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VSPM Academy of Higher Education

#### ARVINDBABU DESHMUKH MAHAVIDYALAYA

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न शक्त अन्यथा नाही असे महात्मा फूल यांनी अहे आहे. माणसाच्या विकासामध्ये शिश्रणाचे महत्व तसेच शिक्षणाच्या सोसी उपलब्ध करून देणारे ा फूटे कर्ते सुधारक होते. सर्वासाठी प्राथमिक <sub>लिएन</sub> सकीने कराबे म्हणजे शेतक-पाना लिहिता ान्ता वेईल व त्यांची फसवणुक होणार नाही. त्यांचे

ोनी रोपण करणार नाही. शेतक त्यांनी अज्ञान, आळस, ्रोपोर्द्धवणा हे दोष कादून टाकले पाहिजेत याची वर्णाव शेतकत्यांना करून दिली

 जमीनदार कुळसंबंधी फुलेंचे विचार :--जमीनदार आणि कुळ यांच्यामध्ये महात्मा फुले े कुळाच्या बाजूने होते. कोकण आणि जुन्नर मधील जनन्युर मोठा प्रमाणात खंड कुळाकडून वसूल करत हमत त्या विशेषात फुलेंनी कुळांना संपटित करून

श्रीनग्दारा विरुद्ध लढा दिला, परिणामी शासनाने ्यानदारानी कुळाकडून वसूल केल्या जाणाऱ्या खंडावर

क्माल मर्यादा घालून दिली

वरोल प्रमाणे महात्मा फुले यांनी शेतक-यांच्या करमामाठी आपले विचार माडले व शेतकऱ्यांच्या उनतीसाठी प्रयत्न देखील केले

#### निष्कर्ष :-

वगेल विचारानवरून महात्मा फुले तृष्टे विचारवत हत म्हणून त्यांनी शेली व शतक याविषयी विचार मांडले इस्त राज्या शोषणाविषयीचे सूक्ष्म निरोधण करून त्यावर जाय मुर्वावले. शेतक-याच्या शोषणाचे मूळ कारण शिवणाचा अपन आहे असे त्यांचे मत होते. शेतींचा मागासलेपणा, शंगीमालाला अयोग्य भाव, अपुरी शेतजमीन, वमोदोगाचा रहास, सरकारी कर ही कारणे शेती आणि रेतकचाच्या द्रावस्थेत कारणीभूत आहेत असे फुलेंना रटा असे या सर्वाची मांडणी त्यांनी 'शेतकऱ्यांचा असड' या अधातन केली.

#### मदर्भ ग्रंब :

- अविनाश धर्माधिकारो : समाजसुधारकः भणम्य महळ परिवार प्रकाशन, पुण
- २) उत्तम काबळे : महातमा फुल्यांची जलनीती, ार्थ प्रकाशन, पुण
- कातापत्कं शेतकन्याचा आस्ड, महात्मा ि महित्य आणि चळवळ
- स् वा भोसले : युगप्रवर्तक महात्मा न्द्रीय पुले, अमोल प्रकाशन पुणे,

मराठी कथा वाङ्मय- एक दृष्टी

Dr. Sadhna A. Jichkar Head Dept-of Marathi Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah-Narkhed, Dist -Nagpur

साराश

कोणत्याही भागेत सुरुवातीच्या काळात कथा वाइ मयाला जास्त बहर आलेला दिसतो. कवेचा प्राचीन कथा, मध्ययुगीन कहाणी, लघुकथापुर्व गोप्ट, नवकथा असा उत्क्रांती मार्ग आहे. मराठी लघुकथा आजकाल झपाटयाने लोकप्रिय होत आहे. काळाची वाढती गरज लथात येऊन कांदबरीच्या तुलनेने लहान असणारा हा लपुवाइमयप्रकार लोकांना जास्त सोईस्कर व जवळचा वाटत आहे. म्हणुन दा. वि. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात, कथा हे समग्र वाड् मयाचे सर्वाधिक स्वाधाविक असे स्वरूप आहे व त्यामुळे ते स्वयंभू, आकर्षक आणि सुंदर रुप आहे. मराठी कषेच्या उगमाकडे जात असताना सर्वप्रथम अलिखित स्वरुपातील मराठी लोककथेचा विचार करावा लागतो. कथा – कितंन, पुराणातील आख्यानंकथा याही लोककबाय. या कथांकड्न लिखित वाड् मयांकडे वळत असताना महानुभावीय लेखकाच्या कथेकडे वळावे लागते. लीळाचरित्रात श्रीयक्रधर स्वामीच्या जीवनातील काही प्रसंग कथारुपाने आले आहेत चक्रधर स्वामीनी महानुभाव पंथाचे तत्वज्ञान सांगताना दिलेले दृष्टांत म्हणजे एकेक छोटी गोप्टच आहे. परंतु मराठीतील स्वतत्र कथारवनेचा हेतू मनात धरुन लिहिलेला मराठीतील पहिला कथाग्रंथ म्हणजे 'वैजनाथ कलानिधी' हा होय. त्यावरोवरच बेताळ पंचविशी व विक्रम बत्तिशी यासारखे ग्रंथ मराठीमध्ये लिहिले गेले. त्यानंतर कथेने बखरीचेच स्वरूप धारण केलेले दिसते. प्रस्तुत शोध पत्रात मराठी कथा वाइमयाचा इतिहास व् त्याचे स्वरूप यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

सूचक शब्द : प्राचीन कथा, नवकथा, लघु-वाइमय, लोककथा

# Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

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#### ८. कोरोनाचा समाजमनावरील परिणाम

प्रा. रिता द. वाळके (इंभाळे)

अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी तह. नरखेड

#### सारांश -

कोरोना (कोविड १९) मुळे भारतीय जीवनशैली बदललेली असून मानवी जीवनाला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले. ८०% लोकांना आर्थिक समस्येचा, तणावाचा सामना करावा लागला, अनेकजण नोकरी व्यवसायात असुरिश्वतता अनुभवत आहेत. सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक कार्यक्रमावरही परिणाम झालेला आहे. पूर्वीच्या तुलनेत लोक डिजीटल देव माध्यमाला' अधिक प्रधान्य देत आहेत. 'झाड केले कमी उच, फळे झाली टंच' असे चित्र आपल्या समोर आहे. भारतातील व्यापार व्यवस्था ढासळली असून रोजगार संदर्भात विचार करणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे.

कोरोनाकालीन जीवनात काही प्रमाणात माणसातील माणुसकीचे दर्शनही घडले. डॉक्टर्स, नर्स, पोलीस, शाळा महाविद्यालये, व्यापारीवर्ग, सिपाई, चपराशी, मजुरवर्ग, सफाई कर्मचारी इत्यादी विविध व्यवसायातील लोकांनी कोरोना रूग्णांची विविध प्रकारची मदत करून काहिंचा जीव वाचवून 'एकीचे बळ' सिद्ध केलेले आहे. चांगले काय वाईट काय, प्रत्येक गोध्टींचे महत्व कोरोनामुळे होत आहे. स्वच्छतेचे महत्वही पटवून दिलेले आहे.

कोरोना रोगाने माणसाचे आयुष्यच बदलवून टाकले. कोरोनाने मानवास जीवन जगण्याचा खरा मार्ग दाखिवला. दैनींदन जगत असलेल्या जीवनात आमुलाग्न बदल चडून नवे विचार मानवी जीवनावर झालेले आहेत. माणासातील पद पैसा, प्रतिष्ठा, गर्व, मीपणा, स्वार्थी वृत्ती मुळीस मिळवत केवळ माणूस म्हणून जगायला शिकविले.

> खुजी निष्कृष्ठ आशि। प्रजोत्पती होईल। पृथ्वीवरचे व्यवहार सारे। पहा बंद पडतील।

प्रस्तावना -

कोरोनातील दुनिया विद्घार्थ्यांची... २९

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माहित्व स्वरूप आणि समस्या, इर्ड. आवट बाह्य, चेहता प्रवित्तीतित हाइस पुणे, एडिस-

साहित्य प्राप्त अपीर विकास, शोगीद निका, वी शीण प्रकाशन रागम्, २०१९. साहित्याची वेच्योक पार्थपूर्ण, ही. जगर्दन बाच्याने, सक्तर प्रकाशन, जीनशबाद जनेवारी

देशकायात्र आग्ने स्वक्य, इर्ड. त्यान क्षत्रे, अध्या द्यान्त ब्रोतवायू, दिनेबारं १९. १ साहित्य: उर्ज्य आणि विकास - इर्ड. योग्ड. येकान, श्री. योग्ड प्रकास, रंगायू-१०. २०१९ अधिक प्राहित्य: सार्थिश) इर्ड. सुरीत्युक्तमा त्यारे , विकास दिव्यं, क्षेतवायू २०१८ (विकास प्राहित्य: सार्थिश) अथा दातान, क्षेतवायू २०१८/५.८३ न.१५४ (परित्ये आयुनी अगर्काशा पश्चिकेशन

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#### ५. भटके विमुक्तांचे साहित्य

#### प्रा. डॉ. रिता वाळके (डंभाळे)

अर्रावेंद्र बाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी

#### सारांश

ज्या समाजात आपण राहतो त्या समाजात वेगवेगळ्या स्तरावर परिवर्तन घडून येत आहे, त्याच समाजाबा एक घटक भटके विमुक्त जाती-जमाती होव. भटक्या विमुक्त जमातीमधील नविशक्षित तरुणांना या जमातीच्या सामसलेपणाची, त्यांच्या आदिम रानटी जीवनाची, त्यांच्या वाट्याला आलेली अगतिकता यांची जाणीय होव्न विविध जाती-जमाती यांच्यात विभागलेल्या असंघटीत व अस्थीर जमातीच्या समस्यांना वाचा फोडाची, एक्ल प्रश्न समाज व्यवस्थेने निर्माण केले आहेत यांची जाणीय स्थिर समाजाला व बुद्धीजीयी वर्गाला करून दावी, आपला संसार पाठीवर घेऊन रानोमाळ भटकणाऱ्या अज्ञानी, रुखीग्रस्त, परंपराप्रिय व रानटी जीवन जगणाऱ्या भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीमध्ये जागृती निर्माण व्हायी तसेच भटक्या विमुक्त डमातीच्या समस्याकडे स्थिर समाजाचे, शासनाचे, बुद्धीजीवी लोकांचे लक्ष वेधले गेले पाहिजे या भटक्या विमुक्त जमातीचे प्रश्न शासन, समाज, विचारवंत यांच्यासमोर चेईल अशी या समाजीची अपेका आहे.

#### प्रस्तावना

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात नवनवीन याङमय प्रकार विकसित झाले. समाजातील विविध स्तर आपले जीवनानुभव शब्दांच्या माध्यमातृत साहित्यात मांडू लागले. वेगवेगळ्या जीवनजाणीया घेषून निर्माण झालेत्या या साहित्यानुळे इत्तित साहित्य, आदिवासी साहित्य, कामगार साहित्य, श्वीवादी साहित्य,

साहित्य प्रियतांचे ... अर

## मराठी साहित्य व प्रसार माध्यमे

प्रा. डॉ. रिता वाळके (डंभाळे)

सहयोगी प्राध्यापिका (मराठी विभाग) अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी, तह - नरखेड, जिल्हा - नागपूर, महाराष्ट्र (India) मो. क्रमांक 7743899369, 9823943943

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आधुनिक काळात प्रसारमाध्यमे अतिशय विकसित झालेले असून आजध्या जगात त्यांना अतिशय महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. मानवी जीवनासंबंधीत आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, वृत्तपत्रे, इंटरनेट,फोन, चित्रपट, नाटक, आणि लेखनयंथ ही सारी प्रसार माध्यमे शिक्षणाशी जुडलेली असून विद्यार्थ्याच्या विधाराला आणि कृतीला ती जोडली गेलेली आहे. ही सर्व माध्यमे भाषेच्या काँशल्यावर उभी आहे. आजच्या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात वरील सर्व माध्यमांची मदत मोठ्या प्रमाणात नाविन्य प्रणंपणे होत आहे.

#### प्रस्तावना

आजन्या युगाला माहिती तंत्रमानाचे 'मेट' युग म्हणून ओळखल्या जाते. मानवा करिता प्रत्येक गोष्ट बिनचूक उपलब्ध होण्याकरीता मानव वेगवेगळ्या साधनांचा वापर करतो. त्यापैकी 'संगणक' हे एक साधन आहे. संगणक मानविनिर्मित असून संगणकाची कामे करण्याची क्षमता मानवी क्षमतापेक्षा मात्र जास्त आहे. माहितीचे संकलन, विश्लेषण, प्रक्रिया, सांडियकी, आकडेमोड माहितीचे जतन विभागणी- वहन इत्यादींसाठी वापर होतो. आज व्यवहारातील सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये संगणक वेगवेगळ्या कामासाठी वापरला जाताना दिसतो. मराठी भाषेच्या माध्यमातून संगणकामुळे चालणाऱ्या संदेशन व्यवहारांचा या शैक्षणिक जान क्षेत्रात वापर व मराठी भाषेची वादचाल कौत्कारुपद आहे.

नवे शैक्षणिक धीरण है भविष्याचा वेध घेणारे आहे. या धीरणातून विषयाची निवड व शाखेची आवड यांना प्राधान्य देण्यात येत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यावसायिक शिक्षण घेणे बंधनकारक असणार आहे. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांने एक तरी व्यावसायिक कौशल्य शिकावे, अशी अपेक्षा नवीन शैक्षणिक धीरणानुसार करण्यात आलेली आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यावसायिक शिक्षण धीरणावर उच्च शिक्षण अवलंबून आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांचे व्यावसायिक शिक्षण किंवा अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण असेल तरच त्यांना पुढील उच्च शिक्षण घेता येईल, नव्या शैक्षणिक धीरणाची अमलबजावणी करणे अत्यत गरजेचे आहे. नवीन भारत व भविष्यासाठी तथार युवा पिढी घडविण्याच्या हण्टीने हे धीरण महत्त्वाची भूमिका मांडताना दिसते. हे धीरण दूरदशी धीरण आहे. विद्यार्थ्याच्या क्षमतांचा थीन्य वापर शिक्षणाच्या सार्वविकीकरण, क्षमता विकास आणि शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमांमध्ये परिवर्तन घडून येत अस्त या धीरणामुळे शिक्षण सर्व समावेशक, कायदेशीर व न्याय होण्यास मदत होईल. या धीरणा अंतर्गत विषयाची निवड करीत मराठी भाषा व साहित्य यांची माहिती विविध प्रसार माध्यमांच्या वापरण्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना समजून घेण्यास मदत झालेली आहे.मराठी साहित्याचे महत्वही कळलेले आहे.

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#### Srujan Prabhat / Vol. 1V/ Issue-11 / Oct.-2022

#### स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था आणि ग्रामीण विकास – एक राजकीय अवलोकन

प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपूर

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमु अर्रावेदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारींम तह-नरखेड जिन्नार

मारांश :

भारतातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेस प्राचीन व गौरवशाली इतिहास लाभलेला आहे. भारतातील प्रामी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये भारतीय प्रशासकीय संस्था असतात, ज्यांचे व्यवस्थापन केवळ स्थानिक लोकांकई स्थानिक समस्यांचे प्रभावीपणे निराकरण करण्यासाठी केले जाते. भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या खेड्यांमध्ये राहे आणि लोकांचे कल्याण म्हणजे भारतीय गावांची सर्वांगीण सुधारणा होय. भारतातील ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासात ग्रामी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची गुणवत्ता आणि कार्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका वजावते. भारतातील ग्रामीण स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था खेड्यांमध्ये विकास घडवृत आणण्यासाठी खूप प्रभावी ठरली आहे. याच अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था आणि त्यातृन झालेला ग्रामीण विकास यावर चिंतन करण्यात आलेले आहे.

सूचक-शब्द: स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, लोकशाही, ग्रामीण विकास उद्देश:

> स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाचा उगम च इतिहास अभ्यासणे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व्यवस्थेची कार्यप्रणाली अभ्यासणे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व्यवस्थेचा उद्देश व महत्व अभ्यासणे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व्यवस्थेमुळे होणारा ग्रामीण विकास अभ्यासणे.

#### प्रसावनाः:

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था हे लोकशाहीचे प्राण आहे असे म्हटले जाते, कारण लोक स्वतः स्थानिक स्वराज्य माध्यमातून राज्य करतात. लोकशाहीची प्रामी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून शक्य झाली आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या माध्यमातूनच शक्य झाली आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या विशालतेमुळे आणि लोकशाहीमुढे त्याचे महत्त्व अधिकच वाढले आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये, राज्याची विभागणी राज्याच्या लहान-लहा विभागात केली जाते. त्या भागातील विकासकामे तथील जनतेने निवडून दिलेले लोकप्रतिनिधी राववतात. जी.डी.कैंत च्या शव्यात. स्थानिक स्वराज्य म्हणजे मर्यादित राहण्यासाठी आणि हस्तांतरित केलेल्या अधिकारांचा चापर करणो सरकार होय. भारतीय राज्यघटनेत स्थानिक संस्थांच्या विकासावर भर देऊन राज्याच्या यादीत स्थान दिले आहे. याव राज्यांचा पूर्ण अधिकार आहे. भारतातील पंचायती राज शासन व्यवस्था प्राचीन काळापासून अस्तित्वात आहे. त्याचे आदर्श रूप चोल राजवटीत दिसून येते. इतिहासकार अल्तेकर यांनी भारतीय गावांना लहान प्रजासत्ताक म्हटले आहे. स्वातंत्रानंतर १९५७ मध्ये बलवंतराय मेहता समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली, ज्याने संपूर्ण देशात विस्तरीय पंचायती राज व्यवस्था लागू करण्याची शिकारस केली होती. १९६० च्या दशकात देशातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये पंचायती राज व्यवस्था लागू करण्याची शिकारस केली होती.



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

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबु देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,तह-नरखेड जि-नागपुर

सारांश:

सध्याच्या सर्व लोकशाही देशांपैकी भारत हा एक महान आणि जगातील सर्वात मोठा लोकशाहीचा देश आहे, परंतु त्याच्यासमोर विविध प्रकारच्या समस्या आणि आव्हाने उभी आहेत. या समस्यांमध्ये जातीयवाद, प्रादेशिकता, गरिबी, हिंसाचार, गुन्हेगारीकरण, निरक्षरता, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विषमता, लोकसंख्या वाड इत्यादी प्रमुख आहेत. कोणत्याही देशाचे परराष्ट्र धोरण हे मुख्यत्वे विशिष्ट देशातील अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य बातावरणाच्या स्वरूपावर अवलंबून असते. याशिवाय त्याचा इतिहास, वारसा, व्यक्तिमत्त्व, विचारधारा, विविध रचना इत्यादींचा त्यावर स्पष्ट प्रभाव पडतो. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाच्या महत्त्वाच्या उद्दिर्शमध्ये राष्टीय हितसंबंधांचे संरक्षण, जागतिक शांतता, नि:शखीकरण, आफ्रिकन-आशियाई राष्ट्रांचे स्वातंत्र्य यांचा समावेश आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात भारतीय लोकशाही आणि परराष्ट्र धोरण याबद्दल अवलोकन केले आहे. सूचक-शब्द: भारत, लोकशाही, परराष्ट्र धोरण, राष्ट्रीय हित

उद्देश्य:

- भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा इतिहास अभ्यासणे
- भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे अभ्यासणे
- भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाची मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये किंवा तत्त्वे अभ्यासणे
- भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाचे निर्धारक घटक अभ्यासणे

परराष्ट्र धोरण ही एक सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. जिथे बेगबेगळे घटक (विविध देश) बेगबेगळ्या परिस्थितींमध्ये बेगबेगळ्या प्रकारे एकमेकांबर प्रभाव टाकतात, आपले राष्ट्रीय हित लक्षात घेऊन, प्रत्येक देशाचे सरकार इतर राज्यांशी संबंध प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नांवर आपला दृष्टिकोन स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टाच्या आधारे धोरण ठरवते, त्याला त्या देशाचे परराष्ट्र धोरण म्हणतात. भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण समजन घेण्यासाठी आणि मूल्यमापन करण्यासाठी, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस आणि स्वातंत्र्य लढ्याच्या इतिहासावर प्रकाश टाकणे फार महत्वाचे आहे. या काळात झालेल्या घडामोडींच्या आधारे स्वतंत्र भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण विकसित झाले आहे. स्वतंत्र भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची मुळे भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसने स्थापनेपासून (१८८५-१९४७) ६२ वर्षांमध्ये महत्त्वाच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाच्या मदद्यांवर स्वीकारलेल्या ठराव आणि धोरणांमध्ये शोधल्या जाऊ शकतात. १८८५ मध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या इंडिया हाऊस, लंडनमध्ये गौण भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण तयार करण्यात आले होते. इंग्रज आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर भारताचे प्रतिनिधित्व करत असत पण तरीही, आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्याच्या रूपाने भारताला आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यक्तीचा दर्जा मिळाला होता आणि अनेक विषयांवर काँग्रेसच्या प्रतिक्रियांचे सकारात्मक परिणाम तर झालेच, पण स्वतंत्र भारताच्या धोरणांचा भक्कम पायाही घातला गेला. या आधारावर आश्रित भारताला आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदांमध्ये सहभाग मिळ लागला, याचा परिणाम म्हणून भारत १९४५ मध्ये संयक्त राष्टांसारख्या संघटनेचा लवकर सदस्य होऊ शकला.

भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाचे निर्धारक:

>भगोल:

नेपोलियन बोनापार्टचे वाक्य महत्त्वाचे आहे की "एखाद्या देशाचे परराष्ट्र धोरण त्याच्या भगोलावरून ठरवले जाते." हा घटक भारताच्या संदर्भात पूर्णपणे सत्य आहे. कारण आशिया खंडाच्या दक्षिणेला हिंदी महासागरावरील अरबी द्वीपकल्प आणि इंडोचायना द्वीपकल्प यांच्यामध्ये निसर्गाने भारताला मध्यवर्ती स्थान दिले आहे. त्याच्या सीमा सर्व दक्षिण आशियाई देश आणि पाकिस्तान, नेपाळ, भूतान, श्रीलंका, बांगलादेश, म्यानमार

#### 2

## SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GONDIA DISTRICT THROUGH MGNREGA

#### Vijay P. Rahangdale<sup>1</sup>, Dr.Rajeshwar D.Rahangdale<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Gondwana University, ADM Bharsingi <sup>2</sup>Research Guide, Gondwana University, Head Department of Economics, RashtrasantTukdoji College, Chimur

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#### ABSTRACT

The Mahatma Gandhi National 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 positive 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 Brundtland Report of the World Environment on Commission Development 1987. It defined sustainable development as development that satisfies the present requirements of the compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own requirements for development (United Nations 1987).

