला जोवनरोली म्रपून महच्च दिले. अधनंत लोकशाहीचे महन्च केतन गजकीय क्षेत्रातच नाही तर वैयक्तिक, सामाजिक आणि आधिंक क्षेत्रातपो आत स्वातंत्र्य चळवछीच्या वेक्ठी प्रतिक्रूल पारसिथतात समाजातील घणा ब अपमान सहन करणांश जाणि भारतोग्री गज्यघटना बनविप्याचि मुख्य आधास्त्तभ, वंचित समाजातील निःशब्द नायक डों, भीमगव आंजेइकर यांचा अन्म 14 अपेल 1 x9.1 म烡 झाला, आबेडकरांचे बडील सेन्यात होते त्यांली सेनिकाँक्या मुलांसादी शाँत एक विशेष व्यवरणा होती या कारणास्तत्र आंबंडकराचं शालेय शिक्षण मामान्य मागांने शक्य झालें. 1894 मष्ये
 झाले. या अवपड पररस्थितीत गमजी सकपाल गुंचे बलराम, आनटरांब आणि भीमरान्त आणि दोन मुली मजन्या व तुलसा य्रापैकी फक्त तीन पुत्र टिकले, त्यांच्या भाऊ-यतिणीपेकी कैवक आाबेछकर शालेय परीक्षेत ग्रशस्री झाले अणि त्यानंतर त्यांना मांहया शाछत आणे शक्स झाले. ल्यांनी एका त्राहण शिक्षक महादव आंडडक यंच्या आदेशानुसाए सकपाल हे नाव कादून टाक्ले अणि आंचेडकर या नावांची जोंड दिली जे "आवनटे" या त्यांच्या गावच्या नावावर आधारित होते रामजी मकणाल यांनी 1898 मंर्य पुन्ता ल्न केले आणि ंे कुटूधियासह मुंबहत गेले, येथे आवेडकर है एल्किन्नटन गोडवर असलेस्या भासकीय हायस्कूल्नचे पाहले अएग्य

Department of History. Yashuda Girls Arts \& Cammerce College. Nagpur Page 68





सारांश
शाहिरी चाइसयाची निर्मती ही त्या काळाची गरज होती. त्यातूनच पोबाडे आणि लाखण्यांची निर्मंती जाली. तलालीन मराटी राज्यकत्यांनी शाहिरांना अथय दंजन आणि जनसामान्यांनी शहिरांज्या रचनांना दाद देऊन ज्ञाहिरांना श्रोत्माहिव केल. शिक्काल ते पेशबंकाल या कालबंडात शाहिरी बाडगयाचा हा यबाह बळाखून बाहात होता. शाहिरी चाइसयाचे बेगकेपण जाणवलं ते ख्याच्या बास मनहाटी' पणामुळे त्यानुन अविपृत आलेल्या मराठमोळ्या जीवनामुळे, मराठी मनाच्या मावभाबनोंदुळे, मरांडी लोफरीविनाच्या, लोकसंस्कृतीज्चा भरजरी पदरामुछे शाहिरी वाड्मयाच्या आधारे आपल्वाता महाराप्रीय संसृतीचा, जीखनाचा, चालिरिवीचा परिचय फरन घेता येतो. भाहिरी बाइमयाहून अविकृत आालेल्या समाज जीवनाला अंनके पंनू आहेत. आाहिरी बाइसयाचे चेंगळेपण त्यातून व्यक्त होणा-या लोक जागृतीच्या प्रयोजनातही आहे, शाहिरांच्या रचनामागे जीवनाविपयक तत्वझानही होते, मराठी लोकनाषंचे अंक्रू लनणीय विजेष शहिडी बाड़मयात आइळ्ताम्त, अशा अनंक बंशिष्यांगुळे शाहिरी याहमयाला मराभी साहित्यात वेगले असे स्थान पास आले आहें

प्रस्ताबना-
 जीचनाचे प्रतिबिंड पडलेजे दिसने. ल्यातून प्रतिबिंबित होणा-या समाजचिमाला मराठी मनाच्या वियिध्र भाबछ्घटा लाभलेल्या आहेत. राहिरांची यूत्ती ही सोकाभिमुछ होती. कारण भाहीर आणि सभाज यांच्यात अधिक जबककीचे नाते होतें. नमाज जीवनारी तो किती एकरप झालेला होता याची जाणीव त्यांच्या खवनांचा अन्यार करतोंना होते, शाहिरी चाइसंयाच्या निर्मिती मारील कारणांचा-र्रेरणांचा शोध धेता त्यातील घहुतांश कारणे समाज जीबनातच आठकतात, अस्सल म-हाटीपणा, मराठमोटे मत, आणि म-हाटी संस्कृत्ती यांच्या 2. संख्खारतान, प्रभाबातून आणि मराठी मातीतून याहिरी याइमयाला घुमारे फुटल्यामुके मराठी बाइमयाला शाहिरी याइ्रमय है एक जागकेलनेके दालन लाभलें.

गराठी शाहिरी वाड्मयाचे स्वरुप-
साहिरी बाड्मयावा विविध अंगांनी अभ्यास फरता सेतो, अर्ती जीवनाबरोबरच समाज जीवमाचा अन्पासही यात केला जातो, भाहिती बाइ्मयाचा अन्पाम फरतांना साहिस्यकाराची बाड्मयकारांची,
 थाहीर इतक्रा एकरुप आलेला होता की त्या समाज जीदनाचे चित्र त्याने अगदी जबछून पाहिले होते, ख्या सताजाख्या गरजा, अभिरची आबडी-निबही शाहिरोंनी ओीखल्या होत्या. त्या समाज नीबनाशी शाहिरांचे एकरपत्य यारी जाणीय त्यांध्या रचनांचा अभ्यास परतांना होंते. भाहिरांच्या रचनांबर तत्लालीन साभाजिक आणि राजकीय परिस्पिर्तीचा प्रभाव पहलेला आहे. भाहिती बाहूमयाला सामाजिक, ध्रार्मिक, सांस्तुतिक आणि राजकीय जीवना विपयक संदर्भ व्यक्ती जीवनाबरोबरच लाभलेले आहेत, शाहिती वाहूमयाला मराठी संस्कृतीच्या द्रटा लगमलेल्या असल्यामुळेच एक प्रकांरचे बेगळेपण अलेले दिसते,

डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे साहित्यविषयक विचार व कार्य डॉ. साधना जिचकार
अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी.नो. ज७२२०९८૪२ k
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\section*{प्रस्तावना :}

डí. बाबासाहेबांच्या रूपाने दलितांना एक भक्कम आधारस्तंभ मिव्यल刀 विसर्लेल्या तत्काल्गीन समाजाने दल्निताच्या वाट्याला जे उपेक्षित जीवन दिले होते त्वल्य करण्याचे बळ आंेडकरामुले दलित समाजाला प्राप्त झाले. आणि अशा विदोहान्तच साहित्याबा प्रवाह पुढे पुढे जात आछे. आज दल्टितांना त्यांच्या हक्फलयी जाणीव दलित साहित्याच्या माख्यमातून आपल्यावर झालेल्या अन्यायाल्य जगासमोर नांडताना अन्पाय सहन करणार नाहीं हे सांगतांना दल्तित साहित्यिकाच्या लेखणीने एक वे की गाठलंली दिसते. सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणाण्याचे सामर्थ्यं त्यांच्या साहित्यात दाहे वर्षें सहन केलेल्या अन्यायाला विरोध करण्याचे साहित्य है एक सशक्त नाध्यम आहे. सारांश :

आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे ख्वरूप रंजनवादी, निरशावादी, नियतावादी नसून संधरांचे अंगार फुलबिणारे हे साहित्य क्रांतोवादी आहे. आबेडकरवादाध्या साहित्यनितीच जीबनवादी आहे, परिवर्तनवादी आहे. नवजीवन निर्माण करण्याची शक्ती साहित्यात जाँे आवेडकराधी धारणा होती. साहित्य आणि जीवन मूल्यांचा सबंध हा अयेड साहित्यविचाराचा मध्यवर्ती विशेष आहे, संस्कृतीची उदान जीवनमूल्ये साहित्यिकनी पाहिजेत, त्यांचा अविष्कार साहित्यकृतोतून होणे ही आंयेडकरवादाची वाइसयद्प्टी आं सुस्पप्टता, सुसंगतता, विद्वता, सडेतोडपणा, निर्भयता ही लेखवैशिष्टये आंबेडकखाद्य स्विकारलेलों दिसतात, सामाजिक परिवतन घडवून आणाप्याची फार मोठों शक्ती साक्ति दलित साहित्यात दलितपणाल्ग विश्वाल्मक प्रेरणा आहे. ऊॉ. बाबासाहेब आवेडकांनन लेखकाला नवे मन दिले. त्याध्या मुक्तिलक्याते दलितांच्या मनात नष्या जाणिवा निनेगि आणि या जणिबेवून्नय दलित साहित्य निर्माण झाले, दलित साहित्याची बळ्वळ हो कि० सांस्कृतिक जीवनातील अपूर्व आणि असामान्य महत्वाबी पटना होय. हजारो वर्यं मून्द दलिताध्या अतःकरणातील च्यथा, वेदना, प्रक्षोप आणि विद्रोह यांना या चळबळ्छोमुक्वैख निल्यले.
डॉं. बाबासाहेब आबेडकरांच्या विधारांचा मराटी साहित्यावरील प्रभाब :
धम्म स्विकारल्यानंतरच्या काव्बात आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याची निर्मिती हो है महाराप्टात हे साहित्य निर्माण हों लगगले, आणि मरठी सहित्यात एक अन्निपर्वं स भाजून काइणाये, जाळपोळ मांडणारी आंबेडकरखादी कविता आणि कथा प्रथम लागली. तसेच मराठों साहिन्यात आंबेडकरबादी साहित्याचे वादळच सुटले. ₹२५। नराटी भाषेत आंबेडकरवाटी साहित्याधी निर्मिती होक ल्लागली.

आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य है स्वातंग्योत्तर काल्खातील क्रांतीकारो मराठी सा हैत माणुसकीच्या संविधानाचे महान शिल्पकार डॉ.. यावासाहेय आवेडकर यांध्या प्रेरणेतून ते आले, हजारो वर्य अन्याय मोगत राहिलेले अस्पृश्यमन डां. बाबासाहेबांच्या आंदोलननी आले, माणसाल्रा महान करणान्या गोप्टी उरात घेऊन ते विद्दोधी झाले,

आंेेडकरवादी साहित्य विसाव्या शतकात निर्मांण झाले, पण त्यांधी पूर्वपपपर भारतापासून दिसून येते, ऐहिक समता आणि बंद्युता मांडणारी साहिस्य परंपरा भरत "साहित्य म्ठणजे जीवन भाष्य" असे मॅँ्यू अर्नोल्ड म्हणतो, "सांस्कृतिक जीवनच्य साहित्याथों उपज होते; आणि साहित्याध्या कुशीतून संस्कूती आपल्या नख्या सुंदर णु

स्वातंश्यपूर्व/स्वातंश्योचर काळातील भारतीय विधारवंत, समाजसुधारक, क्रातिकारी, गाजकीय नेत्यांचे कार्य व मूमिका
प्रा.रिता द. वाल्के (डंभाळे)
अरविंटवावू देशमुख महा.भारसिंगी तह नरखेड गिल्हा. नागपूर \(-6023 \circ 2\).
सागंश्रा -









 गन्ता खमयोहन गँष -

 रेला. त्यानी या जाणाया अभ्यास कलन स्याेे महलती खणहे,











 ए८s त्व इन्लामझे जाते,
स्वामी दघानद सर्वयती -













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 Volume 9 | fowies | Fruat \(558 / 2395\) 6011| मराठी साहित्यातील बदलते प्रवाह

प्रारिता द. वाइके (डंभाजे)
अरविंदलायू टेशमुड महा.
भारसंगी तह नरखेड
जिल्ह. नागपूर

साराश-

गडामाड़ी होंकन प्रनंड स्थित्यत्तर ज्ञाहे. या सईंचा एकरित परिणाम साहित्यनिर्मितीवरही क्ञाएन.


 प्ञारे आहे खवजागी भाषी, एवक अणिकारची जणीती आणि लोकराही ख्यवस्पेे खमर्षन करोत हे प्रवाह रूद होताना दिसतात.





 परिलत्तवादी आहे, तोव त्याध्या निर्मितीमागयो प्रेणा आहे पस्यावना -



 जोवनाने आणि रमाजाबे प्रतिघंध उमटत असतेत, महणून साहा प्रवाह नखतो. नवी साहित्यक्षती आणि नवा साहित्ये्रवाह है। मिन रानलना आरे



 सगस्पात घइल व त्याने महल्व कमी द्वाएँ अयो महणता



 पामुळे नव्या समाजरबनेवी गरज बाटत लेती, जुनी मुल्ये, जूने मापदह, गुन्या धर्मकल्पना, जुन्या संख्कृतीकल्पना, जुने अर्थकारण ematiunot Joumal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (www.j).jst.com)



\section*{वसंतराव नाईक \\ व्यक्ति आणि कार्य}

वसंतराव नाईक
-व्यक्ति व कार्य


सारांश :
कृषी औयागिक कांतीचे प्रणेते म्हणून वसंतराब नाईक यांची ओळब आहे, महाराट्र्राय्या सामाजिक, राजकिय, रैप्यणिक, सास्कृतिक, आर्थिक व वैयारिक जडणुडर्णीत त्यांचा महत्यपूर्ण सहमाग होता वसंतराव नाईक है सलग अकरा वर्ष महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमत्री होते एवcधा प्रदीर्घ काळापर्यंत मुख्यमंत्री पद भुषविणारे ते एकमेव होते. रोती आणि शेतकरी हा त्याधा आत्यंतिक जिक्ठाळ्य्याचा विएय होता तसेच धरतीच्या कणाकणातून समृद्धी फुलली पाहिजे आः स्यांचा उत्कट घ्यास होता. रोती यंत्राने.

प्रा. रीता द. वाळके (डंभाळे)
अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविवालय भारसिंगी व. नरखेड बि. नागपूर

वं्रानेही होणार नाही अणि मंत्रानेही होणार नाही तर सेतीला स्वत्ला झोक्तु दिल्य्याषिकय ती फुलणार नाही अंया विच्चारांे ते होते

शेतकरी हा कारखानदार वायला हवा. षेतीला उच्योगघघयी जोड़ दिली तरघ 'शेती हा फायदेरीर क्यवसाय उस्त शकतो, यावर त्यायी निष्ठा होती या निष्षुनुन्त्यांनी आपल्या मुख्यमंन्री पदाव्या कार्यकाखात सोतीसकेंीत अनेक योजना आखल्या आधि कार्याचितित केल्या. आमवार, खासदार, मंत्री व मुख्यमंश्री असा त्यांच्या कतृत्याचा आलेख असला तरी ते शेवी करण्यात रमलाना दिसतात.
प्रस्तावना :
स्वातंत्योत्तर काळत महाराप्र्र फउविणारे महल्वाधे मुख्यमन्री वसंतराब चक्झाण, घंकरराद चश्राण.


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\title{
Weightage Of Mgnrega In Rural Development With Reference To Gondia District
} Mr.Vijay P Rahangdale
Assistant Professor Department Of Economics Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi ,Email:vpr1985@gmail.com,Mob.No:8805071165

\section*{Abstract}

Father of nation Mahatma Gandhi said that "Indialives in its village". At present nearts 664369 villages in Indian consist of 65.05 percent of the population. In terms of employment gencration from 1950 various schemes were initiated but at present rural population struggling tof daily employment. Employment generation is need of the hour to second most populated country India so Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the silver bullet for boosting rural employment and eradication of poverty, In the present study, the researcher wants to find out what is the weightage of MGNREGA in rural development in terms of employment generation, assets creation, and women empowerment in the Gondia district of Maharashtra state. Key Word: Rural, Employment, Guarantee, Assets Creation, Women Empowerment

\section*{1. Introduction}

India is known for the second-highest population rate in the world. After the New economis reform in 1991 India's GDP growth rate increase year by year but due to Corona Pandemic GDP growth deelined very past and reach to negative growth rate but Agriculture sector show a positive impact on GDP reflect the power of the Green revolution.

India is also known for a large number of the village so rural development is the need of the hour. Rural development consists of the development of Education. Women empowerment, Public health and sanitization, agriculture extension and research, availability of eredit, employment opportunity, electricity, and irngation. Rural development refers to enhancing the quality of human life and financial empowerment. especially in the most populated and remote areas,

For Rural Development. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a silver bullet for the generation of 100 days employment for rural marginal unempioyed people and According to The World Development Report 2014, it is a "stellar example of rural development". In the latest publication of Word bank repot Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act will "revolution in rural India" and It will illustrate how good governance and social mobilization go hand-in-hand".
1.IVarious Rural development Scheme in India:

Table No 1:Various Rural development Schemes in India:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline PLAN & SCHEME & \\
\hline \(1^{\prime \prime}\) & Community development program & TEAR \\
\hline \(2^{\text {m }}\) & Khadi and Village Industry program & \(198:\) \\
\hline \(3{ }^{\text {nf }}\) & Applied nutrition program & 108\% \\
\hline & Height Yielding Variety program & 1902: \\
\hline AP1967 & Rural work program & 19 co \\
\hline AP1968 & Tribal Development Block & \(106{ }^{\circ}\) \\
\hline \(4^{\text {a }}\) Plan & Drought prone area program & [om \\
\hline & Crash scheme for employment & \\
\hline & Small former development & \\
\hline 5 & Hill Area development program & \\
\hline 297 & Website - www.aadharsocial.com & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
Effects of MGNREGA on Empowering Women, with A Focus on Maharashtra's Gondia District
}

\author{
Vijay P. Rahangdale \({ }^{1, ~ \& ~}\) Dr. Rajeshwar D. Rahangdale \({ }^{2}\) \\ \({ }^{1}\) Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi \\ (Research Scholar, Gondwana University) \\ \({ }^{2}\) Head, Dept, of Economics, RashtrasantTukdogi College, Chimur (Research Guide)
}

\begin{abstract}
:
To lift women out of poverty and life's vuinerability, the government has devised a variety of programmes and schemes. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which was enacted in 2005, is one such women-friendly programme. MGNREGS plays a critical role in ensuring that the participation of women is both practical and strategic:
The current study relies on secondary data obtained from the mgnrega government website. Target-oriented household data extracted from the eight blocks of Maharashtra's Gondia district the investigator analyzed secondary data from the study area using online data. The current study found that females participate in MGNREGA at a higher rate than males. The study also revealed that women's decision-making power improved following the implementation of this wage employment programme
\end{abstract}

Keyword: women friendly progamme, povrty, women's decision-making power, mgnrega

\section*{1. Introduction :}

As part of the MGNREGA programme, women in rural households have a guaranteed quota of manual work at a wage set by the government. Wages under the MGNREGA programme were originally tied to the state minimum wage, but the link was severed in January 2009 in favour of wages set by the government specifically for the MGNREGA programme. The Gram Panchayat will issue a job card within 15 days to all adults in the household who are interested in working. Adults who have completed the registration process can then apply for jobs and receive a 15 -day window in which to find work, failing which the government is required to pay unemployment benefits. Three stages were used to implement the Act. A pilot programme in 200 underserved locales got under way in February 2006. Later, in April 2007, it was rolled out across the entire country in a total of 130 districts.

In the literature, however, it is generally agreed that one of the main reasons why women don't have control over household decisions is that their work is not seen as important. Women do most of the unpaid household and care work, like taking care of family members, cleaning, and keeping the house in order. This work is undervalued, not recognised, and not seen.
Table No.1: Gondia District MGNREGA at a Glance
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Sr. \\
No
\end{tabular} & Gondia District MGNREGA at a Glance & Data in Figure \\
\hline 1 & Total No. of Blocks & 08 \\
\hline 2 & Total No. of GPs & 560 \\
\hline 3 & Total No. of Job Cards issued (in lakh) & 3.32 \\
\hline 4 & Total No. of workers (in lakh ) & 8.24 \\
\hline 5 & Total No. of Active Job Cards (in lakh) & 2.28 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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E-1501v :
2348-7143
June-2022

\title{
मानसिक स्थिती एवं व्यक्तित्व का खेल पर प्रभाव- एक मानसशात्रीय अध्ययन
}

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}

सारांश:
मनोवैजानिक तनाव आमतौर पर स्वास्थ्य को प्रभाबित करता है, क्योंकि यह मस्तिष्क पर नकारात्मक प्रभाब डालता है. लगातार मानसिक तनाब का सामना करने से केबल शारीरिक नही तो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मी प्रभावित होता है. बेल जगत मे तो बिलाडीयो कि शारीरिक और मानसिक अवस्था बेहतरीन रखना बेहद जरुरी होता है. क्यो कि उनके शारीरिक और मानसिक अवस्था का सिघा प्रभाब उनके खेल प्रदर्शन पर दिबता है. मनोचिकित्सकों का कहना है कि अगर मन में निराशा है, तो नए खिलाड़ियों के ामने अच्छे अनुभवी बिलाडियों को भी पराजित होना पडता है. लगभग हर खिलाड़ी इस स्थिति से गुजरता है. हम सभी के जीवन में कुछ हद तक तनाव और प्रश्र हैं, लेकिन अगर वे एक निच्वित सीमा से आगे जा रहे हैं और यदि यह हमारे जीवन को प्रभावित कर रहा है तो इसे संबोष्धित करने की आवश्यकता है. प्रस्तुत शोष्पत्रिका मे बिलाड़ियों के मानसिक स्थिती का बेल प्रदर्शन पर क्या प्रभाव होता है इसपर चर्षा कि गई है.

सूचक शब्द: मानसशाखीय, बिलाड़ी, स्वास्थ, तनाव

\section*{प्रस्ताबना:}

आज का जीवन चिंताओं और तनाव से भरा है, इसलिए बहुत से लोग सोचते हैं कि तनाव जीवन का एक हिस्सा है. जीवन को निरंतर तनाव, प्रतिस्पर्धा, तुलना, असंतोष, चिंता, मानसिक अशांति के रूप में समझा जाता है. इसलिए सवाल छोड्रने के बजाय, वे और अधिक जटिल हो जाते हैं. प्राचीन भारत में चिकित्सकों को मानसिक विकारों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं थी. उस समय, यह सोचा गया था कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति अप्रासंगिक रूप से बोलना या व्यवहार करना शुरु कर देता है. तो उसके पास एक राक्षस या कुद्ध बुरी आत्मा होगी. ऐसी व्याधियों पर अंगारे, भस्म आदि. लोकगीतों के आधार पर गुस्त उपाय किए गए, भगवान के नाम पर, लोकत्रिय धार्मिक संकेतों या भविष्यवाणियों को धद्धेय और पूजा जाता था. ग्रामीण समाज में इस तरह के विचार अभी भी प्रच्चलित हैं. आयुवेंद के बारे में वैज्ञानिक अवध्रारणा 2,500 साल पहले पेश की गई थी. मन एक अलग परमाणु पदार्थ है और उसका स्थान (चेतना) हृदय में है. इसलिए बह अंतर्जान. मन को वायु या प्राण द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है और मन स्वयं और इंद्रियों को नियंक्रित करता है. यह इंद्रियों और इंद्रियों दोनों के रूप में मी है. मन के कारण बाहरी विषयों का ज्ञान एक समय में एक अर्थ से होता है. मन का कार्य अवधारणा के रूप में है. इंद्रियों द्वारा बाहरी विषय का जान मूल रूप से महत्वपूर्ण और अपरिवर्तनीय है. फिर क्रियाएं हृदय में होती हैं जो मन, अहंकार और बुद्धि से बनी होती हैं.

\section*{मानसिक स्वास्थ अबध्धारणा:}

हम मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रयास करते हैं. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का भावनात्मक पक्ष अधिक विचारशील पाया जाता है. जब कोई क्रिया, घटना या संबंध आपको बेहतर महसूस कराता है, तो आप बेहतर महसूस करते हैं आपका मानसिक स्वास्थ्य बेहतर होता है. जबकि यह सच है, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एक स्थिर मुद्रा नहीं है. यह विभिन्न कारणों (व्यक्तिगत और स्थितिजन्य) के कारण नियमित रूप से बदलता है. इसकी उपस्थिति और




\title{
वैम्विक पर्यावरणपर कोबिह-१९ का प्रमाब- एक अष्ययन
}

\section*{Dr.Manojkumar Varma}

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सारांशः
आज पूरी दुनिया कोरोना जैसी भयानक आपदा के दौर से गुजर रही है। यह एक आपदा है, जलवायु परिबर्तन की। सभी देशों को उसके साथ लहना होगा। दुनिया भर के कई देश इस भयावह बास्तबिकता की आ्राग की लपटों में घिरे हुए हैं। इसने हमारी स्वास्थ्य देगभान, वित्त और राजनीतिक प्रणालियों की खामियों को उजागर किया है। हमारे राप्रीय मानस में अस्थिरता को रेबांकित किया गया है। दुनिया भर में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता कोरोना के भयानक संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं, कोरोना जैसी भयावह और अनमुलझी वबाही मंडरा रही है। यह एक आपदा है, जलवायु परिवर्तन की। सतरा आज पहले से कहीं ज्यादा बडा है। जहाँ आज कोरोना के खिलाफ लडाई हर देश की प्राथमिकता है, बहीं जलबायु परिवर्तन के संकट से बचने के लिए सबक सीवना जरहरी है. कोबिड-१? के मानव जीबन पर इसके प्रभाव के अलाबा, पर्याबरणीय दृहिकोण से मी प्रभाव पडा है.प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रमे पर्याबरणपर कोविह-? ? का क्या प्रभाब है और उनका निर्मुलन कैसे हो सकता है इस बिचार पर परामर्श किया गया हैसूचक शब्द- कोबिह-? :, पर्यावरण, शालूत विकास, स्वास्थ उद्देश्य:
1. कोविए-? ? के पर्याबरणीय प्रभाब की योज करना.
2. कोबिड- ? \(?\) का स्वास्थपर होनेबाला प्रभाब स्पष्ट करना.
3. कोबिह-? \(१\) का सामाजिक प्रभाब स्पह्ट करना
4. कोबिड-१ः के परिणाम निर्मुलन हेतू निवारण स्पद्ट करना परिकल्पना:
1. कोविड-? ? का प्रभाब पुरे वैंक्विक स्तर पर समान है.
2. कोबिह-? से पुरे बैद्धिक स्तर पर पर्यावरणीय प्रभाब है.
3. मानवीय ग्रयास द्वारा स्थिती पुर्वत्रत हो सकती है.
4. कोबिड-१९ से पुरे वैध्विक स्तर पर आर्थिक जधोगती है. प्रस्ताबना:
कोरोना से निपटने के दौरान दुनिया भर में उहान भरने वाला कोरोना शुरुआत में आक्रामक कदम उडाने के महत्व को रेखांकित करता है। यदि चीन ने संगयेध और सामाजिक दूरी जैसे निवारक उपाय किए होते, तो रोगियों की संख्या में एक सताह पहले ही 66 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई होती। इसी तरह जलवायु परिवर्तन के हानिकारक प्रभावों के बारे में बेताबनी मिल रही है। फिर भी ये मुझाब हमें वैन्धिक जलबायु परिबर्तन पर कार्राई करने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं कर पाए हैं। महासभिब एंटोनियो गुटेरेस ने "2019 में बैध्विक जलवायु परिस्थितियों" पर संयुत्त राप्र की एक ऐतिहासिक रिपोर्ट के शुरारंम पर चेताबनी दी कि दुनिया अब 1.5 डित्री सेल्सियस या 2 डिग्री सेलियस के लह्य को प्रास करने से बहुत दूर है। हमने शुरुआत में प्रभावी उपायों की योजना बनाने में समय गंबाया है। तो अव आखिरी और सबसे अच्छा उपाय है कि आप अपनी महत्वाकांकाओं को बताणें और जलबायु परिबर्तन को डीमा करने के लिए कठोर, कांतिकानी कदम उठाएं। जलबायु परिवर्तन के बांरे में नी यही कहा जा सकता है। दुनिया भर की सरकारों के लिए औद्योगिक प्रदूपण को रोकता, कोयले के उस्तेमाल को गेकना या कार्बन उत्मर्जन कर लगाना मुश्किल है, क्योंकि यह उनके पर्यावरण या स्वास्थ्य लागत का हिस्सा नहीं है। कोरोना की इस महामारी से हमने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात सीखी है कि यह कहना गलत है कि आर्थिक विकास और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के बीच संबंध नही है।
अगला कदम है 'ग्रीन' प्रमोशन:
दुनिया भर के कई देशों ने इस महामारी के आर्थिक प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए अभूतपूर्व वितीय, आर्धिक और व्यापक आर्धिक कदम उठाए है। वे समझदार हैं और यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि ये भयानक परिस्थितियों देश के लिए

\title{
IMPORTANCE OF YOGA AND MEDITATION IN MODERN AGE
}

\author{
Dr. Manojkumar Varma \\ Director:of Phy.Edu. Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya \\ Bharsingi, Nagpur
}

\begin{abstract}
:
Meditation and Yoga have a unique general significance in the ancient Indlan culture and tradition From time immemorial sages and saints have from time to time emphasized the importance and necessity of yoga and medifationt. The present research paper reflects on the importance of yoga and mediration in today's modern iffe.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: stress, pandemic, Health, meditation, yoga

\section*{Introduction:}

At present, many people are experiencing mental stress along with work stress. The stress is relieved when each task is completed but what about mental stress? Have you thought about it maintaining good mental health is just as important today? In it, you sit in one place and work for hours while working from home. Therefore, mental stress is felt more. After lunch at the office, you go for a walk on campus or even go for a different atmosphere for tea and coffee. It is natural to feel lonely and uncomfortable as there is nothing you can do about it right now. Yoga is an accurate treatment of many physical and mental ailments. Yoga brings together physical and mental disciplines that can help us achieve peace of body and mind. It helps you reduce stress and anxiety. Yoga has many styles and forms. Hatha yoga in particular can be a great option for stress management. Hatha is one of the most common styles of yoga and beginners will love its slow, fast, and easy movements. But most people can benefit from any style of yoga. Yoga unites our mind, body, and soul. But whether you use yoga for spiritual
transformation or stress management and physical well-being. the benefits are innumerable. Feelings of intimacy can also be found. The nationwide outbreak of the corona virus has worried us all. and the lockdown is likely to lead to more mental problems such as stress and anxiety. Everyone is at home because of the ongoing lockdown. Trade, government agencies, private offices are closed. So many hands do not work. Many are facing financial difficulties due to a lack of employment. In the lockdown, many families are stranded elsewhere. Yoga is an elixir that helps both the body and the mind to get rid of the symptoms of anxiety and depression for the mentally disturbed citizens for some reason. This research paper sheds light on how yoga and meditation are beneficial in reducing the stres5 and anxiety.

\section*{Pranayam:}

Pranayama is a part of yoga and involves various methods of breathing. The purpose of pranayama is to stimulate, transmit, regulate, and balance the life force in the body. These processes depend on nasal breathing. Breathing is an important part of our lives. Properly covered, it will withstand plenty of adverse conditions. The practice of pranayama in yoga controls your breathing and balances your body and mind. For a healthy life, you can do this pranayama on an empty stomach at any time of the day, Life flows through the thousands of subtle energy paths that we call 'Nadi' and through the energy centers, which we call 'Chakra': One's 'state of mind' depends on the quantity and quality of the transmitting soul as well as how it communicates through the pulse and the chakras. If the level of life is high and



\title{
Distribution of Spider Fauna in the Agricultural Fields from Narkhed Region, District Nagpar (Maharashtra State) India
}
*Nitin M. Raut
Departumen of Zoology, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingl.

\begin{abstract}
:
Nurkhivil talulis lias total area of \(6 \mathbf{5 9 1}\) thectors. Most of the arta of Narkhed taluka are under agracularnal land. Sume meror are hilly and vower with rare forest also. Wardha river is flowing from western border of taluke Kar river is flowing frow southern border of talukas and Kolar river is flowing from eastern border of talaka Othar river are Jam, Ithotatim. It andath ete The mive Haralha flows th this region aint enrithes the biodiversify Spideri diev insectivorous pividued dis airth. Thyy ave Fwed on insects and consume large nimber of preys without damaging the crops Spiders, are thy most common uhiguitous antinals on land constitute an essential portion of the predatory arthr opods it severaf

 ufowinca the splider populations Sphiters play an inppriant role in insect pert cantrol whout any harm to ecesystem

This arthele prexents a study on the Diversity, distribution and carrent statas of spider families in Narkied of
 firwit nuth mapping sticks and pii fall trap etc: During the nurvy- 310 specimeny were collacted from agricuftural held of
 achle, the mille-fomale ratio was 1/6. The family Salticidae and Thomicidae represented 18 spectes eath reypecrively,

 moluaively curniwsioua, mostly fled on insects and other Arthropods, naturally deeping insect populatlon ander cortru! Lipmords: Smaders Diversity: Biodiversits: Inseth, Agricultural field, Narkhad.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Tutorduction:}

Present study was designed to assess the diversity of spiders from Narkhed region, Most of the area of Narkhed talukir are under agricultural land. Some area are hilly and cover with rare forest also. The area extends over 100 sqikm, and lies on Wardha River, Spider species abundance in ecosystem can be high as undisturbed flatural csosjstem. Spiders aet as pest control creature, which feeds on crop destruetive insects. Spiders are bencficial biocortrol agent of insect pest in ccosystem (Jeyaparyathil S, et at. 2013). Spiders ate known to occupying most of the terrestrial habituts. They are generalist predator, which can act against a broader range of insect pests. Splders ate considered to be of economic value to farmers as they play valuable role in pest inamagement by consuming large number of prey in the agriculture fields without any damage to crops. Spiders are mong the most abundant insectivorous predatoss of Terrestrial ecosystem. The current globat list of spider: fitmals approximately 44,234 belonging to 3928 genera and 110 families (Platnick N1 2019).

Otder Arantae is a large group of animals commonly known as spiderx, might have been evolved 380 million years ago during Devonian period (Penney and Seidon 2011). The current global list of spider fauma is upproximately 42,055 belonging to 3821 genera and 110 families (Platnick, 2011). The spider fauma of Indfa is: coprevented by 1520 spider speeles belonging to 377 genera and 60 families (Sebastian and Peter 2009). Gentrat series on fuma pabtshod by Gazettecr of India. Maharashtra state, revord a tozal of 90 species of spiders belongitg to 14 familles (Thauder and Mathotra 1974), 107 species of spiders belonging to 57 genera under 19 fanilies have been described from Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh. (Gajabe, 2004).

Spiders are one of the most diverse groups in the world. Many types of spiders can easily be found even ith simall area Sulbardi is an timouched ares. forest is dry deciduous and having rich bio-diversity. The abomdance of spiders in the forest is ecologically important and may be studied for its nature of natural frsestitide as well as bioindicator.

\section*{Material Sad Method:}

Spider tauna was collected from agricultural field of Narkhed area (every weckend) from vegetation, on crop fiold, under stoncs/crevices, near water streams ete. For collection of spiders insects nets, pitfall trap and stribing sticks were tsed, the specimens were preserved in \(70 \%\) alcohol, labeled and identified aecording to Burrion nut Listinger (1993), Davies and Zabka (1989), Gajbe (1987a,b), Tikader (1962,1973, 1982).

\section*{Result Noul Diseussion:}

The spiders were found abundantly in the agricultural field of Narkhed area. During the study 310 3 pecimens wive collected, of which 103 species belonging to 34 genera under 10 families were identiffed. The

\footnotetext{

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\title{
Distribution of Spider Fauna in the Chintamunishwar hill at Paradsinga, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra State) India.
}

\author{
Niin ML Raut
}
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\section*{Abstract}

Chintamunishwar hill is a part of Paradsinga hill rainges at the village Paradsinga in the Nagpur district. The area covered under this region is over 2 sq. km . The rich plantation in this region and enriches the biodiversity. The diversity of spiders was studied during July 2019 to January 2020, using insect nets, tapping sticks, pit fall trap, etc. During the survey 300 specimens were observed by photography from Chintamunishwar hill (Paradsinga), 56 species were Identified belonging to 13 families. Among the specimens collected most of the individuals were adult the male-female ratio was 1:6. The Family Araneidae represented 13 species, Salticidae 16 species, Eracidae, Thomosidae and Tetragnathidae represented 4 species each, Oxyopidae, Lycosidae and Gnaphocidae represented 3 species each Pholcidae 2 species, Nephilidae, Philodromide. Ulobotidae represented I species each. The population of spiders was abundant, species richness and diversity was high during the month of October to December. Spiders observed were exclusively carnivorous; mostly feed on insects and other Arthropods, naturally keeping insect population under control.

Keywords: Spiders, Diversity, Biodiversity, Insects. Chintamunishwar Hill.

\section*{Introduction}

Chintamunishwar hill is a part of Paradsings hull ranges at the: village Paradsinga in the Nagpur district. The area covered under this region is over \(5 \mathrm{sq}, \mathrm{km}\). The rich plantation in this region and erriches the blodiversity. The water was recently

\title{
Effect of Temperature on Interaction of 2-Benzamido-4-Methylpentanoic Acid-2-Cyclohexyl Carboxamide (2-BMCA) with BSA at Physiological Ph : Ultrasonic Interferometer
}

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}

\begin{abstract}
:
Effect of temperature on interaction the interaction of the compound 2-benzamido-4methylpentanoic acid-2-cyclohexyl carboxamide (2-BMCA) with protein Bovine serum albumin (BSA) at physiological pH using ultrasonic interferometer technique was studied. Compound solution was added to aqueous solution of BSA and its ultrasonic velocity had been calculated at different composition of BSA and drug on ultrasonic interferometer. Difference in the ultrasonic velocity at different compositions of protein and drug is a measure of binding of the drug with BSA. Observations at various temperature viz \(250 \mathrm{C}, 300 \mathrm{C}\) and 350 C shows that compound bound to the BSA significantly at physiological pH 7.4. Scatchard analysis gives the values of association constants (Kf) 0.5027, 0.5030 and 0.5032 at temperature viz 250C, 300C and 350C respectively. Furthermore Vant Hoff plot has been used to calculate various thermodynamic parameters such as change in Enthalpy, Entropy and Free energy.
\end{abstract}

Key words: Ultrasonic interferometer, BSA, Association constant, Scat chard analysis, Vant Hoff

\section*{Introduction:}

Plasma proteins are most abundant protein it comprises \(60 \%\) of total protein in blood. These proteins perform the function of transportation of drug. Human serum albumin (HSA), alpha acid glycoprotein (AGP) and lipoprotein are three major proteins in human blood. HSA primarily bind acidic drug. Study of binding of chiral drug to HSA protein is topic of interest as it is measure of metabolism of transportation of drug. HSA has similar bonding structure like BSA (Bovine serum albumin) so for this study BSA was used.