Sustainable National the Additionally, 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 interference reduces significantly 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-NPEGA lowering of

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.

CC-05

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

#### Vijay P. Rahangdale

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 Kothari 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

#### Journal of Social Science- VOI-x,De-20

e, Vol-X, December-20

a instability increased jor responsible factor ads shows that expansi he period before 1965uction has declined or

### agricultural production Analysis of MGNREGA's Impact on the luring 1950-51 to 1964 Agricultural Economy of the Gondia District re significantly affects agricultural Economy of the Gondia District

pay P Rahangdale\*

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

Changing Context", Poli New Delhi.

New Delhi.

Agricultural Economic

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#### Abstract

is research paper aims to examine how the MGNREGA programme has affected several aspects of farming as irrigation, cropping patterns, and the cost of production as a result of pay increases in the agricultural of Economics and Statists and a potential scarcity of workers. Mechanization in agriculture is an alternative choice, but it does e certain limits, such as the expense of it and the maintenance it requires, as well as the accessibility and ral Statistical Organization Sability of labour at the right time for all types of farmers. Laborers like NREGA labour over agricultural the because it allows them to earn between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 per day, but they never receive that much 1 Organization. Ministry from any other kind of agricultural work in the village. As a result of this memorandum of understanding. Tilage panchayat is obligated to guarantee that agricultural labour will be available to farmers during ural Economic Policy Seedenand times and that workers will get their full wages. The salary rate, form of payment, type of the and length of work all contribute to why NREGA jobs are more appealing to laborers than agricultural ation in Indian Agriculture. In order to ensure agriculture's continued viability, MGNREGA workers should be allowed to receive litical Weekly, 30 (24): A sessized wages while working in the field. MGNREGA has been modified from the previous practice of "lab khulega, tab kaam milega" into "Jab kaam maangenge, tab kaam khulega".

words: MGREGA, agriculture, labour, wage rate, subsidized wages.

nd Preference of Food and all give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self-become too much with you, apply wy Chakravarty): 303-32 Slowing test. Recall the face of the purest and weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself. India: Causes and Imple step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will be gain anything by it? Will it restore him. recentrol over his own life and density? In the other words, will it lead to Swaraj (i.e. self-rule/freedom for

> In the well-known talisman, Mahatma Gandhi encourages us to think on the face of the rest person whenever we are struggling with uncertainty. In this spirit, the MGNREGA was rejved and given its first official start in February of 2006. It is very possible that this is the est programme ever run.

> Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Arvendbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Sharsings, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra









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#### Application of Electrospun Polyaniline (PANI) Based Composites Nanofibers for Sensing and Detection

Norma D. Someone, Sandrid S. Kordanur, Planthar V. Gardnard & S. Londy B. Kondonar (1)

Chipter | Eist Online, 15 July 2022

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#### Abstract

in recent times there is continuous increasing demand for highly sensitive sensors in various

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#### Chapter 11

#### Nanomaterials as Photocatalyst

Ajay K. Potbhare<sup>1</sup>, Pavan R. Bhilkar<sup>1</sup>, Sachin T. Yerpude<sup>2</sup>, Rohit S. Madankar<sup>1</sup>, Sampat R. Shingda<sup>1</sup>, Rameshwar Adhikari<sup>3</sup> and Ratiram G. Chaudhary<sup>1</sup>\*

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#### Abstract

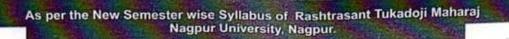
Clean and drinkable water is a big challenge in 21st century. A variety of organometallic compounds have been utilized by human being for rapid civilization and modernization. These hazardous waste discharges from the industries and directly mixed with environment especially in water reservoir and adulterate 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.

#### Keywords

Nanomaterials, Photocatalysts, Photodegradation, Pharmaceutical Drugs, Phenolic Compounds

#### Contents

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B. Sc. Semester-VI

Paper B Biochemistry, Biotechnology and Herbal Technology

Paper - II: Phytogeography, Utilization of Plants, Techniques and Pharmacognosy



Dr. S. M. Meshram

Dr. V. N. Patil

Dr. P. J. Kale

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#### STUDIES IN THE ECOFRIENDLY REACTIONS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF N-SUBSTITUTED THIOAMIDODICYANDIAMIDE DERIVATIVES

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Corrosponding author: 1meg.rag20@gmail.com, 2avinashingolechem@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

Chemist are responsible for soil, water and air pollution during synthesis of Various drugs. Hence it becomes a prior duty of chemists to study such reaction conditions so that pollution will be minimized and the yield as well as purity will increases. To avoid environmental pollution an interaction of dicyandiamide with various thioureas and alkyl/arylisothiocyanates had been investigated in sufficient details in various reaction condition. Some of these compound show noticeable pharmaceutical and biological values. Hence it was thought inveresting to synthesize 1-[S-TAG-N-substitutedthioamido]dicyandiamide. With the above aim and objectives the interaction of tetra-O-acetyl-β-Dglucopyranosylbromide with cyanoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides in isopropanol medium had been investigated. The reaction are carried out various reaction condition to avoid the pollution during synthesis. The justification of the structure of these newly synthesized compounds have been established on the basis of chemical characteristics. elemental analysis and IR, NMR and mass spectral analysis. These materials found several applications in pharmaceutical industry and also in medicinal chemistry.

Keywords: Dicyandiamide, Thiocarbamide, Isopropanol, Glucosides.

#### 1. Introduction

thiocarbamido4-6 Thioglucosides1-3 and compounds have their own identity due to their pharmaceutical, medicinal, biological & industrial importance. These compounds are invaluable intermediate in the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds like valuable thidiazole, triazole, thiadiazine, triazine7, 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-Oacetyl- \(\beta\)-glucopyranosylbromide and tetra-O-benzoyl- B -D-glucopyrasonylbromide showed that these two analog play the great role in the synthesis of S and Nglucosylatedheteroacycles and heterocycles. Very few thioglucosides of thiocarbamide were reported earlier15. Hence, it was thought synthesize1-[S-TAG-N to interesting substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide. With this aim and objectives the interactions of tetra-O-acetyl- β-D-glucopyranosylbromide with cynoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides and 1formamidino-3-substituted formamidinothiocarbamide in isopropanol medium were investigated to isolate 1-[S-TAG-N substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide.

#### 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 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 10kV and spectra were recorded at room temperature by using mnitro 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



#### Organic Farming: A Healthy Pursuit to A Better Life

Dr. Smita P. Gudadhe\*

#### Abstract

Organic Farming is a fundamental approach for the production of food crops without using chemical fertilizers, pesticides and other synthetic compounds. Organic farming is a agricultural system of yielding food crops by using ecologically based pesticides, organic manure, biological fertilizers derived from plants and animal waste. Due to the use of natural components for the farming it enhances soil fertility, nitrogen mineralization potential, nitrogen fixation mechanism of microbes and also increases the organic food yield to revitalize the rural area and their sustainable development. The basic approach of this article to familiar about asset of organic farming to sustain the rural development along with conservation of biodiversity and the way of feeding the world organically and it's a try to introduce the importance of Organic Farming in the changing scenario of today's world.

Keywords: Organic Farming, Principles, Need and Status of Organic Farming.

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Nagpur.



Advances in Plant Science Volume IV (ISBN: 978-93-91768-53-9)

## PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PROXIMAL COMPOSITIONS IN WEED PLANT INDIGOFERA

#### Smita P. Gudadhe

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Corresponding author E-mail: <a href="mailto:smitagudadhe@gmail.com">smitagudadhe@gmail.com</a>

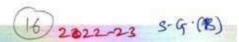
#### Abstract:

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 I. linifolia (Linn.f.)Retz, I. cordifolia Heyne ex Roth from bharsingi region 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 I. 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.

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

#### 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,



# Multidisciplinary Approach RESEARCH VOL-13

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## FRONTIERS IN LIFE SCIENCE

**VOLUME XI** 

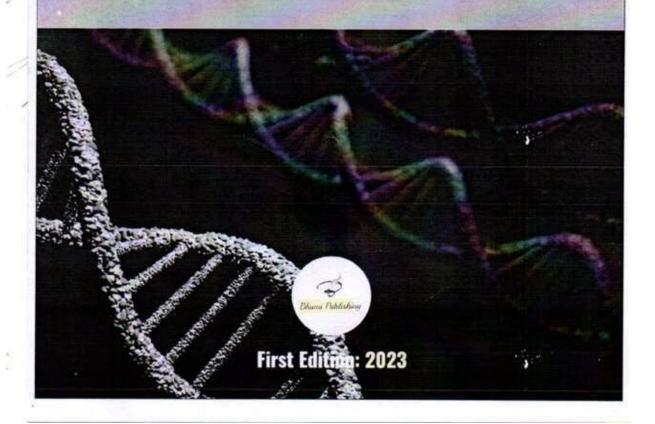
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#### Vidyabharati International Interdisciplinary Research Journal

#### A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF MOTHS SPECIES FROM ARVINDBABU DESHMUKH MAHAVIDYALAYA CAMPUS, BHARSINGI, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Dr. Nitin M. Raut

Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalay, Bharsingi, District Nagpur. (M.S.) niitbio2017@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

Present study was an attempt to explore moth diversity from different parts of the Arvindbahu Deshmukh Mahavidvalaya, Campus. A total number of 300 moths were identified up to the family level. Families Sphingidae, Noctuidae, Geometridae, Crambidae, Arctiidae. Lymantiidae and Saturnidae were represented in the identified samples. The diversity index of Noctuidae family 2.53 was high as compared to the other families. While the lowest diversity index was found in family Geometridae and Saturnidae.

Keywords: Moth, Diversity, Checklist, Family, Bharsingi.

#### Intorduction

More than half of the world's known animal are insects and the Lepidoptera are regarded as one of the important component of biodiversity and are the second order among insects made up of approximately 1,50,000 species so far known to the literature (New TR and Collins NM.1991). Present study was designed to assess the diversity of Moths from different parts of the Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Campus. Most of the species of moths are nocturnal, but there are also crepuscular as well as diurnal species. They play important roles throughout their life cycle like as herbivorous during their larval stage, as pollinators during their adult stage as well as food for predators and parasitoids throughout their life cycle (Scoble, 1992). Lepidoptera is one of the most quantitative comparisons between insect faunas to be valid, especially their abundance, response to the vegetation as well as climate, species richness and relative advanced taxonomy ( Holloway, 1984 and 1985). Although trapping of macrolepidoptera has been carried out widely in tropical and temperate region throughout the world but result are not directly comparable between areas of different light sources, trap design, trapping periods as well as taxonomic coverage. Macrolepidopteran families in tropical and subtropical countries includes some dominating families such as Noctuidae, Erabidae and Notodontidae etc. among these family Noctuidae is dominating, both in species diversity as well as numerical strength

with more than 20,000 describe species (Srivastava, 2002).

The aim of the present work was to identify and study the diversity index and evenness of moth species from different parts of the Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Campus.

#### Material And Method

A field survey was done from the month of June 2022 to August 2022 during rainy season. The moths observed in the Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Campus, during day and evening in their natural environmental condition were considered for the study. The moths observed were photographed with the help of mega plexus camera. The moths observed were identified with the help of research paper and literature available Sachin A Gurule and Ryan D Brookes (2021).

#### Result And Discussion:

During this study, a total number of 628 species were identified belonging to 7 families. Table 1 shows the all identified moths checklist. Fig. a, shows the number of individual belonging to each family at Amravati city. The highest number of moth species (120) were recorded from family Noctuidae similar type of result are recorded from a study carried out in Peshawar (Muhammad, 2009). While family Geometidae with a total number of 22 moth species, represented the lowest number. Table No. 2 shows diversity index and evenness of each family of moths.



## STUDIES IN THE ECOFRIENDLY REACTIONS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF N-SUBSTITUTED THIOAMIDODICYANDIAMIDE DERIVATIVES

M.R. Raghuvanshi\*1, A.V. Ingole2

Dept. Of Chemistry, ArvindbabuDeshmukhMahavidyalaya, Bharsingi,Tah-Narkhed,Dist-Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.

Corrosponding author: 'meg.rag20@gmail.com, 'avinashingolechem@gmail.com

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Keywords: Dicyandiamide, Thiocarbamide, Isopropanol, Glucosides.

#### 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 7. Recently synthesis of certain acetylated thioglucosides were briefly studied. Seglucosides and Neglucosides had been found several applications in industry and also in medicinal chemistry 8-9.

An exhaustive literature survey about tetra-Oacetyl- β-D-glucopyranosylbromide and tetra-O-benzoyl- B -D-glucopyrasonylbromide showed that these two analog play the great role in the synthesis of S and Nglucosylatedheteroacycles and heterocycles. Very few thioglucosides of thiocarbamide were reported earlier15. Hence, it was thought synthesize1-[S-TAG-N interesting to substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide. With this aim and objectives the interactions of tetra-O-acetyl- β-D-glucopyranosylbromide with cynoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides and 1formamidino-3-substituted

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medium were investigated to isolate 1-[S-TAG-N substituted thioamido] dicyandiamide.

#### 2. Materials & Methods

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## INVESTIGATION ON THE TUBE WELL WATER QUALITY OF A VILLAGE FROM DARYAPUR TALUKA, DIST. AMRAVATI, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

#### S.R.Bansod

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Corresponding Author- S.R.Bansod Email:- shallesh.bansod@gmail.com

#### 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.

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

#### Introduction

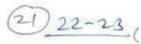
Water is an important component in an ecosystem required for all life supporting activities, Ayibatele (1992) but deteriorates by the continuous unplanned urbanization and industrialization, Singh et. al. (2002) & Nanoti (2004) in terms of its quality. On considering the availability of water on the 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

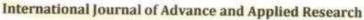
regions where quality is deteriorated and surface water scarcity is a major problem. In spite to this, adverse climatic condition such as low rainfall with regular incident of dry spells, high rate of evaporation, unsuitable geological set up and the efficacy of surface and subsurface reservoirs in the 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





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#### Injury Rehabilitation in Sports by First aid training

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Director of phy.edu. Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi , Dist-Nagpur Corresponding Author- Dr.Manojkumar M. Varma Email — varmamanojkumar 15@gmail.com DOI-10.5281/zenodo.7543942

#### 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 side-lines. 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 injury 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, sports coach.

#### 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 a 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 athletes. 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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One Day National Webinur on Yoga for Healthy Living and Wellness-22 August 2023

#### आधु निक काल मे योगशास्त्र की प्रासंगिकता

Dr. Manoj Kumar M. Varma

Director of Phy. Edu, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist-Nagpur,

#### सारांश

योग एक प्राचीन कला है जो मन और शरीर को जोड़ती है। 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 भी नियंत्रित करने में मदद करता है। यह आपके तनाव और चिंता को दूर करने का एक शानदार तरीका है। योग धीरे-धीरे लोकप्रियता हासिल कर रहा है और अब दुनिया के सभी हिस्सों में फैल रहा है। बीमारियों की बढ़ती संख्या और तनाव के स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ, वर्तमान समय में योग चिकित्सा बेहद महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। प्रस्तुत शोधलेख मे आधु निक काल में योगशास्त्र कि प्रासंगिकता इसपर विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं।

स्चक शब्दः योगशास्त्र, तनाव, चिकित्सा, संतुलन।

#### प्रस्तावना

योग की उत्पति भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में हु ई।यह प्राचीन काल से है और योगियाँ द्वारा इसका अभ्यास किया जाता था। योग शब्द की उत्पति संस्कृत शब्द से हु ईहै जिसका मूल अर्थ एकता और अनुशासन है। योग एक ऐसी चीज़ है जो शरीर, मन, आत्मा और बहमांड को एकज़ुट करती है। योग का इतिहास लगभग 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 मुदाए, सांस लेने की तकनीक और ध्यान या विश्राम शामिल हैं। प्राचीन काल में, इसका अभ्यास हिंदू धर्म, बौंद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के अनुयायियों द्वारा किया जाता था। धीरे-धीरे योग का विकास हु आ।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 योग के लिए दुनिया भर में जाना जाने लगा। दुनिया भर में लोग योग के फायदों को समझने लगे हैं। हालांकि योग की खोज का कोई लिखित प्रमाण नहीं है, लेकिन माना जाता है कि इसकी उत्पत्ति हमारे देश भारत में





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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

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#### Abstract:

In this paper we account the interaction of the 2-(12-(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 (Ki) 0.5035, 0.5023 and 0.5021 at 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.

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

#### 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 protein-ligand and 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 discovering protein-ligand binding affinity and drug designing from serum albumin

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(2021-22)



## बंजारा समाजोद्धारक - वसंतराव नाईक



#### प्रस्तावना

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महाराष्ट्रात अनेक थोर समाज सुधारक होऊन गेले. महात्मा फुले, महर्षी कवें, आगरकर एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात महाराष्ट्रात समाज फ्रांतीच्या चळवळीला प्रारंभ झाला. बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर, दादीबा पांबुरंग, जगन्नाध शंकरशेठ, लोकहितवादी महात्मा फुले या समाजसुधारकांचा कार्याचा प्रभाव नाईक धराण्यावरही पडला. विकलीद्वारे वसंतराव नाईकांनी गरीब लोकांना सहाय्य करण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्याकाळी अशिक्षित लोकांना स्याच्या अञ्चानाचा फायदा घेऊन सावकार व सरकारी कर्मचारी कसवीत असत. त्यांनी अशा लोकांकड्न कमीत कमी फी घेऊन किंवा प्रसंगी पैसाही न घेता त्यांच्या पक्षकाराचे काम केले व त्यांचे दावे जिंकले. महाविद्यालयीन जीवनात ते बुद्धिमान विद्यार्थी म्हणून प्रसिद्ध नसलेले वसंतराव त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वाने अतिशय यशस्यी झाले. त्याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे लोक त्यांच्याकडे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता या नात्याने बघत असत. त्यांनी सामाजिक कार्याची सुरुवात स्वतःच्या समाजापासून म्हणजेच बंजारा समाजापासून केली, अखिल भारतीय बंजारा समाजाचे ते अध्यक्ष होते. दिग्रस व चाळीसगाव येथे त्यांनी सर्व प्रथम बंजारा समाजाचे अधिवेशन घेतले व यांच्यातील अंधश्रद्धा, दृष्ट घालीरीती, सर्व-क्षेत्रातील मागासलेपणा, आणि शिक्षणाबदलची उदासीनता घालवीण्याकरिता प्रयत्न सुरू केले.

#### 'कर्मवीर दादासाहेब गायकवाड यांचे दलितोध्दार (2 चळवळीला योगदान

प्रा.डॉ. प्रकाश पवार इतिहास विभागप्रमुखए अरविदवाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, मारसिंगी, तह नरखेड, जि.नागपूर

#### प्रशावना :

महाराष्ट्रातील दलित चळवळीतील अग्रमण्य पुढाऱ्यांमध्ये कर्मवीर दादासाहेब गायकवाठ यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे निष्ठावंत सहकारी व दलित समाजातील एक आदरणीय व्यक्तीमत्व मृत्णुन ते महाराष्ट्रालाच नके तर अखिल भारताला परिचीत आहे. दलितांच्या उद्धारासाठी ज्या महापुरूषांनी आपले उमे आयुष्य खर्ची धातले. अशा महापुरूषांपैकी दावासाहेब गायकवाड हे एक होत. त्यांचा जन्म 15 ऑक्टोबर 1902 रोजी नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील दिहोरी तालूक्यातील अन्ये या लहानशा खेडेगावात एका महार जातीतील शेतकरी कुटूंबात आला त्यांचे संपुर्ण नांव भाऊराव कृष्णराव गायकवाड असे होते. परंतु दादासाहेब गायकवाड या नावानेच ते विशेष प्रसिध्दीस आले हाँ. आंबेडकरांचे जेग्ठ सहकारी असलेल्या दादासाहेब गायकवाडांना त्यांच्या सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील कार्याचा मीरव केला म्हणून भारत सरकारने पदमश्री हा किताब देऊन त्यांचा सन्मान केला. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील कार्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळीच्या इतिहासात कमेधीर दादासाहेब गायकवाडांघे नाव अजरामन आलेले आहे.

#### शोधनिबंधाचे उदेश :

कंगेवीर यादासाहेव गायकवाल याच्या सामाजिक कार्याचा मागोवा घेणे. वलितोध्वार चळवळीतीत कर्मवीर मायकवाडांचे मौलीक योगदान स्पष्ट करणे. दादासाहेव मायकवाडांचे कार्य । कतृत्वांची चिकित्सा करणे. सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळीतील कर्मवीर गायकवादांचे स्थान निश्चित करणे.

#### राशोधन पध्दती व साधने

प्रस्तुत शोधनिवधासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पध्यतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आलेला असू प्राथमिक व दुय्यम सदर्भ साधनाच्या माध्यमातून हा शोधनिबंध पुर्णत्वास आलेला आहे.

#### विषय विवेचन :

दादासाहेद गायकवाडांना शिक्षण घेत असतांना पदोपदी अस्पृश्यतेचे घटके सहन करा



#### भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस यांची भूमिका व योगदान — एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

प्रो. डॉ. प्रकाश दी. पवार

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, अरविंदबाबु देशमुख महाविद्यालय, वारसिंगी, ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपुर, ई—मेल: pdpawar700@gmail.com

#### सारांश

सुभाषचंद्र बोस यांनी आपल्या राजकीय कारिकर्दींची सुरुवात देशात सुरू असलेल्या असहकार आंदोलनातून केली. त्यांनी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसचे सदस्यत्व मिळवले. सुभाषचंद्र बोस हे क्रांतिकारी विचारांचे पुरुष होते. त्यांच्यामध्ये असीम धैर्य, अनुलनीय शौर्य आणि अद्वितीय इच्छाशक्तीचा अनंत प्रवाह होता. क्रांतिकारी विचार आणि उपक्रम सर्वविण्यासाठी त्यांना १९२१ मध्ये पहिल्यांदा तुरुंगात जावे लागले. यानंतर तुरुंग भेटी, ब्रिटीश अत्याचार आणि छळांची मालिका चालूच सहिली. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत त्यांना अकरा वेळा तुरुंगात जावे लागले. यासोबतच त्यांना ब्रिटिश सरकारने बराच काळ नजरकैदेतही ठेवले होते. पण, सुभाषचंद्र बोस कधीही आपल्या हेतुपासून दूर गेले नाहीत. त्यांसाठी त्यांनी अनेकवेळा इंग्रजांच्या डोळयात धूळफेक केली आणि इंग्रजांच्या तावडीतून निसटले. त्यांनंतर त्यांनी आझाद हिंद फौजची स्थापना केली. या



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#### भारतीय सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता अणि संस्कृति - एक ऐतिहासिक विवेचन

#### प्रा. डॉ. प्रकाश पवार

प्र. प्राचार्य

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#### सारांश:

भारताच्या इतिहासाची सुरुवात सिंधू संस्कृतीपासून होते, ज्याला आपण हडप्पा संस्कृती म्हणूनहीं ओळखतो. ही संस्कृती इसवी सन 2500 च्या आसपास दक्षिण आशियाच्या पश्चिम भागत पसरली होती, ज्याला सध्या पाकिस्तान आणि पश्चिम भारत म्हणून ओळखले जाते. सिंधू संस्कृती ही इजिप्त, मेसोपोटेमिया, भारत आणि चीन या चार सर्वात मोठ्या प्राचीन नागरी संस्कृतींपेक्षा अधिक प्रगत होती. 1920 च्या दशकात, भारताच्या पुरातत्व खाल्याने केलेल्या सिंधू खोऱ्यातील उत्खननाच्या अवशेषांवरून हडप्पा आणि मोहेंजोदारों ही दोन प्राचीन शहरे वसली होती असा शोध लागला. या संस्कृतीला सिंधू संस्कृती म्हटले जात असले तरी सिंधू खोऱ्याच्या पलीकडेही ती व्यापते. त्याचा विस्तार दक्षिणेला बरच्या मतलजपासून दक्षिणेला कांवाच्या आखातापर्यंत आणि पश्चिमेला अरबी समुद्राच्या मकरन किनाऱ्यापासून पूर्वेला जमुना-गंगा पर्यंत पसरला होता. अशा प्रकारे सिंधू संस्कृती ही सुरुवातीच्या भारतीय संस्कृतींमध्ये सर्वात मोठी होती.प्रस्तृत शोधपत्रात सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता अणि संस्कृति याविषयी विचार व्यक्त करण्यात आलेले आहे.

सुचक शब्द : भारत, सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता, संस्कृति,

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#### उद्देश्य:

- सिंध काळाचा इतिहास अभ्यासणे
- सिंधु काळातील सभ्यता आणि संस्कृती अभ्यासणे
- सिंधु काळातील सामाजिक स्थिती अभ्यासणे
- सिंधु काळातील घार्मिक स्थिती अभ्यासणे

#### प्रस्तावना:

प्राचीन काळापासून असे मानले जात होते की आपली सभ्यता अलीकडील मूळ आहे. परंतु हडप्पा आणि मोहेंजो-दारोच्या उत्खननामुळे सिंधू संस्कृतीचा शोध लागला, त्यामुळे या सर्व शंका मिटल्या आहेत. जंगलयुगात राहत असताना भारतात सर्वात प्रगत सभ्यता होती हे आता सर्व शंकांच्या पलीकडे स्थापित झाले आहे. भारतातील पूर्व-ऐतिहासिक काळातील ही अनोखी आणि महत्त्वाची सभ्यता प्रथम 1921 आणि 1922 मध्ये दया राम साहनी आणि आरडी बँनर्जी यांनी शोधली. पुढील उत्खनन शिमला आणि रुपारच्या टेकड्यांदरम्यान सुतकागेंडोरच्या पायथ्याशी, कराचीजवळ सुमारे 300 मैलांवर केले गेले, जेथे असेच अवशेष सापडले. अलीकडच्या काळात मेरठजवळ आणि सौराष्ट्रातील अल्मीरपूर गावात उत्खननात असेच अवशेष सापडले आहेत. हे सर्व शोध पूर्व-ऐतिहासिक भारतात प्रगत संस्कृतीच्या अस्तित्वाकडे निर्देश करतात जी आता सिंधू संस्कृती किंवा हडप्पा संस्कृती म्हणून ओळखली जाते. सिंधू संस्कृतीत निओलिथिक आणि ताम्रयुगाची वैशिष्ट्ये एकत्रित केली आहेत. मोहेंजोदारोच्या उत्खननाने इमारतींचे सात वेगवेगळे स्तर प्रकाशात आणले आहेत, ज्या तीन वेगवेगळ्या कालखंडासाठी नियुक्त केल्या आहेत, उदा, आरंभिक, मध्यवर्ती आणि वर्तमान. योग्य विचार केल्यानंतर विद्वानांनी प्रत्येक युगासाठी 500 वर्षे निर्धारित केली आहेत, आणि हे समाविष्ट केले आहे की ही सभ्यता सुरू झाली असावी कारण असे शहरी जीवन विकसित करण्यासाठी लोकांना बराच वेळ लागला असता. सिंधू संस्कृतीचे वय ठरवण्यासाठी विद्वानांनी स्वीकारलेला आणखी एक निकप म्हणजे



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#### जलव्यवस्थापन व त्याचे महत्व - एक ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीकोन

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सारांश

आपल्या देशातील जलसंपदा व्यवस्थापनाचा इतिहास खूप जुना आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून, भारतीय भगीरधांनी, सभ्यता आणि संस्कृतीच्या विकासासह, पावसाचे पाणी, नद्या, नाले आणि भूमिगत भूजल खोत, जलविकास आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण गोष्टी लक्षात घेठन, भारताचे हवामान, मातीचे स्वरूप आणि इतर भिन्नता अभ्यासात घेठलेले आढळते, जलसंपत्तीचे हे व्यवस्थापन उत्तर-पूर्वेकडील प्रदेशातील विशिष्ट आणि स्थानिक परिस्थितीसाठी वर्षाच्छादित प्रदेश ते दक्षिणेकडील पठार आणि धारच्या रखरखीत बाळवंटापर्यंत जास्त पावसासाठी उपयुक्त होते. या सर्व ठिकाणी हवामान आणि पाणी किंवा वर्षाची उपलब्धता लक्षात घेता, पाणी साठवण्याच्या पद्धती, त्याचा विन्हेवाट आणि सिंचनामध्ये त्याचा वापर शोधला गेला आणि वाचणी पद्धती विकसित केल्या गेल्या, या कामगिरीचे ठाम पुरावे देशाच्या प्रत्येक भागात उपलब्ध आहेत. खरं तर, हे पुरावे भारतीय भगीरथांच्या परिस्थितीचे प्रगत ज्ञान, दृष्टी आणि उत्कृष्ट ज्ञान प्रतिविवित करतात आणि मध्याच्या संदर्भात देशील संविधित आहेत. प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात जलव्यवस्थापनाचा इतिहाम व त्याचे महत्व यावर चिंतन करण्यात आलेले आहे.

#### प्रस्तावन

पाणी साठवण आणि व्यवस्थापनाचा मराव भारतात अनेक शतकांचा आहे. राजस्थानमधील खादीन, कंड आणि नाडी, महाराष्ट्रातील बंधारा आणि ताल, मध्य प्रदेश आणि उत्तर प्रदेशमधील बांधी, बिहारमधील अहार, हिमाचलमधील कुहल, तामिळनाड्मधील एरी, केरळमधील सुरंगम, जस्मू प्रदेशातील कांडी भागात पोखर, कर्नाटकात कड़े हे पाणी बाचवण्याचे आणि ते एका ठिकाणाहन दसऱ्या ठिकाणी जाण्याचे काही प्राचीन साधन होते. जे आजही चालू आहे. पारंपारिक प्रणाल्या ज्या प्रदेशात विकसित होतात त्या पर्यावरणीय आणि संस्कृतीचे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण उत्पादन आहेत. त्यांनी केवळ काळाची कसोटी उभी केलीच नाहीं तर पर्यावरणाशी ससंगत राहन स्वानिक गरजादेखील पूर्ण केल्या, पर्यावरणाचे शोषण करणाऱ्या आधुनिक प्रणालीपेक्षा ही प्राचीन प्रणाली पर्यावरणीय संवर्धनावर भर देतात. प्राचीन काळापासून पारंपारिक प्रणालींना सामायिक मानवी अनुभवांना फायदा होत आहे आणि ही त्यांची सर्वात मोटी शक्ती आहे. भारतात पाऊस धूप हंगामी आहे. देशात एकूण वार्षिक पाऊस 1170 मिमी आहे, तोही फेबळ तीन महिन्यांत, देशातील 80 टक्के भागात या तीन महिन्यांत 80 टक्के पाऊस पडतो. पातमाचे वरंच पाणी बाया जाते. अतिवृष्टीच्या काळात नद्यांचे धरणेही 20 टक्के किंवा त्याहून कमी पाण्याचा साठा करू शकतात, उर्वरित 80 टक्के पाणी विना उपयोग बाहुन जाऊ दिले जाते. परंपरेने भारत एक कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा देश आहे आणि जंबळजवळ दोन तृतीयांश लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. म्हणूनच, पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये कृती उत्पादन बाइविण्यामाठी सिंचन विकासास आणि भाका नंगल, हिराकुड, दामीदर व्हॅली, नागार्जुन सागर, इंदिरा गांधी कालवा प्रकल्प इत्यादींना उच्च प्राथमिकता देण्यात आली आहे. खरं तर, भारताची मध्याची पाण्याची मासणी मिंचनाच्या गरजेमाठी जाम्त आहे. पृष्ठभागाचा आणि भूगर्भातील पाण्याचा अधिकाधिक वापर शेतीत आहे. यामध्ये 89 टक्क भूजन आणि 92 टक्के नर्पाजन नापरले जाते. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रामध्ये फक्त 2 टक्के पृष्टभाग आणि 5 टक्के भूजत वापरला जातो. भूगर्भातील पाण्यापेक्षा घरगुती क्षेत्रात पृष्ठभागाच्या पाण्याचा वापर जास्त आहे. एकुण पाणी वापरामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राचा बाटा इतर क्षेत्रांपेक्षा अधिक आहे. तथापि, देशातील औद्योगिक व धरगुरी क्षेत्रात पाण्याचा वापर भविष्यात नारण्याची शक्यता आहे. 2007 मध्ये, नियोजन आयोगाने ग्राउंड वाटर मैनेजमेंट एंड ओनरशिप या विषयावर एक अहवाल प्रकांत्रित केला, जो तज्ञांनी लिहिलेला आहे. मटिकसिंग अहलुवालिया यांनी लिहिला आहे. या अहवालाच्या अगदी मुरूवातीम, ऋग्वेदाच्या स्तोत्रात पाण्याविषयी उल्लेख आहे -

actes entere



Vasantrao Naik, who



## Images of Vasantrao Naik: Legacy, leadership and Deeds

Dr.Dadarao K. Upase

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Arvindbabu Deshmukh

Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi

#### Introduction:

gave the right direction to the development chariot of today's progressive Maharashtra, was born on July 1, 1913, in a small village called Gahuli of Pusad taluka of Yavatmal district. He completed his primary education in villages like Pohardevi. Vitholi and Banshi. He later received his BA degree from Morris College Nagpur in 1938, and then became a law graduate in 1940. Initially, under the guidance of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, he practiced in Pusad, Yavatmal and Nagpur since childhood as well as social. Vasantrao, who was interested in works, turned his life boat towards the development of Social Ocean. He worked hard to bring the poor, nomadic, backward and deprived Banjara community of Maharashtra into the mainstream of development. Vasantrao Naik was influenced by the







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#### Human Rights in Literature - An Overview

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#### Abstract:

A legal right, claim or privilege given to a person to get something or to do something is a human right. Facilities provided by law protect rights. The existence of the two is not possible without each other. With the development of civilization came changes and progress in human life, but violence, the desire to seize the life and property of others by force, and the encroachment of human rights have not diminished Village, city, state, country and foreign events. Violations and encroachments on basic human rights are increasing day by day. At present, social justice and the protection of human rights are considered important responsibilities. Human rights are essential for the survival and development of the individual. The present research paper reflects on the human rights embedded in the literature.

Keywords: - Human Rights, Social Justice, Literature, Human Rights

#### Aims:

- Explain the concept of human rights.
- Study of human rights inherent in literature
- Studying human rights under social justice
- · Study of human rights and their protection

#### Preface:

Rights recognizing its importance to human existence. By celebrating Human Rights Day every year, it reiterates its commitment to protect these rights. The Indian Constitution also protects some fundamental rights. Although each person is physically and mentally different, he is internally one. So they should have equal rights. But the current socio-economic structure does not allow him to enjoy equal rights. As a result, not all citizens get social justice. There are millions of people living in extreme poverty, with no home to live in, no food to eat, and no clothing to cover their bodies. People like landless laborers, smallholder farmers, laborers and people from rural and backward areas also fall into this category. Even after millions of efforts of the government, those who have not been able to get justice till date. In a country where the number of the poor is on the rise, ordinary workers are being laid off and unemployed or agricultural laborers and construction workers are being victimized by landlords and contractors, these issues need to be seriously considered. In the Hindu state scriptures, the protection of the rights of the people is the main duty of the king, it is described as the protection of the people.

Gautama Buddha was the first to raise his voice for human rights against slavery in India and to become a monk and begin the process of freeing donors. The struggle for modern democratic rights began in England in the 13th century. The French Revolution of 1789 established a worldwide reputation for human rights. Equality, freedom and fraternity are legal rights based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Constitution of India, which came into force on

On December 10, 1948, the United Nations issued the Universal Declaration of Human



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#### Feminism in English literature: An overview Dr.Dadarao.K.Upase Head Dept. of English

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#### Abstract:

Feminist literature is the literature that expresses women's self-awareness and seeks self-determination. Naturally it differs in form from masculine literature; however, feminist literature does not only mean feminine literature, 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 ambiguity. The present research paper reflects on the concept of feminism and its inclusion in English literature.

Keywords: Feminism, Patriarchy, literature, gender inequality Preface:

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 between male and female writing. Feminist 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 multifaceted, polygamous form of feminist 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 it, 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 causality, its form and accuracy, as much as it differs from masculine literature.

#### Feminism concept:

Feminist writings that describe 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 realities of the original oppression by creating a mystery around the femininity of women is not a test for feminism. 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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#### ROLE AND REALITY OF WOMEN IN MEDIA

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#### Abstract

Various forms of media like TV, radio, social media, newspapers, internet, 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 occasion 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.

Keywords: Women, media, image, reality

Preface:

In 2011, American actress, director Jennifer 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 highranking women. The documentary also shows how the US uses these media to attract 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 except 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 number 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 effect 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, deceitful, evil. Around this theme, things like domestic quarrels, quarrels, weddings keep coming. In all of this, the emphasis 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 financially independent job, then instead of showing her good image, the emphasis is on showing her in conspiracy. Women's endurance is the subject of more than 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 TRP and a large fan base, the image of women does not change. The struggles that women have to face in real life are almost non-existent. Even if it is a feminist series, it shows women imitating men and bullying others, making one-sided decisions and imposing them on others, punishing those who make mistakes. She doesn't like our separate existence as a woman. Trapped in a family and emotional trap, these same-nature series rarely cherish human values. There is also a flaw in the portrayal of women. The role of middle class, upper middle class women is more visible. Poor, hardworking women are given very little space in it. 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 not use her intellect. She will get food and drink. She will get good jewelry and clothes: But she should not fall into the trap of finding her own existence.



# वसंतराव नाईक यांचे सामाजिक व राजकीय कर्तुत्व - एक अभ्यास



# प्रस्तावना

# प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,तह-नरखेड जि-नागपूर

ERSITY A भारताच्या राजकीय मंचावर अनेक कर्तबगार राजकीय नेते उदयास आले आहेत त्यापैकी वसंतरावजी नाईक हे एक होते. स्वातंत्र्याच्या आंदोलनात त्यांनी कधीही भाग घेतला नाही परंतु ज्यांची राजकीय कर्तवगारी मोठी आहे अशी जी महान माणसे दिसतात त्यापैकीच वसंतराव नाईक हे एक होते. महाराष्ट्राचे राजकीय जीवन घडविणार्यापैकी ज्या महत्त्वाच्या व्यक्तींची नावे महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासात नोंदविली जातील त्यात वसंतराव नाईक यांचे नाव अग्रस्थानावर घ्यावे लागेल. वसंतराव नाईक ही व्यक्ती अगदी सामान्य सामाजिक गि स्तरातून 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 त्यांच्या अत्यंतिक जिव्हाळ्याचा विषय होता.त्यांच्या राजकीय जीवनात त्यांनी अनेक

# इतिहास से वर्तमानतक भारत-चीन संबंधोके बदलते आयाम – एक राजकीय विश्लेषण

प्रा. राजेंद्र घोरपडे राजनीती विज्ञान विभाग प्रमुख, अरविंदवाव् देशमुख महाविद्यालय,

भारसिंगी,तह-नरखेड, जि-नागपुर

सारांश:

आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति में कहा जाता है कि 'कोई भी देश दूसरे देश का स्थायी शत्रु या स्थायी मित्र नहीं होता. सबका राष्ट्रीय हित इतना हि चिरम्थायी है.' भारत और चीन के बीच द्विपक्षीय संबंधों का विश्व राजनीति के इतिहास और भविष्य में बहुत महत्व है, यदि हम भारत और चीन के बीच लंबे समय से चले आ रहे संबंधों के इतिहास पर नजर हालें तो हम देख सकते हैं कि दोनों देशों के बीच द्विपक्षीय राबंध बाई महत्वपूर्ण चरणों से गुजरे हैं. भारत-चीन संबंध इतने अनिश्चित हैं कि दोनों देशों के बीच कोई भी द्विपक्षीय निवेश क्या होगा, इसके बारे में जिज्ञासा पैदा करता है, और अक्सर इस तथ्य को रैखांकित करता है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप स्थिति और खराब हो गई 🕽 . ऐसा लगता है कि पिछले कई दशकों में भारत और चीन ने खुद को और दुनिया को गुमराह किया है. उनका मानना है कि हम एक-दूसरे के संबंधों की चुनौतियों को दूर कर सकते हैं. हालांकि, क्षमता निर्माण के महेनजर ये अंतर बढ़ता रहा. प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रमे इतिहास से लेकर वर्तमान तक भारत और चीन संबंधों के बदलते आयामोपर विस्तृत चर्चा की गयी है.

सूचक-शब्दः राजनीति,भारत-चीन,इतिहास,वर्तमान उद्देश्यः

भारत और चीन के संबंधों के इतिहास का अध्ययन करना.







# भारतीय शैक्षणिक प्रणालीवर कोविड -१९ या महामारीचा परिणाम - एक अभ्यास

# प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे

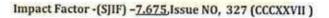
राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी, जि-नागपूर.

# सारांश:

कोविड -१९ च्या भयावह आणि गंभीर परिणामामुळे जगाला हादरवून सोडले आहे. जगभरातील बहुतेक देशातील सरकारांनी कोविड - १९ या साथीच्या रोगामुळे शैक्षणिक संस्था तात्पुरत्या बंद केल्या आहेत. भारतातही, देशव्यापी लॉकडाऊनचा एक भाग म्हणून सरकारने सर्व शैक्षणिक संस्था बंद केल्या आहेत, ज्याचा परिणाम म्हणून, शाळेतील मुलांपासून ते पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांवर झाला आहे. सध्य परिस्थितीनुसार शाळा व महाविद्यालये पुन्हा सुरू होतील की नाही याबाबत अनिश्चितता आहे,यात काही शंका नाही. शिक्षण क्षेत्रासाठी ही महत्वाची वेळ आहे कारण या काळात अनेक विद्यापीठे आणि रूपर्धा परीक्षांच्या प्रवेश परीक्षा घेतल्या जातात. त्यांच्या बरोबर बोर्ड परीक्षा, नर्सरी स्कूल प्रवेश इत्यादी कशा विसरू शकतो? केंद्र सरकार आणि सर्व राज्य सरकार दूरस्थ शिक्षणादवारे शैक्षणिक नियमितता कायम ठेवून राष्ट्रीय लॉकडाऊनचा त्वरित परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी आक्रमकपणे कार्य करीत आहे.कोरोनाव्हायरसचा त्वरित तोडगा काढणे आवश्यक आहे कारण शाळा व महाविद्यालये बंद केल्याने भारतात अल्पकालीन परिणाम होणार नाही परंतु दूरगामी शैक्षणिक,आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिणाम होऊ शकतात हे नक्कीच.प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्रात सध्याच्या भारतीय शैक्षणिक धोरणावर कोविड-१९ या महामारीमुळे झालेल्या परिणामांवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

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# कोविड-19 या महामारीचा परिणाम - एक राजिकय दृष्टीक्षेप Prof.Rajendra Ghorpade

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# सारांश:

आता हे अगदी स्पष्ट झाले आहे की कोबिड-19 च्या जागतिक महामारीचा संपूर्ण जगावर मोठा परिणाम होणार आहे. सध्या या वियाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव किती प्रमाणात होईल हे निश्चितपणे सांगणे फार कठीण आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत, नवीन अर्थव्यवस्था, राजकारण आणि समाजावर नवीन कोरोना विषाणूच्या साथीच्या प्रभावाचा अंदाज बांघणे आणाबी कठीण आहे. आजच्या तारखेला हे निश्चितपणे शक्य आहे की, आपण जगातील मोठ्या राजनीतीवर व अर्थव्यवस्थेवर संभाव्य क्षेत्रांना पद्धतशीरपणे ओळखू शकतो, ज्यावर या महामारीमुळे प्रतिकृत परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणावर या विषाणूच्या प्रभावाभोवती असलेला जनिश्चिततेचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे कोणत्याही तार्किक विश्लेषणासाठी त्याला अनेक टप्प्यांतून जावे लागते.प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात कोविड-19 या महामारीचा राजनैतिक दृष्टीकोनातून काय परिणाम उद्भव शकतो यावर चर्चा करण्यात आलेली आहे.

सूचक शब्दः कोविड-19, राजिकय,सामाजिक,आर्थिक उद्देश्यः

- कोव्हीड-१९ या महामारीचा राजकीय परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- कोव्हीड-१९ या महामारीचा सामाजिक परिणाम अभ्यान्छे.
- कोव्हीड-१९ या महामारीचा आर्थिक परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- कोव्हीड-१९ या महामारीचे देशासमोरील आव्हाने अभ्यासणे.