Effect of binding on specific site of BSA for ciprofloxacin and captopril drugs in presence of specific site probe was studied using equilibrium dialysis [1]. The protein-protein and protein-ligand interactions involved in retinol transport in plasma were studied [2]. Drugs like ibuprofen \& naproxen show successive binding to protein [3]. Effect of arsenic on binding of protein with warfarin and acetamino phenol had also been observed [4]. Crystal structure analysis of binding of warfarin to BSA was also done [5]. NMR Spectroscopic approach reveals metabolic diversity of human blood plasma associated with protein drug interaction [6]. Effect of arsenic on binding of paracetamol with BSA was studied using equilibrium dialysis method [7]. Thin layer chromatography technique used for study of protein binding interaction of daspone and pyrimethamine [8]. Structure based approach for discovering protein-ligand binding affinity and drug designing from serum albumin model systems was studied using NMR technique [9]. Affinity and specificity of ciprofloxacin-BSA interaction was studied by fluorescence spectrophotometry [10]. Study of BSA-2-benzamido-4-methylpentanoic acid-2cyclohexyl carboxamide (2-BMCA) interaction using ultrasonic interferometer can also add valuable contribution in the field of drug metabolism however only few observations are seen in drug metabolism using ultrasonic interferometer.

\section*{1,3,5-Triazines-A comprehensive review of their synthesis and microbial Activity}

\section*{Dongre Ramkumar P and Shingda Sampat R}

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\begin{abstract}
The existing reseanch in the field of drug discovery and development focused on the preparation, spectral studies and microbial activity of some novel substituted 1,3,5. triazines as potential pharmacological agents against various diseases. The present review focuses on the methods of synthesis, spectroscopy and microbial activity activities of some substituted 1, 3, 5-triazines. This review summarizes substituted 1,3,5-triazines which were biologically active with special attention on the most potent compounds.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Heterocyclic compounds, Synthesis; 1. 3., 5. Trazine, Microbial activity

\section*{Introduction}

The 1,3,5-Iriazine derivative is an intensively used compound and has been known for a long time. They have seen number of applications in various sectors such as rubber, pharmaceuticals and plastics industries and are used as optical bleach, explosives, insecticide, surface detive agent and dye material. The chemistry of this group of compounds has been intensively studied and has been the subject of numerous reviews [1-6]

Many different methods of preparing this compound have been developed to date and are still ongoing. Synthetic organic compounds pose many problems such as selectivity. mildness, efficiency, toxicity and the emphasis is on green synthesis. By addressing the above problems, new 1,3,5triazine derivatives were developed as reagents in organic synthesis.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E-Research Journal
Issue - 297 (D) : Multidisciplinary Issue

\title{
Solvothermal assisted synthesis of \(\mathrm{TiO}_{2}\) NPs from titanium-benzaldehyde semicarbazone complex for photodegradation of MB dye
}

\author{
 \\ "Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi Tah. Narkhed Dist. Nagpur- 441305 \\ \({ }^{6}\) Seth Kesarimal Porwal Coliege of Arts and Science and Commerce, Kamptee- 441001 \\ \({ }^{\text {c }}\) Department of Chemistry. University of Mumbai (Autonomous). Santacruz, Mumbai-98 \\ \({ }^{4}\) Nabira Mahavidyalaya. Katol Dist- Nagpur- 441302 \\ Corresponding authors: * Sudip Mondal- melimmomdals5s5urgmail com; *Nilesh V. Gandharemilkanth81 © 8 mail com
}

\begin{abstract}
:
In recent years synthesis of metal oxide from metal ligands adduct is an interesting area in the field of nanotechnology and nanoscience, due to its durability and thermal stability, owing to this issue in mind, herein we reported facile synthesis of titanium-benzaldehyde semicarhazone complex for photodegradation of Methylene Blue (MB) dye. In first step we synthesized semicarbazone ligand, subsequently semicarbazone ligand was blend with titanium tetrachloride (TiCL \()\) obtained TiCl \(_{4}\)-bensszH adduct. Furthermore material was characterized by spectroscopic techniques. The XRD pattern reveals that crystalline size was estimated 8.87 nm. Morcover, photodegradation of MB dye using TiO2 nanoparticles exhibited higher efficiency at 60 min .
\end{abstract}

\section*{Introduction}

Organic pollutants, as well as industrial effluents are mainly discharges into water bodies that can adversely affect the environment and pollute the water due to chemicals present in the form waste from various chemical industries such as paints, dyes and textile. To overcome this issue, photodegradation of organic pollutant as well as toxic dyes, the semiconductor photocatalyst is to be needed, semiconductor photocatalyst mainly metal, metal oxide, carbonbased nanocomposites show large surface area, pore size, tunable band gap energy, which enhances the photothermal activity [1]. When in comparison with numerous photocatalysts. TiO 2 NPs are idea to be one of the maximum promising dye remedies photocatalysts, to their non-toxicity, robust oxidizing power, and excessive stability. In the present scenario, the methods employed for the degradation/ decomposition of harmful dyes are either by the dye adsorption onto certain solid support or their catalytic decomposition in the form of gaseous molecules via green chemical reactions \([2-3]\).

Titanium dioxide \(\left(\mathrm{TiO}_{2}\right)\) nanomaterial's known are for their numerous and diverse applications, which range from common products, such as sunscreens, to advanced deviees such as photovoltaic cells, solar energy conversion, and a series of environmental and biomedical applications, such as photocatalytic degradation of environmental pollutants, water purification, sensing, photochromic devices, photoinduced hydrophilicity, biosensing, sterilization and restraining virus, drug delivery and depigment, destruction of cancer cells, decomposition of volatile organic compounds, and water splitting [4-5].
\(\mathrm{TiO}_{2}\) NP's are known for their ability to inhibit bacterial growth and prevent further formation of cell structures. The importance and variety of these applications have spurred


\title{
Investigation of mechanistic interactions between Rifampicin and bovine serum albumin in the presence of different surfactants
}

\author{
Sampat R. Shingda, Parvez S. Ali, Nilesh V. Gandhare, Naziyanaz B. Pathan \& Nizamul H. Ansari \\ To cite this article: Sampat R. Shingda, Parvez S. Ali, Nilesh V. Gandhare, Naziyanaz B, Pathan \& Nizamul H. Ansari (2021): Investigation of mechanistic interactions between Rifampicin and bovine serum albumin in tho preserice of different surfactants, Joumat of Disparsion Science and Technology, DOI: 10,108001932691,2021,1997759 \\ To link to this article: https://dol.org/10.1080/01932691.2021.1997759
}

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\begin{abstract}
:
Anionic dye acid blue.74 (AB-74) is get discharged into water resources even present in a small amount can hazardous to environment. AB-74 has adsorbed on nanostructural cinnamic acid-polyaniline doped polymer (CNMAPAni) adsorbent synthesized by insitu polymerization under hydrothermal conditions. Adsorption experiments were conducted by using the UV-Visible spectrophotometer and with varying parameters such as effect of pH , effect of adsorbent dose. effect of contact time and initial concentration of AB-74. The experimental data of AB-74 adsorption on CNMAPAni polymer was fitted finest to Langmuir adsorption isotherm model significantly than Freundlich adsorption isotherm. Experimental results obtained indicate that CNMAPAni polymer could be employed as efficient adsorbent for dye removal than other conventional adsorbents.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Adsorption, Acid blue-74, Doped polymer, hydrothermal method.

\section*{1. Introduction:}

Anionic dyes such as AB-74 is used in many industries such as paper, textile, food processing, pharmaceutical, printing, cosmetics, plastics for dying purposes and dye manufacturing. Today's more than \(1 \times 10^{5}\) commercial dyes and pigments are known all over the world. It is reported that, every year about \(10-20 \%\) of dyes of total manufactured dyestuffs are being lost during dyeing process. Therefore, large quantities of dyes have appeared in an environment through water bodies [1-3]: Dyes can be divided into several categories based on their chemical nature and reactivity as anionic or cationic dyes and basic or reactive dyes. Synthetic dyes comprise relatively large groups of organic compound which are met needs of our day to day life. Therefore, it is possible that some aromatic groups with high chemical reactivity are retained in water bodies and affect environmental health [4].

Dyes are causes skin irritation, carcinogenic and mutagenic for aquatic organisms. Further, AB-74 shows some harmful impacts on living organisms. Thus removal of such dye from effluent, waste water and water bodies becomes environmentally important. Therefore, many researchers have been addressed the removal of AB-74 as a pollutant material from effluent, waste water and polluted water bodies. Dyes cannot be easily removed by conventional wastewater treatments owing to their complex structure [5]. Therefore, dye removal has beeh demanding and an environmentally considerable area of wastewater treatment. Among several chemical and physical methods, adsorption process is an effective technique that has been productively employed for colour dyes removal from wastewater containing dyes and pigments. Recently, doped PAni has used as adsorbent for dye removal from polluted water [6]. Derivatives of PAni is one of the most promising classes of organic polymers due to redox recyclability, good environmental stability and excellent variety of nanostructural morphologies [7-9]. PAni synthesized in different forms such as emeraldine salt (Es), emeraldine base (Eb) etc.



\section*{Ingole ANP \({ }^{\text {, }}\), Raghuvanshi MR \({ }^{3}\)}

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\section*{Editor: Dr. Arvind Chavian}

\section*{Cite this artide as:}

Ingole \(A \mathbb{N}\) and Raghuvanshi MR. Adsorption isotherm studies of methylene blue on Nano structural Polyaniline synthesized by Hydrothermal method, int. Res. Journal of Science \& Engineering, 2021, Special Issue A11:98-104.

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\section*{Ahytract}

Cationic dyes such as Methylene Blue (MB), Rhodamine B (RB), Crystal Violet (CV) etc. are get discharged into water resources. These dyes are present even in a small amount can affect the aquatic life and hazardous to environment. MB has adsorbed on Nanostructural Polyaniline (Nano-PAni) adsorbent which was synthesized by insitu polymerization under hydrothermal conditions. The morphological structure of Nano-PAni was established by transmission electron microscopy. The tubular Nano-PAni structures are of 100-500 nm diameters and their uniform morphology contrast ladder lilke structure. Adsorption experiments were conducted by using the UV-Visible spectrophotometer and with varying parameters such as pH , adsorbent dose, contact time and initial concentration of MB . The experimental data of MB adsorption on Nano-PAni polymer was fitted finest to Langmuir adsorption isotherm model significantly. Experimental results obtained indicate that Nano-PAni polymer could be employed as an efficient adsorbent much more than other conventional adsorbent for dye removal.

Keywords: Adsorption, Nanostructure, Hydrothermal method, Methylene Blue.

\section*{Introducion}

Cationic dyes such as methylene blue (MB), rhodamine B (RB), crystal violet (CV) etc. are used in many industries such as paper, textile, food processing pharmaceutical, printing, cosmetics, plastics for dying purposes. Now days more than \(2 \times 10^{3}\) commercial dyes and pigments are known all over the world. It is reported that, near about \(20 \%\) of dyes are being lost during dyeing process [1-3].

'RESEARCHJOURNEY' International E-Research Journal

\section*{Abstract-}

An efficient and environmentally benign exclusive method of synthesis of 1 -formamidino-3-substitutedformamidinothiocarbamides(5) have been synthesized by the interaction of dicyandiamide (1) with thiourea (4a) in ether acetone medium with excellent yields under microwave irradiation. The justification of the structure of these newly synthesized compounds has been established on the basis of chemical characteristics and spectral data. The results were compared with conventional methods. All micro-wave synthesized compounds results into good yield as compared to conventional method of which phenyl substituted compound shows maximum yield.
Keyword- Thiocarbamides, Dicyandiamide, Microwave irradiation etc

\section*{1. Introduction:}

Glucosyl group or its derivatives when attached to the sulphur of the sulphur containing hete roacycles and heterocycles are commonly referred as "Thioglucosides."As evident from the structure of cyanoamidino substituted thiocarbamide, it was observed that there are various reactive sites in this molecule for the reactions. This molecule possesses - \(\mathrm{SH}, \mathrm{CN},-\mathrm{NH} 2\) important reactive sites for the reactions.

Several derivatives of thioureas are used as pharmaceuticals, preservatives, rodenticides. and insecticides [5.6.7.8]. Thioureas have valuable uses in organic synthesis and are used as intermediates in several organic synthetic reactions [9].
Another very important. diverse, and effective area of thiourea applications is their biological activities. Again, none other class of organic compounds has as much biological activities as thioureas. These have been reponed to have antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, catalytic. antitubercular, analgesic, insecticidal. anti-inflammatory, herbicidal, anticonvulsamt anti-cancer. anti-thyroid, anthelmintic, and anti-phenoloxidase activities \([2,10,11,12,13,14,15,16]\).

Structural organic chemistry of dicyandiamide has been briefly studied by Tayade[12].Dicyandiamide is a bifunctional molecule It has basic formamidino group at position three and a cyano/nitrilo group at first position. This molecule, therefore, is expected to produce verities of certain interesting heterocycles and heterocycles containing nitrogen, nitrogen and sulphur, through its reactive basic amino group and cyano group. Thiourea moiety has become intensely synthesized due to its ability to undergo structural modification[13].

Microwave assisted organic synthesis \([7]\) became an increasingly popular technique in academic and industrial research laboratories, due to certain advantages, particularly shorter reaction times and rapid optimization of chemical reactions. The experimental technique applied for the organic syntheses described below, is based on microwave power processing of materials using a dynamic control of the microwave power magnetron. The aim of this work was to test the efficiency of this new dynamic microwave power system in the organic synthesis by optimizing the chemical synthesis of some interesting thiocarbamide derivatives.

\section*{II. Materials \& Methods:}

The melting points of all the synthesized compounds were recorded using hot paraffin bath and are uncorrected. The carbon and hydrogen analysis was carried out on Carlo-Ebra-1106

93 Website - www,researchjourney,net Email - researchjourney2014gmailicom
'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal Issue - \(297(\mathrm{C}\) ) : Multidisciplinary Issue

E-ISSN: 2348-7143-2(21-22) June-2022

\title{
Isotherm Studies of Acid Blue-74 Dye Adsorption on Cinnamic AcidPolyaniline Doped Polymer Synthesized by Hydrothermal Method
}

\author{
A. N. Ingole \({ }^{2^{*}}\), M. R. Raghuvanshi \({ }^{\text {T }}\) \\ \({ }^{2}\) Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur - 441305 (MS) India.
}

\begin{abstract}
:
Anionic dye acid blue-74 (AB-74) is get discharged into water resources even present in a small amount can hazardous to environment. AB.74 has adsorbed on nanostructural cinnamic acid-polyaniline doped polymer (CNMAPAni) adsorbent synthesized by insitu polymerization under hydrothermal conditions. Adsorption experiments were conducted by using the UV.Visible spectrophotometer and with varying parameters such as effect of pH , effect of adsorbent dose. effect of contact time and initial concentration of AB-74. The experimental data of AB-74 adsorption on CNMAPAni polymer was fitted finest to Langmuir adsorption isotherm mode! significantly than Freundlich adsorption isothem. Experimental results obtained indicate that CNMAPAni polymer could be employed as efficient adsorbent for dye removal than other conventional adsarbents.
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\section*{1. Introduction:}

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Dyes are causes skin irritation, carcinogenic and mutagenic for aquatic organisms. Further, AB-74 shows some harmful impacts on living organisms. Thus removal of such dye from effluent, waste water and water bodies becomes environmentally important. Therefore, many researchers have been addressed the removal of AB-74 as a pollutant material from effluent, waste water and polluted water bodies. Dyes cannot be easily removed by conventional wastewater treatments owing to their complex structure [5]. Therefore, dye removal has been demanding and an environmentally considerable area of wastewater treatment. Among several chemical and physical methods, 'adsorption process is an effective technique that has been productively employed for colour dyes removal from wastewater containing dyes and pigments. Recently, doped PAni has used as adsorbent for dye removal from polluted water [6]. Derivatives of PAni is one of the most promising classes of organic polymers due to redox recyclability, good environmental stability and excellent variety of nanostructural morphologies [7-9]. PAni synthesized in different forms such as emeraldine salt (Es), emeraldine base (Eb) etc.



\section*{RESEARCH ARTICLE}

SIF Impact Factor 6.70


OPEN ACCESS

\section*{Synthesis and Biological assay of some of substituted thiscarbamide}

\section*{Raghuvanshi MR \({ }^{1}\) and Ingole AN \({ }^{1}\)}
\({ }^{1}\) Department of Chemistry, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi. Tq-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
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ISSN: 2322-0015

Editor: Dr. Arvind Chavhan

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Raghuvanshi MR and Ingole AN. Synthesis and Biological assay of some of substituted thio-carbamide, Int. Res. Journal of Science \& Engineering. 2021, Special Issue A11: 123-128.

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\section*{Abstract}

A series of 1,3-diformamidinothiocarbamides(5a) N substituted formamidino 3-formamidinothiocarbamides (5a-e) derivatives of biological interest have been synthesized by refluxing the cyanoguanidine with different thiourea in acetone medium for 10 hr . The structure of these compounds was established on the basis of chemical characteristic, elemental analysis and spectral studies like IR, \({ }^{1} \mathrm{H}\) NMR \& mass specturun. The newely synthesized substituted derivatives of thiocarbamide were screened for its antimicrobial activities againest some gram positive and gram-negative pathogens. The compounds showed good \& moderate activity againest the pathogens.

Keywords Synthesis, Characteristic, Cyanoguanidine, Thiocarbamide, Antimicrobial activity

\section*{Intraductian}

Thiocarbamide element is key element with common structure in a variety of natural and synthetic compound with interesting biological and chemical activity [1]. Thiourea, also chemically named as Thiocarbamide, is a nitrogen and sulfur containing compound. It has three functional groups, amino, imino and thiol, each with important biological roles [2] Thiourea derivatives are well known to display a broad spectrum of applications in pharmaceutical industry due to their biological properties such as antiparasitic [3], anticancer [4], antioxidant [5, 6], antibacterial [7-10], antifungal [11], and anti-HIV [12, 13] properties.

B.SC. SEMESTER - V

Paper I - Organic Chemistry Paper II - Physical Chemistry

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Dr. M. G. Dhonde
Dr. M. R. Reghuwans Dr. N. C. Kongre Dr. P. B. Thakare Dr. U.P. Meshram Dr. P. V. Tekade

\section*{FREE INSIDE}
- Practical Manual
- University Question Paper
- Periodic Table


\section*{1,3,5-Triazines-A comprehensive review of their synthesis and microbial Activity}

\section*{Dongre Ramkumar P and Shingda Sampat R}

Department of Chemistry, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi, Tal-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur. 441305 Maharashtra India.
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Article published in Special issue of National online Conference on "Ernerging Trends in Science and technology \(2021^{\prime \prime}\) organited by Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyaliva Barsingl, Tal. Narktied, Dist, Nagbur, Maharashtra, India date, lune 10,2021.


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\section*{Abstract}

The existing research in the field of drug discovery and development focused on the preparation. spectral studies and microbial activity of some novel substituted \(1,3,5\) triazines as potential pharmacological agents against various diseases. The present review focuses on the methods of synthesis, spectroscopy and microbial activity activities of some substituted 1, 3, 5-triazines. This review summarizes substituted \(1,3,5\)-triazines which were biologically active with special attention on the most potent compounds.

Keywords: Heterocyclic compounds, Synthesis, 1, 3, 5Triazine, Microbial activity.

\section*{Introduction}

The 1,3,5-triazine derivative is an intensively used compound and has been known for a long time. They have seen number of applications in various sectors such as rubber, pharmaceuticals and plastics industries and are used its optical bleach, explosives, insecticide, surface active agent and dye material. The chemistry of this group of compounds has been intensively studied and has been the subject of numerous reviews (1-6)

Many different methods of preparing this compound have been developed to date and are still ongoing Synthetic organic compounds pose many problems such as selectivity, mildness, efficiency, toxicity and the emphasis is on green synthesis. By addressing the above problems, new 1,3,5triazine derivatives were developed as reagents in organic synthesis.

\title{
 \\ RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E. Research/ournal \\ (Ssue - 297 (D) : Multidisuiplinary Issue Peer Reviewed Journal \\ Review on Coumarin and Its Derivatives for Their Pharmacological Activity \\ Ramkumar P.Dongre, Bharat B Madavi, Amit I. Gadre, Anjali R. Gharpure \\ Arvinalbahu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsinge. \\ Tal-Narkhed, Dre-Naymur \(4: 1205\) Maharavhra Indat
}

\begin{abstract}
Ahstract
The stady of commarin dates back to the \(1 / 820 \mathrm{~s}\) when coumarin nas first estran ted froum the Tonkat bean by Vogel. Colanarin ledokbune composinds are a ven important group, of compotmals becouse of their use in pharmacy und medicine. Properties and hological dithithes of coumurin derivaturs hase important mok in devehoment of now dragi lictermeveles bearines
 This review lughligits the ants-inflatimatons, anti-anaguiant, antrocancer artivit and ambe nalariat asent of naturat and swuhefic cramurims.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Coumarins: Heterocycles: Pharmaceutical, hological applications

\section*{Introduction:}

Coumarins (2H-1-benzopyran-2-one)(1) consist of a large class of phenolic substances found in plants and composed of fused benzene and \(a\)-pyronc rings ( 1 ). More than 1.300 coumarins have been identified as secondary metabolites from plants, bacteria and fungi \(|2|\) The prototypical compound is known as 1,2 -benzopyrone or, less commonly. o-hydroxy cimamis acid and tactone, and has been well studied.

Coumarits are mainly derived from secondary metabolites in green plants, fungi and tacteria [3]. This encouraged reseurchers around the world to investigate the nature and identite of this molecule. Since the reponing of the first synthetic route in 1882, the froction has found it place in fabric conditioners, some perfumes, and the phammaceutical industry, copectally as antiooagulants, warfarin and dicoumarol; Others such as naturally occurning coumarm moctics hase aloo been teported (Figure 1)In addition. several synthetic coumarins with a varicty of pharmacophoric groups at positions C-3. C-4 and C-7 have been intensively sereened for various the use of coumarins, In fecent years, a considerable amoumt of research has been conducted on [X. 13] | is being tested for Anti, 1, amti-cancer [6-10), anti-microbsal [11. 12], anti-tumot Anti-platelet activity [18], COX inhibitor (14, 15]. Anti-Alzhemer [16), Anti-tuberculowis [17]. \(V_{\text {iral }}\) (22) and DNA gyrase inhbitors [23)

\section*{Classification of Coumarins}

On the bavis of basic classifications these are manly classified tnto three types based on the chemical structare of the compounds The physico-chemical propertice and therap-utic applications of natural coumarins depend on the patiem of substitution.

\(\mathrm{KaO} \mathrm{CH}_{1}, \mathrm{CH}_{1}\).OH.X
Sumple Cinanzarin-
(01)


Pyrancenumazios
(02)

\title{
Herbal Remedies for Treatment of Neutropenia -Updated Review
}

\author{
Mugdha Arvind Joshi \({ }^{1}\), Manasi Arvindrao Joshi \({ }^{2}\) \\ IVM's Indrayani Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research. Talegaon Dabhade, TaI. Maval, Dist. Pune. Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi.
}

\begin{abstract}
:
In India, we are using different plants for the treatment of different types of disorders and diseases. We know the importance of secondary metabolites present in the plant from about 7000 years ago. Many of times those phytoconstituents are used for the improvement of immune response. Neutrophil cells are one of the components of natural immune system of the body. Neutropenia is the condition in which the count of neutrophil cells is decreased which results in a decrease in the immune response of patient. Neutropenia is generally associated with the viral infections such as HIV, TB and leukemia condition. And to treat this condition of neutropenia many herbal remedies can be used. In the world, about 10 million cases of cancer are found every year. And 1 million people die every due to HIV. And when HIV is associated with neutropenia it is risky for the patient life by using herbal remedies Neutropenia can be treated. Guduchi, Turmeric, Amla, and punarnava are useful for management of Neutropenia.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: - Neutropenia, secondary metabolites, leukemia, Phytoconstituents

\section*{Introduction:-}

Normal values for the total WBC and absolute neutrophil count (ANC) change from childhood into adolescence. Values of the ANC from 1 year of age slowly increase throughout childhood until the adult value is achieved during adolescence, Normal neutrophil counts must be stratified for age and ethnicity. The lower limit of the ANC is \(1000 / \mu \mathrm{L}\) in white children 2-12 months of age and \(1500 / \mu \mathrm{L}\) at more than 12 months of age.[1] Neutropenia is considered as a decreased number of neutrophils in the blood. When neutrophil count decrease from \(1500 / \mu \mathrm{l}\) to \(1000 / \mu 1\) it is called as mild neutropenia and when this count decrease from 1000 up to 500 we can call it as moderate neutropenia, but when this count decrease less than \(500 / \mu \mathrm{l}\) it is known as severe neutropenia.[2] Evaluation of patients with neutropenia begins with a thorough history, physical examination, family history, and screening laboratory tests. Patient with neutropenia increases the risk of pyrogenic, life-threatening infections.[3] Disorders of the oral cavity are almost always present by 2 years of age in patients are characterized by erosive, hemorrhagic, and painful gingivitis associated with oral ulcers of the tongue and buccal mucosa. Drug-induced neutropenia is an adverse event resulting in an ANC below \(500 / \mu \mathrm{L}\). It is associated with a high rate of infectious complications and has a mortality rate ranging from \(2.5 \%-10 \%\). [4]

\section*{There are four types of neutropenia:}
1. Congenital: - Congenital neutropenia is present at birth. Severe congenital neutropenia is also called Kostmann syndrome. It causes very low neutrophil levels and in some cases, completes lack of neutrophils. This puts infants and young children at risk for serious infections.
2. Cyclic: - Cyclic neutropenia is present at birth and causes neutrophil counts to vary in a 21 day cycle. A period of neutropenia may last a few days, followed by normal levels for the rest of the cycle. The cycle then begins again.


\section*{Chapter 14 A comprehensive Account on Impact of Bio-Fertilizers on Yield of Medicinal Plants}

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\section*{Vishal P. Deshmukh}

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Jagadamba Mahavidyalaya, Achalpur, Amravati, Maharashtra
(Corrsponding author)

\section*{ABSTRACT}

Biofertilizers are the fertilizers with living microbes. Based on various microbial types, blofertilizers were broadly classified into major four categories fulfilling various needs of plants. Each category works in a different way and helps plants in providing important nutrients from soit. Medicinal plants were used as an alternative source to modern medicinal therapies. Inoculation of medicinal plants with biofertilizers found to produce healthy. residuc free plant material required for final product production. Replacement of inorganic fertitizers with biotogical origin fertilizers ultimately results in increased crop yield. This article provides detailed account on types of


\title{
PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PROXIMAL COMPOSITIONS IN WEED PLANT INDIGOFERA
}

\author{
Smita P. Gudadhe \\ Department of Botany, \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tal. Narkhed, Nagpur \\ Corresponding author E-mail: smitagudadhe@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
:
Indigofera is well known for its dye yielding properties, It is also observed that some species of Indigofera are medicinal as well as famine food plant. Indigofera is generally a wild weed which shows some medicinal properties due to its secondary metabolites mentioned in earlier literature but the present study deals with the mineral content of the two species of Indigofera namely 1 . linifolia (Linn.f.) Retz. I. cordifolia Heyne ex Roth from bharsingi regioin situated in Narkhed tahsil of Nagpur District. It is found that both species shows the presence of mincrals in all parts of plants. It was observed that the percentage of dry matter was high in stems of L. cordifolia i.e. \(47.7 \%\) while high moisture content was in leaves of the same species. The seeds of both species show the high pereentage of nitrogen content which supports the results of Ash content and Nitrogen percentage of earlier reports.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: I. linifolia (Linn.f.)Retz, /. cordiffolia Heyne ex Roth, Mineral Content.

\section*{Introduction:}

Plants have primary and secondary metabolites as well as mincral nutrients that play a very vital role in growth and developmental process of plants, they benefit the human life too. Ashis the inorganic residue remaining after the water and organic matter have been removed by heating in the presence of oxidizing agents which provides a measure of a total amount of minerals within a sample. Analytical techniques for providing information about the total mineral contents are based on the fact that the mincrats (the "anallye") can be distinguished from the all the other components (the "matrix") within a sample in some measurable way. The most widely used methods are based on the fact that heating does not destroy mínerals and that they have a low volatility compared to other sample components. The three main types of analytical procedure used to determine the ash content of samples are based on this principle, dry ashing.
\(\frac{56}{56}\)

\title{
Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences
}
(ISSN: 0975-8585)

\section*{BYVIRTMARYTCHE}

\section*{Phytochemistry and Pharmacological activities of Caesalpinia crista L: A Review}

\section*{Smita P Gudadhe \({ }^{1}\), Ahmad L Shaikh \({ }^{2}\), Dnyaneshwar L Maske \({ }^{2}\), Swapna P Kalbende \({ }^{3}\), Pawan P Kalbende \({ }^{4}\), Varsha S Dhoran \({ }^{5}\), and Mithun S Lunge \({ }^{44}\).}

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\section*{ABSTRACT}

Caesalpinia crista L is an important medicinal plant in Ayurveda due to its applications in curing wide range of disorders. Phytochemically C cristo is rich in tannins, flavonoids, proteins, reducing sugars, carbohydrates, saponims, phytosterols and triterpenoids. It is the richest source of various cassane and norcassane-type of diterpenes. Various extracts derived from leaves, seeds and flowers of C crista revealed antimicrobial, antioxidant, hepatoprotective, anthelmintic, cytotoxic, antimalarial, anticancer, anti-ulcer, antiinflammatory: antidiabetic, insecticidal activities. Present paper comprehensively accounted for phytochemical diversity and various pharmacological activities of C cristo.
Keywords: Ayurveda, Caesalpinia cristo, Medicinal Plant, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology
https///doiora/10,33887/riphcs/2021.124.6
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July - August
2021
RJPBCS
12(4)
Page No. 51


RISE

\title{
Preliminary study of Morphological Characters of Three species of Indigofera L. from Amravati Region
}

\author{
Gudadhe SP \\ Department of Botany, Tah.-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur, Arvindbabo Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Nagpur 441305 (M.S.), India \\ Email:smitagudadhetgmail.com
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Cite this article as:
Gudadhe SPi Preliminary study of Morphological Characters of Three species of indigofera L from Amravati Regionint: Res. Journol of science \& Engineering, 2021, Special issue A11: 306-312

\begin{abstract}
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\end{abstract} firue : \(0,2021\).

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\begin{abstract}
Indigofern L. is a dicotyledonous plant and is a member of Fabaceac family. It is a family of largely herbs, shrubs and trees with a great variety of habitat. Indijsofora is a large genus consisting of over 800 species all over the world. The species of Indigofern are creeping prostate or erect. They are annual, biamnual herb or semi woody under shrub and trees. Indigeform is a dye yielding plant and hence, the common name of Indigofera is Nilini or Nil. Natural dyes are ecofriendly and one of the most important dye is 'Indigo dye' derived from Indigofera, is just one example of the usefulness and commercial importance of Indigofen species. Indigofera is the variable genus in respect to its morphological characteristics. In Indigofen there are many morphological variations within the species though it represent from the same location and it wildly growing in the University campus of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University. Amravati. Therefore, the present work is to compare the morphological diversity among the three species of Indigefera namely, I linfotia, I cordifolia and I. trita from the University campus of Amravati District.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Morphodiversity, Indigofenu linifotia, Indigvfen cordifolia and Indigyfera trita

\section*{Introduction}

In Indigotin there are many morphological variations within the species in different regions of the world. In India about 60 species and 10 varieties of Inifigofina are found [1] (Hajra et at., 1995). There are thirty-five species of Indiggiont that are reported from Maharashtra [2] at different places:

\title{
STUDIES ON MEIOTIC CONFIGURATIONS AND POLLEN FERTILITY IN CHLOROPHYTUM LAXUM R.BR.
}

\author{
Dr. Smita P. Gudadhe \\ Assistant Professor and Head \\ Department of Botany \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Nagpur, India \\ smitagudadhe@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Meiosis is a key feature of eukaryotic sexual reproduction that properly reduces the chromosome number of gametes in anticipation of fertilization and the reconstitution of the diploid state. It also increases the genetic variability in the population of organisms from one generation to the next and variations are very important for the process of evolution. During present study the meiotic course in Chlorophytum laxum \(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Br}\). and pollen fertility have been detected. For this, the plant materials fixed in Carnoy's fixative and observed the detailed meiotic behavior in Chlorophytum laxum by standard squash method in \(1 \%\) acetocarmine. Pollen viability was tested with \(1 \%\) acetocarmine and \(0.5 \%\) TTC stain. During the present study it is observed that along with the normal meiotic behavior of PMCs showed varied range of abnormalities in Chlorophytum laxum like chromosome stickiness, unequal distribution of chromatin material, change in orientation and unreduced gametes, etc. without any treatment. Pollen fertilityy was found to be maximum in acetocarmine: glycerine i.e. \(93.57 \%\) compared to TTC (2, 3, 5-triphenyl tetrazolium chloride) i.e. 59.76\%.
Index Terms: Chlorophytum laxum, Meiotic configurations, Pollen fertility
\end{abstract}

\section*{I. INTRODUCTION}

Meiosis is the process of chromosome division which play important role in the evolution of cellular organisms where it exists. The developmental stages in meiosis due to the chromosomal behavior especially in plants leads to the evolutionary changes in their life cycle generations to generations. As the literature concern many species evolved due to the continuous changing behavior of chromosomes due to the effects of genetical as well as environmental factors.

The genus Chlorophytum Ker-Gawl belongs to family liliaceae, one of the largest plant families. The genus is represented worldwide by about 215 species distributed mainly in the old world tropics especially in Africa and India. (Goaverts R, Zona SA (2006) In India the genus is represented by about 17 species of which 15 are found in peninsular India and 9 are endemic to the country. Chlorophytum is a complex and taxonomically difficult genus as a result many species are often misidentified by taxonomists (Sardesai et al, 2006). Like many other Liliaceous genera, Chlorophytum is good cytological material and despite this cytological information on the genus is very fragmentary. Cytological studies in different species of the genus Chlorophytum Ker-Gawl have been confined so far mainly to chromosome number and their morphology (Baldwin and Speese, 1951; Kumar and Rao, 1958; Boraiah, 1966; Datta and Mitra, 1968;



Keywords: physico-chemical parameters, water quality, water quality index, , dug well, water standards, ICMR, WHO.

\section*{1. Introduction}

Water quality, defined as the suitability of water to sustain various uses or processes (Meybeck et al., 1996) which is supposed to be influenced by the range of factors like biological. geological, hydrological, meteorological, and topographical with interaction among them in various water bodies result in seasonal variation according to differences in weather conditions, run-off volumes, and water levels. Anthropogenic influence on water quality is also wide ranging and mostly due to hydrological influence via flow diversion, water abstraction, and wetland drainage or dam construction. However the discharge of sewage, agricultural, industrial and urban wastewater, and the diffuse run-off of agricultural fertilizers and pest-control chemicals into water bodies are more apparent influence of human activity on water quality. Irreversible destruction of ecosystems causes due to the release of mining waste in to the environment. It is difficult to assess and quantify impacts of mining effluents as a true scale of environmental pollution on streams, rivers and reservoirs worldwide (Johnson and Hallberg, 2005). Therefore there is need of evaluation of water quality of various ground water from different rources e.g. tube well, dug well, bore well etc. in the proximity of mining area. Studies on the water quality associated problems and issucs were studied so far by many ressarchers (Singh. 1997. Jarvis and Younger, 2000; Tiwary, 2001; Roy et al., 2003).

Water quality index being the most effective and important tools in monitoring the
55 Website - www,researchiournev,net Email-researchiournev2014gmail.com

\title{
'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E-Research Journal
}

Issue - 297 (D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Impact Factor : 6.625
Peer Reviewed Journal

\title{
Evaluation of Water Quality in the Proximity of Mining Area by Using Water Quality Index
}

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\begin{abstract}
Present investigation designed to assess the dug well water quality in the proximity of a Gumgaon manganese mining area for its potability by evaluating the physico-chemical parameters as per the WHO and ICMR standards and water quality index being the important tool in order to assess the water quality seasonally as well as yearly was applied for the evaluation and comparison of water quality. Overall results revealed significant difference in the values of water quality parameters like Total Hardness, Alkalinity, pH, TDS, DO which exceeded the desirable limit whereas Sulphate, Chloride and COD values were reported within the desirable limit of water quality standards. Seasonal comparison showed increased concentration of water quality parameters during summer season followed by rainy and winter season. The water quality index values \(73.34,100.53\) and 80.86 for winter, summer and rainy season respectively showed poor, unsuitable for drinking and very poor status. Yearly water quality index value 84.41 was not favorable and revealed very poor status therefore it can be concluded that dug well water requires treatment before its use with proper monitoring control and measures.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: physico-chemical parameters, water quality, water quality index, , dug well, water

> standards, ICMR, WHO.

\section*{1. Introduction}

Water quality, defined as the suitability of water to sustain various uses or processes (Meybeck et al., 1996) which is supposed to be influenced by the range of factors like biological, geological, hydrological, meteorological, and topographical with interaction among them in various water bodies result in seasonal variation according to differences in weather conditions. run-off volumes, and water levels. Anthropogenic influence on water quality is also wide ranging and mostly due to hydrological influence via flow diversion, water abstraction, and wetland drainage or dam construction. However the discharge of sewage, agricultural, industrial and urban wastewater, and the diffuse run-off of agricultural fertilizers and pest-control chemicals into water bodies are more apparent influence of human activity on water quality. Irreversible destruction of ecosystems causes due to the release of mining waste in to the environment. It is difficult to assess and quantify impacts of mining effluents as a true scale of environmental pollution on streams, rivers and reservoirs worldwide (Johnson and Hallberg. 2005). Therefore there is need of evaluation of water quality of various ground water from different sources e.g. tube well, dug well, bore well etc. in the proximity of mining area. Studies on the water quality associated problems and issues were studied so far by many researchers (Singh, 1997, Jaryis and Younger, 2000; Tiwary, 2001; Roy et al., 2003).

Water quality index being the most effective and important tools in monitoring the

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Sanjay V. Satpute, Surendra R. Sinkar, Akhilesh M. Sarode. Wild edible fruit plants and their use by tribal people and local villagers: A surver-based study, int. Res. Journal of Science \& Engineering, 2021, Special Issue A11: 256-262.

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}

\begin{abstract}
Wild edible fruits play an important role in supplementing the diet of tribal people. It provides many essential nutrients, secondary metabolites, and bioactive compounds for the improvement of physical and mental health. Tribal people use these fruits as a basic need of food and are also sold in the rural market to generate income. Special attention should be given to maintain this valuable source of food supplement. Wild fruit plants are important constituents of biodiversity. Greater recognition of wild fruits may support household subsistence through income generation and also help us to understand the intricate relationship between the diversity of fruit plants and the socio-economic status of those who use these plants. Edible fruit plants can be considered for cultivation, consumption, and utilization. Assessment of these resources will serve as a database for future prospects. Therefore, an attempt has been made to assess the wild edible fruit resources of Warud tahsil. In all 41 wild fruit plants have been reported from the study area. Also, the medicinal uses of all the wild fruit plant species are mentioned herewith.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Wild Edible Fruits; Medicinalvalue; Warud; Amravati; Maharashtra.