#### प्रस्तावसाः

भारताला दीडशे वर्षे पारतंत्र्यात घालवायी लागली स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले त्यानंतर चीनचे आक्रमण. पाकिस्तान, बांगलादेश इत्यादी युद्ध त्यातून सावरायला लागले तर हे कोव्हीड-१९ नवे संकट समीर उभे ठाकले. जगभर पसरलेल्या कोरोनाव्हायरसच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे आता लोकांचे जीवनमानही धोक्यात आले आहे. संसर्ग रोखण्यासाठी जगातील विविध शहरांमध्ये लावलेल्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे लोकानी नोकऱ्या गमावल्या आहेत. कोरोनाव्हायरस आणि लॉकडाऊनमुळे केवळ अमेरिकेत 16.8 दशलक्ष लोक बेरोजगार झाले आहेत तसेच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बेरोजगारीच्या दरात सुद्धा बाढ झालेली आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटनाआणि एशियन रेरहलपमेंट बेंकेच्या संयुक्त अहवालानुसार कोविड-१९ या महामारीमुळे भारतातील तब्बल ४१ लाख तरुणांनी रोकरी गमावली असे दिसून येते व बांधकाम आणि शेती अश्या प्रमुख क्षेत्रांमध्ये मुद्धा मोठी हानी झालेली आढळते. पालिवाय स्वयंरोजगारामध्ये गुंतलेले लोक, जे लोक लहान व्यवसाय करतात आणि कुटुंब चालवतात, सर्वजण घरात बसून होते आणि त्यांच्या उत्पन्नाचे कोणतेही स्रोत नाही.लॉकडार्ऊनमुळे भारतात 400 दशलस्रांहन अधिक वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या रोजगाराचे संकट उभे आहे. कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार झाल्यामुळे, हजारो कर्मचाऱ्यांना पगाराशिवाय सुट्टी दिली जात आहे, नोकरीतून काढून टाकले जात आहे, वेतनात प्रचंड कपात केल्याचे वृत्त आहे. कोव्हीड-१९ पूर्वीच्या कालावधीत आर्थिक वाढीचा दर सरासरीच्या सात टक्क्यांच्या आसपास असताना वेरोजगारीचा दरही सरासरीपेक्षा 6 टक्क्यांहुन अधिक होता आणि त्यानंतर कोविड-१९ मध्ये हा दर उज्जतम झाल्याचे आढळते. भारतातील असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणारे सुमारे 40 करोड लोकांना देशव्यापी लॉकडाऊनचा परिणाम त्यांच्या रोजनारावर झालेला आढळतो. कोविड-१९ मुळे ही आर्थिक मंदी देशाला अनिश्चित बळणावर घेऊन जाईल अशी शक्यता दर्शविली जात आहे. देशातील राजकीय वातावरणावर सुद्धा या महामारीचा परिणाम झालेला दिसतो आहे.

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# भारत चीन सीमा विवाद – एक राजनैतिक मंथन प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे

राजनीती विज्ञान विभाग प्रमुख ,अरविंदवाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,तह-नरखेड जि-नागपूर

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 प्रभाव बढ़ाया, लेकिन भारत ने सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में अपने प्रभाव को सीमित कर दिया, जबकि चीन ने राजनीतिक वर्षस्व को महत्व दिया और भारत-चीन संबंधों को देखते हुए कई देशों में अपना प्रमुख बड़ाया। अक्टूबर 1949 को चीन (ताइवान को छोड़कर) में कम्युनिस्ट शासन शुरू हुआ। 1951 के अंत तक, चीन ने तिब्बत को उसके तथाकथित साम्राज्यवादी 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 भारत और चीन के बीच संघर्ष के कई संभावित कारण हैं, लेकिन सीमा मुद्दा उनमें से एक है।प्रस्तुत शोघपात्रिकामे भारत और चीन संघर्ष का मुख्य विंदू सीमा-वादपर विचार ब्यक्त कियेगवेहैं.

सूचक शब्द-भारत-चीन,राजनैतिक, संबंध,सीमा-वाद

उद्देश्यः

- भारत-चीन संबंधों की व्याप्ती
- भारत-चीन संबंधों के विगड़ने के कारणों का अध्ययन करना
- भारत-चीन सीमाबाद का स्वरूप
- भारत-चीन सीमाबाद के परिणाम

## प्रस्तावनाः

भारत और चीन के बीच लंबे समय से चले आ रहे संबंधों के इतिहास पर नजर डालें तो हमदेखसकतेहैं कि दोनोंदेशों के बीच द्विपक्षीय संबंध कईमहत्वपूर्णचरणोंसे गुजरे हैं। ये चरण 1954, 1962, 1975, 1989, 1998 और 2003 मेंबिखरेहुएप्रतीत होते हैं। इस इतिहास की समीक्षा सेइस संबंध मेंदिबंगतप्रधानमंत्रीअटल बिहारी वाजपेयी द्वारा किएगएमहत्वपूर्णकार्यों का पता चलता है। भारत और चीन दोनों के लिएवाजपेयी के द्विपक्षीयसंबंधों की विरासत के महत्व के पीछेदो-स्तरीय कारण हैं। दोनोंदिशों के बीच द्विपक्षीयसंबंधोंमें एक महत्वपूर्णमील का पत्यरवाजपेयी का उनकेराजनीतिक जीवन के दौरानगठनथा। और दूसरा कारण यहहै कि उस समय दोनोदेशों के बीच द्विपक्षीयसंबंधोंमें समीकरण तबसेज्यादानहीं बदले हैं। इसतरहरिश्तोंको मजबूत करने पर जोर देने ने एक तरहसेकोशिशों पर मुहर लगा दी है.1948 मेंकम्युनिस्ट चीन की स्थापना के बाद से, भारत के प्रति चीन की विचारधारानकारात्मकवनीहुईहै। इसविचारधारा ने चीन कोअक्टूबर 1962 में भारत पर बड़ेपैमाने पर हमलेशुरूकरने के लिए प्रेरित किया, यहांतक कि 15 अगस्त 1947 कोइसकी स्थापना के बाद भी। भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र में चीन के प्रवेश का पुरजोर समर्थन किया, लेकिनअक्टूबर 1950 मेंतिब्बतमेंउसके प्रवेश ने उसकेइरादों का संकेत दिया। लेकिन भारत ने चीन की मंशाकोसमझनेमेंगलती की। जब भारत ने तिब्बतमें चीन के प्रवेश पर आपत्ति जताई, तो भारत ने चीन के प्रति तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनाई। दूसरी ओर चीन ने भारत को करारा जवाबदिया कि पश्चिमी साम्राज्यवादीनीतियोंसे प्रभावित भारत को चीन के आंतरिकमामलोंमें दखल देने की हिम्मत नहींकरनीचाहिए। हद तो तब हो गई जब भारत ने भारत के साथ व्यापार समझौता करने के बाद भीतिब्बत के अधिकार चीन कोसींपदिए। बदले में भारत कोक्छनहींमिला।







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# द्विपक्षीय व्यापार और बदलते राजकीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत-चीन सम्बन्ध - एक अभ्यास

प्रा. राजेंद्र घोरपडे राजनीती विज्ञान विभाग प्रमुख, अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी, तह-नरखेड, जि-नागपर

सारांश:

विश्व स्तर पर, मारत और चीन कई मायनों में प्रतिद्वंद्वी हैं. भारत और चीन लंबे समय से रणनीतिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और कूटनीतिक रूप से एक-दूसरे से आगे निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और कई एशियाई देश अपने प्रभुत्व पर निर्भर हैं. आजादी के बाद दोनों देशों ने विकास के लिए अलग-अलग रास्ते अपनाए. भारत ने लोकतंत्र को चुना, जबिक चीन ने साम्यवाद का रास्ता अपनाया और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तानाशाहीं को अपनाया. इसके बाद ही दोनों देशों के बीच दूरियां बढ़ीं. आजादी के बाद भारत-चीन के संबंध मैत्रीपूर्ण थे लेकिन घनिष्ठ नहीं थे. 1962 में सीमा विवाद को लेकर दोनों देशों के बीच युद्ध छिड़ गया. भारत को करारी हार का सामना करना पड़ा. इस हार के साये में तब से भारत-चीन संबंध बढ़े हैं. इसी का नतीजा है कि भारत हमेशा चीन पर शक करता रहा है. सीमा विवाद अभी भी उग्र हैं, और तीन देश, भारत, भूटान और चीन एक साथ आ रहे हैं. एक और मजबूत और समृद्ध चीन और दूसरी ओर तेजी से बढ़ते भारत के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा में कमी के कोई संकेत नहीं दिख रहे हैं. यह जांचने के लिए कि दो एशियाई महाशक्तियाँ, जो प्राचीन काल से मैत्रीपूर्ण रही हैं, इस मोड़ पर कैसे पहुँची हैं और आगे क्या हो सकता है, चीन की आंतरिक राजनीति, आर्थिक व्यवस्था और विदेश नीति सिहत अन्य देशों के साथ संबंधों के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करना आवश्यक है. . इस शोध पत्र में भारत और चीन के बीच आर्थिक व्यापारिक और राजनीतिक संबंधों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है.

#### उद्देश्य:

- भारत-चीन संबंधों के इतिहास का अवलोक्स करना ।।।।
- दोनों देशों के बीच राजनीतिक संबंधों का अध्ययन करना
- दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापारिक संबंधों का अध्ययन करना
- दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों का अध्ययन करना

#### प्रस्तावनाः

हालांकि भारत और चीन के बीच कई अंतर हैं, लेकिन कई समानताएं भी हैं .पारंपरिक चीनी और भारतीय सामाजिक मानदंड समान सिद्धातों पर आधारित हैं, यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है; क्योंकि जीन और भारत की संस्कृतियां चार से पांच हजार साल पुरानी हैं और लिखित इतिहास के अनुसार तब से दोनों देशों के बीच बिरल संपर्क और व्यापार रहा है, बौद्ध धर्म के प्रसार के साथ संबंधों को गति मिली, चीनी विचारक और विद्वान हवेन त्सांग 7वीं शताब्दी में नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन और शोध करने के लिए आए थे, और बाद में प्रसिद्ध भारतीय खगोलशाब्दी आर्थभट्ट के कार्यों का चीन में अनुवाद किया गया था, इन विचारों का आयात-निर्यात एकतरफा नहीं था, चीनी रेशम भारत में प्राचीन काल से ही प्रसिद्ध रहा है, चीन ने 1 अप्रैल 1950 को भारत के साथ राजनैतिक संबंध स्थापित किए, जिससे चीन पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाइना के साथ राजनैतिक संबंध स्थापित करने वाला पहला गैर-समाजवादी देश वन गया, 1962 में भारत और चीन के बीच सीमा संघर्ष की शुरुआत दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों को कमजोर करने के लिए हुई थी, लेकिन 1988 में प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी की ऐतिहासिक यात्रा ने दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों को सुधारने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, एन, लाई ने पंचशील सिद्धांत की स्थापना की थी, पंचशील के पांच सिद्धांतों में एक-दसरे की अखंडता और



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# महिला सुरक्षा व अधिकार -एक संवैधानिक अभ्यास प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी,तह-नरखेड जि-नागपूर

मारांश

भारत हा विभिन्न संस्कृती आणि धर्माचा देश आहे. 15 व्या शतकातभारतात ब्रिटिशांच्या आगमगाने लीवांच्या जीवनात आणि वागण्यात मूलभूत बदल पडिवेता. या बदलामुळे भारताच्या काथदेशीर व्यवस्थेतही मीठे बदल पडले. वैदिक काळापामून व्यापक बदल पडल्न आणणारा भारतीय ममाज, ज्याने ख्रियांचे अनेक हक् व मार्थजनिक जीवनात महिलांचा सहभाग हरण केला. ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात आल्यानंतर परिस्थिती मुधारली आणि त्यांगी भारताच्या गामाजिक संरचनेत बरेच बदल केले. ब्रिटीश काळातील जेव्हा तत्कालीत गव्हतंत जनस्त वित्यम बेटिक यांगी मती प्रधा रहे केली तेव्हा भारताची हळ्डळू सर्व क्षेत्रात महिलांचा गमावेक्त माप्रण्याच्या उद्दीपद्याकर बादवाल मुरु झाली आणि त्या अनुपंगाने हे माध्य करण्यामाठी अनेक कायदे लागू केले सेले प्रस्तृत शोधपणात खियांचा परनात्मक हक्क, सुरक्षा आणि त्यांचे समाजातील स्थान यावर चर्चां झाली आहे.

वैदिक युगात नर मुलाला स्त्री मुलापेक्षा जास्त प्राधास्य देवपात आले कारण लोक अमा विश्वास करतात की मुले बुटुबात अधिक योगदान देतान. आपल्या शारीरिक शक्ती, लढाऊ क्षमतेमुळे आणि लग्रानंतरही तो बुटुबातक राहिन्यामुळे तो अनुकृत होता. मुनांकडे हे प्राधान्य पवित्र माहित्यात प्रतिबिधित होते, त्यात अपर्ववेदही आहे ज्यात मुलाच्या जन्मासाठी भंस्कार केले जात होते. याज्यतिरिक्त, अस्पेदान स्तोत्रे आहेत जी देवाच्या दिव्यरित्या उथ्लेख करणवासाठी आसी होती, विधवांना अपवित्र म्हणून पाहिले जात होते, परंतु ऋग्येदांनी त्यांच्या मूल्याची पृष्टी केली आहे. भारतातील मध्ययुगीन काळाची मुरुवात मुस्लिम शासनाच्या भागमनाने झाली, हा काळ जवळतवळ 500 वर्षे पालना होता. तथापि, रजिया मुलतान, नुरजहां आणि जहांआरा अधा त्या काळातील महिला होत्या ज्यांनी खि हक्कांच्या बाबतीत मंत्रिय सहमान पेतना, परंतु महिलांच्या स्थितीत फारमा बदन झाना नाहि, मध्ययंगीन भारतीय समाजाची पुरुषप्रधान परंपरा हिंदी भाषेतीच प्रसिद्ध कवी नुनसीदास पांच्या दोहोंमधून समजु शकते, क्यांनी "पोर गोवर, शुद्र आणि नारी, तु सब तदान के आदिरी" या शाहिदक वायेचा अर्थ गृहणात्रे पाणी, अशिक्षित , अस्पृश्य व महिलांना शिक्षा ज्ञानी पाहिजे. त्यानंतर धरिस्थिनी बऱ्याच प्रमाणात बदलली आहे आणि या कायद्यात भारतीय कायदा आणि भारतीय न्यायालयांची फार महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. दैनंदिन जीवनात सहजतेने विविध भूमिका बजाबुन महिला समाजाबी कथा बनली आहेन, कथी एक प्रेमक मुलगी, कथी एक प्रेमक आई, कथी एक महाम महकारी, त्यांना अत्वेत कौशन्य आणि प्रेमळपणाने हाताळत आहे. तसेच, महिला मामाजिक असमानता, दहपशाही, आर्थिक अवलंबन आणि इतर मामाजिक अत्याचाराचा वळी आहेत. अनादी काळापासून, श्वियांवरील या निर्वधाम्ळे त्यांचे वैपत्तिक आणि व्यावनायिक विकासात अद्रभक्षा निर्माण आला आहे.

नैंगिक भेदभाषासुळे सर्व देश सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि धार्मिक असमाननेथे पूळ आहेत. पुरुषप्रधान भारतीय रचनेने खिवा आणि पुरुषांच्या भूमिक असमानपणे परिभाषित केल्या आहेत. देव्हा एखाद्या खीला मंपनी किया मानमनेच्या स्थात आनंद आणि उत्थादनाचे नाधन म्हणून पाहिने जाने तेव्हा नैंगिक शोषणाकडे कल अधिक तींव्र होतो. खिवानि वेखील कधी-नाधी अनिच्छेने किया स्थेच्छेने जीवनाचे वास्तव म्हणून विस्मेदाची परपरा स्थीकारणी आहेत. तथापि, आता परिस्थिती बदलत आहे. महिलाना स्थाच्या मानची हक्काची आणीय होत आहे आणि स्याविरोधात आवाज उठिवेचा जात आहे. महिला मानवाधिकारांचे उल्लंघन करण्याची प्रक्रिया महिला भूणहर्येपासून सक होते. 1984 मध्ये जेव्हा भारतात भ्रण चायणी सक केली नेणी तेव्हा 40000 भ्रणहर्त्यची नींद

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे संविधान निर्मितीत योगदान - एक ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीक्षेप

प्रा . राजेंद्र घोरपडे राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिगी, तर-नरखेंड जि-नागपूर

सारांश

डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर हे आपल्या देशातील एक महान व्यक्तिमत्व आणि देश नायक मानले जातात. बालपणात अस्पृश्यतेमुळे त्यांच्या जीवनाचा मार्ग पूर्णपणे बदलला व त्यामुळे त्यांनी स्वत: ला त्यांवेळचे उच्चिशक्षित भारतीय नागरिक होण्यासाठी प्रेरित केलं. भारतीय राज्यघटना तथार करण्यातही त्यांचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे. मागासवर्गीयांना न्याय, समानता आणि हक्क मिळवून देण्यासाठी त्यांनी आपले बांबन समर्पित केलं. भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यानंतर ते दलित वर्गांचे नेते आणि सामाजिक अस्पृश्यता दूर करणारे प्रतिनिधा बनले. प्रस्तृत शोधनिबंधात डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर यांचे भारतीय संविधान निर्मितीत योगदान व त्यांचे विचार यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

# प्रस्तावना :

भीमगव आंबेडकर हे एक समाजस्थारक, गजकारणी, अर्थणास्त्र, वकील, लेखक, विचारवत, तत्वज्ञ. खासदार, मंत्री आणि संविधान निर्माता अशा बहुविध व्यक्तिमन्वाचे व्यक्ति होते. त्यांच्या बहुआयामी व्यक्तिमत्वामुळे त्यांनी नुसते भाग्तात नाही तर जगातही आपत्या ज्ञानाची प्रकाशझोत टाकली. ते मामाजिक मानवतेसाठी प्रकाशाचे स्रोत चनले होते. त्यांनी लोकशाहीला जीवनशैली म्हणून महत्त्व दिले. अर्थात लोकशाहीचे महत्त्व केवळ राजकीय क्षेत्रातच नाही तर वैयक्तिक, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रातही आर स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीच्या वेळी प्रतिकृल परिस्थितीत समाजातील घृणा व अपमान सहन करणाँग आणि आरतीय राज्यघटना बनविण्याचे मुख्य आधारस्तंभ, विचत समाजातील निःशब्द नायक डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म 14 अप्रैल 1891 मध्ये झाला. आंबेडकरांचे वडील सैत्यात होते. त्यावेळी सैनिकांच्या मुलांसाडी घाळेत एक विशेष व्यवस्था होती या कारणास्तव आवेडकराचे शालेय शिक्षण मामान्य मार्गाने शक्य झाले. 1894 मध्ये रामजी सकपाल निवृत्त झाल्यानंतर हे कुटुव सातारा येथे गेले आणि दोन वर्षानंतर आंबेडकराच्या आईचे निधन झाले. या अवघड परिस्थितीत रामजी सकपाल याचे बलराम, आनंदराव आणि भीमराव आणि दोन मुली भज्ञका व तुलसा यापैकी फक्त तीन पुत्र टिकले. त्यांच्या भाऊ-बहिणीपैकी केवळ आंबेडकर शालेय परीक्षेत यज्ञान्यी झाले आणि त्यानंतर त्यांना मोठ्या शाळेत आणे शक्य झाले. त्यांनी एका ब्राह्मण शिक्षक महादेव आंधेडकर यांच्या आदेशानुसार सकपाल है नाव काढून टाकले आणि आंबेडकर या नावाची बोड दिली के "आंबवडे" या त्यांच्या गावच्या नावावर आधारित होते रामजी मकपाल यांनी 1898 मध्ये पुन्हा लग्न केले आणि हे कुटूबियांसह मुंबईत गेले. येथे आंबेडकर है एल्फिन्स्टन गेडवर असलेल्या शासकीय हायस्कृतचे पहिले अस्पृत्य





# महाराष्ट्राचे भूमिपुत्र वसंतराव नाईक -एक दृष्टीक्षेप



#### प्रस्तावना

महासादात अनेक धोर समाजनीयक व नेते होकन गेले ज्याच्या कार्यांथी प्रकल आजसुद्धा घेतली जाते.अश्याच या समाजसेवीरूपी माळेतील एक मोती म्हणजे वसंतराव फुलसिंग नाईक, त्यांचा जम्म 1 जुले 1913 रोजी महली या गायी डाला. हे गाव यवसमाळ जिल्ह्यातील पुसंद सालुक्यातील असून अफीला जिल्ह्यातील मंगरूळपीर तालुक्याच्या सीमेवर आहे. गहली गावाच्या घारही बाजूने डॉगराचा विळखा असल्याने गायाचे अस्तित्व डॉगर ओलांडल्या शिवाय जाणयत नाही. या ऑगरी परिसरात भरपुर डाउँ असल्याने आणि डींगरातील पाहणारा गांवालगत्तव झरा असल्याने महली निसर्माचे समृद्ध साहित्य आहे. परंत विसाव्या शतकाच्या पहिल्या दशकात या खेडवाचा हा भौगोलिक परिसर अल्पत आवदळणी होता. प्रसद पासून नहली सुगारे 13 कि.मी. असली तरी त्याकाळी पुसद वरून गहुलीला जायचे म्हणजे सुगारे 13 मैल सदर घाट वाढीतून आढवाटेने प्रवास करावा लागत असे बसतरावाचे वालपण गतुली गावीय गेले. छोट्या-मोट्या बाल मित्रांबरोबर ऑक्याकाठी खेळणे. शिवासतच्या झावावर चवणे हे बालपणीचे खेळ असायचे. महुली हे छोटे खेडे गाव असल्याने त्या गावी शिक्षणाची सांच नव्हती पालसिंग नाईक यांना आपत्या मुलांनी खूप शिक्षण

ध्याचे ही शळमळ सुरुवात अशी झ याप्रमाण चौथीप काटाने आसे. व विदर्भातस्या कर श्रामशबर जाणे. माध्यमिक शिक्षप सागप

जीवनात अतिश झाल्याने त्याच्य होती. सामाजिय वसंतराव तसे य होते. धसंतरायां लागले. वाधनाव ज्योतिया फुले प्रनाम होता. तर वाधनाने त्यांच्य 1933

विचाध्यांनी फुट शिकत असतार लसा स्थास स्था तो कवी म्हण 'शंतकऱ्यांचे ग कविता त्यांना रोतीधी आवड बालपण गेले.

समाज कार्यो

लहानवणापास त्यांनी सामाणि क्षष्टणाचे महार यायासाहेय आं 121 क्रांतीचा चळव

प्रयाच्या १७ व फला पुढे वा व्यवसाय करी

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सारांश

भारत देशात पुरूपप्रधान संस्कृतीचे प्राणण्य दिसून येते, पुरूप स्वीपेक्षा अधिकारसंपत्र होता. व्यो अगदी पराधीन होती. परंतु राज्यघटनेतील १४, १५ व १६ ही कलमे पाहिलो असता स्वी व पूरूप आंधा समान भूमिकावर आहेत असे गृहित धरले जाते, तथापि ब्रिटीश राज्यकर्ते जेव्हा भारतात आले नेव्हा स्वी व पूरूप पांच्यात फार तफावत होती. त्यांच्या आविनाची ध्येय, फर्न्ट्वकक्षा या भिन्न होत्या. त्यात महदंतर होते पुरूप स्वियापेक्षा पुष्कळ्य अधिकारसंपत्र होत्या. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, कोट्टॉबकर्प्या त्याला जास्त अधिकार होते. महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणात इत्याची भूमिका बजावली तो ब्रिटीश राजवटीने, ब्रिटीशांच्या राजवटीतंत्र स्वी शिक्षणांची मध्याने गुरूधात झाली आणि दास्पश्ंखलाचा परित्यांग करून पुरूपांच्या समान भूमिकेवर येणे हा फार मीठा अवध्य ट्या स्वियांना गाठावयांचा होता. आजची स्वियांची परिस्थती पाहता सामान्यतः स्वयांनी तो गाठला आहे असे वाटते.

#### प्रस्तावना :

प्रस्पप्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे बालगणापासूनव मुलीना दुव्यम स्थान देण्यात येते. मुलगी म्हणजे परव्याच धन हे प्ररूपप्रधान संस्कृतीचे मत. मुलगा म्हणजे बंशाचा दिवा हे लक्षात घेतले जात पण गुलगी म्हणजे स्वानचा ठेवा हे बुद्धिपरस्पर विसरल जात. खीला आपल्या अधिकारत उपण्यासाठी बालविवाह, सर्तीप्रधा, खिशिक्षणावर बंदी, विधवा विवाहास बंदी अशा कितीतरी प्रधा गमाजात रूढ झाल्या आणि त्यामुळे बंशाचा दिवा देणारी खीच उपेक्षेच जीवन जगू लागले. भारतीय राज्यपरहेनेने मात्र स्विचाना अनेक अधिकार देवून खन्या अश्रीन खीषाच्या सक्षमीकरणास गुलवात केली. आगरकरांनी मुलामुलीना सारखे शिक्षण द्यावे असे प्रतिपादीले. खियांच्या अभी विशेषण आधुनिक मागर गुण येण्यासाठी १८७० पासून एक खी विचारवती सुरूवात केली. खी म्हणाची समानता महात्मा गोधीनी आग्रहाने सागितलेली आहे. महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने गोधीनीचे स्थी विषयक विचार फार महत्वाचे आहेत.

# विषय :

प्ररूपप्रधान संस्कृतीने स्त्रीच्या अंगी असणाऱ्या गुणाची पारखच केलेल दिसत नाही. तीला स्थान आपल्या स्वार्थाकरीता वापरणारी वस्तृ धनवृन देवले, कथी तिची पूजा केलो तर कथी तिला राग्या रागेत नेऊन वसिवले. ममुध्य म्हणून विचा कथी विचारच केला गेला नाही. स्त्रीला स्वातंत्र्य असमे हि कल्पनाच पुरूपप्रधान संस्कृतिला मान्य नाही. "रांचा वाडा, उप्टी काडा" एवढेच तिचे कार्यक्षेत्र मर्यादित करून देवले होते. धनाची देवता लक्ष्मी एक स्त्रीच परंतु स्त्रियांना आर्थिक न्यातंत्र्य मल्हते. बुद्धीची देवता सरस्वती परंतु स्त्रियांना, शिक्षणाचा अधिकार मल्हता. प्रावतीची देवता दुर्गो तीही एक स्त्रीच, परंतु स्त्रियांना स्वसंरक्षणाचा अधिकार मल्हता. पत्रीपरमेशवराय नमी विचा गुणीं तीही एक स्त्रीच, परंतु स्त्रियांना स्वसंरक्षणाचा अधिकार मल्हता. पत्तीपरमेशवराय नमी विचा गुणीं वीही एक स्त्रीच, परंतु स्त्रियांना स्त्रसंरक्षणाचा अधिकार मल्हता. पत्तीपरमेशवराय नमी पत्र गुलीला शिक्तिले जायचे, मग तो कसाही असो त्याला विरोध करायचा नाही. कारण तो एक्ष्म आहे. अशा या विचात्र वातावरणात इंग्रजांनी स्त्रीशिक्षणाची जो सुरूवात केली, त्यामुळे त्रियांना स्त्रहलू आपल्या स्वकृताची स्वातंत्र्याची आणीव होत्रू लागली आणि येथूनच स्त्रीयांच्या नधींकरणाची सुरूवात हाली.

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# वैदर्भीय लोकजीवनात ग्रामगीतेचे महत्व डॉ. साधना जिचकार अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महा. भारसिंगी

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सारांश:

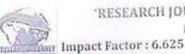
विदर्भ ही संताची भूमी आहे. तसेच ही वंरान्य आणि पराक्रमाची परंपरा येथे एकप्रपणि नांदलेल दिसते. विदर्भात लोककलाचिही जोपासना झालेली आहे. अशाच या वैदर्भिय भूमीत ज्याचा जम्म झाला त्या राष्ट्रसंताची प्रामातित जीवनाचा आदर्श सांमणारी आहे. या ग्रंथाची निर्मिती वैदर्भिय भूमीत झालेली आहे. या ग्रंथाच्या माध्यमातून विदर्भातील जनतेची राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक व इतर अनेक प्रकारानी जनजागृती होत आहे. ग्रामगीतेतील भाषा ही जनसमांन्याची भाषा आहे.

लोकाच्या जीवनातील अनेक महत्याच्या विषयांवर राष्ट्रसंतानी ग्रामगीतेत, मार्गदर्शन केलेले आहे. ग्रामगीतेतून राष्ट्रसंतानी केलेल्या जनआगृतींचा धीडक्यात आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शीधनिवंधातून करण्यात आलेला आहे. विशेषत: शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांची भूमिका कशी असावी यांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे. राष्ट्रसंताचा जीवनपरिचय :

राष्ट्रसताचे पूर्ण नाव माणिक बंडोजी इंगळे. त्याचा जन्म विदर्भातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील यावली या गांवी झाला. घरी अठराविश्वे दारिद्रच. आईचे दु:ख त्यांना पहांचत नव्हते, यालवयातच काम कराव लागले. अशातच त्यांची भेद आडकोजी महाराजांशी झाली. राष्ट्रसतानी त्यांना गुरू मानले. आरभीधी काही वर्षे त्यांनी चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यात कार्य केले. त्यानंतर १९३५ पासून राष्ट्रवृत्ती आणि लोकजागृती करणाऱ्या स्वर्ययत भजनाच्या व भाषणाच्या विशेषता: खंजिरी भजनाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी जनजागृतीचे कार्य केले. त्यांच्या कार्यांचा सम्मान म्हणून त्यांना 'राष्ट्रसत' ही पदवी बद्दाल करण्यात आली. त्यांच्या स्थनेत त्यांनी 'तुकड्या कर्छ' असा उल्लेख बन्याच रचनामध्ये दिसती. १९४० व्या चले जाव' चळवळीच्या वेळी त्यांनी कलेल्या अनजागृतीच्या कार्यांचुळे त्यांना नुरूपंवासही भोगांथा लागला, महात्मा गांचीशी सर्वंच आल्यानंतर त्यांनी ब्री गुरुदेव सेवा मंहळाची थ श्री गुरुदेव सेवाअमाची स्थापना बेली. गुरुवुज मोद्दारी येथे आजही राष्ट्रसंताचे कार्य सुरू आहे. राष्ट्रसत तुकडोजी महाराज यांचे कर्तल्व:

राष्ट्रसंतानी आपल्या आलपणी अतिशय गरीबीत दिवस कावले. विद्वलिच्या मृत्युनतर आईसीवत ते मामाकडे रहायला आले. समाजातील अमेक कुप्रधा, रुखी, अंधाविश्यास यांचा त्यांमा विटकार बादू लग्गला. त्यां कशा युकिच्या व मुकसान करणाऱ्या आहेत हे जाणवायला लग्गल्यामुळे लोकांना जागृत करण्यासाठी त्यांना 'ग्रामगीता' या ग्रंथाची रचना केली. खिजरी भक्तसंच्या माध्यमादृत आपल्या पहाडी आवाजातून समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्य युक्त केले. लोकामाही त्यांचे विचार पदू लागले व अमेक लोक त्यांचे अनुयायी यनले. गुक्रदेव सेवाश्रम मावीगाची स्थापन झाले व तेथून ग्रामोहतांचे कार्य युक्त झाले. यात खोद्यांचे प्रश्न, स्वच्छतेचे महत्व, शिक्षणाचे महत्व यासारखे अनेक महत्वाचे विषय' हाताळले गेले. ग्रामीणाच्या रोजच्या वीलण्यातली असलेली भाषा त्यांना प्रामगीतित मिळालो त्यामुळे लीकाना ग्रामगीता आपली बादू लागली. त्यांच सामितलेल्या गोधीचे पालम विशेषचे: ग्रामीण मामात करण्यात येवू लागले.

'या भारतात बंधुभाव नित्य वसू दे दे वस्की असा दे



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# शाहिरी वाङ्ययाचे (वेगळेपण)

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सारांश

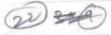
शाहिरी बाइमयाची निर्मती ही त्या काळाची गरज होती. त्यातूनच पोवाडे आणि लावण्यांची निर्मती झाली. तत्कालीन मराठी राज्यकर्त्यांनी शाहिरांना आथय देऊन आणि जनसामान्यांनी शाहिरांच्या रचनांता दाद देऊन शाहिरांना प्रोत्साहित केले. शिवकाल ते पेशवेकाल या कालखंडास शाहिरी वाडमयाचा हा प्रवाह खळाळून बाहात होता. शाहिरी बाड्मयाचे बेगळेपण जाणवले ते त्याच्या खास 'म-हाटी' पणामुळे त्यातुन अविष्कृत आलेल्या मराठगोळ्या जीवनामुळे, मराठी मनाच्या भावभावनांमुळे, मराठी लोफजीवनाच्या, लोकसंस्कृतीच्या भरजरी पदरामुळे शाहिरी बाह्रमयाच्या आधारे आपल्याला महाराष्ट्रीय संस्कृतीचा, जीवनाचा, चालिरितीचा परिचय करन घेता येतो. शाहिरी बाह्मयातून अविष्कृत झालेल्या समाज जीवनाला असेक पैलू आहेत. शाहिरी बाङ्मयाचे वेगळेपण त्यातून व्यक्त होणा-मा लोक जागृतीच्या प्रयोजनातही आहे. शाहिरांच्या रचनामागे जीवनाविषयक तत्वज्ञानही होते. भराठी लोकनापेचे अनेक लक्षणीय विशेष शाहिरी वाड्मयात आडळतास, अशा अमेक वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे शाहिरी बाह्मचाला मराठी साहित्यात वेगळे असे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे.

#### प्रस्तावना-

शाहिरी कविता आपण स्वतःच असं म-हाटमोळं रुप घेऊन येते. शाहिरी बाड्मयात तत्कालीन समाज जीवनाचे प्रतिबिंव पडलेले दिसते. त्यातून प्रतिबिंबित होणा-या समाजचित्राला मराठी मनाच्या विविध भावछटा लाभलेल्या आहेत. शाहिरांची वृत्ती ही लोकाभिमुख होती. कारण शाहीर आणि समाज यांच्यात अधिक जक्ळकीचे नाते होते. समाज जीवनाशी तो किती एकरुप झालेला होता याची जाणीव त्यांच्या रचनांचा अभ्यास करतांना होते. शाहिरी बाहुमयाच्या निर्मिती मागील कारणांचा-प्रेरणांचा शोध घेता त्यातील बहुतांश कारणे समाज जीवनातच आढळतात. अस्सल म-हाटीपणा, मराठमोळे मत. आणि म-हाटी संस्कृती यांच्या संस्कारातून, प्रभावातून आणि मराठी मातीतून शाहिरी बाङ्गयाला घुमारे फुटल्यामुळे मराठी बाङ्गयाला शाहिरी बाहुमय हे एक आगळेबगेळे दालन लाभले.

गराठी शाहिरी बाडुमयाचे स्वरूप-

शाहिरी बाह्मयाचा विविध अंगांनी अभ्यास करता येतो. व्यक्ती जीवनावरोवरच समाज जीवनाचा अभ्यासही यात केला जातो. शाहिरी बाङ्मयाचा अभ्यास करतांना साहित्यकारांची बाङ्मयकारांची, समीक्षकाची भूमीका आणि समाज शास्त्रीय दृष्टी अभ्यासकाजवळ असावी लागते. तत्कालीन समाज जीवनाशी शाहीर इतका एकरुप झालेला होता की त्या समाज जीवनाचे चित्र त्याने अगदी जवळून पाहिले होते. त्या सम्राजाच्या गरजा, अभिरुची आवडी-निवडी शाहिरांनी ओळखल्या होत्या. त्या समाज जीवनाशी शाहिरांचे एकरपत्व याची आणीव त्याच्या रचनांचा अभ्यास करतांना होते. शाहिरांच्या रचनांवर तत्कालीन सामाजिक आणि राजकीय परिस्थितीचा प्रभाव पडलेला आहे. शाहिरी बाड्मयाला सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय जीवना विषयक संदर्भ व्यक्ती जीवनावरोवरच लाभलेले आहेत. शाहिरी बाड्मयाला मराठी संस्कृतीच्या छटा लाभलेल्या असल्यामुळेच एक प्रकारचे वेगळेपण आलेले दिसते.



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डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे साहित्यविषयक विचार व कार्य डॉ. साधना जिचकार अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी.मो. ७७२१०९८४९ E-mali: sadhana.jichkar2106@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना :

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या रूपाने दिलतांना एक भक्कम आधारस्तंभ मिळाल.
विसरलेल्या तत्कालीन समाजाने दिलतांच्या वाद्याला जे उपेक्षित जीवन दिले होते त्याल करण्याचे बळ आंबेडकरांमुळे दिलत समाजाला प्राप्त झाले. आणि अशा विद्रोहाकुच साहित्याचा प्रवाह पुढे पुढे जात आहे. आज दिलतांना त्यांच्या हक्काची जाणीव बाल दिलत साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून आपल्यावर झालेल्या अन्यायाला जगासमोर मांडतांना आणि अन्याय सहन करणार नाही हे सांगतांना दिलत साहित्यकाच्या लेखणीने एक वेच्ळी गाठलेली दिसते. सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याचे सामध्य त्यांच्या साहित्यात आहे. सार्गशः

आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे स्वरूप रंजनवादी, निराशावादी, निरातावादी नसून स संघर्षाचे अंगार फुलविणारे हे साहित्य क्रांतीवादी आहे. आंबेडकरवादाच्या साहित्यनितीय आंबनवादी आहे, परिवर्तनवादी आहे. नवजीवन निर्माण करण्याची शक्ती साहित्यात आहे आंबेडकराची धारणा होती. साहित्य आणि जीवन मूल्यांचा सबंध हा अंबेड साहित्यविचाराचा मध्यवर्ती विशेष आहे. संस्कृतीची उदान जीवनमूल्ये साहित्यकृती पाहिजेत, त्यांचा अविष्कार साहित्यकृतीतृन होणे ही आंबेडकरवादाची बाङ्मयदृष्टी आहे. वि सुस्पदता, सुसंगतता, विद्वता, संडेतोडपणा, निर्मयता ही लेखवैशिष्टचे आंबेडकरवादी स् स्वकारलेली दिसतात. सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याची फार मोटी शक्ती साहित्य दिलत साहित्यात दिलतपणाला विश्वात्मक प्रेरणा आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लेखकाला नवे मन दिले. त्यांच्या मुक्तिलढ्याते दिलतांच्या मनात नव्या जाणिवा निर्माण आणि या जाणिवेतूनच दिलत साहित्य निर्माण झाले. दिलत साहित्याची चळवळ ही मह सांस्कृतिक जीवनातील अपूर्व आणि असामान्य महत्वाची घटना होय. हजारो वर्षे मूल र दिलताच्या अतःकरणातील व्यथा, वेदना, प्रक्षोप आणि विद्रोह यांना या चळवळीमुळेच

डॉ. वावासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचा मराठी साहित्यावरील प्रभाव :

धम्म स्विकारल्यानंतरच्या काळात आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याची निर्मिती हो महाराष्ट्रात हे साहित्य निर्माण होऊ लागले. आणि मराठी साहित्यात एक अग्निपर्व सुभाजून काढणारी, जाळपोळ मांडणारी आंबेडकरवादी कविता आणि कथा प्रथम निर्मालागली. तसेच मराठी साहित्यात आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे वादळच सुटलें. १९५६ मराठी भाषेत आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याची निर्मिती होऊ लागली.

आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य हे स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील क्रांतीकारी मराठी साहित् माणुसकीच्या सर्विधानाचे महान शिल्पकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या प्रेरणेतून ते आले. हजारो वर्षे अन्याय भोगत राहिलेले अस्पृश्यमन डॉ. बाबासाहेबाच्या आंदोलनांनी झाले. माणसाला महान करणाऱ्या गोष्टी उरात घेऊन ते विद्रोही झाले.

आंबेडकरबादी साहित्य विसाव्या शतकात निर्माण झाले. पण त्यांची पूर्वपाप भारतापासून दिसून येते. ऐहिक समता आणि बंधुना मांडणारी साहित्य परंपरा भारत 'साहित्य म्हणजे जीवन भाष्य' असे मॅथ्यू अनेल्ड म्हणतो, 'सांस्कृतिक जीवनच्य साहित्याचा उपज होते; आणि साहित्याच्या कुशीतून संस्कृती आपल्या नव्या सुंदर रू







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समाजाची दिश शिक्षणमुखे हो। करण्यामाठी ईर गवानीर जनराज लॉई नेत्यासोबत त्य

विपी करण्याच्या विश् सुवे महात्मा गां किला आपल्या लाला लगपत

RISH कार्यात सहस्रात दुष्पाळबस्त हो राज पेर्शिको गाननीति सास्त्र केले. त्यांनी अन इतसे त्यात या लिबीले. लाल-लोकांनी त्यांना लोकमान्य टिका

वाक स्थापमा व १८८ या. वृतपत्राद्वाने न गणपती जन्मक स्थापना करून । 100 स्वत:च करणे स्वदेशी, बहिष्क टिक्कानी प्रथम Title !

कातीकारी कार्य रवीदनाव देवदन

यांचा निकेतन' या संस देण्याएकजी निम व्या विचाराचे ते होते १९१३ मध्ये स्थ पसरको हा पुर विश्वभारतीमळे विषयांवर चेंग, रहरगोताचे ते नि मध्ये त्यांना सा क्री भारतीयांना गोळा H अगमारे व साहित 300

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स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वं / स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील भारतीय विधारवंत, समाजसुधारक, क्रांतिकारी, राजकीय नेत्यांचे कार्य व भूमिका

> प्रा.रिता द. वाळके (इंभाळे) अरबिंदवाब् देशमुख महा.भारसिंगी तह.नरखेड जिल्हा. नागपुर -४४१३०२,

मारांश -

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी इंग्रजांच्या विशेषात खूप मीटब प्रचारता आपल्या देशात आंदीलन बहले. या आंदीलनत एक अहिसक आंदोलन व दूसरे सहस्त्र झांतिकारी आंदोलन, पालाच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी ज्यांनी प्रयान केले त्यामध्ये झांतिकारी, समाजगुधारक, राजकिय विचारवंत प्रेरणादायी आहे. भारतीय ब्राटिकारी आंदोलन भारतीय इतिहास से स्वर्ग युन आहे. धारत स्वतंत्रतेथी जितको भक्तो व राक्तो मातृभावना त्या काळात होती तेवडो कथीय दिसली नाही मातृभूमीची सेवा व मरण्याची भावना जी दिसते त्याचा अभाव आज जरी असला तरी सत्कालीन विचारवंत आपना सर्वाचे आदर्श आहे. स्वातंत्रयोत्तर वाजातील भारताच्या बढागपडणीत आधुनिक भारताला आकार देशाऱ्या कार्यात वरील सर्व जिल्लाकाराचे वार्य अतिकाय मीलाचे आहे. बलगाली एकरस्माए निर्माण करण्याचे सर्वय स्वातंत्र्यविराधे कार्य अविस्मरणीय आहे. आरल्या कार्यांनी राष्ट्रभागाची लाज राखणाऱ्या या विरोधे मबभारताच्या आजच्या राजण पिढीने सर्वच विचारवंताचे चरित्र मनन करण्यासारखे आहे.

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व करळातील विचारवंत व समाजसुधारक क्रांतिकारी याचा विचार करता सुरवातीला काही नावे लक्षणीय ठरतात. त्यांची कार्ये खासील प्रमाने पाइता येईल.

राजा राममोहन रॉय -

२२ में १७७२ मध्ये जम झालेल्या राममाहेन रॉय यांनी वयाच्या ९ व्या वर्षी अरबी-प्यारसी भावेचे अध्ययन केले. १७९९ मध्ये बनारसला जाउन संस्कृत धारेवर प्रमुख निळविले तसेव दंग्रजी, फ्रेंच, हिंदू, ग्रीक व लंगीन धारेवा अध्यास केला. त्यांनी या भाषांचा अभ्यास करून त्यांचे महत्वही जपले.

मानाजिक दुष्टीने व वैचारिक दुष्टीने समाजातील भेटाभेचा व्यवहार पाहता भरपूर कार्य त्यांनी केले. १८१५ मध्ये आनिय सभा, १८१७ मध्ये तिंदू कॉलेज, १८२१-२२ मध्ये बंगाली भाषेत 'मंबाद कौग्दी' व फरसी भाषेत मिग्रत उत-अक्षवार' अशी दोन सालाहिके काढती. १८२२ मध्ये 'ऑग्लो हिंदू स्कूल' वी स्थापना केली. तसेच १८२६ मध्ये संस्कृत वाडमपाच्या अभ्यासाठी व हिंदू एकेश्वरवादाच्या समर्थनासाठी 'बेटान कॉलेज' यो स्वापना केली, १८२८ मध्ये कलकता येथे 'बामी मनाजाची' स्थापना करून सतीच्या अनिष्ट व अन्यनुष प्रचेतिकद्ध प्रचाराची आपाडी तथाराठी. सतीची चात धर्मविरोधी आहे असे त्याचे मत होते. त्यांनी केलेल्या लोकजगुतीमुळे तत्कालीय गवार्नर जनरल लॉर्ड विल्यम बेटिक यांनी १८२९ राज्य सतीची चाल बंद करण्यासंबंधिया करणदा समत केला. त्यांनी 'वीदिया' हे बंगाली आयेथ्या व्याकरणाचे पहिले पुस्तक लिहले.