\section*{Introduction}

Feeding of the growing world population depends on increased productivity of the limited number of domesticated and improved crop varieties. This has resulted in the loss of nutrition and contamination of food. Wild edible fruits play an important role in supplementing the diet.

\title{
Plant-derived essential oils as an Antifungal agents: An updated review
}

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Surendra R. Sinkar', Gauri V Ade \({ }^{2}\) and Sanjay V Satpute \({ }^{3}\)
}
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\section*{Abstract}

The fungi are ubiquitous in nature with rich morphological and genetic diversity. They have a diverse life history. Some fungal species are opportunistic and infectious. The pathogenicity and toxicity of infectious fungi lead to fatal diseases in human beings. Treatment Of fungal diseases in human beings is a major challenge. This is because thatsome licensed antifungal drugs have drug-drug interactions and others produce an adverse effect. There is an urgent need for an alternative, safe antifungal agent.Plant-derived essential oils are promising in treating fungal infections. In this review paper,authors have attempted to enlist the recent antifungal activity of plant derived-essential oils, methods of essential oil extraction and the techuriques applied for detections of essential oil contents and their probable mode of actions.

Keywords: Essential oil, antifungal activity,extraction techniques, oil contents.

\section*{Introduction}

Fungal borne infections in plants, animals and human beings are raising threats sometimes as mild local infections which may turn into serious and chronic conditions. The majority of the known fungal species are strict saprophytes; many are capable of causing allergics and toxicity in humans. These fungi can be categorized into two groups i) Saprophytic fungi:

o- mantas

\section*{INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES IN BIOSCIENCES, AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY}
- www.lirbat.In

\section*{STUDIES IN WILD PLANT POLLINATOR DIVERSITY, ITS CONSERVATION AND POLLINATION BENEFITS}

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3. PGTD of Botany, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.
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\begin{abstract}
Pollinators are important agriculturally and coologically. They are ecosystem service providers and increase the yield of plants all over the world. A rich floral community and a more diverse pollinator community enhance pollination in plants by facilitating reproduction, productivity and diversification of plants. Pollinators are very crucial for the functioning of agricultural ecosystems. Crop plant production, all over the world, is dependent on insect pollination. Our study area is the largest and important 'Orange' producing belt of India. In Citrus plants, \(95 \%\) fruit setting is possible after pollination with honeybees. Recent developments in agriculture and the increased use of insecticides and growthpromoting foliar sprays resulted in a decrease in pollinator diversity and density. Thus, attempts have been made to study the diversity of pollinators. Appropriate measures will be suggested for the conservation of pollinator diveraity.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Wlid Plant, Pollinator Diversity, Conservation, Warud, Amravati.

\section*{INTRODUCTION:}

Plant-Pollinator relationships are important agriculturally and ecologically. Pollinators are ecosystem service providers and increase the yield of plants all over the world \([1-3]\). Pollinators are very crucial for the functioning of agricultural ecosystems. Crop plant production is dependent on insect pollination [4). Rich floral communities and more diverse pollinator communities enhance pollination in plants by facilitating reproduction, productivity and diversification of plants [ 5,6 ]. Butterflies are an important group of insects adored by humans. Butterflies are pollinators as adulte and paste as tarvae. Therefore, more collaborative research work is needed to establish the role of butterflies as pollinators [7].

Insect pollination affects the yield of 75 giobally important crops. Over the last 50 years, the yield of pollinator-dependent crops has increased and become variable than pollinatorindependent crops. Insect pollinated crop yields fetch higher sale prices than pollinator independent plants. An estimated \(5-8 \%\) of global crop production would be lost without pollination services. This will lead to a change in the human diet and the inappropriate expansion of agricultural land. Pollinator losses could result in a substantial rise in the global rate of preventable diseasen. Loss of pollinators may produce a negative impact on the reproduction of wild plants \([8]\).
The role of wild bees in pollination is well known [9]. Bees are important for the maintenance of ecological equilibrium and biodiversity in the natural world. Bees visit more than \(90 \%\) of the

\title{
Chemistry And Biological Activities of Quercetin : A Bioactive Flavonoid
}

\title{
Surendra R. Sinkar \({ }^{1^{*}}\), Suraj V. Kombe \({ }^{2}\), Vivek D. Samarth \({ }^{3}\), Sanjay V. Satpute \({ }^{4}\), Neha J.
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\begin{abstract}
Quercetin is a naturally occurring flavanol with diverse therapeutic properties. It is a plant pigment and a potent antioxidant flavonoid. Mostly reported in onions, grapes, berries, cherries, broccoli, and citrus fruits. Several review articles have documented various biochemical and pharmacological activities of quercetin. This review article focuses on the structure, chemistry, and biological activities of quercetin and also provides information available concerning isolation and purification methods of quercetin from various plant extracts.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Keywords: Quercetin, isolation, purification, solvent extraction}

\section*{1. Introduction}

Plants synthesize several organic compounds, most of which do not contribute directly to growth and development. These substances are referred to as secondary metabolites and often are differentially distributed among limited taxonomic groups within the plant kingdom (Goodman 2004). Plant secondary metabolites are classified as alkaloids, terpenes, flavonoids, coumarins, saponins, essential oils, tannins, and stilbenes. Flavonoids are an important elass of secondary metabolites having a polyphenolic structure, widely found in fruits, vegetables, and certain beverages. Flavonoids include several subclasses viz., flavones, flavonols, flavanols, flavanones, isoflavones, proanthocyanidins, and anthocyanins (Mottaghipisheh and Iriti 2020). Quercetin (Qu) is a naturally occurring flavanol belonging to the class of flavonoids. Several studies have revealed that Quercetin has therapeutic properties for the prevention and treatment of several diseases viz., cancer, cardiovascular and neurodegenerative diseases (Babaei, Mirzababaei et al. 2018). Mechanistically quercetin exhibits anticancer (Rauf, Imran et al. 2018), antiviral (Derosa, Maffioli et al. 2021), antioxidant (Xu, Hu et al. 2019), antidiabetic (Bule, Abdurahman et al. 2019. Shi, Li et al. 2019) activities by modulating signaling pathways and gene expression in several in-vitro, in-vivo study models.

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}

\begin{abstract}
 the Tomba bean by Vigel. Coumarin buckionke compounds are a ven impurtant इnoup of onmpounds brawas of their wese in pharmacy and medicine. Properties and bieloghal acth ittos of coumartit derivatives hame important mote in devityment of new drugs. Heterocrcles beurine

 malariat agent of naturat and swhetic conmarim.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Coumanns; Heterocycles: Pharmaceutical; biological applications.

\section*{Introduction:}

Coumarins \(12 \mathrm{H}-1\)-beneopyran- 2 -onc 111 consist of a large slass of phenolic subsaances found in plants and composed of fused benzene and \(a\)-pyrone rings (1). More than 1:300) coumarins have been identified as secondary metabolites from plants, bacteria and fungi |21 The prototypical compound is known av 1.2-benzopyrone or. less commonly, o-hydroxy cimnamic acid and lactone, and has been well studied.

Coumarins are mainly derived from secondary metabolites in green plants, fungi and bacteria [3]. This encouraged researchers around the world to investigate the nature and identit! of this molecule. Since the reporting of the first synthetic route in 1882 , the fraction has found its place in tabric conditioners, some perfumes, and the pharnaceutical industry, especially as anticoagulants, warfarin and dicoumarol: Others such as naturally occurning coumarin moieties have alvo been reported iFigure II In addition. several synthetic coumarims with a varicty of phamacophoric groups at positions C-3. C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screnced for various biological properties In recent ycars, a considerable amoum of fescanch has been conducted on the use of coumarins as anti-HIV \(\{4,51\), anti-cancer \(\mid 6-101\), anti-microbial [11, 12], anti-tumof [8. 13]. I is being tested for, Antioxidant [14.15], Anti-Alzheimer [16]. Anti-tuberculosis [17]. Anti-platelet activity [18], COX inhibitor [19]. Anti-inflammatory [20]. Anti-asthma [21]. Anti. Viral [22] and DNA gyrase inhibitors [23].

\section*{Classification of Coumarins}

On the basis of hase classifications these are mainly classified moe thre types buacd on the chemical structure of the compound. The physico-chemical propertics and therapoutic applications of natural coumanis depend on the pattern of substitution.

\(\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{OXCH}_{2}, \mathrm{CH}_{5}, \mathrm{OH} \mathrm{X}\)
Sermple 'immarys
(01)



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
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\section*{Future aspects of 5G Technology in India- A Review}

\author{
Mr. Bharat. B. Madavi \({ }^{10}\) and Amit L. Gadre \({ }^{2}\) \\ \({ }^{\text {t2 }}\) Department of Physics, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur (M. S.) India
}

\begin{abstract}
\(5 G\) is the fifth-generution digital cellular network which will completely revolutionise digital cellular technology We haw sern from the past several years that how digital cellular network technology changed from IG to 4G. This technology was widely accepted and spread in our country in a short span of time. As due to increasing dependency on technology we need much more high-speed internet with high data download capacify and low latency: In the future wr witl see how machine to machine communication, unman machine with artificial intelligence will change our way of life. Already wr are using 4G cellular netisorks which are not enough with growing demand dur to vast changing technology, In India very soon department of telecommunication will mill out anction of spectrum for 5 G digital cellular network which is likely to be start in the beginning of 2022. Many private players like Reliance. Jio, Bharti Artel and Vodafane Ldea is ready to provide \(5 G\) network. Although department of telecommunication is all ready to go for 56 . But many users still tnaware about \(\$ G\) technologies. It is because due to increasing technology over the years we have seen los of changes in nature and its effect ultimately on the human body: Hence, there is a palpable senve of fear among weers related to its effect on health. Thix current paper provides comprehentive study of \(5 G\) technologys its implementation and myths related to health.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: 5G, 4G, Frequency, Millimeter wave, Radiation.

\section*{Introduction}

SG is the fifth-generation digital cellular technology which is having capability of providing high speed internet connectivity, high downloading data with low latency. Although 4 G is widely used in our country but it needs to update due to vast increasing and developing technology. It is believed that around 2025 there will be more than 5.7 billion mobile users around the world and 5 billion internet users [1]. We have seen from the last several years how there is an increasing dependence on technology. Today for anything we need internet through cell phones from calling taxi to order meal as well as using GPS for searching location. In the last decade there has been a tremendous increase of internet users. According to recent data there are 4.72 billion people around the world use the internet in April 2021, that's more than 60 percent of the world's total population. Internet users are currently growing at an annual rate of 7.6 percent. The average global internet user spends almost 7 hours online each day [2].

In India the number of smartphone users was estimated to reach over 760 million in 2021 [3]. This figure is growing day by day due to the majority of mobile users are going towards digital. Mostly youngsters are using digital payment option from paying bills for electricity to ordering meals and also for shopping. During covid-19 pandemic lockdown 2020-21 internet usage increased by \(60 \%\). From students to employees everyone was using the internet for working at home and to spend some time. This will not stop here we will see in future how our dependency will enhance on internet. Everything will be control by internet through Artificial intelligence such as driver less cars, house appliances, security cameras, smartwatches and machine to machine communication, like a high-speed vehicle on road or highway will communicate with another car on highway and provide safer joumey. It will not only save our time but also avoid accidents. Another most significant aspect is its use within the medical field now a days we've seen how this pandemic realized the importance of doctors. Many countries don't have proper medical facility with specialized doctors. This pandemic emphasized the requirement of more specialized doctors. Available statistics show that, as of 2020 over \(55 \%\) of WHO Member States report back to have but 20 medical doctors per 10000 populations (almost 40 countries within the WHO African region). Medical experts are distributed unevenly across the world. Countries with very cheap relative need have the best numbers of physicians, while those with the greatest burden of disease must manage with a far smaller health workforce. The African Region suffers quite \(22 \%\) of the world burden of disease but has access to only \(3 \%\) of medical examiners and less than \(1 \%\) of the world's financial resources [4].

Even in our country position is additionally not good many remote areas don't have specialized doctors. Most of the specialized doctors are working in cities, only a few doctors are working in rural areas but most of them are not specialized. In such cases patients have to visit a nearby city hospital. The doctor to population ratio in India is 1:1456 against the WHO recommendation of 1:1000 [5]. To solve this problem either we've got to extend no of qualified doctors which isn't possible in less time like current situation of pandemic or we have to

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\begin{abstract}
Photoluminescence properties of aluminum sulphide based ternary system \(\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{~S} \cdot \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\), where ( \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Na}\) ) were studied. \(\mathrm{Ce}{ }^{3}\) substituted \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S} 3\) phosphor has been synthesized by wet chemical co-precipitation method. The prepared phosphor is characterized by photoluminescence spectrophotometer. Photoluminescence spectra of the phosphor are taken in the range of \(200 \mathrm{~nm}-700 \mathrm{~nm}\) at room temperature. A broad emission around 390 nm attributing to the transition from 5 d level to the ground state of the \(\mathrm{Ce}^{\text {b* }}\) ion. We have reported wet chemical co-precipitation method for synthesizing \(\mathrm{Ce}^{++}\)activated phosphor with strong excitation in UV region.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Photoluminescence, \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\), phosphor, nearUV L.ED phosphors, \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3}\) activator.

\section*{Introduction}

Hellstrom et. al [1] described aluminium sulphide-based ternary system \(\mathrm{M}_{3} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\), where \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Li}, \mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{K}\) and determined different phases present in this system. New phases i.e. LiAlS2. NaAlS2,Na2S.Al2S3, KAIS2, and K2S.Al2S3 were identified These phases were prepared by reaction sintering in sealed quarta tubes with pyrolytic graphite coatings and by hot pressing in graphite dies with \(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\) plungers. In 1987 Alan et al. [2] investigated four new phases in the \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) system. These phases were prepared by corrosion- type reaction, pellet reaction and polysulphide fluxed reaction. We investigated \(\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) system where \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Na}\) using simple wet chemical co-precipitation method and its photoluminescence characteristics are studied.

\author{
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}

\begin{abstract}
The undy of coumarin dates back to the \(1 \times 20\) s when coumarin was first extracted fown the Tonkat bean by Vegel. Cosamarin backbone compounds are a very important grosup of sumposands because of their use in pharmacy and medicinc. Propenties and brological withitics of cramarin deriverius huse important mele it development of new drugs. Heterocycles bearine
 This metion hughlights the ant-ieflammators. ant-osagulant, anti-camcer activify and antimalarial asent of mataraf and swhetic coumtarins.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Coumarins: Heterocycles; Pharmaceutical: biological applications.

\section*{Introduction:}

Coumarins 12 H -1-benzopyran-2-one) 11 consist of a large class of phenolic substances found in plants and composed of fused benzene and \(\alpha\)-pyrone rings (1). More than 1300 coumarins have been identified as secondary metabolites from plants, bacteria and fungi [2]. The prototypical compound is known as 1.2 -henzopyrone or, less commoaly, o-hydroxy cinnamic acid and lactone, and has been well studied.

Coumarins are mainly derived from secondary metabolites in green plants, fungi and buctera |3|. This encouraged rescarchers around the world to iavestigate the nature and identity of this molecule. Since the reporting of the first synthetic route in 1882, the fraction has found its place in fabric conditioners, some perfumes, and the pharmaceutical industry. especialty as antiosagulants. warfarin and dicoumarol: Others such as naturally oceurring coumarin moictics hase also heen reported Figure LI.In addition. several synthetic coumarins with a varicty of pharmacuphoric groups at positions C-3, C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screened for sarious biological properties. In recent sean, a considerable amount of research has been conducted on the use of coumarins as anti-HIV 14,51 . anti-sancer \(\{6\)-10|, anti-microbial [11. 12] anti-tumor [8, 13]. 1 is being tested for. Antiovidant [14,15]. Anti-Alehemer [16), Anti-tuberculosis [17]. Anti-platelet activity [18). COX inhibator [19], Anti-intlammatory [20]. Anti-asthnaa [21). AntiViral [22] and DNA gy rase inhibitors [23].

\section*{Classification of Coumarins}

On the basis of basic clasafications these are mainly classified inte three typer based on the chermeal stracture of the compounds. The physico-chemical properites and therapeutio applications of natural coumarins depend on the pattern of substitution.


Simple Civunarios
(01)


Pyranacoumarins
(02)


\title{
Biodegradation and Mechanical Properties study of 10\% CEL + \(7 \%\) PEG/LDPE Bio-composite film
}

\author{
Amif L Gadre \({ }^{\text {r", Manish C Golchha }}{ }^{2}\), Ganesh R Yerawar \({ }^{3}\), Vijaya Sangawar \({ }^{\text { }}\), Vijay R Raghorte \({ }^{5}\) and Anand D
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Gadre Amit L. Golchha Manish C. Yerawar Ganesh ef a Giodegradation and Mechanical Properties stady of 105 CEL - \(7 \%\) PEG/LDPE Bio-composite fimm. Int. Rex foumal of Science 3 Inginerring, 2021. Special lssue A11: 19-25

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\section*{Abstract}

Plastic material production has tremendously increased over the past 30 to 40 years. Plastic pollution is a woridwide environmental problem. In this study, a degradable composite thin film having thickness \(15-30 \mu \mathrm{~m}\) based on low density polyethylene (LDPE) added with poly ethylene glycol (PEG) and Cellulose as filler were developed. The Cellulose ( \(10 \%\) ) + PEG (7 \%) added LDPE bio-composite thin films were synthesized by solution evaporation technique and buried in a compostable soil environment for 90 days (Three months). To study biodegradation of CEL + PEG added LDPE bio-composite thin films were characterised by weight loss and weight loss percent, UTS and THB measurements, SEM and XRD before and after 90 days of burial in a compontable soil environment. The bio-composite thin films of CEL./PEG/LDPE are noticed to be degraded and biodegradation initiated at the surface of films and make an environment friendly material in natural environment.

Keywords: Biodegradation, LDPE, PEG, CEL, Soil burial, XRD, SEM, UTS, PEB.

\title{
Synthesis and Study of Novel Polymers prepared by both Conventional and Microwave Synthesis Technique. Its application in detergent
}

\author{
Deshpande Anand \(\mathrm{D}^{+}\)and Gadre Amit L \({ }^{2}\) \\ Department of Chemistry, Jijamata Mahavidyalaya, Buldano (M.S.) India \\ Department of Physics, A. D. Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur (M.S.) India \\ Email aanand.deshpande 25 gegmail.com
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\begin{abstract}
As this is a covid era or pandemic situation around us so it is necessary to control the situation around us. This is the methods by which the natural product based surfactants can prepare and its application is identified by using the polymer in detergent. In Indian Sugar industry [1], the government regulates raw material cost and announces a statuary minimum price (SMP) for the purchase of sugarcanc by the sugar firms before the start of the sugar year. Sugar [2] has a number of uses. Ore of these is in the pharmaceutical industry. There is a significant use of sugar in the more traditional areas, e.g. tablets, syrups and pallets. Hence sugar can be good raw material for the synthesis of novel ecofriendly polymers. This sugar based polymers are casily synthesized by conventional method and by microwave synthesis techutique and compared with each other by its method of analysis, characterization and by its application in replacement of petroleum products which are used in powder and liquid detergent.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Sugar, Starch, Sorbitol, Synthesis, Characterization

\section*{Introduction}

Today's consumer interest in biodegradable materials has grown as a consequence of increasing social awareness to reduce environmental degradation by selecting more environmental-friendly products. The food products and packaging materials fall in this category. Due to this, glotally, the development of biodegradable polymers and their derived products is a high priority from the standpoint of environmental preservation

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SHIF Impact Factor 6.70 15SN: 2322-0015
RESEARCH ARTICLE

\title{
Effect of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticle fillers on Electrical Resistivity of Low Density Polyethylene
}

\author{
Manisha C Golchha \({ }^{1 *}\), Vijaya S Sangawar \({ }^{3}\), Amit L Gadre \({ }^{3}\) and Ganesh R Yerawar \({ }^{4}\) \\ \({ }^{1}\) Department of Physics, Brijlal Biyani Science College, Amravati (MS), India, \\ \({ }^{2}\) Department of Physics, G. V. I. S. H. Amravati (MS), India. \\ \({ }^{3}\) Department of Physics, A. D. Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur (M.S.) India, \\ 'Department of Physics, KES's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Arvi, Dist. Wardha (MS), India: \\ Email manishagolchhaogmail.com
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\section*{Abstract}

Polymer inorganic nanocomposite thin films (PINC;) were prepared by solution cast technique using Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) in different weight percentages \((0,0.5,1,3,5 \mathrm{wt}\). \%). The electrical resistivity of the thin film samples was examined as a function of temperature and filler concentration. The resistivity was found to be sensitive to temperature and filler concentration.

Keywords: ZnO NPs, LDPE, PINCs, Electrical Resistivity.

\section*{Introduction}

Electrical resistivity is the reciprocal of electrical conductivity. Electrical resistivity is measures of how strongly a given material opposes the flow of current. Ordinary polymers are purely insulators since they have very fow concentration of free charge carriers and thus have very high electrical resistivity. The higher thermal and electrical conductivity can beobtained by using metallic and non-metallic fillers |1].

When there is adequate amount of conductive filler in a nonconductive polymer matrix, the composite transforms from a nom-conductor to a conductor as conductive routes form between the filler particles. Furthermore, as the fraction of fillers increases, the electrical resistance reduces considerably, resulting in the formation of conductive channels, which is known as the percolation threshold [2,3].

\title{
Uniaxial grown Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate crystal by Sankaranarayanan-Ramasamy (SR) method and slow evaporation solution technique (SEST): A comparative Investigation
}

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\({ }^{1}\) Department of Physics, Gondwana Uinversity, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, India
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\section*{Abstract}

Uniaxial potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KDP) crystal oriented along \(\langle 110\rangle,\langle 010\rangle\) and \(\langle 100\rangle\) plane, were grown by uniaxially Sankaranarayanan-Ramasamy (SR) method. The experiment involved a detailed investigation of the growth mechanisms and other parameters. Comparative investigations were studied with the vision to improve the properties of the crystal. The addition of L-valine amins) acid improves the quality with transparency about \(80 \%\). The Vicker's microhardness led to the high toughness and excellent mechanical properties of the synthesized crystals of SR-method as compared to SEST grown crystal. The second harmonic generation (SHG) efficiency was found to be increased by dopant material into the mother solution. Also the growth rate was measured along <110>, 4010\(\rangle\) and < 100\(\rangle\) direction was found to be \(40-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) with \(1 \mathrm{~mm} /\) day.

Keywords: crystal growth, melastable zone, organic comporand, thermal properties, nonlinear optic materials. Mechanical Properties

\section*{Introduction}

Non-Linear Optics is the branch of optics that describes the behavior of light in nonlinear media, that is media in which the dielectric polarization P responds nonlinearly to the electric field E of the light.

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2021

\title{
Biodegradation study of CEL and PEG added LDPE Bio-composite film
}

Amit L Gadre', Manisha C. Golchha \({ }^{2}\). Ganesh R. Yerawar \({ }^{3}\), Vijaya Sangawar \({ }^{4}\)
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\begin{abstract}
Plastics waste is now recognized widely to be a major environmental problem. The aim of this investigation, to synthesized bio-composite thin films of low density polyethylene (LDPE) added with Cellulose ( \(10 \%\) ) and PEG \((7 \%)\) as additives by solution evaporation method. To study biodegradation of CEL/PEG/LDPE bio-composite thin films were characterised by weight loss and weight loss percent and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) before and after 90 days of burial in a compostable soil. The bio-composite thin films made up of CEL/PEG/LDPE are observed to be degraded and biodegradation begins at the surface of films and make an eco- friendly material in compostable environment.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Biodegradation, LDPE, PEG, CEL, Soil burial, Weight loss, SEM.

\section*{Introduction}

Human population increase and consistent demand for plastics and plastic products are responsible for continuous increase in the production of plastics, generation of plastic waste and its accompanied environmental pollution[1]. One of the solutions to tackle the problem of plastic waste management is the production and use of environmental friendly degradable polymers, especially in the packaging applications [2]. So in this regard most researchers have been studying energetic, chernical and biological polymer degrading tactics from the last 3 to 4 decades [3]. Biodegradable polymer is a polymer degraded in different biological conditions by enzymatic actions of certain microorganisms.Microorganism present in different biological environments breaks the polymeric chain and consumes materials through acrobic and anacrobic processer. The environmentally degradable polyolefin films are defined as those materials that contain the degradation process of polyolefin films under conditions of composting. There are many renewable sources that are used to produce biodegradation polymer products such as starch. chitosan, wool. cellulose [4], lignin, chitin [ 5 ] and silk. There have been demands to use a biodegradable polymer that is comparable to substitute the growing use of non-biodegradable polymer [6, 7]. So today, the challenge of producing biodegradable polymer becomes the focus of research interest in order to overcome the problem of plastic waste management [8]. Low density polyethylene (LDPE) is a thermoplastic usedmostly for packaging application and it is worst offender, being highly resistant to degradation [9]. Polyethylene glycol (PEG) is biocompatible additive to support degradation and cellulose (CEL) is organic substance likely eat up by microorganisms which boost the rate of degradation in a compostable soil. In this rescarch, to study the biodegradation of CEL (10\%) + PEG (7\%) added LDPE thin composite film buried for 90 days in a compostable environment.

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\section*{Review on Coumarin and Its Derivatives for Their Pharmacological Activity}

\author{
Ramkumar P.Dongre, Bharat B Madavi, Amit L. Gadre. Anjali R. Gharpure
}

Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi.
Tal-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur. 441305 Maharashtra India.

\begin{abstract}
The study of coumarin dates back to the 1820s when coumarin was first extracted from the Tonka bean by Vogel. Coumarin badbone compounds are a very important group of compounds because of their use in pharmacy and medicine. Properties and biological activities of coumarin derivatives have important mole in development of new drugs. Heterocycles bearing bensopyran-2-one ring are known to have antimicrobial, anticancer and antioxidant actwitics This review highlights the anti-inflammators, anti-angalant, anti-cancer activity and antimalarial agent of natural and synthetic coumarins.
\end{abstract}

Keywords; Coumarins: Heterocycles: Pharmaceutical: biological applications.

\section*{Introduction:}

Coumarin: ( \(2 \mathrm{H}-1\)-benzopyran-2-one) [1] consist of a large class of phenolic substances found in plants and composed of fused benzene and a-pyrone rings (1). More than 1300 coumarin have been identified as secondary metabolites from plants, bacteria and fungi [2]. The prototypical compound is known as 1,2 -benzopyrone or. less commonly, o-hydroxy cinnamic cid and lactone, and has been well studied.

Coumarin are mainly derived from secondary metabolites in green plants, fungi and bacteria [3]. This encouraged researchers around the world to investigate the nature and identity of this molecule. Since the reporting of the first synthetic route in 1882 , the fraction has found its place in fabric conditioners, some perfumes, and the pharmaceutical industry, especially as anticoagulants, warfarin and dicoumarol: Others such as naturally occurring coumarin moieties have also been reported (Figure \(12 . \ln\) addition. several synthetic coumarin with a variety of pharmacophoric groups at positions C-3. C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screen conducted on biological properties. In recent years, a considerable amount of rescanicrobial [11. 12], antitumor the use of coumarins as anti-HIV \([4,5]\), anti-cancer [6-10], anti-- [16). Anti-suberculosis [17]. [8. 13]. |' is being tested for. Antioxidant [14.15]. Anti-Ammatory [20]. Anti-asthma [21], Anti -Anti-platelet activity (18). COX inhibitor |1
Viral |22| and DNA gyrase inhibitors |231

\section*{Classification of Coumarins}

On the basis of basic classifications these are mainly classified into three type, based on the chemical structure of the compounds. The physicochemical properties and therapeutic applications of natural coumarins depend on the pattern of substitution.

\(\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{COCH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH} . \mathrm{X}\)
Simple Coumarins


Pyranocoumarios (02)

Synthesis and Self-Assembling Properties of \(\beta\)-D-Glucuronosyl-5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1 H -pyrazol-3-yl)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazole-3carboxylates

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\begin{abstract}
Condensation of N -(5-acetyl-3-methyl-1,2-benzisoxazol-7-yl)-3-arylprop-2-enamides (1a-k) with hydrazine hydrate and acetic acid yielded 1 -\{3-Methyl-7-\{(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1/-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino \(]-1,2\)-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-ethan-1-ones (2a-k).5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-aminol-1,2-benzisoxazole-3-carboxylic acids (3a-k) prepared by the oxidation of (2a-k) with \(\mathrm{KMnO}_{4} \beta\)-D-Glucuronosyl-5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1/1-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino \(]-1,2\) -benzisoxazole-3-carboxylates (4a-k) prepared by the glucuronidation of ( \(3 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{k}\) )with free D-gluconic. The structure of compoundswascharacterized on the basis of their instrumental analysis FT-IR, 'H-NMR, FABMS, elemental analysis and chemical properties. Some compounds showed significant antibacterial activity against \(E\). coli and \(S\). aurcus and moderate to antifungal activity against \(A\). niger and \(C\) albicans.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: 1-D-Glucuronides, 1,2-Benzisoxazoles, Pyrazoles, Chalcones, Antibacterial activity.

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Glucuronidation is a major detoxification pathway in mammalian liver, where UDPglucuronosyltransferases catalytically conjugate hydrophobic xenobiotics and endobiotic to glucuronic acid, thereby increasing their solubility. Studies have shown that the parent compound is metabolized into glucuronidated metabolites in rats after oral genistein administration. Drug metabolism
is closely related to its pharmacological activity and are polar, chemically reactive and generating increasing interest as potential mediator of hypersensitivity reaction which shows profound effect on drug metabolism. Biotransformation is largely catalysed in the liver and intestine which are rich in dragmetabolizing enzymes[1-6].1,2-benzisoxazoles are biologically active molecules with potential applications in drug design. 1,2-Benzisoxazole bears a close structural resemblance to indole

भानखजातीने प्रगतीच्या अनेक टण्म्योंबर यिजय मिळबिला आहे. जी कामे एकेकाकी अभाक्य मानर्नी जान होती, ती आज शक्य जांती आहेत, आपल्पा पूर्बजोंनी स्वग्रात सुडा कल्पनाही कली नसती असे यश़ संपादन आर्ही केले आहे गुईपासूत जहाजापर्यंत बांधकाम, मनुप्य चंद्रापर्यत पोहोबणे, असाध्य रोगांबर विचय मिळविणे है मरं भनुष्पाब्या प्रयचांसह विगानाचे परिणाम आहे, मनुष्य या पृब्वीवर आला आहे तेव्हापासूल माणसाने काळ आणि परिस्थितीनुसार नदीन अबिप्कारांनी प्रगती केली आहे, परंतु आधुनिकतेता चकाकि बषता स्याने मानवीय मूल्पांचे आणि तदतय पर्यंबरणाचे बिपटन केने आहे, सर्ष बैज्ञानिक यश असूनही प्रदूषित मन, प्रदूषित शरीर, प्रदुपित

 सेठ्हा स्वाचे दुख्यरिणाम संपूर्ण मानबजातीवर्च दिसून येतात, सध्या, जिये संपूर्ण जग कोरोना संमर्गाज्या चपळयान आहे, अगदी मोठे भालूनही त्याजे उपचार आणि स्यार्वी कारणे शोधण्यात्त अक्षम दिसत आहेत, प्रस्तुस शौधपनान
 प्रस्ताबना

आज जिये बिहानाने माणसाचे जगणे समस केले आहे, दुसरीकडे मानवाषा विकास निदेधाक ग्रानी पहताना दिसत आहे, आग विझान आणि संधकामुळे हृेतील इतके किरणे प्रतिबिंबित होत आहेत, ज्याबा थंट परिणाम प्राणी आणि पक्षी आणि या पृथ्वीबर राहण्यास्या सरं सजीबांबर स्पहपणे दिस्न येतो, ज्याप्रकारे आपस्पा वडिसांनी अणि पूर्वजानी पूर्ती विश्ञान आणि बैजानिक मंशोध्रनाच्पा टप्प्पांबर विजय मिकवाएयार्बी कल्पनाही केल्नी नब्हती, त्याच प्रकारं, सध्याक्या नाची पिन्दांनध्येती विज्ञानामुछे असे दुप्परिणाम दिसतील असे बाटत नव्हते, आज
 पाहिजे की आदिम नाणूस गुहेत जिजे रहहत होता स्या जारी अपण परत जाये, धर तर हे करणे आवश्यक कित्या ब्वाबहारिकही नाही, मनुप्याला या सर्च आनारांबर श्लाज आहे, अमेरिका, औस्ट्रेलिया, जपान, हैं्लंड अशा देशांच्या बैज्ञानिक्र उपलब्टी, त्यांचे जीबनमान, त्यांे आयुमांन, स्यांे जीयन निदेँशांक यांतारख्या देशांज्या पर्यांदरणीय जागतिकीकरणाध्या अाताझरणाचा बिचार करता क्याचा दृधा तसा फारसा चिपरीत परिणाम होत नाही, ााट्रीय धैजानिक संशोधन षेंदांना अभा रोधांचा शोध चेण्यारी परवानगी हेण्यात वारी, अन्वथा मानती जा या आधुनिक बमकदार स्पर्षेत संपेल. आज जेंदे पर्यंवरणीय असतुलनामुले ओझोन अरात ह्विद पढ़्पाची चर्चा आहे, ज्यामुळँ गीनहाउस धोक्यात आला आहे, दुसरीकडे या सर्व गोर्टीकडे दुर्लंक्ष कहन्न, तेथे बन्पाच प्रकारेे रंकेट, क्षेपणाग अटी- 5 जी, न्पूक्सियर शलाल चाचणी यासारख्या इंटरनेट चाचण्यामध्ये रान्वेदिबस काम केसे जाते. वा सर्ष उप्योगांभुळे वरीच उनस्यती प्रजातीसुडा मेल्या आहेत. हुबामान देखील पूर्णपणे प्रभाबित आले आहे. आज असे नयानक आनार उद्धबू लागते आहेत जे मंशोघ्रफांना नाये ठेयणे अवयड आहे, परिणारी उपबार न घेतल्यामुछं मानयजातीचा जीव गमाबला जात आहे, आज संपूर्ण मानबजातीला धोका आहे. कारण जाणून घंतल्यास, ल्याध्या नियंभणासाही कोणतेही ठोस धोरण केखेत ठरबले जात नाही, ही चितेती बाब आहे, निमर्म ही देवान दिलेली एक उंत्तम देगणी आहे. त्याचे जतन व संरक्षण करणे ही आपन्या सबांची आणि विक्षेपतः सरकारची खास जबाबदारी आहे, आज्न वाताबरणानोबती वरीच विपारी आणि प्राणयातक द्रत्ये त्तयार झानी आहेत, उ्यामुले मानब ज्ञात अनेए प्रकारच्या रोगांनी ग्रस्त आहे आणि रोगांच्या समाधानामध्ये प्रतिजैबिकांबा रहीराबर कोघताही परिणाम होतत माही, सांकसख्येच्चा अपाउ्याने बाइीमुऐे नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचे अस्यधिक रोपण उ जलद शोपण होत आहे, पन्षिती

\section*{Year-wise scan copy of the first page of the paper/Book/Proceeding}
(2020-21)
"IMPACT OF COVID-19 EPIDEMIC
ON THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM"

\author{
Dr. Dadarao Upase \\ Head, Dept. of English \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi. \\ District-Nagpur
}

\begin{abstract}
:
The terrible and dire consequences of Covid-19 have rocked the world. Governments in most countries around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions due to the Covid-19 epidemic. In India too, the government has closed all educational institutions ranging from school children to undergraduates as part of a nationwide lockdown. In the current circumstances, there is uncertainty as to whether schools and colleges will resume. There is no doubt that this is an important time for the education sector as many universities and competitive examinations are conducted during this period. How can you forget the board examination, nursery school admission, etc. with them? The central government and all state govermments are working aggressively to minimize the immediate impact of national lockdown while maintaining educational regularity through distance education. The issues of the coronavirus needs urgent attention as the closure of schools and colleges will not only have short-term effeets in India but will also have far-reaching educational, economic, and social consequences. The present research paper highlights the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on the current Indian education system.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Covid-19, education system, impact, e-learning.

\section*{IMPACT OF INCLUSIVE \& STAINABLE GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY}

India

\author{
Vijay P. Rahangdale
}

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Globalization in India brought few changes like exports leads to consumer-drives, to east, reduction poverty level, increasing flow of foreign direct investment, incmane, foreign currency reserve, goods and services made according to global serin economics activity leads by patents, copyright, and WTO agreement, large senter production of goods and services, rise in employment, surge in competition, inprose standard of living, increased in purchasing power and growing popularity of Consumerism".

Globalization course certain challenges in the future area like unlimited urbanizning increased wealth for some and poverty for many, anarchy and crime, educatioes frex people, disease, migration of the people, travel, and tourism, environmental prower: information explosion, and increased use of English, decentralized and diminion government power.

\section*{OBJECTIVES}
1. To study the impact of globalisation on Indian labour Force.
2. Analysis of the effect of globalisation on India's Export and Import.
3. To study the impact of globalisation on Indian GDP and FDI.

\section*{RESEARCH METHODOLOGY}

The study is done by the use of secondary data collected from government regon \(=\) publication from various websites, National and International Journals which ficearl on various aspects of globalization.

\section*{DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS}

\section*{1. IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN LABOUR FORCE}

According to IBRD "Labor force subsumes human ages 15 and older who supply late for the construction of the assembly of products and services during a specified time in

\title{
SIGNIFICANCE OF YOGA TO COMBAT WITH COVID-19 PANDEMIC
}

\author{
Mr. Vijay P Rahangdale'
}

\begin{abstract}
All major pandemic discases which causes death of Millions of people occurred from \(18^{\circ}\) century to till date are Cholera Pandemics, Third Plague, Yellow fever, Russian Flue. Spanish. Asian flu 1957, Hong Kong Flu, hIV/AIDS. Swine Flu, SARS, Fbola 2014, MFRS etc. And now Covid-19 which sped all over the world and till date it's doing very dangerous to human mankind to live on the earth planet. The Covid-19 pandemic affect more than 200 countries causing more than 128.598 .020 corona cases and 2.809 .448 , human deaths.

The Covid -19 positive test person become more chronic when patients suffer from breath senses, acute respiratory distress syndrome, tachypnea, severe dyspnea, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder. Cardiovascular disorder, Asthma etc. leads death.

Yoga practice support by scientific literature proposed that its help to recover from hypertension, heart ailments, psychological disorder. pain, depression, anxiety, headaches, low back pain, asthma, strcss. obesity, arthritis etc.
The words "Yoga" originates from Sanskrit language the word combine with "to yoke" or "to unit" means establish combination the power of mind and body. Hence Researcher wants to study usefuiness of Yoga practice to improve mental and physical heath during Covod-19 pandemic. In this paper more weightage given to various technique of Yoga to reduce impact of Covid-19 on human body.
\end{abstract}

Key word: Yoga, Pandemics, stress, obesity. depression, anxiety.

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Prime Minister shree Narendra Modi appealed in 2014 tw United Nation to declare \(2 I^{\text {" }}\) June as International Yoga Day. As result of declaration of Intemational Yoga Day Millions of people join to Yoga practice to healthy mind and body. Nearby 170 countries of world organized the International Yoga Day . The result of Intemational Yoga day more than 8\% population of USA now practicing Yoga and Saudi Arabia also recognized yoga as sport.