बालविवाह, बालहत्या, केशवपन, जातीमेट, बहुएत्मीत्व, पासारक्या प्रधाना त्यांनी विशेष केला. विधवा पुनर्विवाहाचे समर्थन करून समाजात विश्वाना न्याय मिळावा यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. प्रेम, सेवा व परीपकार हाच धर्माचा खरा अर्थ होय, असे समजून सर्वांनी परस्परांशी व्यवहार करावा असा विधारही हे मांडवांना दिसतात त्यांच्या वरील कार्यानुळे हत्कालीन असणाऱ्या दिल्लीच्या मीचल बादशहा दुसरा अकवर याने राममोदन रॉय यांना 'राजा' हा किताब देउन सम्मानित केले. आधुनिक धारताचे जनक, इंग्लंडला भेट देगारा पहिला भारतीय, मानवतावादी समाजसुधारक असगारे राजा राममोहन रॉय यांचे निधन २७ सप्टेंबर १८३३ ला इंग्लंबमध्ये झाले

स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती -

स्वामी दयानंद पांचे नाव मूलशांकर अंबाशांकर तिवारी आहे. संन्याम बर्माचा विकास केल्यानंतर त्यांनी स्थानी दयानंद सरस्वती है नाव धारण केले. वेदातील ज्ञान है खरेखूरे ईश्वरीय ज्ञान आहे, पवित्र ज्ञान आहे आणि समाजाकरिता अत्यंत उपमुक्त आहे. अशी त्यांची श्रद्धा होती. माणून त्यांनी 'पेटांकडे परत जा' अशी चारतीयांना शिकवण दिली, आपल्या प्रवधनाने त्यांनी मृतीपूजा, उच्च-निकता, व्यतिभेद, कवी, पशुरुषा यांच्यावर पणापाती आपात केले. दपानंदांनी भारतातून ब्रिटीशाना हाकतरपाकरिता सरास्व अंती' हा एकमेव मार्ग आहे असे मत मांडले तर खिसती आणि मुसलमान धर्मात गेलेल्या लोकांचे मुद्रोकरण करून त्यांना हिंदू केले. स्वामी दयानदानी धर्ममुधारोच्या कार्याची प्रेरणा बाची समाज्ञकद्वन घेतली. नंतर त्यांनी १८७५ मध्ये आर्य समाजायी स्थापना केली. आर्य समाजाने लाहोर येथे द्यानंद ऑस्ट्रोवेटिक कॉलेज सुरू केले. तसेच नुरूकुल संस्थेची स्थापना करून राष्ट्रीय शिवान देनाऱ्या शाळा व महाविद्यालये देशाच्या विविध भागात उपहली. सर्व मानव एक, सर्वाचे देव एक, पृथ्वी माता एक हीप जीवनाची चतु-मुत्री आहे. विश्वमांना शिक्षण दिले जात नाही, त्यांना अक्षानात देवले जाते हे भारताला अधारतनाच्या दिशेने नेगारे आहे. सिवयांना सन्यानाचे स्थान मिळाले पहिले. स्वी ही कुटुबाची स्वामिनी असल्याने तिला तिये अधिकार मिळाले पाहिजेत या विचारांचे ते होते. 'सल्यार्च प्रकाश' हा त्यांचा महान प्रंच माणजे दयानंदांनी आपल्या

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> डॉ. रिता वाळके अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी, ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपूर

🚈 अत्मवरित्रामुळे दलित साहित्याला व्यापक समाजमान्यता जशी मिळाली तशी मराठी साहित्याची इंडर्ने अनेक सामाजिक स्तरातून लेखक उदयाला आले. त्यांनी आपल्या व्यथा वेदनांना शब्दातून वाट 📰 अजन्र साहित्यात व्यक्त न आलेले मानवी जीवन प्रथमच वाचकांना झात झाले है त्यांचे अनुभव ह हररहून सोडणारे दिसते. विषम व्यवस्थेत दलितांना कसे अमानदी जीवन जगावे लागते है दाहक अनुभद कर्ने अनुन बाचायला मिळते. दलितांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय अत्याचारांचे अस्वस्थ करणारे वर्णन देलित क्या झाले. दलितांना जगावे लागणारे पशुतूल्य जीवन, त्यांचा होणारा छळ, त्यांची लाचारी व

= == ती वाईट वागणूक, त्याचा जाहीर पंचनामाँ देलित आत्मचरित्रांमधून केलेला आहे. दिन्द आत्मचरित्रामधील खळबळजनक व अस्वस्थ करणारे हादरयून सोडणारे विषय लक्षणीय ठरते. इल्चिरित्रकाराचे अनुभव भयावह व अपराधवोद्याची जाणीव करून देणारे वाटते. दलित 🖘 मनापानातून दलितांचा हृदय पिळवटून टाकणारा आक्रोश व्यक्त झाला आहे. आपल्या जीवनातील = --त्या सांगण्याच्या भूमिकेतून ही आत्मचरित्रे लिहल्या गेली आहेत. त्यामुळे या आत्मचरित्रांना

-- इन्डरच सामाजिक दस्ताऐवजाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. क्रिकेट के व्यवत आलेलं दलितांचे जीवन आजवरच्या साहित्यात व्यवत झालले नाही. दलित कर - राजक हा बेंडर न ढरामगणारा आणि असंख्य दुःखांना पेलणारा ओहे. हा नायक परिस्थिती शरण क्टू - रोस्थिती विरुद्ध संघर्ष करत तो पूढे जातो. बलाढ्य व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध लढणाऱ्या एका सर्वसामान्य 🕶 🖘 घटते. ही दलित आत्मचरित्र वाचून जिद्दीने जगण्याची आणि परिस्थितीवर मात करण्याची प्रेरणा क्रक प्रात्येपेक्षा माणसाचा स्वाभिमान प्रखर होतो. माणसातील स्वातंत्र्याचे महत्व कळते. एक सर्वसामान्य क्राप्त्या शापणाविस्ट्ट पेटून उठलं पाहिजे ही जाणीव होते. तसेच अन्याय सहन करणे हा मानवतेविरुद्धचा

🚃 उंड ह्याची जीणीव होते. ≕ अञ्चरित्रकारांनी आपले जगलेले-भोगलेले जीवन व्यक्त केले. त्याचवरोवर आपल्या समाजावर 🕶 🚐 अन्याचार वेशीवर टांगायचा होता. आपली व्यथा—वेदना समाजापूढे मांडायची होती, आपल्या का है तह वैधायचे होते व समस्यांकडे आपल्या मनातील आक्रोश आणि आपली न्याय्य मागणी 🖚 राजन म्रणूनही दलित आत्मचरित्रे घडल्याचे दिसते. आत्मचरित्रकारांना जे भीषण जीवन जगावे लागले कत केड घेते, दारिद्रय आणि अस्पृश्यतेचे घटके त्याला सहन होत नाही. आपल्या समाजावर होणारे क्यान व्यांना अस्वस्थ करतात. तो निमूटपणे जगणाऱ्या समाजाचा कैवार घेतो आणि त्याला न्याय कार के बोलू लागतो. त्यामुळे त्यांचे कथन प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेला आरोपी ठरविण्यात आले. "आम्ही किती इंटर जनते, आम्हीही माणसे आहोत आमध्या दुःखाचा आणि समस्येचा विचार करा" असे आवाहन

मा === जरणारे आहे. 💳 अञ्चरित्रात दलित लेखकॉनी लिहिलेली आत्मचरित्रे अधिक अंतर्मुख करणारी आहेत. याचे महत्वाचे चारीत अनुभवाचे जग होय. त्यांचे जग मुखबट्याचे नाही तर शंभर टक्के अरसल आहे. दलित 👅 📧 बन्तीची नसून कितीतरी पिठ्या चाललेल्या अंघाऱ्या व संघर्षपूर्ण वाटचाल करणाऱ्या समाजाची 🔫 ः अन्त्र्वरित्र नसून समाजकथा आहे. माणूस म्हणून आपणास जगण्याचा हक्क आहे. स्वकर्तृत्वावर क्रिक हो प्रिक्षण घेतले पाहिजे, अन्यायाविरोधात संघटित होऊन न्यायासाठी लढले पाहिजे हा मनाचा

= = चरित्रातुन जाणवतो. क्रिकेट वर्णव्यवस्थेने व समाजव्यवस्थेने नाकारलेल्या पत्येक जातींच्या व्यथा मांडल्या आहे. हिंदू 📭 🚌 उनीनी आमध्यावर पशुतूल्य जीवन कां लादले? अशाप्रकारचे वेगवेगळे प्रश्न दलित आत्मचरित्रात = दिविच स्तर जसे जसे जागे झाले तसे तसे या विविध अस्पृश्य जातीतील लेखक आप-आपले





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# मराठी साहित्यातील बदलते प्रवाह

प्रा.रिता ट. वाळके (डभाळे) अरविद्यायु देशमुख महा भागसंगी तह नरखंड जिल्हाः नागपुर

स्वातंत्रयोत्तर काळत सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक, शैधणिक आर्थिक, राजकिय औद्योगिक, तत्र वैज्ञानिक अशा अनेक क्षेत्रात शासंश-गडामोडी होऊन प्रचंड स्थित्यतर झाले. या सर्वांचा एकत्रित परिणाम साहित्यनिर्मितीबरही झाला.

रवाकायोग्नर कात्यात मराठी वाडमयात निर्माण झालेले वाडमय प्रवाह हे जीवनवादी आहेत. मानवी मूल्यानवर या साहित्याची निद्धा आहे. समाजातील जिवत प्रश्नाचे हे साहित्य असून बास्तववादी आहे. माणसाच्या शोपणाविरूद हे साहित्य प्रकट झाले असून नय्या जाणिवांनी तेवदेव यहरलेले आहे. व्यक्तीचे, समाजाचे आणि परिसराचे दैन्य दारिदय ह्या साहित्यात प्रकट हाले आहे. स्वप्नाची भाषा, हक्क अधिकाराची आणीव आणि लोकशाही व्यवस्थेचे समर्थन करीत हे प्रवाह रूढ होताना दिसतात.

मगठो साहित्यातील विविध प्रवाह समृद्ध आणि जीवनाच्या विविध स्तरांना स्पर्श करणारे असून व जनवादी भूमिका पेऊन व्यवत हाले आहेत. या प्रवाहाचे मुख्य प्रयोजन मानव मुक्तीचे आहे. मानवाला केंद्र मानून हे प्रवाह उदयाला आले आहेत. दलित, प्रमोण, जनवारी, स्त्रीवारी, कामगार, साहित्य, मुस्लिम, खिश्यन या सर्वय साहित्यप्रवाहातून समाजव्यवस्थेत विविध प्रकारायी काडी, क्यबना, अन्याय, शोपण, दैन्य, दुःख, उपारामार, उपेशा माडाठी आहे. या सर्वय साहित्यप्रवाहाना सर्वायनि समनेयो अपेशा आहे. शोषणरहित समाजरचना अपेधित आहे. सर्व शमाज एका पातळीवर एकात्म स्वरूपात हवा आहे. जाति-धर्माचे प्रदेशाचे तटमट नोड्न मानवतावादी दृष्टीने व संदीय भावनेने प्रेरित झालेली समाजरचना हवी आहे. या अथनि हे सर्व साहित्य-प्रवाह समप्र परिवर्तनवादी आहे. होच त्यांच्या निर्मितीमागयी प्रेरणा आहे.

'साहित्यप्रवाह हो संकल्पना आधुनिक मराठी बाडमयात स्थातंत्र्योत्तर काळात नव्याने रूडझाली, साहित्यप्रवाह या नव्या सकल्पनेतृन आजच्या साहित्यप्रवाहाची वेगवेगळी वेशिष्ट आहे. मानवी समाज हा प्रवाही आहे, तसेच या समाजात निर्माण होणार साहित्यही प्रवाही आहे. ज्या विरोध विकास सिद्धांतानुसार समाज प्रवाहित झालेला असती तीच सिद्धांत नवनव्या वैशिष्टाचे साहित्य त्रिमाण वहायला किंवा नवनव्या माहित्यप्रवाहांमा जन्म व्हायला कारणीभूत झालेला आहे. साहित्यात आतिमत: मानवी मनाये, जीवनाने आणि समाजाने प्रतिव्रंथ उमटत असते. म्हणून साहित्याचे स्वरूप प्रवाही सहते व वेळावेळी समाजात नये. नव गाहित्यप्रवाह जन्माला चेते. प्रत्येक नवी साहित्यकृती म्हणजे नवा प्रवाह नसतो. नवी साहित्यपकृती आणि नवा साहित्यप्रवाह हा।

साहित्यप्रवाह ही संकल्पना एखाट्या विशिष्ट समाजातील साहित्यापुरती मर्थादीत असते. त्या समाजान्या साहित्यात तो प्रवाह विशिष्ट काळान जन्माला आलेला आहे. तो नित्य स्वरूपात अस्तित्वात ग्रहील याची शाश्वती नाही कारण तो एक विशिष्ट भित्र संचल्याना आहे. सामाजिक परिस्थतीचे अस्तित्व मरणजेच सामाजिक परिवर्तन होउन संपुचात आले, तर तो विशिष्ट साहित्यप्रवाह त्या समाजात्या मूळ साहित्यप्रवाहारी एकजीव होऊन विसर्जित होतो. तो इतिहास जमा होतो व नंतरच्या काळात त्याचे अस्तित्व अरी ऐतिहासक रगरूपात शहरते व त्यांचे महत्त्व कभी झाले असे म्हणता येत नाही. उलट त्या विशिष्ट समाज स्थितीतून अपरिहार्यपणे निर्माण

रवाताचीतर काळात एकूण साहित्यामध्ये काही परिवर्तने आली. साहित्याकडे यघण्याचा दृष्टीकोन यदलला. विशेषतः झालेला तो साहित्यप्रवाह अरातो. स्वातत्र्यानतरच्या पंथरा—वीस वर्षाच्या काव्यत गराठी साहित्यात काही नवीन प्रवाह निर्माण झाले आणि हे सर्व एकाएकी घडले

रवातंत्र्योत्तर काळात शिक्षण प्रसार, लोकशाही शिक्षण सवलती, व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्य यांचा प्रभाव जनमानसावर पडत होता. नाही. या नवीन प्रवाहाच्या मागे काही वैचारिक दृष्टकोन होता. थामुळे नव्या समाजरचनेची मरज बाटत होती, जुनी मुल्ये, जूने मापटंड, जुन्या धर्मकल्पना, जुन्या संस्कृतीकल्पना, जुने अर्थकारण,



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विकेशन कालेला

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**ॉ. अशोज** भक्ते

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लोकशिक्षक संत गाडगेवावा डॉ.प्रा. रिता वाळके (डंभाळे) अरविंदवाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगीत. नरखेड जि. नागपूर मोबा.७७४३८९९३६९

सारांशा

संत गाडगेबाचा यांना महाराष्ट्रातील एक प्रयंड व्यासपीठ म्हणून ओळखाच्या जाते. एक थोर क्रांतिकारक संत व समाजसुभारक न्हणून प्रख्यात. समाजातील कम्मालीचे दारिक, अज्ञान, अतिरह वालीगैती व अध्वद्धा पाहुन त्यांनी लोकसंबेधे व लोकशिखणाये वत स्विकारले. महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व भागासध्ये सोवतच पूजरात, कर्नाटक व आंध प्रदेशाच्या काही भागात त्यांनी गावोगायी कीर्तन करून लोकजागृती केली. त्यांनी किर्तनातृत स्वच्छता, प्रामाणिकपणा व भूतदया यांवर विशेष धर दिला, कीर्तन है त्यांवेखी लोकशिखणाये प्रभावी माध्यम होते. स्वत साहनेबावानी किर्तनाव्या माध्यमातृत प्रभावी प्रवीधन केले. बीरवाशी साधालेला संबाद, लोकभाषेच्या प्रभावी वापर आणि कारूणप्रपूर्ण वाणीने केलेला उपदेश हो त्यांच्या कीर्तनातील महत्वाची वैशिष्टरे होय.

जनलोकाच्या सेवेसची इंग्लासचा पूजेंचे सार आहे है ओळखून संत गाडगेबाबांनी डॉगराएतथ्रे विधायक कार्य उभे केले. कोर्तन प्रयोभनावी पताका खांद्यवर पेऊन गाव स्वच्छ केले व कोर्तनात उभे राहुन लोकांची मनेही स्वच्छ केली. समाजजीवनात वावरतांना ने अनुभवलं त्यानुनय जीवनाचे तत्व बनले. त्या तत्वाच्या पुरस्कार करीत संत गाडगेबाबांचे जीवनदर्शी तत्वच्छन उदयास आले. आपल्या विचारांना आचाराची खोड देऊन आपली धाषा आणि आपल्या विचारातील तत्व डॉळसपणे मांडलें लोक शिक्षकांची भूमिका पेवृन खरे लोकशिक्षण घडविणारे गाडगे महाराज केवळ एक व्यक्ती व विभूती नाही तर ते एक महान प्रयोधनकारी लोकविद्यापीठ आहे.

महाराष्ट्र ही संताची भूगी आहे. समाजाच्या अंतरंगापर्यंत जाऊन त्यांच्या बोली भाषेत वेदाताची नीती शिकवणारी सताची मदियाली है महाराष्ट्रचे सांस्कृतिक वैभव आहे. सामान्य माणसाच्या जीवनात आनंद ओसंहृत काहावा, त्यांचे वैयक्तिक आणि सामुदायिक जीवन सुसाह व्हांचे, त्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारी जीवनमुख्ये समाजात कज्लों जावीत, त्यातृत्य विषमता, जातीयता, भेदाभेद, अवियेक, विकार, विकृती बाजुला जाऊन छान्या अर्थाने समाता प्रस्थापित व्हांची, समाजामध्ये परस्यात बंधुभाव नांदावा, उच्चतिचपणा सांधूत जावा, अज्ञान नाहिसे होवृत सामाजिक विवेक जामा क्याया, या हेवृते मराठी संत परंपरेने केलेले प्रवोधन महाराष्ट्राच्या विचारप्रवाहाला लोकरिशक्षणाची दिशा देउन जाते.

अशा महान संताची परंपग्र लाभलेल्या या महाराष्ट्रात संत गाडीगाबांच्या रूपात महान विभूती दिसते. मानवतंच्या विकासासाठी पुरातन आणि जुनाट मार्ग सोदून नवीन वाटेने आण्याची डीट्स इंटि गाडीगाबांनी दिली. महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक अध-पतनाने व्यक्ति झालेल्या वावांनी सर्वीवर, व्यंतावर, रंभावर, स्वार्थावर, विवयतंवर, अज्ञानावर व माणुसकोशुन्य वर्तनावर टीका करून स्वतःला जे पटले ते आनरणात आणुन समाजाला तत्वज्ञानाचा खरा अर्थ सामितला बावाचे व्यक्तिमस्य म्हणजे धगधमते अनिन्छुंड होय. अज्ञान, टारिडर, व्यस्तानाचात, विवयता पांच्या अधकारात खितपत पडलेल्या समाजाला सन्तागांचा उजेड टेगारे एक दियरतंभ होय.

वसंतराव नाईक

प्रा. रीता द. वाळके (डंभाळे)

अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय

भारसिंगी त. नरखेड जि. नागपूर

व्यक्ति आणि कार्य



# वसंतराव नाईक -व्यक्ति व कार्य



सारांश :

कृषी औद्यागिक क्रांतीचे प्रणेते म्हणून वसंतराव नाईक यांची ओळख आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक, राजिक्य, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक व वैद्यारिक जडणपडणीत त्यांचा महत्वपूर्ण सहमाग होता वसंतराव नाईक हे सलग अकरा वर्ष महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री होते. एवढचा प्रदीर्घ काळापर्यंत मुख्यमंत्री पद भुषविणारे ते एकमेव होते. शेती आणि शेतकरी हा त्यांचा आत्यतिक जिव्हाळ्याचा विषय होता. तसेच घरतीच्या कणाकणातून समृद्धी फुलली पाहिजे हा त्यांचा उत्कट ध्यास होता. शेती यंत्राने, तत्रानेही होणार नाही आणि मंत्रानेही होणार नाही तर शेतीला स्वतन्ता झोजून दिल्याधिवाय ती फुलणार नाही अधा विद्यारांचे ते होते.

शेतकरी हा कारखानदार व्हायला हवा.

पेतीला उद्योगध्ययी जोड दिली तरच 'शेती' हा
फायदेशीर व्यवसाय ठस शकतो, यावर त्याची निष्ठा
होती या निष्ठेतुनव त्यांनी आपल्या मुख्यमंत्री पदाच्या
कार्यकाळाव शेतीसंबंधीत अनेक योजना आखल्या
आणि कार्यान्वित केल्या आमदार, खासदार, मन्नी
व मुख्यमंत्री असा त्यांच्या कतृत्वाचा आलेख असला
तरी ते शेती करण्यात रमताना दिसतात

प्रस्तावना :

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात महाराष्ट्र घडविणारे महत्वाचे मुख्यमत्री वसंतराव चळाण,शंकरराव चळाण,



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## Criticism of Civilization in the Fiction of Arun Joshi

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#### Abstract:

The novel was originated in Europe. With the establishment of European colonies it stepped into the non-European countries. Though fiction was the last appear on the Indian English literature Canvas it started overtaking most other forms of literature. The Indian fiction writer uses this genre as a career for their indigenous experiences and culture.

The earliest novels were attempted by Kailash Chunder Dutt and Shoshee Chunder Dutt rather in the form of tales than novels proper and were published in journal. It was Bankim Chandra Chatterjee who introduced the novel in its proper form in India with publication of his first and only novel in English Ramanujan's Wife.

A Surprising thing regarding the development of Indian English novel is the emergence of women novelist, however, female education was not being encouraged and it took enough time to spread. Before the turn of 19th century mainly three female writers figured prominently. These are Toru Dutt, who attempted and unfinished novel Bianka or The Young Spanish maiden romantic love story set in English; Krupabai Satthianandan wrote Kamla, a story of Hindu life and Shagun, the story of native Christian life and Shevantibai M. Nikmbe, who produce Ratanbai, a sketch of Bombay High caste Hindu young wife.

In the thirties of the last century the most remarkable event on the realism of Indian English fiction was emergence of the great trio Mulk Raj Anand, RK Narayan, Raja Rao. Each of them with their own creative efforts and their own characteristics way exposed the possibilities of Indian English fiction.

Among the contemporary Indian English novelist, Arun Joshi has highlighted most effectively some of the eternal metaphysical and ethical questions. Joshi went to Indian philosophy for the solution of the crisis of existence created in his novels.

Arun Joshi's place among the major Indian English novelist of the twentieth century is undisputed. Joshis premature demise in 1993 cut short his promising literary career. He could contribute to Indian English fiction only Five novels; The Foreigner, The Strange Case of Billy Biswas, The Apprentice, The Labyrinth, and The River and The City.

#### Introduction:

Arun Joshi is undoubtedly one of the foremost Indian novelists to have explored the nebulous Labyrinths of self. As a novelist Joshi has addressed himself to the problem of human dilemmas in all their complexities. He burst on the fictional scene in 1968 with his compelling maiden novel 'The Foreigner', which revolves around serious modern issues like rootlessness, detachment frustration, identity crisis, oscillating between the modern and the primitive and finally self-realization. Joshi's second novel 'The Strange Case of Billy Biswas' is a sort of continuation of the trend developed in the first novel. Both Sindi Oberai, the protagonist of 'The Foreigner' and Billy Biswas the protagonist of 'The Strange Case of Billy Biswas' seen to be exploring things, trying to find their own bearings and moorings. They are unable to relate themselves meaningfully to their surroundings and consequently with divided personalities they



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# Weightage Of Mgnrega In Rural Development With Reference To Gondia District

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#### Abstract

Father of nation Mahatma Gandhi said that "Indialives in its village". At present nearly 664369 villages in Indian consist of 65.05 percent of the population. In terms of employment generation from 1950 various schemes were initiated but at present rural population struggling for 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

# 1. Introduction

India is known for the second-highest population rate in the world. After the New economic reform in 1991 India's GDP growth rate increase year by year but due to Corona Pandemic GDP growth declined 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 credit, employment opportunity, electricity, and irrigation. 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 unemployed people and According to The World Development Report 2014, it is a "stellar example or 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".