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'Head Department of Ecooomics, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Rharsingi
}

International Multidsciplinary E. Conference On Contribution of Various Aspects In Nation Building In Ausociarion withinternational Journal of Scientific Rlesearch in Science and Technology Volume 9 | Issue 5 | Print 1SSN- 2395-6011 | Online ISSN: 2395-602X (www. isrse.com)

\title{
Study of Kinetics of Methylene Blue Adsorption onto Nanostructural Polyaniline \\ A. N. Ingole \({ }^{j}\), M. R. Raghuvanshi \({ }^{2}\) \\ \({ }^{12}\) Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi. Tah-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur - 441305 (MS) India Corresponding authors email: avinashingolechem@gmail.com, meg.rag20@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
The present study is dealing with colour dye removal from water using polymers synthesized by hydrothermal method. Some cationic dyes are get discharged into water resources and it can affect the aquatic species along with hazardous to environment health. Methylene blue (MB) dye was adsorbed on nanostructural polyaniline adsorbent which was synthesized by hydrothermal method. Adsorption experiments were conducted by using the UV-Visible spectrophotometer. Various parameters were varied such as pH , adsorbent dose, initial concentration of MB and contact time of adsorbent with dye solution. The experimental results of adsorption were significantly fitted to Langmuir adsorption isotherm model. Experimental data were applied to the pseudo first order, pseudo second order and intraparticle diffusion kinetic models. It was observed that pseudo second ordet kinetic model illustrated the adsorption process better than any other kinetic models. Experimental results obtained were indicates that polymeric adsorbent could be use as an efficient adsorbent.
\end{abstract}

Keywords : Polymer, Nanostructural polyaniline, Methylene blue, Hydrothermal method.

\section*{I. INTRODUCTION}

Synthetic dyes comprise relatively large groups of organic compound which are met needs of human life. Some synthetic dyes with high chemical reactivity are retained in water bodies and undesirably affect ecological system. Also, discharge of dyes contributes towards the accumulation of chemical substances with high biochemical oxygen demand (11). The many coloured dyes e.g. methylene blue (MB) are used in the synthetic industries for dying purposes. It is reported that, more than fifteen percent of commercial dyes and pigments are being lost during dyeing process and polluted the environment \([2-3]\).

MB shows some detrimental impacts on living organisms and thus removal of MB from effluent. waste water, water bodies etc. becomes more important. Thus, researchers have been addressed the removal of MB from effluent, waste water and polluted water bodies [4].

Therefore, MB removal has been demanding and an environmentally considerable area of wastewater treatment. Among several methods, adsorption process is an effective technique that has been productively employed for dyes and pigments removal from wastewater. Polyaniline (PAni), has used as adsorbent for dye removal from polluted

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919 terins of the Creative Commons Artribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unresticted non-commercial use. disribution, and reproduction in any mednum, provided the original work is properly cited
}


\title{
Study of Kinetics of Methylene Blue Adsorption onto Nanostructural Polyaniline
}

\author{
A. N. Ingole', M. R. Raghuvanshi' \({ }^{2}\)
}
\({ }^{12}\) Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi. Tah-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur - 441305 (MS) India
Corresponding authors email: avinashingolechem@gmail.com, megrag20@gmail.com

\section*{ABSTRACT}

The present study is dealing with colour dye removal from water using polymers synthesized by hydrothermal method. Some cationic dyes are get discharged into water resources and it can affect the aquatic species along with hazardous to environment health. Methylene blue (MB) dye was adsorbed on nanostructural polyaniline adsorbent which was synthesized by hydrothermal method. Adsorption experiments were conducted by using the UV-Visible spectrophotometer. Various parameters were varied such as pH , adsorbent dose, initial concentration of MB and contact time of adsorbent with dye solution. The experimental results of adsorption were significantly fitted to Langmuir adsorption isotherm model. Experimental data were applied to the pseudo first order, pseudo second order and intraparticle diffusion kinetic models. It was observed that pseudo second order kinetic model illustrated the adsorption process better than any other kinetic models. Experimental results obtained were indicates that polymeric adsorbent could be use as an efficient adsorbent.
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\section*{1. INTRODUCTION}

Synthetic dyes comprise relatively large groups of organic compound which are met needs of human life. Some synthetic dyes with high chemical reactivity are retained in water bodies and undesirably affect ecological system. Also, discharge of dyes contributes towards the accumulation of chemical substances with high biochemical oxygen demand [1]. The many coloured dyes eg. methylene blue (MB) are used in the synthetic industries for dying purposes. It is reported that, more than fifteen percent of commercial dyes and pigments are being lost during dyeing process and polluted the environment [2-3].

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\title{
Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences
}
(ISSN: 0975-8585)

\section*{Phytochemistry and Pharmacological activities of Caesalpinia crista L:} A Review

Smita P Gudadhe \({ }^{1}\), Ahmad L Shaikh \({ }^{2}\), Dnyaneshwar L Mask \({ }^{2}\), Swapna P Kalbende \({ }^{3}\), Pawan P Kalbende \({ }^{4}\), Varsha S Dhoran \({ }^{5}\), and Mithun S Lunge \({ }^{4 *}\).

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4 Department of Chemistry, Jagadamba Mahavidyalaya, Achaipur city -444806, Dist-Amravati (M.S.) India.
\({ }^{5}\) Department of Botany, Sant Gage Baba Amravati University, Amravati-444602 (M.S.) India.
ABSTRACT
Caesalpinia crista \(L_{4}\) is an important medicinal plant in Ayurveda due to its applications in curing wide range of disorders. Phytochemically C crista is rich in tannins, flavonoids, proteins, reducing sugars, carbohydrates, saponins, phytosterols and triterpenoids. It is the richest source of various cassane and norcassane-type of diterpenes. Various extracts derived from leaves, seeds and flowers of C crista revealed antimicrobial, antioxidant, hepatoprotective, anthelmintic, cytotoxic, antimalarial, anticancer, anti-ulcer, antiinflammatory, antidiabetic, insecticidal activities. Present paper comprehensively accounted for phytochemical diversity and various pharmacological activities of \(C\) crista.
Keywords: Ayurveda, Caesalpinia crista, Medicinal Plant, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology
https://doLorg/10.33897/riphecs/2021.12.4.6
*Corresponding author
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { July -August } 2021 & \text { RJPBCS } & \text { 12(4) } & \text { Page No. } 51\end{array}\)

\title{
STUDIES IN WILD PLANT POLLINATOR DIVERSITY, ITS CONSERVATION AND POLLINATION BENEFITS
}

\author{
S. V. Satpute \({ }^{1+}\), S. R. Sinkar \({ }^{2+}\) and A. M. Sarode \({ }^{3}\) \\ 1. Department of Botany, Mahatma Fule Mahavidyalaya, Warud, Dist. Amravati \\ 2. Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur. \\ 3. PGTD of Botany, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. satpute20@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Pollinators are important agriculturally and ecologically. They are ecosystem service providers and increase the yield of plants all over the world. A rich floral community and a more diverse pollinator community enhance pollination in plants by facilitating reproduction, productivity and diversification of plants. Pollinators are very crucial for the functioning of agricultural ecosyatems. Crop plant production, all over the worid, is dependent on insect pollination. Our study area is the largest and important 'Orange' producing belt of India. In Citrus plants, \(95 \%\) fruit setting is possibie after pollination with honeybees. Recent developments in agriculture and the increased use of insecticides and growthpromoting foliar spraya resulted in a decrease in pollinator diversity and density. Thus, attempts have been made to study the diversity of pollinators. Appropriate measures will be suggested for the conservation of pollinator diversity.
\end{abstract}

Keyworda: Wild Plant, Pollinator Diversity, Conservation, Warud, Amravati.

\section*{INTRODUCTION:}

Plant-Pollinator relationships are important agriculturally and ecologically. Pollinators are ecosyntem service providers and increase the yield of plants all over the world \{1-3\}. Pollinators are very crucial for the functioning of agricultural ecosystems. Crop plant production is dependent on insect pollination [4]. Rich floral communities and more diverse pollinator communities enhance pollination in plants by facilitating reproduction; productivity and diversification of plants \([5,6]\). Butterfies are an important group of insects adored by humans. Butterflies are pollinators as adults and paste as larvac. Therefore, more collaborative research work is needed to establish the role of butterflies as pollinators [7].

Insect pollination affects the yield of 75 giobally important crops. Over the last 50 years, the yield of pollinator-dependent crops has increased and become variable than pollinatorIndependent crops. Insect pollinated crop yields fetch higher sale prices than pollinator independent plants. An estimated \(5.8 \%\) of global crop production would be lost without pollination services. This will lead to a change in the human diet and the inappropriate expansion of agricultural land. Pollinator losses could result in a substantial rise in the global rate of preventable diseases. Loss of pollinators may produce a negative impact on the reproduction of wild plants [8].
The role of wild bees in pollination is well known [9]. Bees are important for the maintenance of ecological equilibrium and biodiversity in the natural world. Bees visit more than \(90 \%\) of the

\title{
Photoluminescence Study of \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) Phosphor doped with \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3+}\)
}

\section*{Gharpure Anjali R}

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\section*{Manuscript Details}

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}

\begin{abstract}
Photoluminescence properties of aluminum sulphide based ternary system \(\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) where ( \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Na}\) ) were studied. \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3}\) * substituted \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) phosphor has been synthesized by wet chemical co-precipitation method. The prepared phosphor is characterized by photoluminescence spectrophotometer. Photoluminescence spectra of the phosphor are taken in the range of \(200 \mathrm{rm}-700 \mathrm{rm}\) at room temperature. A broad emission around 390 nm attributing to the transition from 5 d level to the ground state of the \(\mathrm{Ce}^{*}\) ion. We have reported wet chemical co-precipitation method for synthesizing \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3 *}\) activated phosphor with strong excitation in UV region.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Photoluminescence, \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\); phosphor, nearUV LED phosphors, \(\mathrm{Ce}^{\text {' }}\) activator.

\section*{Introduction}

Hellstrom et al [1] described aluminium sulphide-based ternary system \(\mathrm{M} 2 \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{A} L_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) s where \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Li}, \mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{K}\) and determined different phases present in this system. New phases ie. \(\mathrm{LiAlS}_{2} \mathrm{NaAlS}_{2}, \mathrm{Na} 2 \mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{Al} 2 \mathrm{S3}, \mathrm{KAlS2}\), and K2S.Al2S3 were identified These phases were prepared by reaction sintering in sealed quartz tubes with pyrolytic graphite coatings and by hot pressing in graphite dies with \(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) s plungers. In 1987 Alan et al. [2] investigated four new phases in the \(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) system. These phases were prepared by corrosion- type reaction, pellet reaction and polysulphide fluxed reaction. We investigated \(\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) system where \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Na}\) using simple wet chemical co-precipitation method and its photoluminescence characteristics are studied.

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\title{
Synthesis and photoluminescence properties of rare earth doped \(\mathrm{BaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) and \(\mathrm{MgAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) phosphor
}

\author{
A R Gharpure' and SP Wankhede \({ }^{1}\) \\ 'Departmentof Physics, Arvindlubu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi, India. 'Department of Physics, K:D.K. College of Engineering Nagpur, 440009, India
}

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Abstract
Different synthesis techniques for \(\mathrm{BaAl} \mathrm{S}_{4}\) have been described in literature. Conventionaly thioaluminates ( \(\mathrm{BaAb} \mathrm{S}_{0}\) ) were prepared by solid state reaction. \(\mathrm{BaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{6}\) was prepared by using BaS and \(\mathrm{Al}_{3} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) in \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) atmosphere \([1,2]\). Sulfurization reduction of multicomponentoxide precursor was tused to prepare BaAl2S4 in CS; atmosphere at \(1050^{\circ} \mathrm{C}[2,3]\). Oh et aL. [4] prepared MgAlSSi doped wihh \(\mathrm{Co}^{2-}\) by the chamical transport reaction method. All these methods require proper appantus and they are difficult to handle.

The synthesis method and photoluminescence properties of \(\mathrm{MgAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}: \mathrm{Eu} 2+\) and \(\mathrm{BaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{6} ; \mathrm{Ce}^{3}\) phosphors arereported. In this paper wet chemicalco-precipitation method is deseribed for synthesis of magnesium and barium aluminates. \(\mathrm{BaA} \mathrm{L}_{2} \mathrm{Si}_{i}\) and \(\mathrm{MgAl} \mathrm{Si}_{i}\) phosphors doped with \(\mathrm{Eu}^{2}\) and \(\mathrm{Ce}^{2}\) shows strong excitation in nUV region. This method is very simple and does not require \(\mathrm{H}_{\$} \mathrm{~S}\) gs flow [2]. We successfully prepared \(\mathrm{MgAl}: \mathrm{S}_{4}: E u 2+\) and \(\mathrm{BaAb} \mathrm{S}_{4}: \mathrm{Ce}^{\text {th }}\) powders by this method. MgAbS doped with Eu \({ }^{2}\) act as blue component in display application.
Introduction
Much attention has previously been focused on the preparation method and fundamental information of \(\mathrm{BaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) and \(\mathrm{MgAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\). Different methods are used for the preparation of these thioaluminates. Differant synthesis techniques for \(\mathrm{BaA}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{i}\) have been described in literature. Philippe \(\mathrm{Smetetal}^{2}\). prepared \(\mathrm{BaA} \mathrm{S}_{4}\) powder from a mixture of BaS and \(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\) in \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) atmosphere [ 1,4 ]. Ternary compound semiconductors \(\mathrm{M} \mathrm{A}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\), with wide energy band gap is potential candidate to be applied in optoelectronic devices operating in the uttraviolet region [5].

Many practical applications have been discussed in the field of optoelectronics devices such as field emission display(FED) and phosphor converted white light emitting diodes(pc-WLED).A conventioral method used for the preparation of thioaluminates require special apparatus and \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) gas flow during synthesis Hence we used soft chemical process for the preparation of thioaluminates phosphor.

\section*{Experimental}
\(\mathrm{M}: \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S} ; \mathrm{Eu}^{7} \cdot\) and \(\mathrm{BaAl}_{2} \mathrm{Su}_{4} \mathrm{Ce}^{3}\). phosphors were prepared by wet chemical co-precipitation method. Barium chloride, Magnesium chloride, Aluminum chloride, sulphur and hydrazine hydrate are used as starting material. To prepare cerium doped barium thioaluminate phosphor ( \(\mathrm{BaA}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}: \mathrm{Ce}^{3+}\) ) the stoichiometric amount of barium chloride and aluminium chloride is dissolved in water separately. Sulphur is dissolved in aqueous solution of hydrazine hydrate. Then solutions of chlorides are mixed with solution of sulphur and hydrazine hydrate. Activator is added in the form of chlorides. The

\footnotetext{


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\title{
Synthesis and Photoluminescence Study of \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3+}\) doped \(\mathrm{CaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) Phosphor
}

\author{
A. R. Gharpure \({ }^{1}\), S. P. Wankhede \({ }^{2}\) \\ 'Department of Physics, ArvindbabuDeshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, India. \\ \({ }^{3}\) Department of Physics, K. D.K. College of Engineering. Nagpur, 440009, India
}

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\begin{abstract}
The synthesis method and photoluminescence properties of \(\mathrm{Ce}^{\text {T }}\) doped \(\mathrm{CaA}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) phosphors for white light emitting diode (LEDs) are reported. Conventionally, thioaluminates ( \(\mathrm{Ca} \mathrm{A}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) ) were prepared by solid state reaction and the evacuated sealed quartz ampoule. Oh et al. [1]prepared \(\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) single crystals by a chemical transport reaction method in a closed system using high-purity lodine as a transport agent. These methods are rather tedious, and require special apparatus. We have described a wet chemical co-precipitation procedure for synthesizing \(\mathrm{Ce}^{34}\) activated phosphors with strong excitation in nUV region.

This method does not require the \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) gas flow during syathesis. We successfully prepared \(\mathrm{CaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}: \mathrm{Ce}^{3-}\) powders by this method. Synthesis and photoluminescence characterization of this phosphors are described in this paper.
\end{abstract}

Keyworde-Photoluminescence \(\mathrm{CaA}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) phosphors, near-UV LED phosphors, \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3}\) activator,

\section*{I. INTRODUCTION}

Much attention has previously been focused on the preparation method and fundamental information of \(\mathrm{CaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) Different methods are used for the preparation ofCaAl \({ }_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) thioaluminate. Le Thi et al[2] prepared thioaluminates powder in silica tubes sealed under vacuum by using alkaline earth sulphides, EuS and \(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) as a starting materials. Yu et al[3] preparedCaAl \(\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) phosphors doped with \(\mathrm{Eu}^{2+}\) and \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3+}\) by using conventional solid state reaction.Many practical applications have been discussed in the field of optoelectronies devices such as field emission display (FED) and phosphor converted white light emitting diodes(pc-WLED).A conventional method used for the preparation of thioaluminates requires special apparatus and \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) gas flow during synthesis. Hence we used soft chemical process for the preparation of thioaluminatesphosphor. We prepared \(\mathrm{CaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}: \mathrm{Ce}^{34}\) by using this method successfully. Synthesis and characterization of this phosphor are described in this paper.

\section*{II. EXPERIMENTAL}

The wetchemical co-precipitation method is used to prepared Cerium doped \(\mathrm{CaAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) phosphor.Calcium chloride, Aluminium chloride, sulphur and hydrazine hydrate are used as starting materials. In this method sulphur is dissolved in aqueous solution of hydrazine hydrate (solution 1).An excess of hydrazine hydrate is used with \(2: 1\) ratio of hydrazine hydrate to sulphur. The stoichiometric amount of calcium chloride is dissolved in water in one beaker. The stoichiometric amount of aluminum chloride is dissolved in water in another beaker.This solution is mixed with solution 1.The


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Manisha C. Golchha et al
G P. Globalize Research Journal of Chemistry
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\title{
Characterization and DC Electrical Conductivity of ZnO/LDPE Nanocomposites
}

\author{
Manisha C. Golchha \({ }^{10}\), Vijaya S. Sangawar \({ }^{2}\), Amit L. Gadre \({ }^{3}\) and \\ \({ }^{1}\) Department of Physics, Ganesh R. Yerawar \({ }^{4}\) \\ \({ }^{2}\) Department of Physics, G, V Science College, Amravati (MS), India. \\ \({ }^{3}\) Department of Physics, Arvindbhau D. Amravati (MS), India. \\ Bharsingi, Dist. Naspur MS, Ikh Mavidyakaya, \\ ' Department of Physics, KES's Arts, Comur (MS, India. \\ Dist. Wardha (MS), India.
}

\begin{abstract}
Using Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) in different weight percentages ( \(0,0,5,1,3,5 \mathrm{wz} \%\) ), polymer inorganic nanocomposite thin films (PINCs) were prepared
by solution cast fechmique. presence of ZnO NPs ique. The X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) pattern study of the sample indicates the now phase formation FOwE matrix and absence of any extra peak in the pattern shows there is no NPs in LDPE thin films of temperature and filler concentration. The conductivity was found to to was also studied as a function also increased with increase in temperatury and concentration of to be sensitive to temperature and
\end{abstract}

Keywords: ZnORLDPE nanocomposite, thin films, IRD, FTIR, DC conducrivity

\section*{Introduction}

The intrinsic electrical and thermal conductivities of polymers are usually much lower than those of metals, metal oxides or ceramic materials, and hence are characterized as good insulators. An effective way of lowering the electrical or thermal resistivity of polymer composites is by adding conductive fillers (metals, metal oxides and carbon fibers) to the polymeric matrix!

Polymers, which are reinforced with nanostructured materials dispersed at nano level, are known as polymer nanocomposites. Organic/Inorganic nanocomposites are generally organic polymer composites with inorganic nanoscale fillers. The integration of inorganic nanoparticles into polymer matrix allows both properties from inorganic nanoparticles and polymers to be combined and enhanced. They exhibit superior properties in terms of increased strength, improved heat resistance, decreased activation energy.
Undow 'ISO 'OMISAMHB

B. Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal Impact Factor - (SIIF) -7.675, Issue NO, 287 (CCLXXXV)

ISSN :
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April. 2021

\author{
Spiders as bio-indicators of anthropogenic stress in natural and seminatural habitats:- some recent developments Dr. Nitin M. Raut \\ "Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur Email- niitbio2017@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
:-
Spider have been extensively used as ecological indicators in nature conservation and management in Salbardi forest (Satpura range). Recently, biodiversity survey has been set up to assess the effects of habitat fragmentation on spider populations. From the first results of these studies, it seems thit spiders could be good bio-indicators for evaluating the impuct of these anthropogenic disturbance fictors on natural ecosystems.
\end{abstract}

Keywords:- Spiders, Nature, Ecology, Habitat and Bioindicator.
latroduction:-
Spiders as bio-indicators
Until recently, spiders were used only as ecological indicators. The term "ecological indicator" was defined by Blandin (1986) as a special case of bio-indication in which the absence or presence of a species and, in the latter case, its abundance are the bio-indicator. We have studed spiders as ecological indicators to evaluate the nature conservation value and the biodiversity of particular sites or to evaluate the effects of changes in habitat structure brought sbout by nature-management metasures. Situations differing in features assumed to be of importance for natore conservation or sustainable development are sampled by means of various collecting methods and photography. The different sampling sites are classified. From this analysis, the factors determining the composition of the spider communities are deduced. This approach has been applied for spiders of Terai conservation area (Hore and Limyal 2008).Grasslands (Muelfait \& Seghers, 1986; Maelfait et al., 1988.

Here we wint to illustrite how we have tried to use spiders for other kinds of bio. indication, in which individuals and populations of spiders are antalyzed in more detail. Two anthropogenic disturbance factors which are generally considered to have important effects on forest fauna in nearby agricultural area and chemical pesticides spraying regions are pollution by hazards chemicals and habitat fragmentation. Although at first apparently of a quite different nature, they are both suspected of being able to cause bottle-necks in populations of forest fauna. That is why we have investigated the effects of both factors at the same time and why we report here the first results of these combined studies. The occurrence and the type of problems these two disturbance factors may cause to, amongst others. spider populations (as bio-indicators) are deseribed in some detsil.
Anthropogenic stress to natural and semi-natural ecosystems:-
A fist fietor of human disturbance which may affect spider populations is exposure to high concentrations of pesticides in the agricultural system of nearby area of Salbardi

\footnotetext{
144
Website - www,undharsocial.com
Email - mdharsocialog gmail com
}

\title{
Depiction of India in Sudha Murty's Works
}

\author{
Mr. Ashish S. Kate \\ Assistant Professor \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, \\ Bharsingi. Tah. Narkhed. Dist. Nagpur (M.S.)
}

\section*{Abstract}

Sudha Murthy, an Indian novelist. a political activist inoolved in human rights and environmental causes. In the present paper, an attempt to study the deep influence of Sudtha Murtly's background and social atmosphere of her work. Through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on important iscues as: Depiction of India, subirct of sochal matreness, poor
 poverty in India and much important Indian value in Indian Sociry, etc.

Keytwords: Depiction, Social Awareness, Discrimination, Indian Society
Any artist, a sensitive human soul is a product of the society he lives in. He has on him numerous influences social, political, economic, ethical, religious etc. which go a long wav in shaping the mind and personality of the artust. An artist finds himself drifted along the river of life receiving the hidden challenges it offers in its course. However, he forms his ideas and chooses a path for himself and establishes his own identity. In the traditional postcolonial society, the problematic question is of women's emancipation and its women writers are more passionate and serious about it. Women's efforts to seek their independence and self-identity started a revolution all over the world. Anita Nair, one of the finest modern woman writers is one such genuine writer who portrays wealistic female characters in her works. Her strength as a writer lies in bringing alive the everyday thoughts desires and doubts. Nair conveys her protagonists' dilemmas with freshness and charm
Sudha Murthy's novels depict women as preservers of culture and nature. Sudha Murthy is a prolific and realistic writer. She writes in the background of Indian English literature. The works of many recent Indian Writers like Anita Desai. Mahashweta Devi, Shashi Deshpande, Ghulu De. Arundafi Roy and Sudha Murthy have been enjoyed to a great extent by many readers. Sudha Murthy writes in a simple and lucid style. Her works carry a lot of historical influences and a strong cultural bonding. Her novels make a lasting impact in the minds of the readers which make them think and rethink. This research aims
to presents in the way in which women are portrayed, how women struggle for identity and finally liberate themselves in this male dominated society. Sudha Murthy's novels bring out to the world the characteristics of Indian women a blend of charm and firm.

Sudha Murthy is one of the well-known female writers in India writing in English today, writing on the dominant issues related to women in modern India in the age of globalization. Women and women's issue, thus become a central concern of Sudha Murthy's novel. Murthy's writing is marked by her impartial way of looking at man's relations with women and women's relations with other women. Her novels deal with the ideas and aspirations of educated girls and their struggle for space in traditional Indian society. Girls stand out as individual human beings in her works.
Indian female has always been treated partially by the family and society. Girl child always got secondary treatment in the family. Husband wife relations were always tilted in favour of husband. Husband took all the decisions not only related to family matters but also to the matters related to her personal life. She had no say in the selection of her own husband. She was considered ominous if husband died before her. In short, she had no personal identity, social status, economic independence and separate voice. Condition of western women was slightly different. They were educated, independent and protected. Their problems were different from the problems of Indian women. They wanted to be recognized as individuals like male members around, whereas Indian women wanted to bealive.
Many of Sudha Murthy's books portray her outlook which describing saries, bangles, domestic chores, godly worship and many more signifying Indianness and Indian values She feels that women are competent individuals. They must be encouraged to be self-reliant and confident. She feels that though women are becoming economically independent, many of them are bonded with the shackles of emotional and social dependence.
Sudha Murthy expresses the view that the social status of women in other countries is better than in Indian women


\section*{Postcolonial Indian English Novels}

Ashish S. Kate
Assistant Professor, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah. Narkhed

\begin{abstract}
Today English is not the Heritage of only England but it is gaining ground all over the world. Perhaps this is why this day England has changed its conservative domination or English, it has given space to number of Indian and other languages words in the new English dictionary. Post-colonialism refers to the issues of the colonized countries struggling hard for their identity of being independent in the real sense. Post-colonial literature is a body offiterary writing that reacts to the discourse of colonization. This paper tries to examine the ups and down the history and tradition the obscurity and mysticism of Indian novels. It shows how Indian novels pottery the realistic picture of contemporary society based on caste class and creed.
\end{abstract}

Key words; obscurity, mysticism, realistic, contemporary, society

Post-colonial is the term that covers all the culture affected by the imperial process from the movement of colonization to the present day. And postcolonial literature includes the cultural product as emerging out of the experiences of colonization while in a jumping expressing or building a new identity as that of postcolonial there is a conscious break away from the established system postcolonial criticism and theory interrogate the relation between culture and imperialism. It is concerned with creating consciousness for the marginalized and with recovering lost cultural awareness. In Indian context post colonialism also describe a wide range of a true genius societies which themselves represent many different ethnic groups.

Indian English fiction has out remarkable and place were the place on the map of the world of fiction. Fifty years after in india's independence the age of obscurity and Oblivion has completely come to an end and the method and uprooted tree once again has taken the routs to foliage of The Heritage. Now the creative or aesthetic angle of Indian English
fiction has got a tremendous change. The recent fictions after 1980 are producing more vigorously than the fictions before. In theme and styles feeling and form modern novels have heralded a new vision and you thought a new track.

Before taking an individual English novelist for a discussion letters examine the characteristics of postcolonial Indian English fiction. The first thing that strikes us is broadening of the thematic range of Indian English novels. This is a ship in which we have moved away from the Gandhian Era of village centrism is a to the city centrism of the post emergency era. The local has shifted from village to metropolis power country at then abroad east-west encounter which is explained in terms of hybridity in a relationship by postcolonial critics takes up space on postmodern Indian English fiction when the world has become a global village no culture or society is pure or insular today. That is why Indian English fiction now strikes characters situations both from inside the country and abroad into its orbit and develops.
\begin{tabular}{rr|r|r|}
\hline RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E-Research Journal & E-ISSN : \\
Impact Factor- (SIIF) - \(6.625 .(2019)\) & 2348-7143 \\
Special Issue-261 (A): Use of ICT in Teaching-Learning \\
Peer Reviewed Journal & March 2021 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
Role and Significance of Information and Communication Technology in Higher Education
}

\section*{Mr. Vijay P Rahangdale}

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Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi
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\begin{abstract}
:
In the year 2020 world experience new covid-19 pandemic where education for allstockholder broadcast through online mode .In India Ministry of Education take various new initiative to provide teaching through online mode with different online web portal and e-library. Online education using various ICT tools seems very useful in urban areas where in rural are some hurdle came out like twenty four hours electricity supply and internet speed with low cost and awareness about how to use new ICT tools for education. Thought online mode various programme run by MHRD like SWAYAM on-line Courses, UG/PG MOOCs, e-PG Pathshala, econtent courseware in UG subjects, SWAYAMBRABHA, CEC-UGC You Tube Channel, National Digital Library, Sodhaganga, e-shodh Sindhu, Vidwan, etc. So researcher try to highlight what are major ICT initiative in Higher Education by MHRD and UGC. what is the benefit of ICT tools in Higher education and try to analysis for impact of ICT on student learning.
\end{abstract}

Key Word:Swayam,Swayambrabha,Mhrd,Iet.

\section*{Introduction}

1: Definition of Higher Education:
1.1.The National Policy on ICT in School Education (2012)of India define ICT fallows * All devices ,tools ,content ,resource, forums and services ,digital and those that can be converted into or delivered thought digital form where can deployed for realizing the goal of capacities as well as management of education System.
1.2. Technologythat provides access to information telecommunication is known as ICT.
1.3. ICT includes Radio, Television, CDS, Computer and Internet, Teleconferencing and Mobile Technology.
2.All India Survey of Higher Education 2018-19 (AISHE)
2.1: Highlight of All India Survey of Higher Education 2018-19 (AISHE)

Table No:1 - Registered no of Institution with their data uploading Response
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ Registered no of Institution with their data uploading Response } \\
\hline & University & Colleges & Stand -Alone \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Listed for AISHE \\
\(2018-2019\)
\end{tabular} & 993 & 39931 & 10775 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Actual Responses in \\
AISHE 2018-2019
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c}
994 \\
\((95.1 \%)\)
\end{tabular} & \(36308(91 \%)\) & \(8354(77.9 \%)\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Total No.of Institution \\
aoter polling data \\
from AISHE 2016-17 \\
to 2017-2018
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c}
962
\end{tabular} & \(38179(95.6 \%)\) & \(9190(85.7 \%)\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: AISHE report 2018-2019
(2)

\title{
12. Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy after Corona Pandemic
}

\author{
Vijay P. Rahangdale
}

Assistant Prof., Department of Economics, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi.

\begin{abstract}
According to the Trade and Development Report by (UNCATD):, the global economy is going in a deep recession amid a still unchecked pandemic while the Indian Economy is forecast to contract by \(5.9 \%\) in 2020.UNCAD expert forecasted that the contraction registered in 2020 is likely to translate into the permanent income less due to strict lockdown measures. The overall upcoming year is shaping to be a very difficult year for the Indian Economy so the researcher wants to study what will be the key sector which will rise hope to regain growth rate of GDP of Indian Economy. So researcher put some measure which will be important for a boost in the rural sector of the Indian economy just like as Agriculture sector contribution, Fund allocation for Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission, Major state participation on Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana and More rural marginal people employment generation through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
\end{abstract}

Key Word: UNCAD, MGNREGA, Atmanirbhar Bharat Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana

\section*{Introduction}
"India focused on saving lives and livelihoods by its willingness to take short-term pain for long term gain, at the onset of the covid-19 pandemic "

Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian
Some key highlight from Economics Survey 2020-21 which help to show the path of identifying the source of growth in Indian Economy.
1. Indian Economy can grow 11 percent during 2012-22 which close match with IMF forecast of 11.5 percent to Indian Economy.
2. The gross tax revenue eamed fall 12.3 per cent from April to Nov 2020 by Government.
3. Through Disinvestment only 15200 crores get despite targeted was 2.1 lakh crores rupees.



प्रस्ताबना :-
चिदर्मातील बुलदाणा जिल्धयात देवगिरीध्या यदव सम्राटाच्चा सेशातील सिंदचेडराजा ही एक यादव उर्फ जाधवांधी उपशाखा इतिहारा प्रसिदप आहे, सिंदलेडच्या शाखेची स्थापन्ता सन 1576 मर्ये राजे लयुजी जाधवांची क्ली विदर्माध्या कुजीत एका ऊोपन्यात दहसेल सिदखेड हे एक खेठेषजा गाय चजे जाघवरावाल्या उपाी़बर्न सिंदलेडला सिंदसे उराजा या नावाने औछखल जाते या इतिहास प्रसिद्य जायद घराष्यात एकाओक्षा एक सरस अरो अनेक रुी-पुरुण जन्माला गल्लेत या पराण्यतीत मर्दवीरानी दन्निचेवील जिजीतिजावर पासून तो उत्तरेकझील कादूल-कंदहार पावेतो आपली तलवार गाजदिली,

जाथवरावांचा वंश म्हणजे वीर रलनांची खाणझ होती याह कुक्यत लसुजी जाघवांच्य पोटी जिजाबाई जन्माला आली? तोमे स्वत ख्या सेकृल्धात ज्राजि मारंदर्रनाखाली पुर्र शिवाजीध्या माध्यमातून मराव्यांचे स्वतंत्र राज्य निर्माण केले. मराटी राज्याीी र्थापना द विस्तारात सिंदखेड कर जाभवाधे योगदान अनन्य साधारण असे आहे, सिंदखेद्धये नाय मब्ययुगात राजकिय कितीजावर सुमारे 300 वर्ष सतत तलपत होते, विदर्माच्या दृष्टीने ही अतिशम गौरवशाली बाड मानावी लागेल.

\section*{उद्देश :-}

सिदघेडकार जाभयंचे पराम्याता गौरवशाली इतिछासाचा यारसा लामलेला आहे या पराण्यातील पुण्यांनी मंख्ययुगात आपल्या कर्तुत्याया ठसा तल्कालीन राजकारणावर उमटपिला तरिही सिदेखेडकार जाप्वंख्या क्तुत्याची इतिहासाने फारशी दखल मेतल्याओ दिसुन येत नाही. प्रस्तुत शोvनिक्यातुन णाथव धराण्यातील पुरुपां्या कार्यक्तुत्जवर प्रकाश टाकणे हा या शोधनिंब्धाया प्रमुख उद्देश आहे.

\section*{विषयाचे मंहत्तच -}

विदमातील वन्हाड प्रतातामये वुलयणा जिल्लयात सिंदख्ड है ठिकाण आह सिद्येडकर जापनांते पराणे है ऐतिहासिक पराणे असून ती देवनिशीख्या यादव पराण्यायीप एक) उपशाजा होय या घत्राम्याला रवतत्र्र तार्वभाम देपतिरीचा राजघरण्याषा वारसा लाभलेला आहे पाधव्या निल्लमाने

चालुक्यंधे चर्धस्य अगाहन देयून सन 1184 मध्ये स्वत ला सार्वर्मौम राजा धोषित करून सन 1187 मध्ये देवगिशी या ठिकाणी आपली राजयानी स्थापन कली देवनिशीच यादव है स्वतला भीकुणाध्या वंशातील म्हणजे यदुवंश्रील समजत असत:

म्ययुगीन काळाधे प्रारमी देयगिरीघे यादव महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्य राज्यकर्त होते, सन 1296 मूये अल्लाउटीन खिलजींने देवगिरीवर सणापाती आक्रमण करान तेथैल शाजा शामघंडदेय यादयाचः पराभव केला त्यागुके त्याने खिलजीचे मांडलिकत्य पत्करले. इ. स. 1310 म्ये रामचंद्वदेयाख्या निधनानंतर खंकरदेय देवगिरीष्या गादिवर बसला शंकरदेाने खिलर्जीये मांडलिकल डुगारतन देव्याता प्रयन केता स्थामुळ अत्लाउहीन खितजीधा सेनापती मतिक काणुननेइस. 1312 मरोे धकरटेवाला अमानुपाएये ढार करन देवगिरीच राज्य दिल्ली साझाज्यात विलिन केते: देवनिरी येथीत ग्यादद षराणे सत्तामाप्ट आत्यादर का सराण्यातील पुरुष देवनिरीहून स्थलांतरीत होपून निरनिच कया विकारी किस्युरले गेले. ल्यापेकीच एक एराणे रानदेश आणि दोस्ताबाद यांध्या दरम्यान प्रसंमाला अनुसरम वास्तथासा राहिले संकर्देवाधा पुत्र गोचिंददेव याने औरगाबाद जवकील हतनुर रेत्थे अपले स्वतंत्र राज्य स्थापन करण्याधा प्रयत्न केला परंपू ल्यात अपयश आल्याने गोविददेवाने हसनगोगू बहामणीता बहामणी राज्य स्थापन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने मदत कोली. परत, पूडे बहामनी सुलान हिदू प्रजेयर अन्याव कर लागल्यान गाविंददेवाने त्याध्या विकोपत बंड पुकारहे. गोविददेवाने सातत्यागे मुस्सिम रजवटीशी लचा देण्याधा प्रयल केला. इस. 1380 मूगे गोविद्टदाये निघन झाले?

यादवांचे जाधव हे उपनाव रंकरदेयाचा पुत्र गोविददेय जायद यांच्यापास्युन सुरु आले ऐतिहासिक हं०्टया विधार केल्यास उत्तरकालीन यादव उएं जालड महणर्ज संकरदेवामा पुत्र मोबिदेदेव जाएव जणि गोडिददववाचा पुत्र बाकुरजी जापय देशानुख अरा उल्लेख सपहतो,:

यावरुन गोतिदटेवापासून गहयऐऐवजी जाथव मुणष्यात्ता ग्रहात सुर आाला संव्हपासून त्यांच्या वंजजाना जाएय कुळने ओळखले जाक लागले गोविंददेवानंतर त्यांचा प्रु ठ ठाकुरजी जायव याने बहामनीचे माडलिकत्य स्विकारुन


प्रस्तावना :-
सतराव्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात घत्रपती नये मुणून पुणे कसबा उख्यस्त केला. व त्यावर गाउवाया शिवाजीमहाराजांच्या नेतृत्वात मराठयांचे स्वतंत्र राज्य नांगर किरवीला,'
उदयास जले या कार्यांत शिकाजीमहाराजाँना मातोशी जिलाइाइंथी प्रेरणा आधि मार्गदर्शंन मोलाचे ठरले जिजायाई केवळ पूत्राला जन्म देणारी व दागिण्याया सोस मिरविणारी सामान्य स्त्री नक्छती, तर आपल्या कहृंत्वाने समाज घडविणारी युगप्रबत्तंक रत्री होती.

स्वतथ्या मारंदर्शनाखाली मराठ्याडि संघटीत सवराज्य उभारून जिजाबाईने स्वराज्याध्या कारभारातही हिरिरिने भाग घेतला. व्याचबरोबर तक्कालीन सामाजिक व्यवस्थेत प्रथलित असलेल्या वुरसटलेल्या प्रतिगामी रितिरिवाजांदर कठोर प्रहार करून महाराट्र्रात सामाजिक सुयारणेचा पागा घातला उदेश -

मघ्ययुगीन समाज हा खढीवादी, परंपराप्रिय तसेच धार्मिक प्रवृत्तीथा व अंघभ्रध्दाळू असल्याने समाज व्यवस्थेत अनेक प्रकारचे दुर्गुण शिरूले होते. म्हणुन कालबाहय झलेल्या रितीरिवाजांवर राजमाता जिजाबाइंने ताशोरे ओवून सामाजिक स्रुारणा घडवून आणल्या राजनाता जिजाबाईध्या सामाजिक कार्यावर प्रकाश टाकणे हा या शोचनिब्याया प्रमुज उदेश आहे
सश्रोघन परादती व संटर्म सापने :-
प्रस्तुल शोधनिबंधासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पददतीचा वापर केलेला आहे प्राथनिक य दुय्यम संदर्भ साधने वर्तमान पत्रातून प्रसिप्द झालेली माहिती इत्यादी साधनांधा वापर या शोधनिबंधाकरीता करण्यात आलेला आहे
विषयाचे महत्व :-
शहाजीराजे भोसलेंना निजामशहातर्ई पुणे सुपे, इंदापूर व चाकण या परगण्यांची जहागिरी वंशपरपपरागत मिळसेली होती. शहाजीराजैच्या व्यक्तितमत द्वेशाणायी अदिलशाही सरदार मुरारजगदेवाने पुणे जहागिरीची दुर्दंशा केली. त्या जहागिरीत लोकांनी पुन्हा वस्ती कर

तथथे बाराफुटी पहार रोवून त्यादर तुटलल्या पलेचा तुकडा, रेकाम आहु, फुटलेली कउडी टांगुन ती भूमी शापीत म्कणून घोपीत केली. गाठयाया नांगर फिरदीणे, पहार रोवने व चमल लटकविणे याधा एर्म शास्त्रानुसार अर्थ असा होता की, भविष्यात ही भूमी नांगरणा-याचा अथवा या मूनीत वास्तय करणा-यांचा समुळ निर्पश होतो, त्यामूळे पुण्यातील लोक निर्वश होण्याख्या मितीने पुणे सोटुन इतरत्र नियुन गेले. महणून अनेक वर्ष पुणे ओस पडुन राहिले?

इस. 1636 मूये शहाजीराजांनी आदिलशहाची मोलरी पत्करली. त्यावेळेस आपल्या पुणे जहानिरीची संमूर्ण व्यवस्था पत्ली जिजाइाईकडे सोपपून शहाजीराजे कनांटकातील कामगिरीवर निधुन गेले. तेका जिजाबाई बालशिवाजीला घेदून पुणे जहागिरीत आल्या उख्यस्व झालेली पुणे जहागिरी उर्जीवावस्थेत आयण्याची फार मोठी जबाबदारी जिजाबाईवर होती. त्या दृष्टीने त्यानी आपल्या हालघाली सुरू केल्या

सनातनी वर्गने निर्माण केलेल्या धार्मिंक दहशतीखाली तत्कालीन समाज होता समाजमनातून है ार्निक दहरात, दैववाद, अंघश्रघ्दा ट निर्र्थक रूढी कादून टाकल्याशिवाय कल्याणकारी राए्ट्रनिक्मेतीची बीजे पेरता येणार नाही याची जिजाबाईला जाणीव आली. म्हणून त्यांनी लोकांचे मनातील भीती कमी करण्याचे हेतूने लोकांना शास्त्रनियमांची निरर्थकता पटवून दिली पुष्याव्या शापीत भूमीवसून नांगरणी करण्याधा जिजाबाइने निर्णय पेतला त्याकरीता जहागिशिचा कारमारी दोदोजी कौउदेव यांना सोन्यावा नांगर तयार करण्याचा आदेश दिला लगेच दादोजीने सोन्याचा नांगर तथार केला?

जिजाबाईे तो सोन्याचा नांगर बालशिवाजीच्या हाती दिला. शिवाजीने आपल्या सवंगड्यासह कसब्याच्या मूमिवरून नागरणी केली व धार्मिक दहचतीचे प्रतीक


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\section*{DIVERSITY AND TRENDS IN HISTORY}

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}

\begin{abstract}
History is the politics of the past, history is the character of the great, history is the class struggle; history is the interpretation of vurious perceptions of history, testifying to how much the concept of history has changed over time. Now the sublect of hixrory is not limited to the story of the king, the bartles, the stories of the freedom movement, but has become the overall story of human socleyy. Now man is at the center of historiography, Therefore. all issues related to tuman life are being discussed in the realm of history. \(A\) comprehensive history from local to glooal is now being discovered. The present research paper discusses the changes and diversiy in historical research and cancept.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Keywords: History, civillsation, origin. Discover}

\section*{Preface:}

The term history is used in two senses. One is the past and the other is writing about the past. Historiography connects these two things. History is a science. How is history written? This is a research method. The tradition of historiography has been around the world since ancient times; But the evolution of history as a branch of anthropology has taken place in Western countries since the Enlightenment. History is the knowledge of the past. How to create it in a classical way? It is impossible to write history without historical tools. The tools are called the raw material or foundation of historiography. The tools that were created during the period to be explored are the primary tools of historiography. These tools provide direct evidence of the events to be studied. Later texts are considered secondary instruments of historiography. They are used as tools only after establishing the authenticity and reliability of the primary tools. According to Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886), it is the duty of the historian to present the facts as they appear in the instruments as history has shown. The idea that historiography should be the goal of historiography has been influential since the Enlightenment. The idea of a nation-state in Germany / Europe was influencing European politics at the time when Ranke was making this historical statement. All thinkers, including Hegel and Rankes, believed that the nation-state was important for the progress of human society. During this period, archives were set up to preserve important documents related to the nation-state. The concept of 'history is the politics of the past' became effective. "What is not in the documents does not exist," Ranke said. This notion of rank was considered by three generations of European historians. The tradition of scientific historiography in India also started during the colonial period. Therefore, the Ranke tradition had an influence on the historiography of India for over one and a half centuries. The notion that history is a political struggle became a major source of historiography in Europe and India. If we look at the early historiography of Europe and India, history is limited to wars, confliets, and the story of the king as a whole.

\section*{Fields of history:}

The field of history is very wide. Every person, subject, investigation movement, etc. has a history, even history has a history. Therefore, it can be said that historical approach has its own special feature like other philosophical, scientific etc. It is a style of thought that permeated the civilized world from the

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सारांश
भारत रचनात्मक दहीकोनातून खेड्यांचा देश आहे आणि सर्व ग्रामीण समुदायात मोठ्ट प्रमाणात शेतीची कामे केली जातात, म्हणूनच भारताला कृषी प्रधान देश म्हणूतही भारताचे नाव पडन आहे. सुमारे सतर टक्के भारतीय लोक शेतकरी आहेत. भारतात सुमारे 60 टक्के लोक, प्रत्यद किंया अप्रत्यक्षपण शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत.एकंदरीत कृषी क्षेत्र भारताचा कणा आहे असे म्हणण्यास हरकत नाही.परंतु प्राचीन काळापासूल असे दिसते कि भारतीय शेतकरी गरीब होता व आजही गरीब आहे कारण राजकीय उत्लाढालीचा परिणाम प्रत्यक्षरित्या कृष्टी क्षेत्रायर होतो, प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्रात भारतीय कृषिविषयक चळयकी व धोरणे यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे. प्रस्तावना

रेती ही भारतीय अर्यट्यवस्थेची कणा आहे, सिंभू संस्कृतीच्या काळापासून भारतात शेती केली जात आहे. 1960 नंतर शेती क्षेत्रात हरितकांतीसह एक नवे पर्व आले. भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश आहे व आपल्या देशाची समृद्धी आपल्या शेती उत्पादनावर अवलंबून आहे. हे लक्ष्य साध्य करण्यासाठी भारतीय शेतकयाची मोठी मूमिका आहे. खर तर भारत ही शेतकयांची भूमी आहे, आपली जवळ्ठास 75 टक्के लोकसंख्या खेइ्यांमध्ये राहते. भारतीय शेतकर्याचा सर्वच आदर आहे, तो भारतीय लोकांसाठी धान्य आणि फळभाज्या पिकवतो. वर्षभरात भारतीय शेतर्करी बियाणे पेरण्यात आणि पिकांची वाढ करण्यात व्यस्त असतात. खरं तर त्याचे आयुष्य ख्प व्यक्त आहे. शेतकर्याचा दोन वेळचे अन्नही मिब्र शकत नाही. तो मुलांनाही शिकव् रकत नाही. भारतीय शेतकर्याला दलाल,सावकार आणि कर वसूल करणारे ञ्रास देतात, त्यामुळे तो स्वतःच्या उत्पादनांचा आनंद घेड शकत नाही. भारतीय शेतकर्याकडे राहण्यासाठी घर नाही.पाचीन कालापास्तच भारतीय कृपी व्यवस्थेवर राजकीय धोरण व काययांचा परिणाम दिसतो, भारतात शेती प्रणालीचा रणनीतिक उपयोग केला जातो. प्रमुख्याने कृषी उत्पादनाध्या विक्री संबंधी विविध राजकीय धोरणांया व कृषी काययांया परिणाम शेतकयावर होतो. 2015 सालच्या शांता कुमार समितीने राक्रीय नमुना सर्वेक्षणाची जी आकडेवारी वापरली होती, त्यानुसार केयळ सहा टक्के शेतकरी किमान हमीभावानुसार स्वतःचं उत्पादन विक् शकतात. खरे तर भारतातील शेती क्षेत्र औगोलिक स्थितिनूसार मिन्न आहे. काही शेती बागकाम, ऐयोफोरेस्ट्री आणि इतर बर्याच गोहीवर आधारित आहेत. भारताच्या भौगोलिक स्थानाच्या धदलामुळे काही भागात वेगवेगळे हवामान असते अशा प्रकारे हवामान प्रत्येक क्षेत्राच्या शेती उत्पादनास वेगब्या पदतीतने प्रभावित करते.भारताध्या शेतीची एक विस्तृत पार्थभूमी आहे जी कमीत कमी दहा हजार वर्षापूर्वाँची आहे, पण या स्थितीनुसार कृषी धोरणात लवचिकता आठब्लन आली नसल्यामुले अगोदरपासूनच राजकीय सतेविश्ब शेतकर्याच्या विविध चळवळी व आंदोलने भारतात झालेली आढळतात.

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\section*{08}

\section*{भारत-चीन संबंध \\ : एक राजकीय दृष्टीकोन}

मा. राजेद्र घोरपडे, राग्यशार्ज विभाग प्रमुख, अरविंदबानू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी. ता. नरखेड जि. नागपूर

\section*{सारांश}

जागतिक स्वरावर भारत आणि चीन एकमेकाना अनेक प्रकारे प्रतिस्पर्थी करतात, अर्थात दोषांच्या भ्षमतेचीही तुरुना केली जाते. टेशांतर्गत विकासाचा मुत्र असो वा आतरगष्टीय समुदायामथ्ये पाय ठेवण्याबी - मग दोन्ही देशाकडे पाहणे - ही कसोटीची बाब उरली आहे. केवळ दोन्ही देशांची सरकारे आणि प्रसारमाध्यमे हे करत नाहोत, तर जागतिक समुदयाने या दोषांचेही तरजूवर बजन केले आहे. यामुळे ही सर्जा अधिक गंभीर होते. भारत आणि चीन दीर्ष काळ्वापासून रणनीतिकटृष्टन राजकौय आर्थिक आणि मुल्सरेगिरीने एकमेकांना मागे टकण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत आणि आशियातोल त्यांध्या वर्चर्वावर अवलंबून आहेत, ₹ ऑक्टोवर ११४ः पासून चीनमथ्ये लिवान सोडृन) कम्युनिस्ट गजवट सुरू झाली. \(29.4 \%\) अखेर तिबेट राष्ट्र हे चौनचाच एक भाग आहे, या सबबौवरून स्याची तथाकथित साम्राज्यवादी व बसाहततादी अंमलगूून यीनने टंडेलीने मुकता केली. अशाप्रकारे गीनवी सौमा भारतान्या सीमेल भिडलो, भारत व चीन याव्यातील संभर्शाची अनेक कारणे संभवत असलौ, तरी सीमाप्रश्न हे व्यांपैकी एक प्रमुख कारण आहे.या अनुपंगाने भारत अणि चौन या दोन देशातीर राजकीय संबंबाबाबत या शोग पत्रात प्रकाश टाकल गेलग आहे.

\section*{प्रस्ताबना}

बीनने ? एमिल २१५० गेजी चीनशी ग्जन्नितिक संबंब प्रस्थापित केले आणि चीनने पीपल्स रिपष्लिक ऑफ बाइनाशी मुसदी़ी संबंध प्रस्थापित करणारा पहिल्रा नॉन-समाजवादी देश बनविला. २९६२ मधे भारत आणि चीनमभील सीमा संधर्णान्ती सुर्वात ही टोन्ही देशामशील संबंजांना कमजोर करणारी होती परंतु पंत्रफ्रान राजीव गाणी यांच्या २१८८ व्या ऐतिहासिक मेटोने दोन्ही देशांमधील संबश सुषारण्यात महत्वपूर्ण भूमिक्त बजावली? १५४ मध्ये चीन व भारत या टोन देशांमधील सहजीवन आणि सहकार्यासाठी भारताचे पंतत्रश्यान जवाहरलाए नेहर आणि तर्कालीन निनी पंतफ्रथान चौ. एन. लाई यांनी पंचशील सिद्धांत रथ्यापित केला होता. पंचशौलच्या पाच तत्वामध्ये एकमेकांच्या अखंडपणा आणि सार्वभौमत्वाबहल आदर, आक्रमकता, समानता, शांततापूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व आणि एकमेकान्या अंतर्गत बावीमथ्ये हस्तवेप न करणे समाविष्ट होते. नंतर भारतीय पंतम्रभान धी. वाजपेयी यांच्या चीन भेटीदरम्यान चीनचे पंतप्रथान बेन जियावाओ यांच्याशी झालेल्या चर्चेंतर सीमा व्यापारांशो व्यापार वाकविण्यान्या आणि संबंाना विर्नृत करण्याध्या करारासह एक समान जाहीरनामा वालविण्यात आला जेखा आपर्यातील आर्थिक सहकार्य वेगवान होईल गेन्हा पररमर विश्वासाचे एक नबीन वातावरण मिकेख्ड टोन्ही देशांनी व्यापार संबंधित सामंजस्य करार आणि नड़ करायवरही र्वाशरी केली. वास्तविकता अशी आहे की दोन्ही देशारे आर्थिक आणि व्यावसायिक भविप्य खर्या अभनि राजकीय आणि मुत्साईी बतातातरणाइझोे निरिचत केले जाईल भारताचा नीनशी असलेखा सोमा विबाद हा एक जुनाट आजार आहे, ज्याबा उपच्तार कोणत्याही प्रत्ञात र्वरित शव्य नाहो. मागील २२ वर्षांत करण्यात आलेल्या २० प्रयलांची सीमा हटवण्याच्या संदर्भात अघाप कोणतेही अर्थपुण्ण व स्पष्ट जोरण तयार केलेले नाही हे टेखील उस्लेख़नीय आहे की चीनने पाकिस्वान, नेषाळ, भूलान आणि म्यानमारशी असलेले सीमा विवाद संपवले आहेत आणि रशिया, कझाकस्तान आणि किएतनामशी असलेले जमीन आणि वादही धांयविण्यान आले आहेत चौन ही भारतानी एकमेव सीमा आहे अंदाजे ช०पद कि.मो. अंतरावर असलेल्या भारत आणि
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\title{
बालमजुरी आणि मानवाधिकार - एक दृष्टीक्षेप \\ प्रा राजेंद्र घोरपडे \\ राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख \\ अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी, जि-नागपूर.
}

सारांश.
कित्येक विकसनशील देशांमध्ये तीव्र दारिद्र आणि शैकणिक कमकुवतेमुछे बालुभ्रम हे खप सामान्य आहे. विकसनशील देशांमध्ये \(५\) ते १४ वर्षे वयोगटातील मुलांमध्ये बालमजुरीचा उच्च दर अजुनही 40 टक्क्यांहून अधिक आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील आणि अनियमित राहरी अर्थव्यवस्थांमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रामच्ये बालकामगाराच्या उच्चांक दिसून आला आहे जेचे बहुतेक मुले त्यांच्या मित्रांसह खेळणयाऐेवजी पालकांद्वरे स्यांना शाळेत पाठविण्याऐवजी कुपी कार्यांत लावतात. बालश्रम हे मानसाधीकाराचे उघड उल्लंयन आहे, याचा परिणाम मुलंध्या मानसिक, शारीरिक, आध्याल्मिक. यौद्धिक आणि सामाजिक हितसंयंधांवर होतो. आजच्या बातावरणात मुले घरगुती मदतीखाठी काम करत आहेत, ते हंटिल, कारखाने, सेवा केंदे, दुकाने इस्यादी ठिकाणी काम करीत आहेत, यामुछे त्यांचे बालपण पूर्णपणे प्रभावित झाले आहे बालमजुरीचा मुद्धा आता आंतरराष्ट्रीय झाला आहे कारण तो देशाच्या विकारामघ्ये मोठा अडथळ्डा ठरला आहे. निरोगी मुले ही कोणत्याही देशाचे उज्पवल भविष्य आणि सामर्थ्य असतात, म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्रात मानावाधीकारात बालभ्रम विषयी तरतृद आणि बालमजुरी समस्या व त्यायी कारणे यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेल्ञ आहे. प्रस्तावना.
भारत देशाबहल बोलायचे तर येथे बालकामगार ही मोठो समस्या आहे, भारतातील बालमजुरीची समस्या शतकानुशतके चालू आहे. असे म्हणायचे की भारतातील मुलांना देवाचे रूप मानले जाते, तरीही मुल्यॉमार्फत बालमजुरी केली जाते. वाचणे, खेळणे आणि उडी मारण्याच्या दिवसात मुल्यांना बाल्कामगार बनवले जाते, यातूनच मुलंचे भविप्य धूसर होत आहे. मुलाद्बरे कोणत्याही छोत्रात त्यांच्या बालपणात दिल्या गेलेल्या सेवा यांना बाएकामगार म्हणतात. एक्तर बेजबाबदार पारुकांमुळे किंवा कमी खर्चात गुंतवणूकीवर नफा वाठवप्यासाठी माएकांकडून दबाव आणल्यामुळे, जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक संसाधनांच्या अभावामुळे बाल श्रमिकांची उत्पत्ती होते.वालपण हा प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनातील एक खास आणि आनंदाथा भ्वण असतो उयात मुले निसर्गाकडून, प्रियजनांकहून आणि त्यांच्या पालकांकहृन आयुष्य कसे जगायचे हे शिकतात. बालकामगारी हि सर्व सामाजिक, बौद्विक, शारीरिक आणि मानसिक दृष्टीकोनातून, मुलांच्या वाढ आणि विकासास अडथज्ञ म्हणून कार्य करते, पालक किंबा मालकांनी केलेली ही एक सकीची वागणूक आहे, बालपण हा सर्व मुलंचा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे, ओो प्रत्येकास पालकांच्या प्रेमात आणि काळगीने दिला गेला पाहिजे, ही बेकायदेशीर कृती मुलांना वडीलघार्याप्रमाणे जगण्यास म्रवृत्त करते. याभुछे योग्य शारीरिक वाढ आणि विकास, बाल मनाचा विकास, सामाजिक आणि यौद्धिक्टष्टव विकास यासारख्या बर्याच महत्वाच्या गोष्टींचा अभाव मुलांच्या जीवनात आहे.यामुळे, मुले बालपणातील प्रेमक क्षणांपासून दूर जातात, जी प्रत्येकाच्या आयुष्यातील सर्वांत अविस्मरणीय आणि आनंदाचा ध्युग असते. मुलास नियमित शाळ्ठेत आण्यावी क्षमता यात अडथळा निर्माण करते, उयायुछे ते सामाजिकदृष्टय थोकादायक आणि देशातील हानीकारक नागरिक बनतात, यालकामगार पूर्णपणे रोखण्यासाठी अनेक नियम व कायदे करूनही या बेकायदेशीर कृत्यामध्ये दिवसेदिवस बाढ होत आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटना,घक्र च्या कलम मध्ये है स्पष्ट केले आहे की शृ वर्पापेक्षा कमी

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INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS AN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ISSUE
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Abstract: Globally, India and China are rivals in many ways. India and China have long been trying to outdo each other strategically, politically, economically, and diplomatically, and many countries in Asia are dependent on their dominance. Communist rule began in China (excluding Taiwan) on Octobet i, 1949. By the end of 1951. Tibet was a part of China, and China liberated it from its so-called imperiallst and colonial rule. Thus the Chinese border crossed the Indian border. On I April 1950 India established its diplomatic relations with China and became the first non-socialist country to establish political relations with the People's Republic of China. The beginning of the border conflict between India and China in 1962 was a major blow to political relations between the two countries. Although there are many possible causes for the conflict between India and China, the border issue is one of the main ones.

Keywords: Political Relation, Border Issuc, Conflict:
Introduction: China established diplomatic relations with China on April , 1950, making China the first non-socialist country to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The beginning of the border conflict between India and China in 1962 weakened the relations between the two countries, but the historic visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1988 played a significant role in improving relations between the two countries. Prime Mintster Ch. N. Lai had established the Panchsheel doctrine. The five principles of the Panchsheel include respect for each other's integrity and sovereignty, aggression, equality, peacefut co-existence, and non-interference in each other's internal allairs. Later Indian Prame Minister Shri. Vajpayee's visit to China talks with Chinese Prime Minister Wen fiabao resulted in a simular declarstion, including an agreement to expand trade and expand ries with border traders. As our economic cooperation accelerates, a new climate of mutual trust will emerge. The two countries also signed trade agreements and nine agreements. The reality is that the oconomic and business future of both countries will be determined by a truly political and diplomatic enviromment. India's border dispute with China is a chronic disease that cannot be cured immediately in aily form. No meaningful and clear strategy has yet been formulated for the demarcation of the iA bliempts made in the last 22 years. It is also notewortiny that China has settled border disputes with Ghhisan, Nepal, Bhutan, and Myanmar, as well as land disputes with Russia, Kazakhstan and Vietnam Are. China is the only border of India. The best border between India and China is Myanmar-Bhatan in ilie easl. Arunachal Pradesh in the east, Lipulekh Pass in the Shipki Pass in central Nepal, and Ladakh to Karahoram Dass in the west of fanmuu and Kashmir. Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh also have border diepules between India and China. Both countries claim the two provinces, knowing that Aksai Chin is curenily dose to Ctiona and Arunachal Pradesh is close to India. The water dispute between Indaa and China is mainly related to the Brahmaputra river which flows through both countries In the last few ywars, Clina has been building dams in Tibet to control the flow of the Brahmaputre River, which coute dianupt water supplies in India's northeastern state. This means it's about to be the most delusional time of the year, as well.

Ilorder Questions and India: In terms of the China conflict, the border is divided into three parts:
1. Western Division - Ladakh Province of Kashmir and West Tibet as well as Kashmit - Xirpiang border. This boundary is \(1,600 \mathrm{~km}\). Is. Aksai Chin is the eastern region of Ladakh.

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\section*{उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये महिलांची भूमिका

\section*{प्रा. रीता द. वाळके

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सारंश :
आज देशातील सर्व सवॉच्च पदावर खी बिराजमान ज्ञाली आहे, आमदार, खासदार, पंचायत समिती सदस्यापासून वर नगसेवक पर्यंत सी रिशामामुले खींचा संचार शाल्याये दिसून येटे, पंतप्रथान, राष्प्रती, राज्यपाल, मुख्यमंत्री अशा देशाच्या सर्वोच्च स्थानापर्यंत खीरक्तीया ज्ञालेग प्रबास नेगदिपक आहे. सरपंच, मतापौर, पंघायत व गिल्लाध्या अध्यका
 पूर्गपणें आपल्या भृमिकेल न्याय हिलेल्य आहे.

\section*{प्रस्तावना :}

स्वातंग्योत्तर काल्कत रिकणामुछ खियांमथे अमूलगत्र बदल झालेल्य आहे.रशिङ्णामुले खियांमध्ये त्पांख्या
 बनविली. जोवनाध्या प्रत्येक क्षेशात सीं आपली कर्लंवगारी गाज़त्ताना दिसत आहे

आपल्या देशात सौल़ अत्यंत आदराचे स्थान संखृतीने प्रदान केलेले आहे. विला देवी व आदरांचे र्रप दिले परंतु एवडे आदराचे स्थान देक्हो आपल्या समाज व्यवस्येने खोला गुद वर्णांत टाकल्यायुछे ख्वीयांचे भरूूर गुकसान शाले या च्यवस्येने सीच्या रिक्षणाडी़ दारे कापनदी बंद कलन यकलो, 'चूल आणि मूल' एवढेच तिचे विश्व बनवले गेले
 अन्मापूर्वच मार्न सकरके ज्ञायचे, काहो रुदो-परंपरा व प्रचलित कहुशीत विधाराने व चालीमले हभारो स्वियाना गुलामगिरीचे जॉवन जगावे लागले, एककॉकडे तियी देवी महणून पूला कराययी व दुसरीकडे तिला गरामगिगीत जगायना लावायाने अंग दुट्यीपणा स्वियाध्या नशिघात होता, सी ही केवळ भोग वस्तू मानली गेली, अवी-पलण तुलने गिणमते
 झाल नाहो.

कल अंवराने मारत टेशात ईग्राजी थजवट सुरू इल्यानंतर फार मोंडे स्थित्वंतर बहून आले. इंश्रजी लोकांचे वाडमय आणि स्याधे जीवनाविपयक वियार हांचा या देरात्तील विझाखंताना परिवय आाला. त्यांनी इंग्रजी समाज क्यवस्वा व जीवनटृट्टी नपासली. आपल्पा अण पतनांची बहुतांशी बीजे आपल्या सदोप समाजे ख्यक्थेत व आरल्बा चीवनटृप्टीत असंल्याये प्रलवमाला आले

उया सौमुले समाजाने सामर्थ्य व कहत्व वैभवास चयते निलन सनातन वर्मानी 'अवला' कसन ठेवले, अनेक प्रकारख्या गुलसमगिरोत सौौला शतकानुरातके करकयून बाूून ठेवले, परिणामी ती एक दुबटे बहुले मृणून आपल्या समोर
 यांना आहे. गुल्यमीवून खी जातोची मुक्तता करण्यासाठी त्यांनी स्रीशिक्षणाचा मूलमूत उपाय योजोल्रा खी शिर्षीत क्ञाल्याशिकाय तिला आपल्या सवांगीन गुलामीवी जोणीव होणार नाहो, अरी फुले यांची मूलमामी विचारथारा होती स्वी स्वतंश आणि स्यावमोबत समर्व कावी अशो ही तकरंशु मूमिका आहे व तौ रिशणामुले समर्व हेतांना दिसते,
 गुखारीने निर्मांण केलेल्या खी समस्यांचा विचार सींने करायला सुख्वात केली, वाढत्या सीी शिल्बणासोबत स्तों अधिकाधिक जागूत झाली. तिच्या विक्षणो असिमता निर्माण श्रालो, आपल्या हक्काची तिल्य जाग झाली. स्वतध्या सामर्थ्याची कल्पना

169
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 जखणाने मागयन जये

भूमिका :
भारोंय संस्कृती विविय संस्कार व समृद्दोने नटलेली आहे. सर्वं धर्म संर्रदाय संप्र असलेल्या या देशात विभिध्न जातोजमातीवे लोक निवास करतात. त्यामथे एक जमात आदिवासी समाजायी आहे. ल्यांधे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आं आहियासी भारतातील प्राचीन संस्कृती आहे. व भारतोय संस्कृतीत तिस्या महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. तो विविष पदपंदे मृंहली आहे मान व्यावहरिक समाजापायून वेगटी रहत असल्यायुले मागासलेली आहे. याच मागासरलंपणामुंक त्यानी पाहिजे दर्शी प्रगती होताना दिसत नाही. वर जगल, जमीन, पाणी, लोकससंकृती, भिधण, न्तागफ ग निगाणों मबमीत विविभ समस्या दिवसेंटिवस गंभीर रूप भारण करीत आहे.

आर्वासी समाज आज प्रगतीसातो धडपड करताना दिसतात. या समाजातील मुले उच्च शिषण व बागल्या रोंजगागनी ल्यमे बग्त आहे. आदिवारींचा विकास मुणजे त्यात देगान्या स्वियांचाही विकासाबा विघार करून स्पांये गिरभण, आरोग्य, सुरणितता, मुलींचे होणारे लंगिक शोषण, ल्यांचा मान सन्मान द त्यांची सर्वांगीण प्रती, आटिवासी स्रमाजामझंय त्विवी भृमिका, त्याभ्याकडे खपण्याबा दृटीकोन, त्यांबी होणारी दरा- त्यामधे होणारे परिवर्तन, स्याध्या सरश्याका प्रश्न, त्याबे अर्यिक सामाजिक, राजकिय व नैतिक हक्क पांबायतया विलार करन शासनाने त्यां्या अधिक्रा व हुकावाशत विद्यार फरवा.
१) भारत देशाला स्वातंग्य मिनून इतके बर्ष होऊनही बनात गहणान्या आदियासीना त्पांेे वास्तविक अधिकार नित्यलेंतें नाही.
२) आदिवारी समाज शेती करल आपलो उपजिविकत घालवितात पंतु इतर उद्योगांबी त्यांना माहिती निळावी म्हणुन शासनाने त्याव्यापर्यंत इत्रा व्यवसायांची माहिती पोहबविण्यावी सोय करणी.
引) आदिवारो खिखयाना योग्य न्याय मिळावा.


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(MS) INDIA

\section*{ABSTRACT}

The Maoist organization originated in China. The Maoist movemen in India has a long history of nearly 40 years and is still moving in a more organized and deadly way. The theotogical formatily of the mowement in India is derived from Marxism-Leninism-Mcoism. The Maoists clain that after a "concrete analysix" in India, they have found four major comradictions. They ave like that. The contradiction between imperialism and the Indian people. The conffict between feudalism and th. maswes. The contradiction between eapitat and workers and the internal contradiction within the ruling class. The Maoists see the last two pronciples as contradletions that contribute to the class struggle through opposition. There is ane thing we need to remember. When Karl Marx was saying that violence would be indispensable for bringing abota a rewolutionary change in society. In this regard, the wellknown sclentist D.D. Kosambi's famous statement, "Those who acouse Marxism of being based on wolence," says, "If the weather forecast predicts storns, the forecast invites storms. This is the history of the Maoist movement in India. " It also shedis light on its nature.

\section*{PREFACE:}

Maoism is the argument of so-called thinkers who are considered terrorists or extremists, who are active in the jungle of universities, films, and media. The Maoists act as a politically conscious, betive, and planned party. The mein de:"erence between him and other political parties is that in the current system, the mainstream parties want to work, while the Maoists want to violently overthrow the whole system and establish a new system according to their ideology. They work on these two well-known sources of Mao.

DR. DADARAO UPASE
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मात्रा मैं कर के माध्यम से प्राम विकास की महत्वपूर्ण वोजनाओं को पूरा करने में आर्थिक समस्या का यामना लगन्त है गड़ें कात्रा पड्रेगा। ग़ाए लिक्तास की ममस्या को द्ऱ करने के लिए पनायन राज अरिकारियों तथा जनप्रतिनिधियों के यीच पारटर्शी. जबावटेश मधा समयबद्ध व्यवस्षा विकसित करने को आवश्यकना है. जो वास्तविक सहथागिता से ही गिकासित है सकतो है। सन्दर्म सूरी
श. करूणेन्द कुमार : ग्राम नियोजन पृ० २८-२4. 63, \(4,3-48\) महीपाल, नेशनल बुक ट़स्ट,

२. बी०एल०फडिया : प्रशासन में जनसहभागिना नथा सूचना का अधिकार साहित्य भबन पब्लिक्कंशन आगरा
3. अशोक बाजपेयी : पंचायत राज एण्ड रूरल इंवलपमेट सांहन्य श्रकाशन, नईं दिस्यों (? २:७)
6. आशौष भटडमध्यप्रटेश में पंचायनों की कार्यप्रणाली (२००१) म०प्र० सामाजिक विजान शोगे संस्थान
4. वी०एस०खन्ना: पनायत राज इन इण्डिया करल लोकए सेल्फ मवर्नमेंट दीव एण्ड दीप पब्लिकेशन, नई टिल्स्डी ६९९ठ
-

\section*{25}

\section*{उच्च खेल-प्रदर्श्रन मे संतुलित आहार}

कि भूमिका - एक अध्ययन
हf. यनोजकुमार बर्मा
दावरंबर आफ फांजिकल एुकुकन
अर्रबिद्वायू देशमुख महविध्यालय भारसिंगी, तह-नरखेड. जिल्सा-नागपूर

सारांश:
उबित पोषण और आहार वह क्रथन है जो शागीरिक गतिलिधि को प्राबमिकरा और बद्वाबा देता है। पोषण एक महत्वपूर्ध घटक है और खेत के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। खेल के प्रदर्शन पर मा इसका बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है। एक संतुलित आहार और अच्जी छान-षान की आदतें खेत को कठोर प्रशिक्षण देते हुए बीमाती और चोट के बोखिय को कम करती है, सदसे अच्छी स्थिति के तिए अनुकूल होती है।
 उपयोग करके बद़ाया जा सकता है। आहार के बारे में गलत ज्रानकरीया महत्वाकांक्षी खिलाडीयो के लिए हानिकारक है। यह घंय पत्र संतुलित आहार और खिलाहीयों के लिए पोश्ष आहार के मूल सिद्धांतों पर केट्रित है।
संकेतः पाबण, कार्बोइाझ्येंट, वसा, प्रॉटान, वर्टामन, खर्डन प्रस्ताबना:

खंत प्रदर्रन में संतुलित आहा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण यूमिका निभाता है। पर्यास कार्बॉहाइझ्रेट और तरल पदार्थ के बिना छिलाडी बहत चका तुआ महसूस करेमा। मांसपेशियों के निर्माण के लिए प्रोटीन की आवश्यकला होती है। पर्यास विटामिन और खनित्रों के बिना खिलाड़ी कभी भी अपनी अधिकतम क्षमता तक नहीं पहांच पाएो। खेत प्रदर्शः बढ़ाने के उदेश्य से संतुलित आहाए योज्रना आवस्षक है। एवलीटॉं के प्रदर्शंन को बदाने के लिए आहाए रणनीतिबों में पोषक तत्तां, माइकोन्यूट्टिएंस और तल पदाथ्ध का सेबन गामिल है, साथ ही पू दिन उनकी संरबना और अंतराल भी शामिल है। बर्तमान में, खेलों में आहार योजना का महत्व तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है.
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\title{
STUDY OF INTERACTIONS OF 2-\{ 2 -
} (CYCLOHEXYLCARBAMOYL) BENZOYL \(]\) AMINO\}-3METHYLBUTANOIC ACID (2CA3MBA) WITH BSA: ULTRASONIC INTERFEROMETER
S.B. Thakare \({ }^{\text {a }}\), P.V. Tekade \({ }^{*}\), A.M.Pisudde \({ }^{a}\), M.D. Bhansinge \({ }^{2}\), N.A. Barawat
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Wardha, 442001, India

\begin{abstract}
In this paper we account the interaction of the2-\{[2-(cyclohexylcarbamoyl) benzoyl\} aminoj-3-methylbutanoic acid (2CA3MBA) with Bovine serum albumin (BSA) using ultrasonic interferometer technique. 2CA3MBA solution was added to aqueous solution of BSA and its ultrasonic velocity had been measured at different composition of BSA and 2 CA 3 MBA on ultrasonic interferometer. Binding effect at various temperature viz. \(25^{\circ} \mathrm{c}, 30^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\) and \(35^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\) shows that 2 CA 3 MBA bound to the BSA more significantly at temperature \(35^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\) than at \(30^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\) and \(25^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\). Scatchard analysis gives the values of association constants ( \(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{f}}\) ) \(0.5003,0.5010\) and 0.5011 at temperatures \(25^{\circ} \mathrm{c}, 30^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\) and \(35^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\) respectively which confirms the binding is more efficient at higher temperature. Furthermore FT-IR study was done which showed the changes in secondary structure of BSA and confirms the binding of 2CA3MBA with BSA.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Ultrasonic interferometer, BSA, Association constant, Scatchard analysis, Vant Hoffs plot

\section*{1. Introduction}

Affinity of drug for protein in blood is one of the efficient biological characteristic of that drug. Human serum albumin (HSA), alpha acid glycoprotein (AGP) and lipoprotein are three major proteins in human blood also called as a plasma protein. Plasma proteins are most abundant protein it comprises \(60 \%\) of total protein in blood. These proteins perform the function of transportation of drug. HSA primarily bind acidic drug (Albengrers and Urien, 1987) and glycoprotein bind basic drug
(Otagiri, 2005). Binding of chiral drug to HSA protein is topic of interest as it is measure of metabolism of transportation of drug.
BSA in lieu of HSA was used in this study as it is easily available and showed similar structure bonding chemistry as HSA. BSA is alkaline having \(7-8 \mathrm{pH}\) range (Putnam, 1975). It is the moiety with large molecular weight approximately \(\left(\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{t}}=66,500\right)\) contains 583 amino acids. As BSA is a major protein in blood, any change in level of BSA produces effect on transportation of drug. There are various forces which are responsible for binding of drug to plasma protein they are hydrogen bonding, vander wall forces, electrostatic attraction etc.