# 1.1Various Rural development Scheme in India:

Table No 1: Various Rural development Schemes in India:

PLAN	SCHEME	
1"	Community development program	YEAS
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Khadi and Village Industry program	1952
3 <sup>id</sup>	Applied nutrition program	195-
	Height Yielding Variety program	1962
AP1967	Rural work program	1966
AP1968	Tribal Development Block	106*
4th Plan	Drought prone area program	1988
	Crash scheme for employment	1079
	Small former development	19*
The same of	Hill Area development program	19**
	and the spiritual program	üte



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# Effects of MGNREGA on Empowering Women, with A Focus on Maharashtra's Gondia District

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## Abstract:

To lift women out of poverty and life's vulnerability, 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

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

#### 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

Sr. No	Gondia District MGNREGA at a Glance	Data in Figure
1	Total No. of Blocks	08
2	Total No. of GPs	560
3	Total No. of Job Cards issued (in lakh )	3.32
4 5	Total No. of workers (in lakh)	8.24
5	Total No. of Active Job Cards (in lakh)	2.28

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# मानसिक स्थिती एवं व्यक्तित्व का खेल पर प्रभाव- एक मानसशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

# डॉ. मनोजकुमार वर्मा

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## सारांश:

मनोवैज्ञानिक तनाव आमतौर पर स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करता है, क्योंकि यह मस्तिष्क पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है, लगातार मानसिक तनाव का सामना करने से केवल शारीरिक नहीं तो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भी प्रभावित होता है. खेल जगत में तो खिलाडीयों कि शारीरिक और मानसिक अवस्था बेहतरीन रखना बेहद जरुरी होता है.क्यों कि उनके शारीरिक और मानसिक अवस्था का सिधा प्रभाव उनके खेल प्रदर्शन पर दिखता है. मनोचिकित्सकों का कहना है कि अगर मन में निराशा है, तो नए खिलाडियों के सामने अच्छे अनुभवी खिलाडियों को भी पराजित होना पडता है. लगभग हर खिलाडी इस स्थिति से गुजरता है. हम सभी के जीवन में कुछ हद तक तनाव और प्रश्न हैं, लेकिन अगर वे एक निश्चित सीमा से आगे जा रहे हैं और यदि यह हमारे जीवन को प्रभावित कर रहा है तो इसे संबोधित करने की आवश्यकता है. प्रस्तुत शोधपित्रका में खिलाडियों के मानसिक स्थिती का खेल प्रदर्शन पर क्या प्रभाव होता है इसपर चर्चा कि गई है.

सूचक शब्द: मानसशास्त्रीय, खिलाड़ी, स्वास्थ, तनाव

#### प्रस्तावनाः

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 छोड़ने के बजाय, वे और अधिक जटिल हो जाते हैं. प्राचीन मारत 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 शुरू कर देता है, तो उसके पास एक राक्षस या कुछ बुरी आत्मा होगी. ऐसी व्याधियों पर अंगारे, भस्म आदि. लोकगीतों के आधार पर गुप्त उपाय किए गए. भगवान के नाम पर, लोकप्रिय धार्मिक संकेतों या भविष्यवाणियों को श्रद्धेय और पूजा जाता था. ग्रामीण समाज में इस तरह के विचार अभी भी प्रचलित हैं. आयुर्वेद के बारे में वैज्ञानिक अवधारणा 2,500 साल पहले पेश की गई थी. मन एक अलग परमाणु पदार्थ है और उसका स्थान (चेतना) हृदय में है. इसलिए वह अंतर्ज्ञान. मन को वायु या प्राण द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है और मन स्वयं और इंद्रियों को नियंत्रित करता है. यह इंद्रियों और इंद्रियों दोनों के रूप में भी 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 ज्ञान मूल रूप से महत्वपूर्ण और अपरिवर्तनीय है. फिर क्रियाएं हृदय में होती हैं जो मन, अहंकार और बुद्धि से बनी होती हैं.

# मानसिक स्वास्य अवधारणाः

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. जबिक यह सच है, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एक स्थिर मुद्दा नहीं है. यह विभिन्न कारणों (व्यक्तिगत और स्थितिजन्य) के कारण नियमित रूप से बदलता है. इसकी उपस्थिति और

# वैश्विक पर्यावरणपर कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव- एक अध्ययन Dr.Manojkumar Varma

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#### सारांश:

आज पूरी दुनिया कोरोना जैसी भयानक आपदा के दौर से गुजर रही है। यह एक आपदा है, जलवायु परिवर्तन की। सभी देशों को उसके साथ लड़ना होगा। दुनिया भर के कई देश इस भयावह वास्तविकता की आग की लपटों में घिरे हुए हैं। इसने हमारी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, वित्त और राजनीतिक प्रणालियों की खामियों को उजागर किया है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय मानस में अस्थिरता को रेखांकित किया गया है। दुनिया भर में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता कोरोना के भयानक संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं, कोरोना जैसी भयावह और अनमुलकी तवाही मंडरा रही है। यह एक आपदा है, जलवायु परिवर्तन की। खतरा आज पहले से कहीं ज्यादा बड़ा है। जहां आज कोरोना के खिलाफ लड़ाई हर देश की प्राथमिकता है, वहीं जलवायु परिवर्तन के संकट से बचने के लिए सबक सीखना जरूरी है. कोविड-१९ के मानव जीवन पर इसके प्रभाव के अलावा, पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से भी प्रभाव पड़ा है.प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रमे पर्यावरणपर कोविड-१९ का क्या प्रभाव है और उनका निर्मुलन कैसे हो सकता है इस विचार पर परामर्श किया गया है. सुचक शब्द- कोविड-१९, पर्यावरण,शास्त्रत विकास,स्वास्थ उड़ेश्य:

- कोविड-१९ के पर्यायरणीय प्रभाव की खोज करना.
- 2. कोविड-१९ का स्वास्थपर होनेवाला प्रभाव स्पष्ट करना.
- 3. कोविड-१९ का सामाजिक प्रभाव स्पष्ट करना.
- कोविड-१९ के परिणाम निर्मुलन हेतू निवारण स्पष्ट करना, परिकल्पना:
- कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव पुरे वैश्विक स्तर पर समान है.
- 2. कोविड-१९ से पुरे वैश्विक स्तर पर पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव है.
- मानवीय प्रयास द्वारा स्थिती पूर्वव्रत हो सकती है.
- कोबिड-१९ से पुरे वैश्विक स्तर पर आर्थिक अधोगती है.

# कोरोना से निपटने के दौरान दुनिया भर में उड़ान भरने वाला कोरोना शुरुआत में आक्रामक कदम उठाने के महत्व को रेखांकित करता है। यदि चीन ने संगरोध और सामाजिक दूरी जैसे निवारक उपाय किए होते, तो रोगियों की संख्या में एक सप्ताह पहले ही 66 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई होती। इसी तरह जलवायु परिवर्तन के हानिकारक प्रभावों के बारे में चेतावनी मिल रही है। फिर भी ये मुझाब हमें वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं कर पाए हैं। महासचिव एंटोनियो गुंटरेस ने "2019 में वैश्विक जलवायु परिस्थितयों" पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक ऐतिहासिक रिपोर्ट के शुभारंभ पर चेतावनी दी कि दुनिया अब 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस या 2 डिग्री सेल्सियस के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में बहुत दूर है। हमने शुरुआत में प्रभावी उपायों की योजना बनाने में समय गंवाया है। तो अब आखिरी और सबसे अच्छा उपाय है कि आप अपनी महत्वाकांक्षाओं को बढ़ाएं और जलवायु परिवर्तन को धीमा करने के लिए कटोर, क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाएं। जलवायु परिवर्तन के बारे में भी यही कहा जा सकता है। दुनिया भर की सरकारों के लिए औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को रोकता, कोयले के इस्तेमाल को रोकता या कार्बन उत्सर्जन 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 नहीं है।

# अगला कदम है 'ग्रीन' प्रमोशन:

दुनिया भर के कई देशों ने इस महामारी के आर्थिक प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए अभूतपूर्व वित्तीय, आर्थिक और व्यापक आर्थिक कदम उठाए हैं। वे समझदार हैं और यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि ये भयानक परिस्थितियाँ देश के लिए

# IMPORTANCE OF YOGA AND MEDITATION IN MODERN AGE

## Dr. Manojkumar Varma

Director of Phy. Edu. Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi, Nagpur

#### Abstract:

Meditation and Yoga have a unique general significance in the ancient Indian culture and tradition From time immemorial sages and saints have from time to time emphasized the importance and necessity of yoga and meditation. The present research paper reflects on the importance of yoga and meditation in today's modern life.

Health. Keywords: stress, pandemic. meditation, yoga

#### 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 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 stress and anxiety.

#### Pranayam:

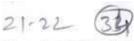
Pranayama is a part of yoga and involves various methods of breathing. The purpose of pranayama is to stimulate, transmit, regulate, and balance the life force in the body. These processes depend on nasal breathing. Breathing is an important part of our lives. Properly covered, it will withstand plenty 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



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Recent Research at the Intersection of Science & Technolog (ISBN: 978-93-91768-30-

# SPIDERS AS A POTENTIAL BIOINDICATOR OF SATPURA FOREST RANGES HEALTH

Nitin M. Raut

Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur

There have been increasingly used as environmental and ecological indicators are used for conservation to a spatial comparisons of a site value, or monitoring of ecosystem recovery to management. Spiders are characterised by their selection of quality habitations are to environmental change.

In der is a group of invertebrates belonging to the class Arachnida of phylum archael. Sub-phylum Chelicerata (eight legs). Phylum archaelogos and consists of insection. Like all archaelogos, arachnida have an exoskeleton and internal cartilage-limited action. Like all archaelogos, arachnida have an exoskeleton and internal cartilage-limited developments in spider evolution include the development of spinnerets and archaelogos, as well as different adaptations for its use. Among the oldest known laterates are Trigonotarbids, members an extinct order of spider-like arachnida. At our oldest fossil spider was believed to be Attercopus which lived 380 million years oldest fossil spider was believed to be Attercopus which lived 380 million years on the Devonian. (Penney and Seldon, 2011). Spiders are generally invertebrates have uniquely predatory habits, they do not constitute a homogeneous function and exhibit significant behavioral diversity in relation to different predations; and exhibit significant behavioral diversity in relation to different predations; dispersal mode and ability to resist adverse ecological conditions (Marc et al., 1995).

# \* nological Character (Tikader, 1982):

The body of the Spider divisible in to a distinctive cephalothorax and abdome to a tagether by a narrow pedicel. The cephalothorax is covered dorsally by a had so shield the carapace, and ventrally by sternum. The anterior articulates moval to a labium. The legs are articulates in the plural membrane between the lateral edgeteral parapace and sturnum. On the cephalic region are present six to eight eyes. The eyes are present, the condition is described as homogenous, in contrast to heterogeneous to both the type are present. The eyes are usually arranged in double row, viz, the strow and posterior row. Each row usually contains four eyes. The eye row and pasterior row. Each row usually contains four eyes. The eye row and as recurved, when concavity is turned forward as in text-fig.1.1



21-22



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April 2022

Distribution of Spider Fauna in the Agricultural Fields from Narkhed Region, District Nagpur (Maharashtra State) India

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Department of Zoology, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi.

#### Abstract:

Nurkheil taluka has total area of 64491 Hectors. Most of the area of Narkheil taluka are under agricultural land. Some area are hilly and cover with rare forest also. Wardha river is flowing from western border of taluka. Kar river is flowing from southern border of taluka and Kolar river is flowing from eastern border of taluka. Other river are Jam, Mantastim. Wandail etc. The river Wardha flows in this region and enriches the biodiversity. Spiders are insectivorous preditors on earth. They are Feed on insects and consums large number of preys without damaging the crops. Spiders, are the most common ubiquitous animals on land, constitute an essential portion of the predatory arthropods in several ecosymms. Recently in agricultural fields reduced posticide use and ecological sustainability have lead to increased interest in spiders as potential biological pest control agents. Regularly use of posticidus in agricultural fields which decreases the spider populations. Spiders play an important role in insect pest control without any harm to ecosystem.

This article presents a study on the Diversity, distribution and current status of spider families in Narkhed of Naghur District. During the present study. The diversity of spiders was studied during July 2021 to January 2022 using timest with suppling sticks and pit fall trap etc. During the survey 310 specimens were collected from agricultural field of Narkhed. 10s species were identified belonging to 10 families. Among the specimens collected most of the individuals were adult, the mule-female ratio was 16. The Family Salticidae and Thomicidae represented 18 species each respectively. Armitidae 36. Oxyopidae and Lycosidae 6, Eracidae 4, Pholeidae 2, Uloboridae 2 species each. The population of spiders was almostant, species richness and diversity was high during the month of October to December. Spiders observed vere exclusively carminously feed on insects and other Arthropoda, naturally keeping insect population under control between October Diversity, Biodiversity, Insects, Agricultural field, Narkhed.

## Intorduction:

Present study was designed to assess the diversity of spiders from Narkhed region. Most of the area of Narkhed taluka are under agricultural land. Some area are hilly and cover with rare forest also. The area extends over 100 sq.km., and lies on Wardha River, Spider species abundance in ecosystem can be high as undisturbed natural ecosystem. Spiders are to spiders are beneficial bio-control agent of insect pest in ecosystem (Jeyaparvathi S, et al. 2013). Spiders are known to occupying most of the terrestrial habitats. They are generalist predator, which can act against a broader range of insect pests. Spiders are considered to be of economic value to farmers as they play valuable role in pest management by consuming large number of prey in the agriculture fields without any damage to crops. Spiders are among the most abundant insectivorous predators of Terrestrial ecosystem. The current global list of spider fauna is approximately 44,234 belonging to 3928 genera and 110 families (Platnick Ni 2019).

Order Araneae is a large group of animals commonly known as spiders, might have been evolved 380 million years ago during Devonian period (Penney and Seidon 2011). The current global list of spider fauna is approximately 42,055 belonging to 3821 genera and 110 families (Platnick, 2011). The spider fauna of India is represented by 1520 spider species belonging to 377 genera and 60 families (Sebastian and Peter 2009). General series on fauna published by Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra state, record a total of 90 species of spiders belonging to 14 families (Tikader and Mathotra 1974). 107 species of spiders belonging to 37 genera under 19 families have been described from Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh. (Gajabe, 2004).

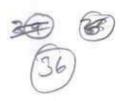
Spiders are one of the most diverse groups in the world. Many types of spiders can easily be found even in small area. Salbardi is an untouched area, forest is dry deciduous and having rich bio-diversity. The abundance of spiders in the forest is ecologically important and may be studied for its nature of natural insecticide as well as bioindicator.

## Material And Method:

Spider fauna was collected from agricultural field of Narkhed area (every weekend) from vegetation, on crop field, under stones/crevices, near water streams etc. For collection of spiders insects nets, pitfall trap and stroking sticks were used, the specimens were preserved in 70% alcohol, labeled and identified according to Burrion and Listinger (1995), Davies and Zabka (1989), Gajbe (1987a,b), Tikader (1962,1973, 1982).

## Result And Discussion:

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





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RESEACH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

# Distribution of Spider Fauna in the Chintamunishwar hill at Paradsinga, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra State) India.

Nitin M. Raut

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#### Abstract

Chintamunishwar hill is a part of Paradsinga hill ranges 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, Uloboridae represented 1 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.

## Introduction

Chintamunishwar hill is a part of Paradsiriga hill ronges at the village Paradsinga in the Nagpur district. The area covered under this region is over 5 sq.km. The rich plantation in this region and enriches the biodiversity. The water was recently



# 'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

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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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Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi.

#### Abstract:

Effect of temperature on interaction the interaction of the compound 2-benzamido-4-methylpentanoic 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. 250C, 300C and 350C 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.

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

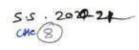
#### Introduction:

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 [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.









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**REVIEW ARTICLE** 

OPEN ACCESS

# 1, 3, 5-Triazines-A comprehensive review of their synthesis and microbial Activity

#### Dongre Ramkumar P and Shingda Sampat R

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## 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 1,3,5triazines 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, 5-Triazine, Microbial activity.

#### 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 as 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.

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## 'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

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# Solvothermal assisted synthesis of TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs from titanium-benzaldehyde semicarbazone complex for photodegradation of MB dye

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#### 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 semicarbazone complex for photodegradation of Methylene Blue (MB) dye. In first step we synthesized semicarbazone ligand, subsequently semicarbazone ligand was blend with titanium tetrachloride (TiCl<sub>4</sub>) obtained TiCl<sub>4</sub>-benzsczH adduct. Furthermore material was characterized by spectroscopic techniques. The XRD pattern reveals that crystalline size was estimated 8.87 nm. Moreover, photodegradation of MB dye using TiO2 nanoparticles exhibited higher efficiency at 60 min.

#### 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, carbon-based nanocomposites show large surface area, pore size, tunable band gap energy, which enhances the photothermal activity [1]. When in comparison with numerous photocatalysts, TiO2 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 (TiO<sub>2</sub>) nanomaterial's known are for their numerous and diverse applications, which range from common products, such as sunscreens, to advanced devices 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].

TiO2 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



# Journal of Dispersion Science and Technology



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# Investigation of mechanistic interactions between Rifampicin and bovine serum albumin in the presence of different surfactants

Sampat R. Shingda, Parvez S. Ali, Nilesh V. Gandhare, Naziyanaz B. Pathan & Nizamul H. Ansari

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# RESEARCH JOURNEY International E- Research Journal

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Isotherm Studies of Acid Blue-74 Dye Adsorption on Cinnamic Acid-Polyaniline Doped Polymer Synthesized by Hydrothermal Method

> A. N. Ingolea, M. R. Raghuvanshi \*Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur - 441305 (MS) India.

#### 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.

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

#### 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 1×105 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 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.



# RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

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Impact Factor: 6.625 Microwave Assisted Synthesis of Substituted Thiocarbamide Derivatives

M. R. Raghuvanshi\*and A.N. Ingole\*\*

Deptt. of Chemistry,

Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tal. Narkhed, Nagpur. (M.S.)

## 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

# I. 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 -SH, -CN, -NH2 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 reported to have antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, catalytic. antitubercular, analgesic. insecticidal. anti-inflammatory, herbicidal, anticonvulsant. anti-cancer, anti-thyroid, anthelmintic, and anti-phenoloxidase activities [9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16].

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.

# 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

OPEN ACCESS

# Adsorption isotherm studies of methylene blue on Nano structural Polyaniline synthesized by Hydrothermal method

# Ingole ANT, Raghuvanshi MR1

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#### Abstract

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 like 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.

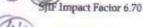
#### Introduction

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 1×10³ 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].

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RCH ARTICLE



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# ynthesis and Biological assay of some of substituted thiocarbamide

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A series of 1,3-diformamidinothiocarbamides(5a) Nsubstituted 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, IH NMR & mass specturum. 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

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.



# 'RESEARCH-JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

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# Impact Factor: 6.625 Microwave Assisted Synthesis of Substituted Thiocarbamide Derivatives

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An efficient and environmentally benign exclusive method of synthesis of 1-formamidino-Abstract-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

Keyword-Thiocarbamides, Dicyandiamide, Microwave irradiation etc

Glucosyl group or its derivatives when attached to the sulphur of the sulphur containing I. Introduction: 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 -SH, -CN, -NH2 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 reported to have antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, catalytic, antitubercular, analgesic, insecticidal, anti-inflammatory, herbicidal, anticonvulsant, anti-cancer, anti-thyroid, anthelmintic, and anti-phenoloxidase activities [9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16].

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.

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



# 'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

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# Isotherm Studies of Acid Blue-74 Dye Adsorption on Cinnamic Acid-Polyaniline Doped Polymer Synthesized by Hydrothermal Method

A. N. Ingole<sup>a\*</sup>, M. R. Raghuvanshi<sup>a</sup> \*Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah-Narkhed, Dist-Nagpur - 441305 (MS) India.

#### 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.

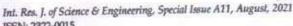
Keywords: Adsorption, Acid blue-74, Doped polymer, hydrothermal method.

#### 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 1×105 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 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.





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55 (47)

Adsorption isotherm studies of methylene blue on Nano structural Polyaniline synthesized by Hydrothermal method

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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 Polyantline (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 like 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.

Introduction

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 1×10<sup>3</sup> 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].

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SJIF Impact Factor 6.70

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### Synthesis and Biological assay of some of substituted thiocarbamide

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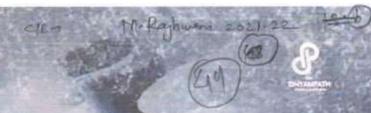
#### Abstract

A series of 1,3-diformamidinothiocarbamides(5a) Nsubstituted 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, <sup>1</sup>H NMR & mass specturum. 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

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.

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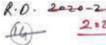
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REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

# 1, 3, 5-Triazines-A comprehensive review of their synthesis and microbial Activity

#### Dongre Ramkumar P and Shingda Sampat R

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#### Abstract

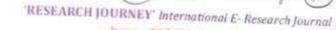
The existing research in the field of drug discovery and development focused on the preparation, spectral studies and microbial activity of some novel substituted 1,3,5-triazines as potential pharmacological agents against various diseases. The present review focuses on the methods of synthesis, spectroscopy 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, 5-Triazine, Microbial activity.

#### 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 as 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.



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# Review on Coumarin and Its Derivatives for Their Pharmacological Activity

# Ramkumar P.Dongre, Bharat B Madavi, Amit L. Gadre, Anjali R. Gharpure

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#### Abstract

The study of coumarin dates back to the 1820s when coumarin was first extracted from the Tonka bean by Vogel. Cosmarin backbane compounds are a very important group of compounds because of their use in pharmacy and medicine. Properties and biological activities of community derivatives have important role in development of new drugs Heterocycles bearing benzopyran-2-one ring are known to have antimicrobial, anticancer and antiexidant activities This review highlights the anti-inflammators, anti-coagulant, anti-cancer activity and antimalarial agent of natural and synthetic communities.

Keywords: Coumarins: Heterocycles: Pharmaceutical; biological applications.

#### 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 \alpha- pyrone rings (1). More than 1300 commarins 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 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 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, wurfarin and dicoumarol; Others such as naturally occurring coumarin moieties have also been reported (Figure 1).In addition, several synthetic commarins with a variety of pharmacophoric groups at positions C-3, C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screened for various biological properties. In recent years, a considerable amount of research has been conducted on the use of commarins as anti-HIV [4, 5], anti-cancer [6-10], anti-microbial [11, 12], anti-tumor [8, 13]. ] 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].

### Classification of Coumarins

On the basis of basic classifications these are mainly classified into three types based on the chemical structure of the compounds. The physico-chemical properties and therapeutic applications of natural commarins depend on the pattern of substitution.