Effect of binding on specific site of BSA for ciprofloxacin and captopril drugs in presence of specific site probe was studied using equilibrium dialysis (Mahbulal and Reza, 2004). The protein-protein and protein-ligand interactions involved in retinol transport in plasma were studied (Raz and Godmann, 1970). Drugs like i-bruprofen\& naproxen show successive binding to protein (Rahman, 2004). Effect of arsenic on binding of protein with warfarin and acetaminophenol had also been observed (Alam and Uddin, 2008). Crystal structure analysis of binding of warfarin to BSA was also done (Petipas, 2001). NMR Spectroscopic approach reveals metabolic diversity of human blood plasma associated with protein drug interaction (Yuan, 2013). Effect of arsenic on binding of paracetamol with BSA was studied using equilibrium dialysis method (Riaz and Naddia, 2012). Thin layer chromatography technique used for study of protein binding interaction of daspone and


\begin{abstract}
Four isolates of Colletotrichum capsici i.e. Cc1, Cc2, Cc3 and Cc4 were collected from IARI New Delhi for molecular studies of different chilli growing region of India. Colletorrichum capsici was found pathogenic to chilli fruit causing fruit rot. The molecular technique Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) was employed to detect the genetical variation among the fourisolates of \(C\). capsici. 20 randomly selected RAPD primers screened out of which. 16 primers produced 117 scorable bands, with \(85.47 \%\), level of polymorphism. The result from the UPGMA analysis based dendrogram generated for \(C\). capsici isolated revealed two main clusters, cluster I and II. The highest genetic similarity to an extent of \(49.50 \%\) was recorded between Cc 1 and Cc 2 isolates and the least genetic similarity that is \(29.30 \%\) noticed between Cc 2 and Cc 3 .
\end{abstract}

Key words: Colletotrichum capsict, molecular characterization, polymorphism, similarity coefficient

Introduction: The Chilli (Capsicum annuum L) is one of the most popular and widely grown vegetable in the world and most popular in Asia (Makariet al, 2009) originated from tropical America belongs to solanaceae family. The chilli fruit is used as fresh, cooked, pickeled and canned in sauces and powder in hot spices. Green chillies are rich source of vitamins especially vitamin A, C, B1, B2. It contains about 8.8 gram carbohydrate, 5.3 gram sugar, 1.9 gram protein and 534 micro gram beta carotein per 100 gram of chilli powder. The National Horticulture Board (2018), estimated area of chilli (green) in India was \(3,11,000 \mathrm{ha}\), productivity 3761,000 MT. India contributes \(68 \%\) of the world production. But Anthracnose disease is one of the most economically important diseases reducing marketable yield from 10 to \(88 \%\) of the crop production (poonpolgul and Kumphai, 2007) and rank first among fungal diseases and affecting both fruit andseed quality. The disease is both seed borne as well as air borne and affects seed germination and vigor to a greater extent. The disease starting in the field may continue even after the fruits have been picked and put for drying and storage. The market value and nutritive value is degraded in the infected fruits resulting in poor quality seed. Certain biochemical constituents of chilli fruits are also known to be reduced by infection In India the losses up to \(84 \%\) were reported in the field as well as in storage due to this disease under favourable environmental conditions (Thind and Jhooty, 1985), thus, the molecular characterization of C. capsici is necessary for plant breeding purposes, for developing effective disease control strategies, Molecular approaches such as random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), and sequence analysis of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS), have proved useful in studying phylogenetic relationships of Colletorrichum species (Photita et al., 2005. Ratanacherdchai et al., 2007). polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based method have emerged as major tools for the diagnosis of plant diseases. Therefore to overcome taxonomic problems associated with this traditional identification method, pathological variation among the isolates of \(C\). capsici DNA sequence analysis were used to study the genetical variation among the isolates. Considering the importance of Colletotrichum capsici the present investigation was undertaken with the

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\author{
Investigation on the Algal Flora of Mahakali Dam, Dist-Wardha, Maharashtra, India \\ Shailesh Bansod \({ }^{1}\) and Ekta D.Bagde \({ }^{2}\) \\ 1. Assistant Professor, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalay, Bharsingi Tal- Narkhed Dist- \\ Nagpur \\ 2.Assistant Professor, Regional Fruit Research Station, Katol Dist-Nagpur, Dr. P.D.K.V.,Akola \\ Corresponding author: shailesh.bansod@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
The present investigation on algal flora was carried out on Mahakali Dam constructed on Dham river of Wardha district in the state of Maharashtra in order to assess the algal flora of Mahakali dam. During investigation about 36 genera of different algal groups' viz. chlorophyta, cyanophyta and bacillariophyta were recorded. Chlorophyta recorded with maximum number of genera (15) with species composition (29) during winter season as compared with the other groups. Correspondingly the group cyanophyta reported with maximum number of genera ( 9 ) with species composition (14) during summer season whereas bacillariophyta revealed remarkably with genera (12) and species composition (15) during winter season. Shannon- Weiner index values revealed that summer season ( \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}=1.0275\) ) favors the presence of more algal flora in dam water followed by rainy \(\left(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}=0.9601\right)\) and winter \(\left(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}=0.8277\right)\) due to the seasonal fluctuations in particular geographical location.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Mahakali dam, Dham river, Algal diversiry, Shannon-Wiener Index.

\section*{1. Introduction}

The presence of algal community in any water body is suppose to be of great importance as they are most sensitive to the undesirable changes occurred in aquatic environment which ultimately results decline in diversity as well as biomass of the community and indicates water pollution. Hence the diversity measurement in different climatic conditions seasons can be supportive in understanding probable causes with respect to conservation at different trophic levels and proper management of water quality scenario of dam water. It has also been stated that overall estimation of nature and general economic potential of water body can be done by the study of phytoplankton diversity ( Pawar et al.,2006).The water quality deterioration of dam water in catchment area contributed basically by the use of fertilizers, agrochemicals (Kremser and Schnug, 2002, Jimoh et al., 2003) and anthropogenic activities causing water pollution which results noteworthy decline in the diversity of algal community (Lal,1984) of lakes and reservoirs. With this reason many studies and reports has been carried out and prepared on algal diversity of dams / reservoirs of Maharashtra were presented (Mahajan, 2012, Mahadik and Jadhav, 2014; Kadam et al., .2014; Patil, 2015 \& Narwade et al., 2015). Hence an attempt is made in present investigation on the seasonal status of algal diversity of Mahakali dam.
2. Material and Methods
2.1 Sampling site

Mahakali Dam is constructed on Dham river near village named Mahakali, Wardha district in the state of Maharashtra. The present investigation was carried out on Mahakali dam in order to study the seasonal algal composition.
2.2 Survey of dam and collection of algal samples.

A seasonal survey of Mahakali dam was conducted on all directions of catchment area for algal collection. Notes were made on every visible algal growth, sites of collection with description followed by collection of macroscopic and microscopic (water sample) forms in glass bottles for estimation of abundance and taxonomic analyses in laboratory.

\subsection*{2.3 Taxonomical analyses}

Sub-sample of each macroscopic and microscopic form was added to 100 ml of water and homogenized with the help of handheld blender for 15 s . Then the obtained homogenate was preserved in Lugols iodine and stored in temperature controlled incubator for establishing taxonomic composition and the relative abundance of algal taxa present. Determination of relative abundance

161
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\section*{B.Aadhar International Multidisciplinary Research Journal \\ Impact Factor - ( (SJIF) -6.561 Special Issue}

Molecular Characterization Of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (PENZ) Causing Twig Blight In Nagpur mandarin By Using RAPD Markers Ekta D. Bagde \({ }^{1}\), S.R. Bansod \({ }^{2}\) and Amrapali Jadhao \({ }^{3}\)
\({ }^{1}\) Assistant Professor, Regional Fruit Research Station, Katol Dist-Nagpur, \({ }^{2}\) Assistant Professor Arvind Babu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Narkhed Dist-Nagpur, 'M.Sc. Scholar, PGI, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola Maharashtra
*Corresponding author e-mail: ekta.bagde © rediffmail.com

\section*{ABSTRACT:}

Eight isolates of Colletotrichum glocosporioides (PENZ) causing twig blight in Nagpur mandarin were obtained for their morphological and genetic variability were evaluated by using Random amplified polymorphic DNA analysis from different districts of Vidarbha region viz Buldhana, Akola, Nagpur, Amravati and Wardha. The 10 RAPD primers of OPF series 1 to 10 were used among which, 7 primers were able to produce amplified scorable banding pattern. Total 83 amplicons amplified with primer OPF 1, 2, 3,7,8,9 and 10 out of which 81 amplicons were polymorphic with \(97.59 \%\) polymorphism. The similarity coefficient of Cg 1 collected from Mera village was found higher value of similarity coefficient ( 0.7831 ) with isolate Cg 2 from Antrikhedekar village of Buldhana district, Cluster analysis showed two clusters i.e., Cluster A, consists of three sub clusters in which Cg I and Cg 2 showed maximum similarity i.c., \(78 \%\) and Cluster B consists of two sub clusters having isolates \(\mathrm{Cg} 6, \mathrm{Cg} 7\) and Cg 8 showing similarity matrix ranged between 65 to \(71 \%\).
Key word: Colletotrichum glocosporioides, Nagpur mandarin, RAPD markers

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Nagpur mandarin is most important tropical fruit crops of the world, native of Himalayan foot hills of North-Eastern India mainly grown in Satpura hills (Vidarbha region) of central India. In Maharashtra, orange is cultivated in Amravati, Nagpur, Akola, Wardha and Yavatmal with an Area and Production is 107.32 thousand ha and 797.95 MT, respectively (Horticulture Statistics at a glance,2018): Mandarin is rich source of in vitamin A, B, C and phosphorus, citric acid, peel oil and cosmetics having international market value. However, the production of Nagpur mandarin is decreasing day by day subject to several diseases in the field and storage condition, among which Colletorrichum spp. causing fruit drop and twig blight is a major problem by attacking leaves, young shoots, and tender fruits. Affected leaves showed necrotic patches with distortions, dead parts of the twig have silvery grey appearance, affected flower buds, fails to set into fruits and infection on fruits results in fruit drop and responsible for economic losses mainly attributed to lower fruit quality and marketability. Disease dynamics depends on pathogen diversity and disease management strategies. Knowledge about variability in pathogenic population is to determine the diversity and planning strategies for disease resistance. Genetical variability and varied morphological traits are some of limitation of the present studies. The variability of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides population poses the difficulties in developing anthracnose resistant varieties. To reduce the effect of pathogen caused by the variability, it is essential to aware about the genetic nature and types of isolates. RAPD profile of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides will help in genetic detection for development of disease resistance. Molecular polymorphism confirmed the variation in C. gloeosporioides generated by RAPD. Thus, the effort has been taken to know the genetic variability of C. gloeosporioides infecting Nagpur mandarin in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

\section*{MATERLALS AND METHODS}

\section*{Fungal Isolation and DNA extraction:}

The twig blight infected samples from Nagpur mandarin fruit crop were collected from different districts of Vidarbha region viz., Buldhana, Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur and Wardha subjected to isolate the pathogen. All isolates predicted in Table I were grown on potato dextrose agar (PDA, Hi Media) and abbreviations are given as \(\mathrm{Cg1}\) to Cg . The cultural and morphological studies were carried out and identified as C. gloeosporioides. Pure cultures of C. gloeosporioides maintained on PDA slants under controlled condition and mycelia were aseptically transferred to flasks of potato-

\title{
Characterization and DC Electrical Conductivity of \(\mathrm{ZnO} / \mathrm{LDPE}\) Nanocomposites
}

\author{
Manisha C. Golchha \({ }^{1 \text {, }}\), Vijaya S. Sangawar \({ }^{2}\), Amit L. Cadre \({ }^{3}\) and Ganesh R. Yerawar \({ }^{\prime}\) \\ \({ }^{1}\) Department of Physics, Brijlal Biyani Science College, Amravati (MS), India. \\ \({ }^{2}\) Department of Physics, G. V. I. S. H., Amravati (MS), India. \\ \({ }^{2}\) Department of Physics, Arvindbhau Deshmukh Mahavidyakaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur (MS, India. \\ - Department of Physics, KES's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Arvi, Dist. Wardha (MS), India.
}

\begin{abstract}
Using Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles (ZnO NBs) in different weight pencemages \((0,0,5,1,3,5\) wt \%), polymer inorganic nanocomposite thin films (PINGs) were prepared by solution cast technique. The \(X\) - Ray Diffraction (XRD) pattern study of the sample indicates the presence of ZnO NBs in LDPE matrix and absence of any extra peak in the pattern shows there is no new phase formation. Fourier infrared transformation (FTIR) spectra confirm the presence of onO NBs in LDPE thin films. The DC dectrical conductivity of the thin films was also studied as a function of temperature and filler concentration. The conductivity was found to be sensitive to temperature and also increased with increase in temperature and concentration of \(\mathrm{ZnO} N \mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{s}}\).
\end{abstract}

Keywords: ZnOILDPE nanocomposite, thin films, XRD, FTIR, DC conductivity

\section*{Introduction}

The intrinsic electrical and thermal conductivities of polymers are usually much lower than those of metals, metal oxides or ceramic materials, and hence are characterized as good insulators. An effective way of lowering the electrical or thermal resistivity of polymer composites is by adding conductive fillers (metals, metal oxides and carbon fibers) to the polymeric matrix!

Polymers, which are reinforced with nanostructured materials dispersed at nano level, are known as polymer nanocomposites. Organic/lnorganic nanocomposites are generally organic polymer composites with inorganic nanoscale fillers. The integration of inorganic nanoparticles into polymer matrix allows both properties from inorganic nanoparticles and polymers to be combined and enhanced?. They exhibit superior properties in terms of increased strength. improved beat resistance, decreased activation energy.
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'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal
Impact Factor- (SIIF) - 6.625 , (CIF) - \(\mathbf{3 . 4 5 2 ( 2 0 1 5 ) \text { , (GIF)- } \mathbf { 0 . 6 7 6 } \text { (2013) }}\) Special Issue 198 : गांधी विचारधारा एवं ग्रामस्वराज की संकल्पना

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\title{
महात्मा गांधी व ग्रामीण विकास
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प्रारीता द वाळके(उंभाळे)
अरविंदबाबु देशमुख महाविद्यालय.भारसिंगी
मो. न. 8823873721

सारांश :-
महात्मा गांधी यांना स्वतंत्र भारतात सर्वांगीण परिपूर्ण व समृध्द जीवन पाहिजे होते. ते काल्पनिक जगाला महत्व न देता व्यावहारिक जीवनाला महत्व देणारे होते. आपल्या भारतातील जास्तीत जास्त लोकसंख्या खेडयात राहते जोपर्यंत खेडयातील व्यवस्थेत सुधारणा होत नाही तोपर्यंत देशाचा विकास होणार नाही. महात्मा गांधी यांना ग्रामीण विकासाबाबत गावाच्या प्रगतीसाठी गावातील जनता वुध्दिमान असावी असे वाटत होते. जे स्वतःचे प्रकाशमय जीवन स्वत:च तयार करतील. स्त्री-पुरूष भेदभाव न राहता समानतेने जगणारा समाज, जातिमेद न मानणारा समाज गांधींना अपेक्षित होता. ग्रामीण विकासाच्या दृष्टिने त्यांना निरोगी गाव हवे होते, गावातील लोकांमध्ये एकता हवी तेक्हाच गावाचा विकास होईल असे त्यांना वाटे. " भारताचा विकास करावयाचा असेल तर खेडयाकडे चला, खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण झाल्याशिवाय भारत बलवान राष्ट्र म्हणून उद्याला येणार नाही." असे विचार म.गांधी ग्रामीण विकासाबाबत मांडतांना दिसतात. प्रस्तावना :-

भारत देशातील आदर्शवादी व्यक्तितमत्व म्हणजे महात्मा गांधी होय. थोरपुरूष म्हणुन त्यांचा लौकिक भारत देशातच नक्हे तर इतरही भागात दिसून येतो. संपूर्ण जगाला शांती व अहिंसा याविषयी संदेश देणारे एकमेव म्हणजे महात्मा गांधी होत. गांधीजींनी स्वातंन्न्यासाठी जी कार्ये केलीत त्यामध्ये चळवळी, मोर्चेंउपोषण उदवोधक व्याख्याने यासोबतच ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था व खेडयातील माणसांची उद्योगधंध्यातील स्वयंपूर्णता याविषयी त्यांना मनापासून तळमळ होती. याकडे जनतेला आकर्षित करण्यासाठी खेडयाकडे चला हा मुलमंत्र जनतेला देतांना ते दिसतात. खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण आल्याशिवाय भारत एक बलशाली राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयाला येणार नाही यासाठी खेडयातील लोकांचे जीवन व त्यांचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी त्यांनी अनेक प्रयत्न केले. खेड्यातील जनतेचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती असल्यामुळे गांधीजींचा खेड्यांच्या शेतीच्या विकासावर जास्त भर होता.
महात्मा गांधी :- ग्रामीण दृष्टिने विकासाची वाटचाल.
ग्रामीण विकासाच्या दृष्टिने कृषी, रोजगार, आरोग्य,पिण्याचे पाणी, वीज व शिक्षण इत्यादी मुलभूत गरजा तर नियोजन बह्द विकास, स्वायलंबी आणि स्वयंपूर्ण खेडयाची निर्मिती ग्रामीण जनतेच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवनात तसेच पर्यावरणात पुनर्रचना आणि परिवर्तन घडवून आणणे म्हणजे ग्रामीण विकास होय.

ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजे खेडयाचा विकास हे सूत्र महात्मा गांधी यांच्या ग्रामविकासाचे केंद्रबिंदू होते. खेडयातील जनता स्वयंपूर्ण व सशक्त क्हावी यासाठी गांधीजी खच्छतेचा मुलमंत्र देतात व सोबतच काही रोगासंबंधी अंघभ्रध्दा बाळगणा-या जनतेच्या मनातून अंघश्रध्दा नष्ट करण्यावरही भर देतात. सार्वजनिक व वैयक्तिक स्वच्छता त्यांना अधिक महत्वाची वाटते. ग्रामीण विकास साधायचा असेल तर शेतीला काही पूरक व्यवसाय असला पाहिजे. सोबतच शेतक-यांची आर्थिक स्थिती लक्षात घेवून कमी व्याज दराने कर्ज देणे, सिंचनाच्या सुविधा देणे, शेती उत्पादित कच्चा मालावर आधारित उद्योग निर्माण करणे. कच्च्या मालास उत्पन्न क्षेत्रात उद्योगास परवानगी देणे जेणेकरून बेकारीचा


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\section*{प्रसारमाध्यमांचे बदलते स्वरूप}

\author{
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}

सारांश
आज आपल्या अवतीभोवती माहितीव्या तंनझानाने प्रसारमाध्यमांची साधने वाढली आहे. वृत्तपते, नियतकालिके, अनियतकालिके, रेडिओ, दुरचित्रवाणी, छायाचिते, पत्रके, साहित्य, फलके, शब्दचित्रकृती आणि त्याच्या वेगवेगक्य आक्ती, ग्रंध वेगवेगक्ठी साहित्ये इत्यादी प्रसार माध्यमांनी गेल्या काही दशकात क्रांतीकारक स्वरूपाची माहिती मानवी समाजापयंत पोहोचविण्यात व्यापक व सुलभ रीतीने मदत केलेली आहे आज समाजातील शिबित, अशिक्षित, साक्षर व निरक्षर या प्रसार माध्यमामुले स्वतःला अलिप ठेवू शकत नाही. प्रसार माध्यमांमुले मानवी जीवन विविध रंग, रूप व आकारानी बदललेले दिसते.

प्रस्तावना
आधुनिक काळात प्रसारमाध्यमे अतिशय विकसित झालेले असून आजच्या जगात त्यांना अतिशय महत्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. मानवी जीवनासंबंधित विविध प्रकारची माहिती, विकार व विचारांचे आदान-प्रदान करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेया अभ्यास करण्याचे शास्त म्हणजे प्रसारमाध्यमे होत, मानवी जीवनरक्षणासाठी, विकासासाठी उपयोग करणो तसेच सृप्टीच्या व्यवहारांचे आकलन करीत, त्यामागील रहस्ये उलगडण्याबा प्रयल करीत त्या माहितीच्या आधारे जीवन सुसह व संपन्न करपपाचे नवनवे मार्ग शोधत मानवाने आजवर प्रगती केलेली दिसून येते.

अलिकडील काळ्हात प्रसार माध्यमांचे स्वरूप वदललें आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमे ही समाजाचा आरसा आहे. समाजात घडलेल्या प्रत्येक घडामोडीकडे लक्ष देऊन तिला घराधरांत पोहोचविण्याचा व्यवसाय करतात. आज वेगवेगळ्धी माध्यमे नकळतपणे आपल्या जीवन व्यवहाराला जोडली गेली आहेत. सकाळी उठल्याबरोबर आपल्यासमोर जे वृत्तपत्र येते ते आपल्या जीवनातील अविभाज्य भाग बनले आहे. याशिवाय व्यवसाय, ज्ञान, संवाद आणि मनोरंजन या अनुपंगाने काॅम्युटर व इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून प्रत्येक माणूस आज जगाला जोडला गेलेला आहे. थोड़क्यात या प्रसारमाध्यमांनी आपल्याला इतके जवळ घेतले आहे की आपण कितीही प्रयत्न केले तरोही आज आपल्या जीवनातून त्यांना बाद करणे शक्य नाही.

आकाशवाणी, दुरदर्शन, वृत्तपत्रे, इटरनेट, फोन, चित्रपट, नाटक आणि लेखनग्रंथ ही सारी प्रसारमाध्यमे आपल्या रोजच्या जीवनांशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध प्रस्थापित करतात. आपल्या विचराला आणि कततीला ती जोडली जातात, एक गोष्ट खरी की ही सारी प्रसारमाध्यमे भाषेच्या कौशल्यावर उभी आहेत. वरील प्रसारमाध्यमे आधुनिक आहे, या प्रत्येक माध्यमाचे स्वरूप वेगवेगळे आहेत. प्रत्येक माध्यमांची स्वतःची गरज व वेगळ्टेपण आहे. सुर्वातीला बाजार, लोककला, नाटक, बैठका, वर्चां इत्यादी आपली पारंपारिक प्रसारमाध्यमे होती. मात्र व्यक्ती व्यक्तीमधील अंतर्गत संवादासाठी पोस्ट, फोन, मोबाईल इत्यादीचा मोठय प्रमाणावर वापर होत आहे. ही सर्व प्रसार माध्यमे आजही प्रचलित असली तरी तंत्र विकसित झाल्यामुळे या माध्यमांसोबतच नवनवोन प्रसारमाध्यमातृन मनाच्या बदलास प्रवृत्त करणारी प्रभावी संटेश यंत्रणा आज उपलक्य झालेली दिसून येते.

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\title{
Relevance of Gandhian Economics Thoughts in Principle of Behavioral Economics
}

\author{
Vijay P, Rahangdale \\ Assistant Professor Head, Department of Economics A.D.M. College, Bharsingi
}

\begin{abstract}
:
Mahatma Gandhi well knownto world as father of Indian nation to his contribution in freedom of India from British with use of principle of Ahimsa (nonviolence) and truth (satya).Mahatma Gandhi wrote "Seven Social Sins" in the "Young India" in October 22. 1925. Where he mentioned polices without principle, wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity. worship without sacrifice. Researcher relate this seven social sins with principle of behavioral economics likes as leverage loss aversion, disclose outcomes, leverage default rules ,match massage to mental model, emphasings social norms ,making it easy to choose and reinforce repeatedly. Because for second term of prime minister shree Narendra Modi government want to achieve vision of New India by 2022, for that we need new spirit for nudging people towards desirable behavioral change like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to Beti Apki Dhan Laxmi Aur Viajy Lawni. From Swach Bharar to Sunder Bharat. From "Give it up" for LPG subsidy to "Think about the subsidy". From tax evasion to tax compliance.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Young India, Ahimsa, Seven Social Sins, behavioral economics

\section*{Introduction:}

Mahatma Gandhi is knownas symbol of spirituality, mortality, peace. Mahatma Gandhi leads to moments of Satyagraha, Quiet movement, Dandi March, Non-cooperation movement is knownto India and the entire world. He supportSatya, Ahimsa , Asteya, Aparigraha . Bramhacharya,. Sarvatra, sharisharma,Aswada,Bhayavarjana for human self-discipline which is basic need for spirit of national development. Mahatma Gandhi wrote "Seven Social Sins" in the "Young India" in October 22, 1925. Where he mentioned polices without principle, wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity, worship without sacrifice. Researcher relate this seven social sins with principle of behavioral economics likes as leverage loss aversion, disclose outcomes , leverage default rules, match massage to mental model, emphasings social norms ,making it easy to choose and reinforce repeatedly to leads India toward socio economically developed country.

\section*{The Purpose of Study:}

In this study, researcher aimed to present "Mahatma Gandhi", thoughts regarding seven social sins and want to relate how principles of behavioral economics will use to enhance India'ssocio economics development.

\section*{Research Methodology}

The study was conducted base on document review based on secondary data available in journals and books.
 BHARCHISH, DISI. is: H1P
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\title{
१. गोंदिया जिल्ह्यातील कृषी आणि ग्रामीण विकासात महिला बचत गटाची भूमिका
}

\section*{प्रा. विजय प्र. रहांगडाले}

साहाव्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशाइत विभाग अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविषालय, भार्यसंगी.

नायांश
Q१०? क्या नवौन आर्थिक सुथारणांनंतर, महाराप्ट्र राज्यातील खेडयात उदभवलेली नकागत्मक ग्राजन नगजे प्रामीण भागातील पुरूपांचे सहरात कामासाठी होणारे स्थलांतरण आणि त्यामुछे महिलाच्या कौटृयोक जाणुण आणिक जबाचदारोत भर पडलेली आहे महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी महागण्ट रज्य ग्रामीण तवनज्यांतों अभियान मोलाचे योगदान करीत आहे, गोंदिया जिल्हयात स्वयं सहायवा महिला समृरनिहलाध्या सअमीकरणात महत्वाबी भूमीका बजावीत आहे, महाराष्ट राज्य ख्यामीण जीवनज्योती अभियानातगंत सना तालुक्यामध्यें भहिलसाठो उस्रोजकीय विकास, विन्तिय पूरवठा, सामाजिक समानता, विविध घटकांवर
 रिवणकाम, मोहफूल सकलन, कडकनाथ कुक्कुटपालण, जान संकलन केंद, किराणा दुकाण, शेख्ठीच्या रुापासून तयार केलेले साबण, दुण संकलन कंत्र, वुडन आटं इत्यादी लयु उघोग सूर असून एक लख दोन एजार तिनशो पंचेवीस कहटृबना ल्यभ मिळत आहे, संशोधकाल्त असे आठम्नु आलं की, महिल बचत गटाएरे ल्रमौण महिलांना कुटूबाल, गावात एक स्वभिमानाबी बेतना निमांण इताली, व्यामुले कुटृबाचा रोशणिक, आगंधियक व स्वमाजिक स्वयात वाह होताना दिसत आंड

मुख्य स्पोतः महिला बचत गद, महागाप्ट राज्य ग्रामीण जावनज्योती अभियान रत्तावना

महाराष्ट रज्यातील ग्रमीण भागालौए गरीयोंचे निम्यूलन करणयासाउी एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास
 प्रसम्नगालल महिल्राबे संगटन करून स्वपसहायता गदांयो वाधणो व महिला सबतीकरण पावर भर देग्यात हाला व्यानतर के सरकारने राप्तांय ग्रामीग जांवनक्याती कार्यक्रमाची सुख़वात सन २०१२ मथ्ये केलो
 77 उबंरौत तालुक्यामष्ये नॉन इन्टेंसिक पद्धतॉने अभियान राबविण्यात येत आंह, महाराप्ट राज्य त्यार्पिकी एक औान

महाराप्त राज्यात सधस्थीतीत अभियानाची अमलबज्ञावणी करण्यासाडो मा. मुख्यमंतों यान्या


\title{
Analysis of Government Initiative Towards Five Trillion Us Dollars Indian Economy
}

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}

\begin{abstract}
After independence, India adopts a mixed economy policy and make a five-year planning strategy to accelerate GDP growth rate. From 1950 to 2019, the Indian economy performing very good according to their needs and targets regarding improving the quality of life and human development. Every decade by decade the Indian economy shows fluctuating GDP growth with increasing population. So the demand for increasing per capita income through focusing on service and industry sector reform Indian economy moving towards mixed to some part of the capitalist economy through 1991 new economic reform. In this paper, the researcher analyses the sector-wise growth of the Indian economy and new government initiatives to achieve a five trillion dollars Indian economy.
Key Words: Capitalist Economy, GDP, Five trilliondollar, Human development, Mixed Economy
\end{abstract}

\section*{1. Introduction:}

In 2019. Indian PM Shri Narendra Nodi in meeting with the chief minister of India's state, declare a new aim " \(\$ 5\) trillion Indian economies" by 2014.PM said that "It is challanging but achievable" Indias currently a \(\$ 2.8\) trillion economy, to achieve the five trillion-dollar mark by 2024 , the economy should grow above 12\% annually, From the last twoquarters Indian economy growth struggle to manage 6\% GDP growth rate.
From the above graph, it observes that India's nominal GDP in USD is 2.935 Trillion and the UK, Germany, Japan, China, the USA are far ahead from India.

\section*{2. Review of Liturature}

1 Goyal Kagoyala, K.A(2012). This paper effort
Knowledge Resonance - SPECIA! ISSUE (1SSV 2231-1629)

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to study challenges in product differentiations, level of consumer awareness, expansion of branches, technological up-gradation in financial sectors.
2 Maniyan, Ratna. (2014). The study included a suggestion that impact of new reform given challenges to the banking sector to introduce a new product in market, cost effective, customercentric product and technological up-gradation

\section*{3. Objective}
1. Tostudy currents trends of Indian GDP growth.
2. To study the government's new initiative to achieve a five trillion dollar economy.

\section*{4. Research Methodology:}

The study is done by the use of secondary data collected from government reports, the publication from various website, National and International Journals which focused on various aspect Indian economy.

\section*{Impact Of Goods And Services Tax On Indian Economy Vijay Rahangdale Assistant Professor Department of Economics Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi}

\section*{Abstract}

To operate any state or government under a capitalist, socialist or mixed economy, one thing is common to generate income through the taxes of those who come to the state. . After the independence of India, many tax reforms took place, but one of them is the "quick fix" of all indirect taxes, ie the GST (Good and Service Tax), which will fill public finances to stimulate slow economic growth. In this research document, the research wants to do a micro-study with certain objectives for the new tax reform of the goods and services tax that was implemented on July 01, 2017 in India. The researcher found that in the short term, the fertility of the GST is not yet fully visible, but the researcher hopes that in the long term, the GST will be the backbone of the Indian tax system.
Keywords: capitalist, GST, mixed economy, Silver bullet, socialist.

\section*{1. Introduction}

\subsection*{1.1 What is the tax}

Tax derived from the Latin word "taxare" which means that to estimate, A tax imposed by the government to generate income in the form of direct or indirect taxes.

\subsection*{1.2 History of taxation}
(I) Around \(3000 \mathrm{AC}-2800 \mathrm{BC}\) in ancient Egypt taxation system established by the first dynasty of the ancient kingdoms.
(II) In India, the tax system has been described in the reference book "Manu Smirti" and "Arthashytra".
(III) Islamic leaders like Aurangzeb raised Jizya in 1679.
1.3 Reform of indirect taxation
(I) In 1974, the L.K. Sha commission proposed the introduction of VAT
(II) In 1986, Introduction of MOODVAT
III) In 1991, the Chelliah committee suggested implementing VAT or GST.

TV) In 1994, Introduction of the tax on services at the rate of \(5 \%\).
V) \(\ln 2003\), VAT applied to Hariyana

VD) In 2004, MODVAT was abolished.
VII) In 2004-2006, V AT was applied in 26 other States.
VIII) The GST came into effect on April 1, 2017.

\section*{2. Literature review}
- Vasanthagopal (2011) since the GST is taking a big leap forward and giving impetus to Indian economic changes.
- Bird (2012) summarizes the impact of the GST helps integrate sales tax into Canada.
- Garg (2014) has argued that the GST will strengthen our free market economy.
- Kumar (2014) explains the complex tax structure and how the GST will help develop a national common market.
- Nishitha Gupta (2014) in his study explained the advantage of the GST on collective gains for agriculture, trade and industry.
- Saravanan Vekadasalam (2014) argued that out of ten, seven Asian countries ppplied the GST, out of seven countries; Singapore shows a positive relationship with their national development.

396
Website - www,researchjoumey, net

\section*{\(\checkmark\)}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
B. An Gandhi's Vision of Model Village \\
\hline
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\title{
Mahatma Gandhi and His Thoughts
}

\author{
Mr. Ashish S. Kate \\ Assistant Profesor in English \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi \\ Tah.Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur (M.S.) \\ Mob. No. 9096394545 \\ E-mail: kules-hishtir anail com
}

\begin{abstract}
:
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as mahatma Gandhi, was an Indian nationalist leader. who established his country's freedom through a nonviolent revolution.Mahatma Gandhi was a unique personality not only in India but in the history of the world. Gandhi became famous for using the new technology of satyagraha in the ongoing struggle against imperialist power.He was an Indian lawyer, anti-colomal nationalis. Nothing could change his convictions. Some observers called him a master politician. Others believed him a saint.In the present paper an, attempt to study the deep influence of Mahatma Gandhi's background and social atmosphere of his work. Through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on important issues as; Spiritual and ascetic ways of life, Indian freedom and social aspects, non-cooperation and fast, importance of Cleanliness etc.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Introduction:}

Mahatma Gandhi became a leader in a difficult struggle, the Indian campaign for home rule. After World War I, in which he played an active part in recruiting campaigns, he launched his movement of passive resistance to Great Britain. When the Britain government failed to make amends, Gandhi established an organized campaign of non-co-operation.

\section*{Spiritual and Ascetic Ways of Life:}

Gandhi became the international symbol of a free India. He lived a spiritual and ascetic life of prayer, fasting, and meditation. He employed propaganda, agitation, demonstration, boycott. noncooperation, parallel government, and strikes. He refused earthly possessions, he wore the loincloth and shawl of the lowliest Indian and lived on vegetables, fruit juices, and goat's milk. Indians thought of him as a saint and began to call him Mahatma. Mahatma meant great soul, a title reserved for the greatest leaders. Gandhi'snonviolence was the expression of a way of life understood in the Hindu religion.

\section*{Noncooperation and Fast:}

The non-cooperation movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi had two aspects - one conflict and the other constructive. While presenting the program of non-cooperation movement before the country, Gandhiji said India will get free within a year if the non-violent noncooperation is properly cleansed.In 1934 Gandhi formally resigned from politics. He reveled through India, teaching nonviolence. During the riots that followed the partition of India, Gandhi pleaded with Hindus and Muslims to live together peacefully, Riots engulfed Calcutta, one of the largest cities in India, and the Mahatma fasted until disturbance ceased. On January 13, 1948, he undertook another successful fast in New Delhi to bring about peace. Religious violence soon


\section*{133}

\section*{SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING}

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}

\begin{abstract}
English has emerged as the global language of trade and commerce in the past few decades, affecting many key aspects of business in the modern world. The English language first spread as the result of colonial expansion, and has become the standard for all important official communications in an increasingly large number of countries with a wide variety of native languages. In the modem world, thanks to the Internet, English continues to spread as the major medium of communication. In this paper, an honest effort has been made to focus on English as Global Language, social and cultural impact in English language learning, internet, communication, language of schools and colleges, language to know the World and the language of Elite.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Teaching, English, Administration, System, Progress.

Teaching is one of the main components in educational planning which is a key factor in conducting educational plans. Despite the importance of good teaching, the outcomes are far from ideal. The present qualitative study aimed to investigate effective teaching in higher education. The best teaching approach is the mixed method plus educational planning and

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On Eifformact No.:+91989029060 Department of English, Vasantrao Naik Government Institute of Arts and Social Sciences, Nagpur Indexed ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFG, DRJI, The Gite Factor, COSMOS


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\title{
आष्टीच्या लढ्यातील खडकी गावातील महिलांची कामगिरी
}
- एक दृष्टिक्षेप

\author{
डॉ. प्रकाश ध. पवार \\ इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी तह- नरखेड जि. नागपूर \\ महाराष्ट्र भारत
}

\section*{सारांश:-}

ब्रिटिश सत्तेच्या जोखंडातून भारताला स्वतंत्र करण्यासाठी इस से४२ मध्ये 'चले जाव' वा 'छोडो भारत' आंदोलनाच्या माध्यमातून कॉग्रेसच्या नेतृत्वात भारतीयांनी जोरदार लढा दिला. या लदयात गरीव-श्रीमंत,शहरी-ग्रामीण,पुरुष-महिला,लहान-मोठे अशा सर्वॉनीच उत्स्फूर्तपणे सहभाग दिला. त्यामुळेच भारताच्या स्वातंग्य संग्रामाच्या इतिहासात ९२४२ क्या आंदोलनाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे:

विदर्भातील आष्टी,चिमूर व यावली येथील स्वातंत्ञ्यले संपूर्ण आरतभर गाजले.वर्धा जिल्हयातील आष्टी या गावात जो स्वातंज्यसंग्राम घडून आला तो खन्या अर्थाने त्या परिसरातील शूर महिलांच्या कत्तृत्वाचा इतिहास आहे आष्टी तालुक्यातील खडकी नदीच्या खड़काळ पात्रात वसलेल्या खड़की या गावाध्या महिलांनी ९४४२च्या आष्टी येयौल छडो आरत आंदोलनात महत्वाची कामगिरी बजावली.

प्रस्तावना

१8 जुलै ६श8२ रोजी वर्धो येथे काँयेस कार्यकारिणीने पारित केलेल्या 'छोड़ो भारत ठरावावर \(<\) ऑगस्टला मुंबईत रवालिया टैक मैटानावर झलेल्या कॉयोसच्या वैठकीत


\section*{ह्यक्षितम्न हिकासावर योगन्या सरिणाम - एक आन्यास}

\section*{DR.PRAKASHD.PAWAR}

Associate Professor, Dept.of History, ArvindbabuDeshmukhMahavidyalaya Bharsingi, Tah-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur.
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क्वारांश्
भारतीयांना परेपरने निळालेल्या योग आणि ध्यान या देणान्या किती उपयुक्त आहेत, है नट्याने सांगण्याची गरज़ लाही. माक्र. यावर आता जगन्मान्यतेपी मोहरर उसटती आहे. योग हा शब्ट ब्युजप या संस्कृत धातु पासुन बललेला आहे, ज्याधा अर्य आदे आत्क्यच परमाल्म्यात विलीन होचो, योग ही मारतातीत पांच तजार वर्ष पाधीन ज्ञानरैली आहे. पुष्बळ तोकांया असा समज आह की योगाक्यास म्हणज़ धारीरिक द्यायाम आहें ज्यात शरीर ताणले. वाकवले. पिळते जाते आणि अवघड ख्वसन प्रक्रियांचा अवतंब केला जातो. खरेतर मालवी मन आणि आत्मा यादी जनंत बमता जाणून ऐंगायो या विजानाधी ही म्नणज योगास्यासायी केइल वरवरची ओळख झाती. योगाम्यासामध्ये जीवनरौनीचा परिपूण्ण साराश प्राप्त होतो, योग आणि ट्यान đैयक्तिक विकासात मत्त्वायी भूमिका बजाकतात, असे अमेखिकेतील पेनिसिल्विनिया विद्यापीठच्या संशोधकाना आठळते आहे t्यानाद्वारे मेद्रला तीन माध्यमातुल कसे एकायचित क्तना येते याता ओध त्याना लागता आहे यशिकाय द्यातात राइनही मेदूला कियागीन ठेबता खेते

\section*{व्यक्तिमत्व विकास:}

व्यक्तीचा शारिरीक, मानसिक, भावनिक व सामाजिक विकास होत अमतों या विकासातून तिचा पिंड घडत असतो, व्यक्तिचा हा घडतेता पिंड म्हणज़े व्यक्तिमत्व होग, व्यक्तिमत्वाबाबत विशोष माहितो स्पष्ट होण्यासाठी पुट काही व्याख्या दिल्या आहेत ?
- व्यक्तिमत्व म्रणजे स्वताध्या परिसराशी व्यक्तीचे जे वैंश्ट्यमूण समायोजन होत असते स्याला कारणोमूत अस्सणारी \(\mp\) वर्तनाला चालना दणारी शारिरीक, मानसिक यंजणचो संघटना होय.:
- व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणजे सामाजिक परिस्थितीत धडजाया व्यक्तोंच्या वननायी गोला बेराड होय: - उ्यक्तितत्व म्रणजे सामाजिक उद्दीपन मुल्यः ब्यक्चिमत्य निशास्ताचे निकष :
शरीराचा रंग इ केतण दुदयी इत्णाटी नोम्टी घेडन उयक्ती अन्माना यें, या गोष्टो तिला आनुवंशिकलेल सिक्ञालेल्या अस्तान, वदक्तीकहु अलतेल्या उपज्ता अशा जाबॉना

जविक बौजे म्हणता येड़ल. जावन जगत असताना विविय बाहय घटकांचा, प्रामुख्याने सामाजिक घटकाधा ट्यक्तीध्या विकासावर परिणाम होत असतो. जैविक đौजे आणि बाहय घटक यांच्यातात आतरकियेंचा परिपाक म्हणजे व्यक्ताच व्यक्तिमत्व होया अथात व्यक्तिमत्व विकासात आनुवंशिकता भाणि चतावरण या टान्हीशा संबर्योत घटकांधा बाटा असतो, व्यक्तिमत्व विकासात काटा असणार काही घटक पुहीलप्रमाण

\section*{शरीरचनला :}

काही टयवत्तौना उंच चिप्पाड तर काहीना दुएके शर्रीर ताभलेले असते, काही व्यवत्तॉये धरीच सुड़ील आणि व्योगहहीत असते तर काहीच्या ठिकाणी भारिरोक वरंगों असतात, वयक्ताध्या अरीररचनाचा तिध्या सनायोजलाश चांगला अभवा वाइट परिणाम होतो. उत्तन शरॉरसण्डी इ आकर्षक चेहरा असणायो व्यक्तीधा चैहरा इतरांचर लवकर प्रमाइ पहतो उत्तन भरीरसंपतीच्या बलासर उयक्तो मेता नन्न अकता, काही व्यक्तो अतिशय जराक असतात्र

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\title{
IMPACT OF INFORMATION \&COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS
}

\author{
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}

Abstract: Evidence suggests that, in most developed countries today. ICT is used as a major rool in the fietd of informution proceswing. ICT is also widely used in the field of education. In that connestion, one should first consider how to learn the inols of information technology and then understand how to teach cleverly through this tool. This paper explores the tise of information technology in education and explores the importance. rofe. nature, fisutures. advantages and disadvantages of ICT in the teaching and learning process.

Keywords: ICT Teaching.Educution

\section*{Introduction:}

Technology is the discipline of studying the design, manufacture and application of tools. devices and systems, as well as improving them. Humans have been using and studying technology since ancient times. Even in ancient times, humans invented eontrolled firefighting techniques. The subsequent invention of the wheel gave humans the usefut technotogy to cover longer distances. From there, even in modern times, printing technology. telephone. internet, etc., man has developed technology. Looking at the joumey of information technology to date, the picture is that in the future human beings will be totally dependent on this technology. The maximum processes in human life will be carried out through information technology. The entire journey from birth certificate to death certificate will be done with this technology. Fifteen or twenty years ago, we never dreamed that we

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\section*{महात्मा गार्थीट्या रमराज्यासंबंधी विवारांक ऐतिह्नसिक अध्ययन}

\author{


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 राउयविहिज अह्तिक सगाजास्यवस्थेवर आवाशेते काएं जиा

\section*{40}

\section*{अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांचे साहित्य विश्व : एक ऐतिहासिक सिंहावलोकन}

\section*{डॉ. प्रकाश पवार}

अरविंदबानू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिगी, तह. नखखेड, जित्हा नागपूर

\section*{सारांश :}

जगप्रसिप्द साहित्यीक अण्णा भाऊ साठे हे कवी, शाहि, कथाकार, नाटककार. कांदबरीकार, पटकथालेखक, प्रबोधनकार, दलीतोष्द्रारक, समाजसुधारक अशा विविध अंगानी सुपरीचित आहेत. जगातील अनेक भाषात त्यांच्या साहित्यांची भाषांतरे झालेली असल्याने ते जगविख्यात कितीचे मराठी साहित्यकार म्हणून त्यांना बहुमान दिला जातो. आपल्या लेखणी व वाणीच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी समाजरतील मेदाभेद, अस्पूश्यता, अंपश्रघ्दा यावर प्रखर टिका केली तर शेतकरी, कामगारांच्या शोषणाविरूध्द आवाज उठविला. एवढेच नव्हे तर स्त्रियांच्या विविध समस्या आणि त्यांच्या वेदना समाजापुदे मांडून त्यांच्या न्याय हक्कासाठी लढा देवन सामाजिक समता प्रस्तापित करण्याकरीता आयुष्पभर आपली लेखनी झ्रिजविली. साहित्यातील सर्व प्रकारात आपल नाव कोरले. कतुल्वसंपन्न असा कोहिनूर हिरा महणजे साहित्य रत्य अण्णा भाऊ साठे होय.

\section*{प्रस्तावना :}

साहित्यसप्राट अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांचे पुर्ण नाब तुकाराम भाऊराव साठे होते. सांगली जिल्हयातील वाटेगाव या खेडयात अंत्यत सामान्य अशा कुंबात १ ऑगम्ट ११२० रोजी झाला. बयाच्या १? व्या १२ व्या वर्षी अण्णाभाऊला शाकेत टाकण्यात आले, शाळेच्या दुसर्या दिवशी शिक्षकांनी त्यांना बेदम मारहाण केल्याने त्यांनी शळेला कायमचाच रामराम ठोकला अशा रितीने केवळ दिए-दोन दिवसाचे शिक्षण त्यांच्या भाम्याला लाभले. पुढे मुंबइंतील भायखळा या कामगार वस्तीत त्यांच्या जीवनाला कलाटणी मिळाली. अण्णाभाऊ कामगार चळवळीत सहभागी झ़ले. कम्युनिष विचार सरणीमुले ते कम्युनिष पक्षात सामील खाले, त्यांनी लालबावटा हे कलापथक स्थापन केले, त्यानंतर त्यांनी ल्लावण्या, पोवाडे व वगनाये या माध्यमातून राष्ट्रीय स्वातंत्र आंदोलन, संयुक्त महाराष्टारी चळवळ व गोवा मुक्ती आंदोल्लनात जनजागृतीचे आंदोलन केले. अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून बिद्रोह व मानवता ही तत्वे मांडली. त्यांच्या साहित्यातून समतेची व शोषण मुक्तीधी प्रेरणा मानव समाजाला मिळाली. १८ जुलै १९६९ रोजी अण्णाभाक साठँचे निधन झाले.

\section*{Gender Inequality Social Problem In India}

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\begin{abstract}
:-
In Indian society women are always dominated. Today it is need to women empowerment. Empowerment include the action of raising the status of women though education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Women dominated by family husband society and workplace. Lot of problems face women in society. As a human being she always face discrimination. Women were given secondary status. Social, familial, economic \& political disqualification were imposed on them so that they would not be able to develop. This disqualification denied the women the opportunity to sell her personality. This disqualification lasted till India got independence. This paper focus various problem of women at Nagpur District, this paper include 10 questions regarding to women.
\end{abstract}

Keywords:- Gender Inequality Social Problem In India.

\section*{Introduction:-}

The social, familial, economic, educational, cultural, ideological and religious neglect of women is depriving her of opportunities. She has to go through many hurdles to keep up with the men. Men, however can move fast without any hindrance just because they are men. The social deprivation deprives women of progress. That is why there are so many factor at work in the form of transformation of women. Women experience this discrimination everywhere. No matte what position a women holds, her place in the society or family as a women is secondary to that of a man, the old way of looking at place has remained the same. Even today, like men, girls, who have become engineers, Doctors, professors, lawyers, officials, scientists have to do the same, show the same and face unnecessary and insulting questions. This outdated patriarchal tradition still survives. Don't reach high. Her parents have to pay a dowry while accepting her a: a male husband. It's as if marriage is her only need, not a man's.

\section*{Meaning of discrimination:-}

Gender discrimination is unequal or disadvantageous treatment of an individual or group of individuals based on gender. Sexual harassment is a form of illegal gender discrimination. Gender inequalities, and their social causes, impact India's sex ratio, women's health over their lifetimes, their educational attainment, and economic conditions. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that concerns men and women. Some argue that various gender equality indices place men at a disadvantage. However, when India's population is examined as a whole,


\title{
महात्मा गांधीजींचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार
}

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\section*{प्रस्तावना :}

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधीजींचे व्यक्तीमत्व आदर्शवादी होते. त्यांचे आचरण प्रयोजनवादी विचाराने ओतप्रोत भरले असून जगातिल बहुतेक लोक एक महान राजकीय तत्वज्ञ आणि सामाजसुधारक म्हणून गांधजींना ओळखत होते. सामाजिक प्रगतीसाठी शिक्षण महत्वाचे असल्याचे त्यांचे मत होते. गांधीजीनी शिक्षणक्षेत्रात अत्यंत मोलाचे योगदान दिले. त्यांचा मुलमंत्र-शोषण-विरहीत समाजाची स्थापना करण्याचा होता. त्यासाठी सरांना शिक्षण देणे गरजेचे आहे असे गांधीजींना वाटत होते,

महात्मा गांधजींना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण विचार विकसित करावयाचा होता. त्यासाठी भारतातील तत्कालीन परिस्थिती, ब्रिटीशांचे धोरण आणि भारतीय शिक्षण संस्था समोरील असलेली आव्हाने या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करुन नवा विचार त्यांनी विकसित केला. काळाच्या प्रवाहाचा विचार केल्यास असे दृष्टीस येते की. या शिक्षण विचारात स्वावलंबी, आत्मसन्मान व श्रमप्रतिष्ठा ही मूल्य रुजविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. गांधीजींना स्वयंभू शिक्षणाचा विचार विकसित करावयाचा होता, त्यासाठी त्यांनी 'नयी तालीम' ही संकल्पना मांडली.

आधुनिक भारताच्या जडणघडणीमध्ये राजा राममोहन रॉय यांच्यापासून तर स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर, महात्मा गांधी. राम मनोहर लोहिया, दिनदयाल उपाध्याय आर्दोंनी मौलिक योगदान दिले असले तरी गांधीजींचे योगदान राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात महत्वाचे आहे. महात्मा गांधींनी 'हिंद स्वराज्य' या ग्रंथात आधुनिक भारताच्या नवनिर्मितीचा विचार मांडला. राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात शेती, उद्योग घंदे आणि शिक्षण इत्यादी क्षेत्रातील भारतीय दृष्टीकोन गांधीजींनी विशेषकरुन मांडला आहे. 1936 मध्ये लिहिलेला 'नयी तालीम' हा ग्रंथ त्यांचा शिक्षणाचा मुलभूत विचार म्हणून प्रसिघ्द असून याच 'नयी तालीम' या ग्रंथात त्यांनी आपले शिक्षण विषयक विचार मांडले आहेत. लॉर्ड मेकॉले यांच्या वसाहतवादी शिक्षणविषयक विचारांचे आकलन करुन गांधीजींनी त्याविषयीचे परखड चिंतन 'नयी तालीम' या संकल्पनेत केले. महात्मा गांधीचा शिक्षण विषयक विचार शिक्षण आणि राष्ट्रजीवन यांना जोडणारा असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते, त्याचप्रमाणे व्यक्तिमत्वाच्या विकासातील बौध्दिक, आध्यात्मिक आणि शारीरिक विकास या तीनही व्यक्तिमत्वाच्या सर्व अंगांना स्पर्श करणारा आहे, प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधातून गांधीजींच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचे अध्ययन करण्यात येत आहे.

\section*{शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :-}
1) महात्मा गांधीजींनी मांडलेले शिक्षण विषयक विचार वर्तमान शिक्षण पध्दतीला आधारभूत आहे काय ? हे अभ्यासणे.
2) महात्मा गांधीजींनी मांडलेले शिक्षण विषयक विचार अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :-
प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या लेखनासाठी उपलब्ध संदर्भग्रंथ, उपलघ्ध लेख, वर्तमानपत्रे, ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ, इंटरनेट, रिसर्च जर्नल्स या दुय्यम साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला.


\section*{भारतीय सवौँ्य न्यायालय आणि न्पायाल्यीन सक्रियता.}

प्रा. रानेंद स. पोलपडे,
गत्दरासं विभाग प्रगुण,


\section*{प्रस्तावना -}

मानवी जीवनाच्या उत्पत्तीपासूनच न्याय क्पदस्वेला मानवी जीवनात महत्बाचे स्थान प्रास झाले आहे. देश कोणताही असला आणि त्या देशातील शासन प्रकार कोणताही असला तरी त्या देशामध्ये न्यायव्यबस्था असते. मात्र या न्यायब्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव तेथील राजकीय, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक ठसेच इत्तर घटकांबर कमी अधिक प्रमाणात पहाबयास मिळते. न्यायव्यक्स्थेचा उगम कधी क्षाल्मा है सांगणे कठीण असले तरी मानवी जीवनाचा जसजसा विकास होत गेला तसतसा न्यायब्यवस्थेचा विकास झाल्याचे दिसून येते. मानवी विकासात सामाजिक शक्तिला महत्व महत्त्व प्राम होकन त्यातून राज्याचा विकास झाला. या राज्यातील गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्तीच्या लोकांना शासन करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेतून न्यायव्यवस्थेचा उदय झाला आणि आधुनिक काळात न्यायमंडळ अथवा न्यायपालिका या नावाने संबोधले जाते. आदर्श राज्यासाठी परिपूर्ण आणि स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका आवश्यक असून ते एक राज्याच्या त्रमुख अंगापैकी एक अंग आहे. लोफशाही शासनव्यवस्थेत तर न्याय क्यवस्थेत स्वातंत्राची हमी नागरिकांना दिलेली असते. तसेच स्वातंग्र अबाधित ठेवण्याचीही तरतूद केलेली असते. नागरिकांच्या स्वातंत्रायर आक्रमण होणार नाही याची काळजी न्यायंंत्रणा घेते.

भारताने संसदीय लोकशाही शासन पष्दतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. लोकशाहीत कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ आणि न्यायमंडल है प्रमुख तीन अंग महत्त्वाचे आऐेत, या तीन स्तांभाच्या आधारावरच लोकशाहीची इमारत टिक्न रहाते. यापैकी कोणताही एक स्वंभ \(ष ट\), अकार्यक्षम बनला तर लोकशाहीची इमारत कोसळण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होते. म्हणून या तीन स्तंभाना संविधानाने प्रास करून दिलेल़ी जबाबदारी व्यवस्थितपणे पार पाडावी लागते. आलादी कृष्णस्बामी म्हणतात की, म्यारतीय संविधानाचे भवितष्य आणि तिचा विकास हा बहुतांशी सबंच्च न्यायालच्या निर्णयाबर आणि त्याने दाखविलेल्या दिशेवरच अबलंबून असेल. पस्पर विरोधी चक्तीमघ्ये समन्बय साधने हे देखील सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे कर्वब्य आहे. परंतू बापैकी जर एखादा आदेश किवा निदेश देऊन ते उत्तरदायित्व पार पाडण्यास लावण्याचे काम न्यायालय करते. यालाच न्यायालयाची सक्रियता म्हणतात. पण जेष्हा या आदेशाची पायमली किंवा अहबेलना होते तेवहा त्यास न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्रांबर परिणाम करणारी म्हणतात. पण तेक्हा त्यास न्यायाल्यीन स्वातंश्राबर परिणाम करणारी कृती म्हरले जाते. न्यायष्पवस्थेत न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्राएवढेच न्यायाल्यदीन सक्रियतेलाही महल्य प्रात आहे,

कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ ब न्याबमंडळ यांना त्यांचे अधिकार व कार्यक्षेत्र जरी संबिधानाने उखून दिलेले असतांना एकमेकांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात व अधिकारात सतत हस्तकेप होतांना दिसून येतो, या घटनांना कोण जबाबदार आहे. याचा चिकित्सक अम्बास होणे गरजेचे वाटते. न्यायाल्यीन स्वातंक्य जोपासने ही काउदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ यांची जबाबदारी असली तरी कर्थी-कर्धी न्यायमंडळ स्वतःहल न्यायालयीन स्वातंश्रावर संकट ओबवून घेते, याचाही चिकिस्सक पष्दतीने अम्यास होणे आवश्यक वाटते. कोणकोणत्या माध्यमाव्दारे वै घटकांव्दारे न्यायालयीन स्वातंश्राथे उल्डुघन होते है न्यव्याने शोघण्यात आले आहे. न्यायपालिका आपले कार्य पार पडत असतांना न्यायमंडळावर कायदेमंडळ व कार्यकारी मंडळ यांचे अवाजवी नियंत्रण नसणे महणजे न्यायाल्यीन स्वातंत्राची व्याख्या व अर्थ स्पष्ट करता येत असला तरी अनेकांनी न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्राचा अर्थ स्पष्ट केला आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ..बाबासाहेब आंदेड़कर यांनी आम्ही आमची न्यायष्यवस्था स्वतंत्र आणि नि:पक्ष राहन निर्भिडपणे आणि नि:संकोचपणे न्यायदानाचे काम करू शकेल अशीच ठेवली आहे, केंद्रीय कार्यकारी मंडळाचा त्यावर प्रमाव पडू नये. अलिस राहुन त्यांनी संविधानाची बांधिलकी ठेवावी. असाच न्यादालयीन स्वातंश्राचा अर्थ स्पष्ट केला आहे,

भारतीय न्यायव्यवस्थेत न्यायाल्यीन स्वातंत्राएवढाच न्यायालयीन सक्रियता हा विषय महत्वाचा मानला जातो, अलिकडच्या काही वर्पांत न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेला महल्च प्रात्त होऊन तो एक चर्छेचा विषय बनला आहे, भारतात न्पायाल्याची सक्रियता सुरुवातीपासुनच बधावयास मिळ्ठते. कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ एखादी कृती किका कर्तब्य व्यवस्थित पार पाडत नसेल तर त्याची दखल घेऊन न्यायालय जेष्हा आदेश किंवा निदेश देते तेव्हा त्याला न्यायालयीन सक्रियता महटटली जाते. साधारणतः सरकारच्या उदासिन घोरणातून न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा जन्म झालेला दिसतो. भारतातील न्यायाल्यीन सक्रियतेचे स्वरुप वेगवेगळ्या माध्यमातून आपणांस पहावयास मिळते, भारतातील न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेवा प्रमुख विषय जनहित याचिका हा दिसून येतो. जनहित याचिकेच्या माध्यमातून न्यायालयाने मोठ्या प्रमाणात सक्रियता दाखविली आहे.

\section*{शोध निवंधाधी उदिप्द्ये -}
- भारतातील लोकशाहीत न्यायाल्यीन सक्रियतेचा अम्यास करणे.

\title{
Impact of Best Practices and Extension Activities on Educational Institutions for Quality Assurance
}

\author{
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}

\begin{abstract}
:
Man is a social animal and the education is for the social discipline and the social efficiency. Institution is an important social agency whose responsibility for the development of the society is inevitable and most required. Education has become competitive and so too the educational institutions. The paper contains some of the institutional and individual faculty's best practices having visible impact on the quality of higher education imparted by the institution. The best practices concern admission, fees, attendance, teaching, performance, skill building, employability, student involvement, collectively learning, value addition, ensuring transparency, information decapitation etc. Best practice implementation, including its uniqueness in Indian higher education, evidence of success, identifying the problems encountered and resources required to implement the practice and also extension activity help to improve the social awareness for students.
\end{abstract}

Key Words: Extension activity, Best practices in higher education.

\section*{Introduction :}

Science and technology are growing alarmingly and consequently the knowledge base of all disciplines is fast expanding. The educational system is invested with the responsibility of absorbing, assimilating and delivering the new knowledge to its incumbents. Higher education, therefore, has become competitive. It is not only matters how much in terms of quantity but how good in terms of quality that it delivers the knowledge. Student centric focus is gradually shifting to student friendly approaches, and innovations and best practices are adopted to add value and get more mileage in the knowledge delivery. Higher education is a change-resistant enterprise. Competency-based education provides the flexibility student's need, focuses on assessing learning mastery needed to be a well-functioning, and is affordable because it is scalable in ways that create efficiencies. Institution has wide scope for implementing extension activities. Quality Education believes in learners' centered curriculum and promotion of extension activities as per the need of the neighborhood of the institute, like adult literacy, women empowerment, human rights awareness, legal rights awareness, protection of environment, rainwater harvesting, health awareness, hygiene and sanitation, prevention of diseases, prohibition of alcohol consumption, power and energy saving strategy, first aid, women and child care, train for time management, financial planning, waste management and revival of culture and heritage etc.

\section*{Concept of Extension :}

The higher education system is indisputably obligated to disseminate knowledge to a multitude of people. The policy statement of the UGC declares that if the higher education system has to discharge its responsibilities to the entire educational system and to the whole society, it must assume extension as the third important responsibility and offer same status as

\title{
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\section*{२६. राष्ट्रसंत व महिलोन्नती}

\section*{मा. उॉ. साथना अ, जिएकार}

अवविंदबाबू देशमुख्ज महावि्यालय, भारसेगी:

सारांश
वहसंत आामगातेतोल महिलोश्रती या अप्यान्यात लिहितात "तिद्या हाती पाळणयाची दोरी। तीं जगाते उद्वारे"
 गुरुपक्षाही अवंदे उच्कार महान आरेत, आईंच प्रत्येकाचा ग्रयम गुरु असते. आज लीपुरूप समानतेच्या युगात महिलांच्या


 संखारहपी ग्थाधी दोन चकीक होत, त्याताल एक चाक कमजोर गहीले तर रथ बरोबर चालणार नाही. म्हणुन महिलांना समान अधिकार दंखून स्याच्या उभ्रतीसाठा अयलन करते चछसंतांना गरजेचे वाटले त्यासाठीच ल्यांनी आमगीतेसारखया अंधात 'सहिलननुता' हा दिसाबा अप्याय आपल्या मातोओी़ी माद मंजुखादेवी यांना स्नस्ण निर्माण केला आहे. त्यात त्यांनी लहाशिकण द
 आरूइडीलांनी मुलामुलीमजये भेदमाव कहन नये. खी गुलान नाही. ती जननी आहु. "खियेसारखी मोहिनी नाही खियेलारियी

 विसाव्या अध्धायात बंलंले आहे.

\section*{प्रस्बावना}





 अपनान आयडत नल. स्योंचे वर्टील तनाशः आपल्पा घरी आणून त्यातील कलाबंतांची कपडे दुण्याषासुन सर्व काने त्यांच्या

\section*{२२. वैदर्भीय संतपरंपरा}

\section*{ऊॉ. साधना अनिलराव जिदकार}

अरविंदबाबू देशमूख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी.

सारंश

> "साधु दिसती वेगळाले। परी से स्वरूपी मिव्वाले।
> अवघे मिळ्ओोनी एकची झाले। देहातीत वस्तु।""

समाजाच्या अंतरंगापर्यंत जाऊन त्यांच्या बोलीभाषेत वेदानाची नीती शिकविणारी 'संतायी मादियाळ्ठी' हे विदर्भाचे सास्कृतिक वैभव आहे. सामान्य माणसाच्या जीवनात आनंद औसंडृन वाहावा, त्यांचे वैयक्तिक आणि सामुदायिक जीवन सुखह्य क्हावे, व्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारी जीवनमूल्ये समाजात रूजली आवीत, त्यातून विधमता, जातीयता, भेदाभेद, अविवेक, विकार, विकती बाजूल्य जाउन खन्या अर्थने समता प्रस्थापित व्ावी, समाजामधे परस्परत यंधुभाव नांदावा, उच्चनीचपणा सांडून जावा, अज्ञान नाहीसे छोऊन सामाजिक विवेक जागा क्छावा या हेतूने मराठी संत-परपरेने केलेले प्रबोधन विदर्भाध्या विचाखप्रवाहाला लोकशिक्षणाची दिशा देकन जाते, समाजातील विकृती षालवून सदविचाराचो, कृतीतून, कीर्तनातून याच विघारांचा पाठपुरावा करौत वैदर्भियांचे सामुदायिक जीवन घडविले आहे. लेकोद्धाराख्या कार्याँून समाजाभिमुख इालेऐ संत हेच विदर्भाचे खरे लोकशिक्षक आहेत, "संत ही कळवळ्ञाची ज्ञात आहे। ती लाभाविणा प्रीत करते" शुद्ध विचारांना शुद्ध आयारायी जोड देऊन आचार-विचारांचा समन्बयात्मक विवेक मांडणारे संत हे समाअमनाचे महान आदर्श आहेत.

\section*{प्रस्तावना}
"जे का रंजले गांजलेले, त्यासी म्हणे जो आपुले । तोचि साधू ओळखावा देव तेथेथि जाणावा", असे तुकोबारायांनी म्हदले आहे आणि संत परंपरेबा अभ्यास करतांना आपण हे अनुभवले आंे. संतानी जनस्थितीची पाहणी केली, अंधश्रद्बेस बळी पडून समाजाघा अथपात होतो आहे, हे प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवले आणि मग सामाजिक कळवळ्क्या पोटी या सामाजिक अरिष्टांशी आपल्या अमोष वाणीने जन्मभर घुज दिली. त्यांनी सांगितले की, "देव देकान्यात, देवळ्यात नसून दीन-दुलळ्यांमथ्ये आहे, जनता जनार्दनात आहे." "जाणे तरी सेवा। दीन दुबळबायी देवा।" असे सांगून दीन-दुबळ्कांना कवयळ्ळले, त्यांच्या सेवेतच परमेशवरायी सेवा आहे असे मानले आणि कृतीनेही दाखविले. वोलीभाषेत श्रोल्यांशी संवाद करीत हा आचारधर्म आपल्या कीर्तनातून प्रभावीपणे मांडून मोडे प्रबोधन चडविले, शुद्ध वियारांना शुद्ध आयाराी जोड देवून आचार-विचारांचा समन्वयात्मक विवेक मांडणारा तो समाजमनाचा महान आदर्शं बैदर्भाय संतानी प्रस्थापित केला.
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सारांश :-
स्वराज्याची निर्मिती हा गांधीजींच्या समग्र विचारसरणीचा केद्रबिंदू आहे. स्वराज्य म्हणजे नेमके काय? केवळ इंग्रजांना घालवून देणे म्हणजे स्वराज्य नहे तर गांधीजींच्या मते स्वराज्य म्हणजे स्वत:वरचे राज्य व ते मिळविण्यासाठी सत्याग्रह व आत्मबळाचा वापर करावा लागेल. सत्य,अहिंसा स्वराज्य. स्वदेसी या गांधीजींच्या चतु:सुत्रीत एका संपूर्णपणे नव्या अभूतपूर्व आणि कांतिकारी अशा समाजरचनेची बीजे आहेत. आज दहशदवाद, आतंकवाद यासारख्या समस्या देशाला भेडसावित आहेत. अशावेळी मानवजातीची आत्मधाताच्या दिशेने चाललेली ही वेडी दौड थांबविण्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने खारीचा वाटा उचलला पाहिजे, सर्वनाशाच्या दिशेने वेगाने झेपवणारी मानवजातीची आत्मधाती घोडदौड जर थांबवावयाची असेल आणि मानवजातीचे अस्तित्व टिकवावयाचे असेल तर एका सर्वांगीण अशा नव्या जीवन दर्शनाची आज नितांत गरज आहे. हे नवे जीवनदर्शन आपल्याला गांधीजींच्या हिंदस्वराज्यात दिसते.

आज मानवजातीला विळखा घातला आठे तो वाढता आतंकवाद वाढती हिंसा, विषमता, बेकारी यांनी जीवनमूल्यांचा -हास पर्यावरणाचा विध्वंस आणि त्यामुले निर्माण होणा-या समस्या यातच मानवांचे जीवन गुरफट्न गेले आहे. आज पुन्हा जुन्या संस्कृतीला उजाळा देण्याची गरज आहे. या सर्व संस्कृतीची व मानवी मूल्यांचा समावेश गांधीजींच्या स्वराज्य संकल्पनेत समाविष्ट आहे ग्हणुनच आज त्यांची गरज आहे, केवळ इंग्रजांना परत पाठवून आपण स्वतंत्र होणार नाही तर पाश्चिमात्य संस्कृतीच्या आहारी जाणा-या भारतीयांना आपल्या संस्कृीचे महत्व कळले पाहिजे, गांधीजीनी दाखविलेल्या अहिंसा, असहयोग व सविनय कायदेभंग या तीन मार्गाचे भारतीय खातंत्र्य लढ़ात अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान आहे.

\section*{स्वराज्य :-}

श्रीकृष्णाच्या जीवनात व विचारात जे भगवत्गीतेचे स्थान तेच गांधीरींच्या जीवनात व विचारात हिंद स्वराज्याचे आहे. हिंद स्वराज्याची मूळ संदर्भ चौकटच स्वातंन्न्यलढा आहे असे दिसून येते. परंतु या संदर्भ चौकटीला धक्का न लावता त्याला आधारमूत असलेली आर्थिक विचारांची चौकट आज जागतिकीकरण व उदारीकरणावर आधारीत नव्या आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्थेसोबत जोडावी लागेल. जोडूनिया घन उत्तम व्यवहारे/उदास विचारे वेच करी अशा सरळसाध्या शब्दांत तुकोबारायांनी अर्थव्यवहारास नियंत्रित करणारी नैतिक सूत्रेच सांगितील आहेत.

स्वराज्य म्हणजे परक्यांच्या नियंत्रणपासून मुक्ती, असा संकुचित अर्थ न घेता गांधीजींनी स्वतःचे स्वत:वरील राज्य म्हणजे नियंत्रण असा सकारात्मक केल्यामूले गरजांवरील नियंत्रण महत्वाचे ठरते. आज एका बाजूला डोळे दिपवून टाकणारी संपन्नता आणि संपत्ती तर दुस-या बाजूला डोळयांना न बघवणारी विपन्नावस्था गरिवी, उपासमार आणि रोगराई, बेरोजगारी, वेठबिगारी त्यालाच जोड म्हणून पर्यावरणाचे प्रदूषण, जंगलतोड, जमिनीची वाढती धूप पृथ्वीचे वाढते तापमान आणि ओझोनचे विरळीकरण, यात आणखी भर पडते ती आतंकवाद, दनशतवाद बाजारीकरण, मूल्यांविषयी वाढती अनास्था, अविश्वास या सर्वाँचे एकत्रिकरण म्हणजे आजच्या जगाचे वास्तव चित्र होय.

impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625
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\section*{प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि साहित्य}

\section*{§ॉ. साधना अनिलराव जिचकार}

अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय,
भारसिंगी.
सारांश :
प्रसारमाध्यमे ही ग्रामुख्याने तीन प्रकारची असतात १) दृक २) श्राव्य ३) दृकश्राव्य. साहित्याची प्रसारमाध्यमांशों जुक्टलेली आहे. कारण साहित्य हा समाजमनाचा आरसा आहे. समाजात घडणा-या घटनाग्रसंगांचे चित्नण साहित्यात उमटत असते आणि समाज़ात घडणा-या घटनांशी प्रसारमाध्यकेहों जु असतात, आज प्रसारमाध्यमेही जीवनाचे अविभाज्य अंग बनलेली आहेत. जग जवळ आणण्यात प्रसारमाध्रम फार महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. माणूस हा समाजात रहहणारा, समाजजीवनात रमणारा प्राणी आहे. समाजाती एकमेकांना प्रत्येक गोष्टीत मदतीचा हात देवुन मानव जातीने आपला विकास साधला आहे. लेखकाचे चिंतन, त्यांधों सैदयंट्ट्टी इत्यादीँचे प्रतिबिंब त्यांच्या साहित्यातून उमटत असते. तसेच माणसांनो मा स समजून घेण्यासाती प्रसारमाध्यमे व साहित्य महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत असतात, माहिती महणजे समसर्वसामान्यांना माहितोची साधने देवुन त्यांना सामर्थ्यवान करण्याची कामगिरी संज्ञानपन क्रांतीने केली आहे. आ छपाइतंत्र आमूलग्र बदलून वेगवान, सोपे व सुटसुटीत झाले आहे. पण छापील कागदापेकाही वेगवान साधरतेची पूर्वअट नसणारी रेडीओ, टी.व्की. सारखी माध्यमे सर्वसामान्य लोकांना हर त-हेची माहिनी़ मनोरंजन पुरवित आहे, चिन्रवाणी, संगणक व दूरख्वनी यांच्या एकीकरणातून येणारी नवी संज्ञापन क्रांती दाराशी आली आहे. स्वपजाल वाटणारे माहिती महाजाल (इंटरनेट) आज भारतीय घरामध्ये शिरले त्यामुळे येणारे युग हे प्रसारमाध्यमांचे युग म्हणूनच ओळ्खले जाईल. हीच प्रसारमध्यमे साहित्याचा महत्वाचा स्लोत म्हणून उपयोगी पड़णार आहेत आज गुगल च यासारखी माध्यमे जगातील कुठल्याही पुस्त माहितो क्षणात उपलब्ब करून देताना दिसतात, यातूनच प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि साहित्य यांच्यातील अन्योन्य लक्षात येतो.

\section*{प्रस्तावना :}

वर्तमानपत्र, रेड्डओ, दूरचित्रवाणो, चित्रपट, जाहिरत व्यवसाय, संगणकाचे जाके या माध्यमांचा म्हणजे मासमीडियाचा प्रचंड प्रचार द प्रसार होतो आहे. त्यातून माहिती आणि-करमणूकीचा वाट़ाय्याइतका प्रचंड ओघ आबालवृष्दांपर्यंत पोहोचतो आहे. साहित्याच्या वाचकाला इतर आकर्षक दृक्तक्र साधन माहिती आणि करमणुकीसाटी उपलब्य आहे, या साधनांचा उपयोग करणारा वाचक जरा वेगळ्या तनची कौशल्य वापरेल, अशा वाचकांची संख्या वाढायला लागली तर साहित्यीकांनाही त्यावाचकला रूचेल, परलल अशी भाषाही घडवत जावो लागेल, मुब्ठ भापेच्या सामर्ध्याला घक्का न लावता हे बदल करावे लागतील औद्योगिक शहरी समाज हा अनेक ठिकाणांहून होणान्या स्थल्डातरामुले सांस्कृतिक दृष्टया वैविध्यपूर्णं औहे, तथाचा ग्रभाव साहित्य क्षेत्रावरही जाणवतो आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि साहित्य :

आज साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रात अनेक नवीन प्रवाह उदयास आले, पारंपारिक साहित्यापेक्षा वेगले असे विक्यय त्यात हाताळल गेले आहेत, उदा. स्वीवादी साहित्य, अंधक्या लोकांचे साहित्य इत्यादी नवीन विषय या



\title{
PHYTOHORMONAL EFFECT ON in vitro CALLUS INDUCTION OF Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers.
}

\title{
VIVE D. SAMARTH', SURENDRA R. SINKER, URSA PANDYA AND UMESH P. DHULDHA J.
}

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\section*{ABSTRACT}

Tinospora cordifolia is a medicinally important plant and has special place in the Indian therapies of disease treatments hence listed in a prioritized medicinal plant. Because of modern day deforestation and over harvesting of medicinal plants, we need alternate rapid regeneration methods for such medicinally important plants as their seeds are not easily available and dramatic change in the environment because high dose of pollution not easily favors the growth of seedlings. The in vitro regeneration technique provide efficient tool for multiplication of plants on large scale. Hence, in this study we attempt to induce callus formation and regenerations of shoot by using leaf bit and shoot tip in MS media amended with different combinations of phytohormones. We observed that the combinations of BAP with 2,4 D shown significant induction of callus with maximum average fresh weight while regeneration of shoot not observed in any combinations of phyto-harmones.

Keywords: Tinospora cordifolia; in vitro; callus; phytohormone.

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Tinospora cordifolia (Wills.) Miens is a climber, most commonly observed in an Asian country like India and has a special role in the medicinal purposes [1] such as in the treatment of ailments like AIDS (HIV), cancer, viral infections, neurological dysfunctions, psychiatric problems and hypertension \([2,3]\). It is a rich source of secondary metabolites like tinosporin, tinocordiside, cordifolioside, palmetine, isocolumbin, etc. [4,5]. T. cordifolia are listed in priorty medicinal plants by National Medicinal

Plant Board (NMPB) of Government of India \([6,7]\).

It is an unique plant, having its each plant parts medicinal significance such as stem used in stomach diseases, skin diseases [8,9], blood enrichments, cures jaundice [10]; decoction of leave juices used in fever (11); roots are used as anti-dote against snake bike and sting of scorpion [12,13,14,15]. Dry barks are used as anti-leprotic [16), anti-allergic [17] and anti-spasmodic [18]. T. cordifolia in isolation as well as in combination acts as the very potent drug [19].

\section*{Year-wise scan copy of the first page of the paper/Book/Proceeding-}
(2018-19)
[FRTSSDS- June 2018]
15SN 2348 - 8034
DOI:10.5281/zenodo,1288393

\title{
Global Journal of Engineering Science and Researches IN VITRO BINDING ANALYSIS OF BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES TO BSA: ACOUSTICAL, THERMODYNAMIC AND MOLECULAR MODELING STUDY \\ Pradip V. Tekade*, Ajay M. Pisudde, Om A. Mahodaya \& Shrikant B. Thakare \\ Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Jamnalal Bajaj marg, Civil lines, Wardha (India) India
}

\section*{ABSTRACT}

Current investigation is undertaken to reveal the binding affinity of benzimidazole derivatives to bowine serum albumin (BSA) by acoustical study at physiological pH in different solvents and its molecular modeling. Findings were interpreted by scatchard plot which showed an increase in association constants with increasing temperature and concentrations of the ligands. It is obscrved that, the binding supposed to be more in 1, 4-dioxane than DMSO ard DMF. The binding study also involves determination of thermodynamic parameters. The values of Gribb's free energy \((\Delta G)\), enthalpy \((\Delta H)\) and entropy ( \(\Delta S\) ) are calculated from van't Hoff equation. The negative \(\Delta H\) and positive \(\Delta S\) showed exothermic interaction between ligand and BSA. Similarly negative \(\Delta G\) showed the spontaneity of the binding process. \(\Delta G\) becomes more negative with merease in temperature, indicated feasibility of the reaction at high temperature. Molecular modeling confirned the binding interaction having energy \(-167.08 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}\).

Keywords-Acoustical study, molecular modeling. Scutchard analysis, association constants, BSA, thermodynamic porameters.

\section*{1. INTRODUCTION}

2-(4-hydrophenyi)-1H-benzimidazole (4HPHBI) is an important heterocyclic compounds shows various biological properties especially, antimicrobial, antiviral, anticancer and antitumor \({ }^{5}\). Benzimidazole derivatives essentially show intraocular pressure lowering effect and hypotensive activity \({ }^{6}\). Serum albumins are the most abundant proteins in the circulatory system of wide variety of organisms, being the major macromolecules contributing to the osmotic blood pressure'. The structure of HSA explains numerous physiological phenomena and provides further insight in pharmacokinetics and its functional and physiological properties have been studied over several decades'. A variation in temperature is found to be a key factor in binding affinities of ISA \({ }^{9}\), as evident from the drugs Ligustrazine \({ }^{\prime 1}\). Ciprofloxacin \({ }^{11}\), methotrexate \({ }^{12}\) and cisplatin \({ }^{11}\). Various techniques are available to monitor the binding interactions of ligands to protein like \(\mathrm{NMR}^{14}\), isothermal titration calorimetry \({ }^{15}\), U.V. visible absorbance \({ }^{16}\), fluorescence \({ }^{17}\), cquilibrium and FT-IR and CD spectroscopy". Molecular modeling also shows important aspects about protein-drug interaction \({ }^{1+21}\). It is difficult to obtain HSA for experimental purposes. HSA and BSA exhibit similar chemical properties due to high percentage of sequence identities. BSA in lieu of HSA is use in this study because of low cost and easy availability.


Figure I: Siructure of 2-(4-hydrophemyl)-1H-bensimidazole (4HPHBH)
In the view of above consideration, present study proposed to evaluate the effect of ligand concentration. temperature and polar/non polar solvent on binding interaction of 4 HPHBI to BSA at physiological pH . The above


\title{
GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS
}

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Mr. Ashish S. Kate \\ Assistant Professor \\ Jeevan Vikas Mahavidyalaya, Devgram (Thugaondeo) \\ Th. Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur (M.S.) \\ E-mail: kateashish4@gmail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Arundhati Roy, an Indian novelist, a political activist involved in human rights and environmental causes. In the present paper an, attempt to study the deep influence of Arundhati Roy's background and social atmosphere of her work. Through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on important issues as; character of men and women, relationship lacks mutual love, male dominated society, realistic and beautiful picture of the female's journey. great discrimination between his son and daughter, habitual to all the tortures, strongly focuses on the predicament of children in India..
\end{abstract}

Introduction : One of the most striking theme in the novel 'The god of small things' is the realistic portrayal of the plight of the women in society and their struggle for seeking the sense of 'identity' in a male dominated and tradition-stricken society. There is no denial that despite of progress in all aspect of life during the last two centuries, women do not acquired a strong position in society. It is necessary, therefore, to find out the various causes that have them in low rank and considered their status as second sex.

Character of Men and Women : Arundhati Roy in this novel has tried to give justice women than men, most of the male characters are shadowy, at the same time women characters are beautifully portrayed and occupy the power status. Mammachi, Baby Kochamma, Ammu, Sophie Mol, Rahel develop the story in various ways. One of the major concerns Roy presents minutely is the family and the social framework developed over a long period in traditional Indian society to trample down women and her independence as a human being. At the centre point is the distressful story of Ammu, mother of Estha and Rahel who suffers silently, yet there resides within her a deep discontent.

\footnotetext{
UPA Interdisciplinary National Peer Reviewed e-journal
}

\title{
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND BUSINESS COMMUNICATION
}

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\begin{abstract}
English has emerged as the global language of trade and commerce in the past few decades, affecting many key aspects of business in the modern world. The English language first spread as the result of colonial expansion, and has become the standard for all important official communications in an increasingly large number of countries with a wide variety of native languages. In the modern world. thanks to the Internet English contimues to spread as the major medium through which both small businesses and large corporations do business. In this paper, an honest effort has been made to focus on English as Global Language of Trade, commerce and stock market, internet, business, business communication, key-language of communication, inter-state business communication, language of schools and colleges, language to know the World and the language of Elite.
\end{abstract}

\section*{English: Global Language of Trade, Commerce and Stock Market}

English is a global language for doing business. In some industries, such as the airline and shipping industries. English is the official standard language. Therefore, an excellent command of English is required for key jobs, such as air traffic controller or ship captain. In addition, English has emerged as a major language for finance and the stock markets around the world. People wishing to do businesses globally need to have a good command of spoken English. The ability to clearly write in English is also key, as many forms of business communication, from emails to presentations and marketing to important business contracts, are written in English. In some industries, a knowledge of business terminology in English is critical for entry into and the success of a business. Workers need to have an understanding and command of detailed vocabulary dealing with specific concepts in order to be able to communicate effectively with other professionals in the business. Examples of specialized businesses requiring knowledge of English include computing, engineering, science, technology, medicine and law.

\section*{English: Language of Internet}

English has emerged as one of the major languages for doing business on the Internet. A website written in English can attract many customers and enable even small business owners in remote villages to sell items to people around the world. Well-written product and service descriptions in English are key for attracting new customers and keeping them up to date on any new product offerings.
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\section*{CLASS ANTAGONISM IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS}

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}

\begin{abstract}
Arundhati Roy, an Indian novelist, a political activist involved in human rights and environmental causes. In the present paper an, attempt to study the deep influence of Arundhati Roy's background and social atmosphere of her work. Through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on important issues as; gulf between the rich and the poor, cold and indifferent attitude of the politicians, subject of social awareness, poor condition of low family, the fine picture of the Dalit, class antagonism and class exploitation in terms of caste, focuses on class antagonism, a bitterness against scene of the rich people.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Introduction}

Arundhati Roy in her prestigious novel The God Of Small Things has cast a deep glance on various aspects of the Keralite society. We have discussed about the aspects like the plight of the women, the problem of untouchability, the subjugation of the children by the grownups. But one more important aspect which Roy sketches frankly in the novel is class antagonism ie. discrimination between the rich the poor. The tradition holds the fact the unguarded and the defenceless in conservative set up are subject to abuse and insult, humiliations and sarcastic remarks. From the earliest periods the focuses on history a number of instances, which make the rich dominate the poor the sophisticated over the rough.

Gulf between the Rich and the Poor


\title{
गांधीप्रणित वर्धा शिक्षण योजना : एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन
}

Sept-2018

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प्रस्वावना:-
भारतात क्रिटिशानी आपल्या हुनुपतिकरिता आर्युनिक सिथणारा चालना दिखो, स्यांनी गर्यबिएलंल्या सिएण पदृयनीने भयेय है केवछ कारकुन निर्माण करों असे होते शिकण पद्वनोत चारिप्रिसंवर्षनाया व जीवनाभिमुखतेचा अमाव होता भारतात
 समर्वपणे उ आव्मविश्वामाने मामों ज्ञाण्याने शिक्षण मिळ्टन नकते, याग पार्वभुमीवर शिखणामंबीचों एक अभिनव योलना

 मेहनतोवी कामे करावयाम लववणाये, उत्पादक स्वस्ताब्या कार्याचे प्रशिबण देणारी सैरणिक काव्यतही विधार्यांना स्वावलयी वनविणारी, जोवन आणि शिकण यांगा समन्वय माधनारी एक अभिनव गैझणिक योजना वर्षा आत्रमातून गांबीजोनी धोषित केंली, तो वर्षां शियण योज्ञना म्हणुन भाग्नात विख्यात मालो,

\section*{विपय विवेयन :-}

महात्मा गांधीव्या तच्चजानाल्य आध्याव्मीक अधिप्ठान असून गजकीय, सामाजिक, शिक्षण विपयक वियायसरणीचे मिब्न



 पुस्तकी जानाइरोंबर्व ल्याल्रा एखाहपा व्यवसायाचे ज्ञान दिले पहिजे,
 आला याववेक्यो महात्मा गारीच्या अन्यकेखाली अखिल भाग्तीव गय्ट़य शिग्ण समेलनही आयोज्ञीत करण्यात आएँ है समेरुन वर्षा यें भरलेखे असल्यामुछे याया वर्षी शिका पर्पिद असाही उत्लेख़ केला आतो या समेलनासाठी भागतागीए

 अभ्पासक्रम कमीतकमी मान वर्षाशा अमावा, हे गिशुण व्यवसायान्या माध्यमातून हैग्यात यावे, शिक्षण र्वाश्रयो तन्वावस
 अमावे, रिक्षणामष्ये मातृभापेता प्रामुख्याने वापर असावा यासोबतच गयौीजीनी निशुल्क आणि अनिवार्य शिकणाच्या मुयावर भर दिस्ता
 करण्यात आली हया समिनोन्या अं्यक्षपदी दितकोन्या जामिया मिलिया वितापोङाचे कुलगु हॉं आकोर हुसन होते या समितीन क्रका कालेखकर, ज़ेसी कुमारपा, विनोषा भाले, आयंनायकम, किशोगेल्राल मन्रुवाला आणि गार्क.टी राहा या मदन्यागा
 सिद्वान, उडिएे, शिक्क प्रशिकण, गाखेंेे प्रशासन व निगिक्षण, परिशा विपयक नियम उल्यादो मंबीी योजना मविस्लयपर्ण माडण्यात आलो, तसंच मुतकलाई व विणकान हा हस्तब्यवमाय मख्य स्वरणाय मानून त्वाआधारे शिकण योजना विकमीन
 जानुकाम याना अभ्यासक्रमात समावंश करण्यान आल्य

\title{
आदिवासी जीवनपरंपरेचा व संस्कृतीचा इतिहास \\ -एक अध्ययन
}

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}

सारांश
आदिवासी लोक संस्कृतीची भारतातील सर्व संस्कृतीत वेगळी ओळख आहे. प्राचीन आदिवासीच्या संस्कृतीत मानवाच्या उत्क्रांतीचा इ़तिहास दडलेला आहे. आदिवासी समुदायाच्या जन्मजात गुणांमध्ये साधेपणा, उत्स्फूतरता, समुदायीकता, वंधुत्व, सत्य, प्रामाणिकपणा, परिभ्रम, सामूहिकता, समानता आणि निसर्गाशी जवळीकता यांचा समावेश आहे. आदिवासीच्या समाजात आपणाला त्यांच्या एका क्षणाच्या सहवासात स्यांच्या भव्यतेची, दिव्यतेची आणि चैतन्याची जाणीव होते. आदिवासीचा दृष्टिकोन उपयोगितावादी आणि जगा आणि जगू द्या या विचारसरणीला धरून आहे. मुख्य प्रवाहापासून दूर जंगलात राहनान्या आदिवासी जमाती अजूनही सास्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्यांसह जगत आहेत प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात आदिवासींचा जीवन परिचय व त्यांच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासावर प्रकाशः टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना
भारतीय आदिवारीचा इ़तिहास आयांच्या आगमना पास्लचा आहे. कन्याच कालखंडात त्यांनी या उपखंडातील पव्वतीय प्रदेशांवर वर्चस्व राखले, परंतु कालांतराने, ज्यांची परपरा लोंडी संस्कृतीवर

डॉ. प्रकाश थ. पवार
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\section*{ HYRAZOLES AND O.SALT (OSHDES}

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Abstract: Cselization of \(1-\left(3^{\prime}-M e t h y l\right.\) benzisoxazol-5'-yl)-3-phenyl prop-2-en-1-(the la wilt hadrazine hydrate to produce 3 -methyl-5-(3-phenyl-Ilt-pyrazol-5-yl)benzold)isoxatuse 2 a
 herzisuazole-3-carboxylic acid 3s. Glucosylation of 5 -(3)-Phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5'-1:-1.:-tenzisoxazule-3-carboxylic acid 3a with 2.3.4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- \(\alpha\)-D-glucopyranosyl hisimide
 tetrahydro-3.4.5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethy) 1)-2H-pyran-2-yl-5-(3-phenyl-1 H-pyrazel-5, ishenzeld) fisoxazole-3-carboxylate \(6 \mathbf{a}\). The structures of the products have been assigned on the havis of \(11-1 R\) spectra. \({ }^{1}\) H NMR. \({ }^{13}\) C NMR. FAB-MS. optical activity and elemental anaļsiAll the synthesized compounds were evaluated their antibacterial and antifungal activitic, \(p\). cup-plate method. The present approach offers several advantages such as shorter reacturt umecleanct reactrons. good yields, inexpensive reagent and mild reaction conditions.

Keywords: Chalcones. Pyrazoles, Carboxylic acids, TAGBr, O-Giucosides.

\section*{I. Iatrodaction}

Gilucosylation improve the solubility of various drugs without affecting their adiviticand attaching of the glucusidic moiety into the molecule increases its hydrophilicity than the respective agiycone moiety and it can improve the drug targeting to the cells due to ther solubilt: in the membrane components. Glucosylation reaction is the key reaction for the unthew it many carbohydrate based biomolecules, oligosaceharides, complex carthhudrate unjugates and many complex ghucusides. Glucosides are the acetals of alcohols or pheneth and the) are audely disstributed in nature in plants and animals. Glucosylation reactivn is the hiv reaction for the syathesis of many carbohydrate based biomolecules. In glycosides, the ionitcarbohydrate mosety stasched wo the sugar noiecule is known as aglycone, hence sficiovides composed uf a sugar resudue atlached waglycone monety. Glucosides afs mormalty water whithic and uptically sective eompounds and major roke is that they act as mant carrict it the ishanioc

\title{
Growth Structural and Spectral Studies of 0.9 \% L-Leucine Doped Ammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate Single Crystals
}

\author{
B. A. Shingade \({ }^{1, a)}\), R. M. Belckar \({ }^{2, b)}\), A. S. Kakde \({ }^{3,6)}\), M. R. Raghuvanshi \({ }^{4,4)}\), K. G. Rewatkar \({ }^{\text {Ses }}\) \\ 'Deparmment of Physics, Bhawabhuti Mahavidyalaya, Amgaon-441902, India \\ \({ }^{2}\) Department of Physics, Government Vidarbha Institute of Science \& Humanities, Amaravti-444603, India \\ \({ }^{5}\) Deparmment of Physics, KDK College of Engineering Nagpur,440009, India \\ 'Department of Chemistry, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dists. Nagpur, 441305, India \\ \({ }^{3}\) Department of Physics. Dr. Ambedkar College. Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur-440010, India \\ "Corresponding author e-mail:bashingade ©gmail.com \\ rajubelekar gmail.com \\ "anandkakde85@gmail.com \\ \({ }^{4} \mathrm{meg}\) rag20@gmail.com \\ "kgrewatkar@gnail.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Siagle crystals of pure and L-Leucine doped Ammonium Dibydrogen Phosphate (ADP) were grown from aqueous solutioas, employing slow evaporation technique at room temperature. The grown crystals were subjected characterized by powder Xray diffraction to analyze their structural parameters. Fourier transform infrared (FITR) spectral analysis was performed to identify the presence of various functional groups in the crystals. The UV-Visible-NIR spectral analysis was carried out to confirm the improvement in the transparency of the ADP crystal on the addition of L. Leucine. The studies performed have revealed the incorporation of L- Leucine into the lattice of ADP erystal, EDAX And Micro hardness Study.
\end{abstract}

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Ammonium Dibydrogen Phosphate (ADP) is a representative of hydrogen bonded materials that possesses excellent dielectric, piezoelectric, anti-ferroelectric, electro-optic and nonlinear optical properties. Growth and studies of ammonium dihydrogen phosphate is a centre of attention to researchers because of its unique properties and wide applications. Single crystals of ADP are used for frequency doabling and frequency tripling of laser systems, optical switches in inertial confinement fusion and acousto-optical Devices [1]. ADP crystallizes in a body centered tetragonal structure with the space group 142 d and has tetra molecular unit cell [2] with unit cell parameters \(\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{b}=7.6264 \AA\) and \(\mathrm{c}=7.7151 \AA\). ADP has been the subject of a wide variety of investigations over the past decades. Reasonable studies have been done on the growth and properties of pure ADP [3-4]. In recent years, efforts have been taken to improve the quality, growth rate and properties of ADP, by employing new growth techniques, and also by the addition of organic, inorganic and semi organic impurities [5, 6]. Organic nonlinear optical materials have large optical susceptibilities, inherent ultrafast response times, and high optical thresholds for laser power as compared with inorganic materials. Amino acids are interesting materials for NLO applications as they contain a proton donor carboxyl acid ( -COOH ) group and proton acceptor amino ( -NH 2 ) group in them [7]. Amino acids, when added as impurities, have improved material properties [8]. Amino acid, L-leucine has formed several complexes, which are promising materials for second harmonic generation [9, 10]. In the light of research work being done on ADP erystals, to improve the properties, it was thought interesting and worthwhile to

\title{
Women Empowerment through Political Participation in India
}

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}

\begin{abstract}
The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using especially political participation. The study deals with the empowerment of women who are lacking in power and position and are over represented amongst the poor. The concept of empowerment is based on the enhancement of their participation in the political area. It deals with the totality of having decision-making power of the women. In the present scenario, the participation of women in the politics is very important for their overall emancipation and empowerment. The study reveals the past as well as the current political status of women at national level. The impact of patriarchal structure can be seen during ancient, medieval and in the present era also. In the traditional society, Government and politics were concerns of narrow elite. However, even then during ancient times, the status and decision-making and power-sharing were much higher as compared to present times. At global level, a number of norms and treaties relating to empowerment of women through their political participation have been made which are of particular concern since majority of the nations have ratified these standards and made them an important part of their local laws aiming at the overall growth and development of women in India.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Political Participation, Woman Empowerments, society.
Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacities.

\section*{She has the right to participate in the minutest details in the activities of man,}

\section*{And she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him.}
--- Mahatma Gandhi.

\section*{Introduction}

In many countries women had to wage long battles to get right to vote. Despite that in the arena of politics, they were not able to get rightful position,Because there was no serious attempt made for women's Political Participation. Political participation has been defined in various ways. Political participation means not only exercising the right to vote, but also power sharing, co-decision makes, co-policy making at all levels of governance of the State. Political participation is generally defined as being a process through which individual
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\hline संस्कार है, लेकिन आज हिंदी भाषा अनेकता में
\end{tabular} एकता की कड़ी को मजबूत करने के लिए एक सेतु का काम कर रही है। गांधी जी के राष्ट्रभाषा के अनवस्थ प्रयास के फल स्वरूप भारत के तमाम साहित्यकार अपने जनपदीय भाषा एवं क्षेत्रीय बोलियों के साथसाथ राष्ट्र भाषा हिंदी के विकास में योगदान देना अपना राष्ट्रीय धर्म समझने लगे।

राष्ट्र भाषा हिंदी की प्रचार प्रसार में महात्मा गांधी जी की अहम भूमिका रही।

महात्मा गांधी ने सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का समादर और हिंदी के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करते हुए 17 मई, 1942 तथा 9 अगस्त, 1946 को कहा था, महान प्रांतीय भाषाओं को उनके स्थान से च्युत करने की कोई बात ही नही है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय भाषा की इमारत प्रांतीय भाषाओं की नींव पर ही खड़ी की जानी है, दोनों का लक्ष्य एक दूसरे की जगह लेना नहीं, बल्कि एक दूसरे की कमी को पूरा करना है। महात्मा गांधी जी के विचार, महान भारतीय नेताओं की भावना और हिंदी भाषा-भाषी जनता की विशाल संख्या को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए पर्याप्त चिंतन - मनन के उपरांत भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने हिंदी को भारतीय संविधान में राजभाषा की प्रतिष्ठा प्रदान की 116 जून, 1920 के यंग इंडिया में उन्होंने लिखा- मुझे पक्का विश्वास है कि किसी दिन हमारे द्रविड भाई-बहन गंभीर भाव से हिंदी का अध्ययन करने लगेंगे \(l^{\prime}\) आज गांधी जी का सपना साकार हो गया। पूरे भारत में हिंदी राजभाषा के रूप में और संपर्क भाषा के रूप में स्थापित हो गयी है। अहिंदी भाषी महात्मा गांधी जी ने जीवन भर समाज में समता बंधुत्व एवं भाषाई एकरूपता के लिए कार्य किया। उनको मेरा नमन!

\section*{संदर्भ :}
1. हिंद स्वराज
2. राष्ट्रभाषा पत्रिका, जून 2007
3. मैसूर हिंदी प्रचार परिषद् पत्रिका, मार्च 2006

\section*{61}

अस्पृश्यता निवारण हेतू म.गांधी के विचार
और कार्य - एक अध्ययन

> प्रो.राजेंद्र घोरपडे
> राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
> अरविंदबाद् देशमुख महाविद्यालय
> भारसिंगी .तह लरखेड

सारांश
भारत में दलित शब्द और उसका चलन भारत में अंग्रेजी राज की स्थापना के बाद में हुआ। डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने "दलित" शब्द का प्रयोग उन समूहों के लिए किया जो भारत की सामाजिक संरचना में अपने स्थान व निर्धारित भूमिकाओं के कारण स्वतन्त्रता व समता के मूल्यों का उपयोग करने में असमर्थ थे। इसमें शुद्र वर्ण के अन्तर्गत आनेवाली जातियों, वर्ण व्यवस्था से बाहर की जातियों और स्त्रियों शामिल थीं। लेकिन यह शब्द सूद हुआ उन जातियों पर जाकर जिनसे समाज में छुआपूत का व्यवहार होता था या जो अस्पृश्य मानी जाती थीं। अम्बेडकर के प्रयासों के काल में राष्ट्रवाद की संकल्पना को आत्मसात कर भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद को जन्म देते हुए अपने प्रयासों में संलग्न महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय क्षितिज पर नेतृत्व के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हो रहे थे। उत्तर भारत में आर्य समाज के कार्यक्रमों में उन्हीं जातियों को जिन्हें अम्बेडकर का दलित शब्द अपने में शामिल करता था, उन्हे जनेङ धारण कराकर, संस्कृत पदाकर, यजकर्ता बनाकर उनकी सामाजिक हैसियत को बदला जा रहा था। इसी उत्तर भारत में महात्मा गांधी ने उक्त जातियों को हरिजन कहकर सम्बोधित किया। उनके यहाँ जाकर रहना और अपने आश्रम में हर सवर्ण के कार्यों में भंगी के कार्यों को समाहित करना, यह था गांधी का रास्ता।

\section*{प्रस्तावना}

महात्मा गांधी ने स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के लिए जो अपने रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किये उसमें इन्हौने कौमी एकता (हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता) के बाद दूसरा दर्जा अस्पृश्यता निवारण


\title{
THE AESTHETIC OF TRIBAL'S FOLK ART-MUSICAL PERSPECTIVE
}

\author{
D.K.UPASE \\ Head Dept.of English \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya \\ Bharsingi,Tah-Narkhed
}

\begin{abstract}
:
Folk and tribal art forms a part of Indian art as a whole. It has undergone transformation since a long time. They have evolved along with classical art. Tribal and folk art belong to the section of people who belong to different soctat groups and it has a native flavor. These are visual arts for example paintings,Music .Dance, that depict their lifestyle, tradition and culture. They are the ones close to nature and this thing is regional. Songs and music are the important aspects of a soctety's cultural life. All the communities do have their own music tradition. Indian tribal music possesses numerous modulations that have been inimitable in its traditions, Truly, Indian tribal music is considered to be a version of house music. Each tribal society is an ctlmic soctety and its music also is cthnic in character. The word 'ethnic' means relating to a group of people having a common national or cultural tradition. All the major events of individual and collective life of tribal's are associated with some of the other type of songs, music and dance. In this paper focus on aesthetic of tribal music.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Introduction:}

There is no common valid scientific definition, applicable a tribe and even in the constitution the term is not defined. Nevertheless certain characteristics have been put forward as criteria for determining a tribal community. These are endogamous organizations with a simple social strueture and self-contained economy having minimal contact with groups. They live in seclusion, are governed by their own social norms and largely manage their own affairs called a Tribal. Tribal people constitute \(8.6 \%\) of India's total population, about 104 million people according to the 2011 census. The extent to which a state's population is tribal varies considerably. In the north eastem states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland upward of \(90 \%\) of the population is tribal. In the remaining northeast states of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura tribal people form between \(20 \%\) and \(30 \%\) of the population. The largest tribes are found in central India. Major concentrations of tribal people live in Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. Tribal people in India are called Adivasi. Adivasi is an umbrella term for a heterogeneous set of ethnic and tribal groups. Although terms such as Atavika, Varnavasi or Girijan are also used for the tribes of India, some of the major tribal groups in India include Gonds, Santhals, Khasis, Angamis, Bhils, Bhutas, and GreatAndamanese. All these tribal people have their own culture, tradition, language,music \& Dance and lifestyle.
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\section*{Not enough Variety}

Mixing up the type of carbohydrate found in foods and beverages during endurance sport has also proven to be important. Sports nutrition research shows that products providing multiple transportable carbohydrates (glucose-fructose mixtures) will achieve higher rates of carbohydrate absorption and breakdown during exercise.

\section*{Foods for fuel and exercise}

Carbohydrates: The main role of carbohydrates is to provide energy.
Protein: Protein is also important for health and physical activity.
Fat: Fat is an essential nutrient for the body, but it is also a rich source of energy.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

Our strength, training, performance and recgvery all depends on the food one intake. Not only is the type of food but also the timing of it is of key concern in sports nutrition as it has a significant impact on performance and ability to recover form physical fatigue and injury. Two hours after food is considered ideal for exercising, the diet should contain ample carbohydrates, proteins, minerals and vitamins and loyrtats as it aids in muscle growth and repair. Adequate fluid intake ensures proper functioning of athlete body mechanism and better performance.

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\section*{IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION IN SPORTS PERFORMANCE}

\author{
Dr. Manojkumar M. Varma \({ }^{*}\)
}

\begin{abstract}
:-
Nutrition is a decisive factor of growth and development of a young organism. It has also a major impact on sports performance. Good dietary practices allow athletes to train hard, regenerate quickly, adapt better, while reducing the risk of iliness and injury. Athletes should use appropriate nutritional strategies before and after their performances, so as to achieve the best results. They should pay special attention to the amounts of carbohydrates, proteins. fats, vitamins, minerals in their food. The aim of this paper is to discuss the basic importance principles of nutrition (Carbohydrates, fats, Proteins, Vitamins, and Minerals) in sports training and health training. Healthy \({ }^{+}\)diet meets biological, psychological and social needs; allows achieving full physical and mental development; maintaining body's resistance to diseases and fitness until old age for sport performance.
\end{abstract}

Keywords: Nutrition, Carbohydrates, fats, Proteins, Vitamins, Minerals

\section*{Introduction}

Nutrition plays a very important role in sports performance. Without adequate carbohydrate and fluid, an athlete will get tired very easily and quickly. Protein is needed to rebuild museles. Without all three of these plus adequate vitamins and minerals, an athlete will

\footnotetext{

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\section*{2018-19}

Research Chronicler e-ISSN 2347-503X International Multidisciplinary Research Journal -Digital Edition-Feb-2019

\title{
Study on Scientific Values of Yogic Asanas \& Pranayam for Sportsman
}

\author{
Dr. Manojkumar Varma \\ Director of Physical Education \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mabavidyalaya , Bharsingi
}

\begin{abstract}
:-
Yoga has been practiced for around 5,000 years. Several schools, colleges and organizations of yoga have emerged over time to time. It can be overwhelming at first to find a style of yoga that resonates with you. If you are a competitive athlete, it is best to tailor your yoga practice to your training schedule because a particular sport can develop certain muscle groups while ignoring others. Over time, this process causes imbalances in the muscles and joints, leading to overuse injuries. Yoga helps the museles, tendons, and ligaments move through a full range of motion, thus cultivating balance and core strength which is a huge benefit to athletes in their chosen sports.
" Another essential element in yoga is breath work (pranayama). The attention to breath during yoga can be considered one of the most important benefits to athletes. Learning to stay focused and centered through uncomfortable poses by concentrating on even inhalations and exhalations sets up the athlete to stay focused during a race or challenging workout. The mind-body connection in yoga is essential to helping athletes develop mental acuity and concentration. In addition, yoga helps you to relax not just tight muscles, but also anxious and overstressed minds. Yoga works not just in the sagittal plane, but in the frontal and transverse planes as well, ensuring wellrounded development. Being more relaxed will also aid in performance. So, why not enhance your game performance and prevent injury by adding yoga to your training plan now.
\end{abstract}

Keywords :- Pranayam, Asanas, kriya

\section*{Introduction:}

The classical techniques of Yoga date back more than 5,000 years. In ancient times, the desire for greater personal freedom, health and long life, and heightened selfunderstanding gave birth to this system of physical and mental exercise which hes since spread throughout the world. The word Yoga means "to join or yoke together," and it brings the body and mind together into one harmonious experience. Asanas are the static posture accredited with values of promoting physical fitness. Element of exertion with characteristics other physical exercises is eliminated in the system of asanas. Asanas have been classified into meditative and cultural poses. The aim of cultural poses is to produce a state of physiological balance in the human body so that it can posses the best organic vigor. Yogic Asanas help in the prevention and cure of many physical diseases, especially those of the digestive tract by regulating the

\title{
IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN MODERN ERA
}

\author{
DR. MANOJKUMAR VARMA \\ Director of Phy. Education \\ Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya \\ Bharsingi, Dist - Nagpur \\ (MS) INDIA
}

\section*{ABSTRACT}

Sport has been recognized as a crucial development tool to assist the youth, especially the social and emotional development of the underprivileged and neglected people. The UN recognizes the importance of developing speciffic sports-based curricula for the holistic development of youth. A review of worldwide studies on the consequences of play and physical activity on children's social and emotional development has also found that there are numerous benefits to social communication, along with side confidence and confidence building. It's also said that plysical activity can have a positive effect on the psychological state of youngsters. This paper focused on the importance of physical education in the modern age.
Keywords: physical education, students, health, schools, physical activity

\section*{introduction}

In the present age, physical education and sports are an important part of education. It direetly contributes to the event of fitness. It also helps to form children conscious of the way to live a physically active lifestyle. Healthy and physically active youth are going to be academically motivated, attentive, and hopeful. We will also say that education and sports are just for the most curriculum of the varsity. It's the sole program that gives children the chance to find out motor skills, increase mental and fitness, Benefits from physical activity like disease prevention, safety and injury prevention, reduction of morbidity and premature


\title{
15. Chromosomal Analysis in Chlorophytum Tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker from Melghat Forest of Amravati District, Maharashtra
}

\author{
Gudadhe S. P. \\ Department of Botany, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya. Bharsingi. Nagpur \\ Dhoran V. S. \\ Department of Botany, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati \\ Nathan V.N. \\ Department of Botany, Sent Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
}

\begin{abstract}
Chromosomal Analysis was carried out in Chlorophytum tuberosum collected from Melghat forest of Amravati district, Maharashtra. Results revealed considerable variation in karyotypic characteristics and meiotic behavior from the previous investigations. The karyotype is symmetrical but showed some asymmetric characters. There were many chromosome configurations observed during the analysis but from them few are shown here which showed the high percentage of occurrence. The telomeres and the interstial region of the chromosomes in \(C\) : tuberosum were deeply stained by O -banding and showed a clear zonation of enhanced and reduced type of fluorescence at interstitial region when stained with Quinacrine mustard.
\end{abstract}

Keywards: Chlorophytum tuberosum, Chromosomal analysis, Banding patterns

\section*{Introduction}

Chlorophytum mberosum is the member of family Liliaceae, one of the largest plant families with about 240 genera and 4,000 species distributed throughout the world. The genus Chlorophytum comprises about 234 species distributed in tropical and subtropical regions; out of these more than a dozen species occur in the Indian subcontinent (Hooker, 1892; Santapau and Fernandez, 1955). Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker is one of several species of Chlorophytum used in Ayurvedic as well as the traditional medicine. It is a perenial herb distributed throughout India and found in abundance in natural forest areas and commonly known as 'Sated musty'

\section*{Orlgmalkexenth Article}

\title{
Biochemical analysis of indigofera L. species with special emphasis on protein content and phylogenetic analysis
}

\author{
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}
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\begin{abstract}
Intigofora L. is a dicotytednoun plant and is a member of Lepgminoceac-Pogillionacac family of largely verbs, sleribr and tees with a great variety of hahitail Indoryfera has important medicinal uses. All the parts are useful, Foe the present study thees species were selected tie hedgoffra linifodia (lin ni) Rets. I, curdfolia Mesne ex Roth. I vida Linn. The sample protects (oed proteins) were compared with a range of molecular weight marker. In indiggfona trite Linn 15 bands were observed. The highest number of hands were observed in the range \(75-50 \mathrm{Le}\). Lowest number of hands in the range 220.150, 100-75. 25 -15 was 1 band in each range. Above 225 bands were absent likewise in the rene \(15-10\) also bands absent In Indigofera cordifotia Heyne ex Roth. 16 hands were observed. In Indigofera hanfofia (Lima I) Rete is
 range above \(225,225-150\), and \(100-75\) is 1 band in each rates. It was found that the seeds have low molecular weight protein. Oo the basis of banding paten, the data was collected and analyzed for the phylogenetic analysis with the help of NTSYS software, showed dose relation in \(/\) trina and \(I\) Rinifotia on the other hand \(I\). cordifolia showed distantly related species.
Key Words: Indigofora, Protein, SDS PACE
\end{abstract}
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\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Biochemical analysis techniques refer to a set of methods. assays and procedures that enable scientist to analyze the substances found in living organisms and the chemical reactions underlying life processes. The most sophisticated of these techniques are reserved for specially research and diagnostic laboratories, also simplified sets of these techniques are used in various fields. To perform a comprehensive biochemical analysis
of a biomalecules in a biological processes or systems the biochemist typically needs to design a strategy to detect that biomolecule, isolate in pure form among thousands of molecules that are been found in an extracts from a biological sample, characterize it, and analyze its function. An assay, the biochernical test that characterizes a molecule, whether quantitative or semi-quantitative of qualitative. is important to determine the presence and the quality of biomolecule at each step of the study. In Indigofera there are many morphological variations within the species in different regions of the world. In India about 60 species and 10 varieties of Indigofora are found (Hijra et al., 1995). There are thirty-five species of Indigofera that are reported from Maharashtra (Almeida, 1998) at different places. They are Indigofera ungulosa Edge worth from khandesh; I. aspalathoides Val ex DC. from Deccan: 1. asmagalina DC. from Amhali, Sawantwadi, Malvan, Marathwada and Vidarbha; \(I\) barber Gamble from (Osmanabad) Marathwada; \(I\). cassioides Rotile. DC. from Koma nagar. Purandhar. Mahabaleshwar, Pune, Maratiwada, Vidarbha and

\title{
Wet Chemical Synthesis And Photoluminescence Study of \(\mathbf{S r A l}_{2} \mathbf{S}_{4}: \mathrm{Eu}^{2+}, \mathbf{C e}^{3+}\) Phosphor
}

\author{
Anjali R.Gharpure \({ }^{1, a)}\), S.P.Wankhede \({ }^{2 . b)}\), A.M.Badar \({ }^{3, c}\) \\ \({ }^{123}\) Department of Physics, K. D. . . College of Engincering. Nagpur, 440009, India. \\ \({ }^{\circ}\) Corresponding author: anjali22m@gmail.com \\ \({ }^{6}\) spwankhede20@gmailcom. \\ "aml_badar@yahoo.com
}

\begin{abstract}
Yu et al described the structural and luminescent properties of \(\mathrm{SrAl} \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~S}:\) : Eu \({ }^{2}\) and synthesized this phosphor by the evacuated sealed quartz ampoule method. Le Thi et al investigated \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S} ;\) Eur \({ }^{+}\)by solid state method. These methods are rather tedious, and require special apparatus. We have described a wet chemical co-precipitation procedure for synthesizing highly efficient Eu \({ }^{2+}\). \(\mathrm{Ce}^{j *}\) activated phosphors with strong excitation in nUV region. This method does not require the \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) gas flow during synthesis and comparatively casy to handle. We successfully prepared \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{Se}_{0}: \mathrm{Eu}^{2}\), \(\mathrm{Sr} \mathrm{Ab}_{2} \mathrm{Sr}_{6} \mathrm{Ce}^{37}\) powders by this method. Synthesis and photoluminescence characterization of these phosphons are described in this paper. The \(\mathrm{SrAl} 2 \mathrm{~S}:\) Eu \({ }^{2+}\) phosphor shows intense emission in the green region peaking around 515 mm , The excitation covers broad range from \(220-430 \mathrm{~nm}\) peaking at 335 nm . The \(\mathrm{StAl} \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{s}}: \mathrm{Ce}^{34}\) shows emission wavelength of 380 nm for 324 nm excitation. \(\mathrm{SrAl} \mathrm{Se}_{2}\) : Eu \({ }^{2+}\) emission provides good CIE color coordinates ( \(\mathrm{X}=0.209, \mathrm{Y}=0.548\) ) for green component in display applications.
\end{abstract}

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Alkaline earth thioaluminates are expected to have wider band gaps than homologous thiogallates. The MS\(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) ) systems have been little investigated. The \(\mathrm{MAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) phases ( \(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ca}, \mathrm{Sr}, \mathrm{Ba}\) ) were synthesized by Eholic et al.[1] and Donohue and Hanlon [2] from mixtures of aluminium, alkaline earth metal or MS sulphide, sulphur, maintained for several days at temperatures between 800 and \(1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}\) :Eu \({ }^{2+}\) shows bluish-green color with emission peaking at \(495 \mathrm{~mm}[3,4]\). Le Thi et al investigated \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{3} \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{s}}: E \mathrm{c}^{2 *}\) by solid state method. He described a new phase \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{s}\) in addition to \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}[3]\). Thereafter Yu et al described the structural and luminescent properties of \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}: \mathrm{Eu}^{2+}\) and synthesized this phosphor by the evacuated sealed quartz ampoule method [5].Green emitting phosphor \(\mathrm{SrS}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2}: \mathrm{Eu}^{2+}\) is prepared by the wet chemical co-precipitation method. In this paper we are reporting \(\mathrm{Ce}^{3+}\) and \(\mathrm{Eu}^{2+}\) luminescence in Strontium thioaluminates host.

\section*{EXPERIMENTAL}

The wet chemical co-precipitation method is used to prepared Europium and Cerium doped strontium thioaluminates ( \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{Su}_{4}: \mathrm{Eu}^{2+}\) and \(\mathrm{SrAl}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}: \mathrm{Ce}^{3+}\) ) phosphor. The starting materials are used such as \(\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}, 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\). \(\mathrm{AlCl}_{2} .6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Ce}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}, \mathrm{Eu}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\), sulphur and hydrazine hydrate. The phosphor is heated at \(900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) for 1 hour in reducing atmosphere by using burning charcoal. In this method the sulphur is dissolved in an aqueous solution of hydrazine hydrate (solution 1), An excess of hydrazine hydrate is used with at least \(2: 1\) mole ratio of bydrazine hydrate to the sulphur. The stoichiometric amount of barium chloride is dissolved in water in one beaker. The stoichiometric aluminium chloride is dissolved in water in another beaker. These aqueous solutions are mixed with (solution 1) with stirring. The appropriate amount of Europium chloride is added to this solution. The mixture is stirred and then filtered. The ppt. is washed with one liter of water and dried at \(110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). The powder obtained is
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[^0]:    Internutional Multidisciplinary Conference on Environment: Issues, Challenges, Impact \& Steps Towards Sustainable Development $24^{6}$ September 2022