(02)

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

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#### Herbal Remedies for Treatment of Neutropenia - Updated Review

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Talegaon Dabhade, Tal. Maval, Dist. Pune.
Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi.

#### 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.

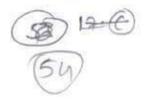
Keywords: - Neutropenia, secondary metabolites, leukemia, Phytoconstituents

#### 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/µL in white children 2-12 months of age and 1500/µL 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/µl to 1000 /µl 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 /µl 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/µL. It is associated with a high rate of infectious complications and has a mortality rate ranging from 2.5%-10%. [4]

#### There are four types of neutropenia:

- 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.
- Cyclic: Cyclic neutropenia is present at birth and causes neutrophil counts to vary in a 21day 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.



Chapter 14

### A comprehensive Account on Impact of Bio-Fertilizers on Yield of Medicinal Plants

#### Smita P. Gudadhe

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#### ABSTRACT =

Biofertilizers are the fertilizers with living microbes. Based on various microbial types, biofertilizers 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 soil. Medicinal plants were used as an alternative source to modern medicinal therapies. Inoculation of medicinal plants with biofertilizers found to produce healthy, residue free plant material required for final product production. Replacement of inorganic fertilizers with biological origin fertilizers ultimately results in increased crop yield. This article provides detailed account on types of







### PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PROXIMAL COMPOSITIONS IN WEED PLANT INDIGOFERA

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#### 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 I. 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 I. 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.

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

#### 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,







#### Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

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RECEIVED ARTICLE

# Phytochemistry and Pharmacological activities of *Caesalpinia crista* L: A Review

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Department of Botany, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati-444602 (M.S.) India.

#### ABSTRACT

Caesalpinia crista L. 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, anti-inflammatory, 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

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\*Corresponding author

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REVIEW ARTICLE

**OPEN ACCESS** 

# Preliminary study of Morphological Characters of Three species of *Indigofera* L. from Amravati Region

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#### Abstract

Indigofera L. is a dicotyledonous plant and is a member of Fabaceae family. It is a family of largely herbs, shrubs and trees with a great variety of habitat. Indigofera is a large genus consisting of over 800 species all over the world. The species of Indigofers are creeping, prostate or erect. They are annual, biannual herb or semi-woody under shrub and trees. Indigefent 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 Intigofera, is just one example of the usefulness and commercial importance of Indigofera species. Indigofera is the variable genus in respect to its morphological characteristics. In Indigofera 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 Indigofera namely, I. linifolia, I. cordifolia and I. trita from the University campus of Amravati District.

Keywords: Morphodiversity, Indigofera linifolia, Indigofera cordifolia and Indigofera trita

#### Introduction

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 Indigofera are found [1] (Hajra et al., 1995). There are thirty-five species of Indigofera that are reported from Maharashtra [2] at different places.

# STUDIES ON MEIOTIC CONFIGURATIONS AND POLLEN FERTILITY IN CHLOROPHYTUM LAXUM R.BR.

Dr. Smita P. Gudadhe

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#### 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 R. 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

#### 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;



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#### Evaluation of Water Quality in the Proximity of Mining Area by Using Water Quality Index

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#### 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.

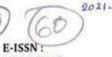
Keywards: physico-chemical parameters, water quality, water quality index, , dug-well, water standards, ICMR, WHO.

#### 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, Jarvis 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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#### Abstract

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

#### 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, Jarvis 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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#### RESEARCH ARTICLE

**OPEN ACCESS** 

## Wild edible fruit plants and their use by tribal people and local villagers: A survey-based study

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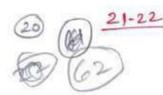
#### Abstract

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.

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

#### 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.





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**REVIEW ARTICLE** 

OPEN ACCESS

# Plant-derived essential oils as an Antifungal agents: An updated review

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#### 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 techniques applied for detections of essential oil contents and their probable mode of actions.

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

#### 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 allergies and toxicity in humans. These fungi can be categorized into two groups i) Saprophytic fungi:



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### 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. satpute20@gmail.com

#### 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 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 diversity.

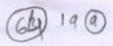
Keywords: Wild Plant, Pollinator Diversity, Conservation, Warud, Amravati.

#### 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 adults and paste as larvae. Therefore, more collaborative research work is needed to establish the role of butterflies as pollinators [7].

Insect pollination affects the yield of 75 globally 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





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#### Chemistry And Biological Activities of Quercetin : A Bioactive Flavonoid

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#### Abstract

Quercetin is a naturally occurring flavanol with diverse therapeutic properties. It is a plant pigment and a potent antioxidant flavanoid. 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.

Keywords: Quercetin, isolation, purification, solvent extraction

#### 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 class 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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# Review on Coumarin and Its Derivatives for Their Pharmacological Activity

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#### Abstract

The study of commarin dates back to the 1820s when commarin was first extracted from the Tonka bean by Vogel. Commarin backbone compounds are a very important group of compounds because of their use in pharmacy and medicine. Properties and biological activities of commarin derivatives have important role in development of new drugs. Heterocycles bearing benzopyran-2-one ring are known to have antimicrobial, anticancer and antioxident activities. This review highlights the anti-inflammators, anti-coagulant, anti-cancer activity and anti-malarial agent of natural and synthetic commarins.

Keywords: Coumarins: Heterocycles; Pharmaceutical; biological applications.

#### 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 α- 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-benzopyrone or, less commonly, α-hydroxy cinnamic acid and factore, and has been well studied.

Commarins 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 anti-coagulants, warfarin and dicoumarol; Others such as naturally occurring coumarin moieties have also been reported (Figure 1). In addition, several synthetic coumarins with a variety of pharmacophoric groups at positions C-3, C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screened for various biological properties. In recent years, a considerable amount of research has been conducted on the use of coumarins as anti-HIV [4, 5], anti-cancer [6–10], anti-microbial [11, 12], anti-tumor [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].

#### Classification of Coumarins

On the basis of basic classifications these are mainly classified into three types based on the chemical structure of the compounds. The physico-chemical properties and therapeutic applications of natural commarins depend on the pattern of substitution.

R=OCH<sub>1</sub>,CH<sub>4</sub>,OH<sub>4</sub>X Simple Coumarins

(01)

Pyranocoumarins

(02)





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#### Future aspects of 5G Technology in India- A Review

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#### Abstract

5G is the fifth-generation digital cellular network which will completely revolutionize digital cellular technology. We have seen from the past several years that how digital cellular network technology changed from 1G 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 capacity and low latency. In the future we will see how machine to machine communication, unman machine with artificial intelligence will change our way of life. Already we are using 4G cellular networks which are not enough with growing demand due to vast changing technology. In India very soon department of telecommunication will roll out auction of spectrum for 5G digital cellular network which is likely to be start in the beginning of 2022. Many private players like Reliance Jio, Bharti Artel and Vodafone Idea is ready to provide 5G network. Although department of telecommunication is all ready to go for 5G. But many users still unaware about 5G technologies. It is because due to increasing technology over the years we have seen lot of changes in nature and its effect ultimately on the human body. Hence, there is a palpable sense of fear among users related to its effect on health. This current paper provides comprehensive study of 5G technology, its implementation and myths related to health.

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

#### Introduction

5G is the fifth-generation digital cellular technology which is having capability of providing high speed internet connectivity, high downloading data with low latency. Although 4G 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 journey. 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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RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

# Photoluminescence Study of Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> Phosphor doped with Ce<sup>3+</sup>

#### Charpure Anjali R

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#### Abstract

Photoluminescence properties of aluminum sulphide based ternary system M<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> where (M=Na) were studied. Ce<sup>3+</sup> substituted Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> 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 nm-700 nm at room temperature. A broad emission around 390 nm attributing to the transition from 5d level to the ground state of the Ce<sup>3+</sup> ion. We have reported wet chemical co-precipitation method for synthesizing Ce<sup>3+</sup> activated phosphor with strong excitation in UV region.

Keywords: Photoluminescence, Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> phosphor, near-UV LED phosphors, Ce<sup>3</sup> activator.

#### Introduction

Hellstrom et. al [1] described aluminium sulphide-based ternary system M<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> where M=Li, Na, K and determined different phases present in this system. New phases i.e. LiAlS<sub>2</sub> NaAlS2,Na2S.Al2S3, 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 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> plungers. In 1987 Alan et al. [2] investigated four new phases in the Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> system. These phases were prepared by corrosion-type reaction, pellet reaction and polysulphide fluxed reaction. We investigated M<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> system where M=Na using simple wet chemical co-precipitation method and its photoluminescence characteristics are studied.







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Review on Coumarin and Its Derivatives for Their Pharmacological Activity

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#### Abstract

The study of commarin dates back to the 1820s when commarin was first extracted from the Tonka bean by Vogel. Commarin backbone compounds are a very important group of compounds because of their use in pharmacy and medicine. Properties and biological activities of commarin derivatives have important role in development of new drugs. Heterocycles bearing benzopyran-2-one ring are known to have antimicrobial, anticancer and antioxidant activities: This review highlights the anti-inflammators, unti-congulant, anti-cancer activity and antimalarial agent of natural and synthetic commorins.

Keywords: Coumarins: Heterocycles: Pharmaceutical; biological applications.

#### 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 α- 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-benzopyrone or, less commonly, o-hydroxy cinnamic acid and lactone, and has been well studied.

Commarins 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 1).In addition, several synthetic coumarins with a variety of pharmacophoric groups at positions C-3, C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screened for various biological properties. In recent years, a considerable amount of research has been conducted on the use of commarins as anti-HIV [4, 5], anti-cancer [6-10], anti-microbial [11, 12], anti-tumor [8, 13]. ] 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].

#### Classification of Coumarins

On the basis of basic classifications these are mainly classified into three types based on the chemical structure of the compounds. The physico-chemical properties and therapeutic applications of natural countarins depend on the pattern of substitution.

R=OCH; CH; OHX

Simple Cournarius (01)

Pyranocoumarins

(02)





SJIF Impact Factor 6.70

#### RESEARCH ARTICLE

**OPEN ACCESS** 

# Biodegradation and Mechanical Properties study of 10% CEL + 7% PEG/LDPE Bio-composite film

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#### Abstract

Plastic material production has tremendously increased over the past 30 to 40 years. Plastic pollution is a worldwide environmental problem. In this study, a degradable composite thin film having thickness 15-30 µm 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 I'EB measurements, SEM and XRD before and after 90 days of burial in a compostable 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.





SJIF Impact Factor 6.70

#### RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

# Synthesis and Study of Novel Polymers prepared by both Conventional and Microwave Synthesis Technique. Its application in detergent

#### Deshpande Anand D11 and Gadre Amit L2

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#### 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 sugarcane by the sugar firms before the start of the sugar year. Sugar [2] has a number of uses. One 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 easily synthesized by conventional method and by microwave synthesis technique 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.

Keywords: Sugar, Starch, Sorbitol, Characterization.

#### 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, globally, the development of biodegradable polymers and their derived products is a high priority from the standpoint of environmental preservation





SIIF Impact Factor 6.70

RESEARCH ARTICLE

**OPEN ACCESS** 

# Effect of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticle fillers on Electrical Resistivity of Low Density Polyethylene

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Polymer inorganic nanocomposite thin films (PINCs) 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 wt. %). The electrical resistivity of the thin film samples was examined asa function of temperature and filler concentration. The resistivity was found to be sensitive to temperature and filler

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

#### 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 low concentration of free charge carriers and thus have very high electrical resistivity. The higher thermal and electrical conductivity can be obtained 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 non-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].





SJIF Impact Factor 6,70

RESEARCH ARTICLE

**OPEN ACCESS** 

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

Uikey PR1, Raghorte VR2\*, Wakde GC2, Gadre AL3 and Padole VY4

Department of Physics, Gondwana Uinversity, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, India Department of Physics, NKS Model College, Karanja (Gh.) Wardha, Maharashtra, India Department of Physics, A.D. Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra, India Department of Computer Science, GHRIFF, Maharashtra, India Email: Vijayraghorte65@gmail.com

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Likey PR, Raghorte VR, Wakde GC, Gadre AL and Padole VY. Uniaxial grown Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate crystal by Sankaranarayanan-Ramasamy (SR) method and slow evaporation solution technique (SEST): A comparative Investigation, Int. Res. Journal of Science & Engineering, 2021, Special Issue A11: 7-14.

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#### Abstract

Uniaxial potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KDP) crystal oriented along <110>, <010> and <100> 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 amino 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>, <010> and <100> direction was found to be 40-50 mm with 1mm/day.

Keywords: crystal growth, metastable zone, organic compound, thermal properties, nonlinear optic materials, Mechanical Properties

#### 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.





## B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



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# Biodegradation study of CEL and PEG added LDPE Bio-composite film

Amit L. Gadre<sup>1</sup>, Manisha C. Golchha <sup>2</sup>, Ganesh R. Yerawar <sup>3</sup>, Vijaya Sangawar <sup>4</sup> Department of Physics, A. D. Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Dist. Nagpur (M.S.) INDIA <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Brijfal Biyani Science College, Amaravti (M.S.) INDIA <sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Arvi (M.S.) INDIA \*Polymer Research Laboratory, G.V.LS.H. Amravati (M.S.) INDIA

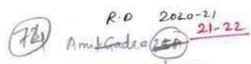
#### Abstract

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.

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

#### 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, chemical 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 aerobic and anaerobic processes. 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 research, 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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# Review on Coumarin and Its Derivatives for Their Pharmacological Activity

Ramkumar P.Dongre, Bharat B Madavi, Amit L. Gadre, Anjali R. Gharpure

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

The study of coumarin dates back to the 1820s when coumarin was first extracted from Abstract the Tonka bean by Vogel. Coumarin backbone 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 role in development of new drugs. Heterocycles bearing benzopyran-2-one ring are known to have antimicrobial, anticancer and antioxidant activities. This review highlights the anti-inflammatory, anti-coagulant, anti-cancer activity and antimalarial agent of natural and synthetic coumarins.

Keywords; Coumarins; Heterocycles; Pharmaceutical; biological applications.

Coumarins (2H-1-benzopyran-2-one)[1] consist of a large class of phenolic substances Introduction: found in plants and composed of fused benzene and α- 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-benzopyrone or, less commonly, o-hydroxy cinnamic

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 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 1).In addition, several synthetic coumarins with a variety of pharmacophoric groups at positions C-3, C-4 and C-7 have been intensively screened for various biological properties. In recent years, a considerable amount of research has been conducted on the use of coumarins as anti-HIV [4, 5], anti-cancer [6-10], anti-microbial [11, 12], anti-tumor [8, 13]. ] 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].

On the basis of basic classifications these are mainly classified into three types based on Classification of Coumarins the chemical structure of the compounds. The physico-chemical properties and therapeutic applications of natural coumarins depend on the pattern of substitution.

R=OCH<sub>3</sub>,CH<sub>3</sub>,OH,X

Simple Coumarins

(01)

Pyranocoumarins

(02)

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RESEARCH PAPER

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# CHEMISTRY & BIOLOGY INTERFACE

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

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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-1H-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)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazole-3-carboxylic acids (3a-k) prepared by the oxidation of (2a-k) with KMnO<sub>4</sub>β-D-Glucuronosyl-5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazole-3-carboxylates (4a-k) prepared by the glucuronidation of (3a-k)with free D-gluconic. The structure of compoundswascharacterized on the basis of their instrumental analysis FT-IR, 'H-NMR, FAB-MS, elemental analysis and chemical properties. Some compounds showed significant antibacterial activity against E. coli and S. aureus and moderate to antifungal activity against A. niger and C. albicans.

Keywords: 8-D-Glucuronides, 1,2-Benzisoxazoles, Pyrazoles, Chalcones, Antibacterial activity.

#### INTRODUCTION

Glucuronidation is a major detoxification pathway in mammalian liver, where UDP-glucuronosyltransferases 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 drugmetabolizing 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



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#### Future Perspective of Digital Library Services and its Opportunities

#### Mr. Pravin Wasu

Librarian

Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi

#### Abstract:

Today we live in a world of instant global communication, well before digital as we know them today were developed their services. In digital library information is digitized collected and operated by electronic computers, transmitted by the computer network and freely shared. In this way required information can be easily and efficiently retrieved and disseminated. Digital Libraries is an umbrella term that encompasses resources, organization of the resources, publishing, retrieval, user communities and their behavior. Digital Libraries provide a new way of serving the new generation users of the libraries. Digital libraries are the new vision of libraries of the future.

Keyword: Digital library, Digital library services, Digital library process, Digital library components.

#### Introduction:

The advancement of information technology, academic libraries are changing their activities of print to digital. In the digital environment providing right information to the right user at the time is the aim of any academic institution. Today's changing and extremely advancing technological environment requires everything to be advanced. A digitally advanced library provides every possible requirement of its technically advanced users. A digital library is a library consisting of digital materials and services. Digital materials are items that are stored. processed and transferred via digital devices and networks and are accessible using computers. A digital library has place based collection of e-resources and may have even print resources. It provides access to e-resources held in-house as well as provide links to e-resources held somewhere else. Digital libraries, Institutional repositories and Open Archives are the new trend in the present era, satisfying users' needs for precise information since they have become more information conscious for accessing electronic information compared to different purposes such as academic or research needs.

A Digital Library will give traditional library a reform that will increase library visits by the users providing their information in digital form at computers. Today digital library had improve the library services like electronic journal support service, Electronic Document Delivery, Electronic Publishing, Resource Service, Inter Library Loan, full text searching, crosssearching specialist abstracting and View metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk brought to you by CORE provided by Librarians' Digital Library indexing databases etc. for learning and teaching. All the information is stored on the computer that will be connected to a personal computer through a network making this period of time as a memorable time in the history of libraries. The primary aim of digital library management is to promote the delivery of information effectively and efficiently with low cost and provide long term learning opportunities to the users.

#### Digital Library:

A definition of digital libraries is from Digital Library Federation (1999)

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### ं तंत्रज्ञानाचा पर्यावरणावर होणारा प्रभाव – एक अभ्यास

Dr.Sadhna Jichkar

Head Dept.of Marathi Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bhersingi, Tah-Narkhed .

Dist-Nagpur

सारांश

मानवजातीने प्रगतीच्या अनेक टण्यावर यिजय मिळविला आहे. जी कामे एकेकाळी अशक्य मानली जात होती, ती आज शक्य झाली आहेत. आपल्या पूर्वजानी स्वप्नात सुद्धा कल्पनाही केली नसती असे यश संपादन आन्हीं केले आहे. सुईपासून जहाजापर्यंत बांधकाम, मनुष्य चंद्रापर्यंत पोहोचणे, असाध्य रोगांवर विजय मिळविणे हे सर्व मनुष्याच्या प्रयत्नांसह विज्ञानाचे परिणाम आहे. मनुष्य या पृथ्वीवर आला आहे तेव्हापासून माणसाने काळ आणि परिस्थितीनुसार नबीन अविष्कारांनी प्रगती केली आहे, परंतु आधुनिकतेचा चकांकि वधता त्याने मानवीय मूल्यांचे आणि तदत्व पर्यावरणांचे विषटन केले आहे. सर्व वैज्ञानिक यश असूनही प्रदूषित मन, प्रदूषित शरीर, प्रदूषित हवामान आणि कोरोनासारखे असाध्य रोगदेखील विज्ञानाचा परिणाम आहेत. जेव्हा जेव्हा मानवजातीने निमगांशी छेडछाड केली आहे, त्याचा परिणाम बेळोबेळी मिळत आहे. आज जेव्हा मानवाने त्याची मर्यादा ओलांडली आहे, नेव्हा त्याचे दुष्परिणाम संपूर्ण मानवजातीवरच दिसून येतात. सध्या, जिसे संपूर्ण जग कोरोना संमगांच्या चपळ्यान आहे, अनवी मोठे शाख्यज्ञही त्याचे उपचार आणि त्याची कारणे शोधण्यात अक्षम दिसत आहेत.प्रस्तुत शोधण्यात विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा पर्यावरणावर परणारा प्रभाव यावर चितन करण्यात अक्षेत्र आहे.

आज जिथे विज्ञानाने माणसाचे जगणे मुलभ केले आहे, दुसरीकडे मानवाचा विकास निर्देशांक खाली पडताना दिसत आहे. आज विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञामुळे हवेतील इतके किरणे प्रतिविधित होत आहेत, ज्याचा थेट परिणाम प्राणी आणि पत्नी आणि या पृथ्वीवर राहण्याऱ्या सर्व सजीवांवर स्पष्टपणे दिसून येतो. ज्याप्रकारे आपस्या वडिलानी आणि पूर्वजानी पूर्वी विज्ञान आणि वैज्ञानिक संशोधनाच्या टप्प्यांवर विजय मिळवण्याची कल्पनाही केली नक्हती, त्याच प्रकार, सध्याच्या भावी पिढ्यांमध्येही विज्ञानामुळे असे दुष्परिणाम दिसतील असे बाटत नब्हते. आज ज्या परिस्थितीचा परिणाम संपूर्ण जगावर काला आहे. आता प्रश्न पडतो की विज्ञान यांनी दिलेले आविष्कार नाकारले पाहिजे की आदिम माणूस गुहेत जिथे राहत होता त्या जागी आपण परत जाये, खरे तर हे करणे आवश्यक किया व्यावहारिकही नाही. मनुष्याला या सर्व आजारांबर इलाज आहे, अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जपान, इंग्लंड अशा देशांच्या वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धी, त्यांचे जीवनमान, त्यांचे आयुर्मान, त्यांचे जीवन निर्देशांक ग्रांमारख्या देशांच्या पर्यादरणीय जागतिकीकरणाच्या वाताबरणाचा विचार करता ज्याचा हवा तसा फारसा विपरीत परिणाम होत नाही. राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक संशोधन केंद्रांना अशा शोधांचा शोध घेण्याची परवानगी देण्यात यावी, अन्यथा मानवी जग या आधुनिक चमकदार स्पर्धेत संपेल, आज जेचे पर्यावरणीय असतुलनामुळे ओझोन धरात छिद्र पडण्याची चर्चा आहे, ज्यामुळे चीनहाऊस धोक्यात आला आहे, दुसरीकडे या सर्व गोष्टीकडे दुर्लक्ष करून, तेथे बन्याच प्रकारचे रॉकेट, क्षेपणास्त्र, अंटी- 5 जी, न्यूबिलयर शस्त्रास्त्र चाचणी यासारच्या इंटरनेट चाचण्यांमध्ये रात्रंदिवस काम केले जाते. या सर्च उपयोगांमुळे धरीच वनलाती प्रजातींमुद्धा मेल्या आहेत. हवामान देखील पूर्णपणे प्रभावित आहे. आज असे भयानक आजार उद्भव लागले आहेत जे संशोधकांना नावे ठेवणे अवधड आहे. परिणामी उपचार न घेतल्यामुळ मानवजातीचा जीव गमावला जात आहे, आज संपूर्ण मानवजातीला धोका आहे, कारण आणून घेतल्याम, त्याच्या नियंत्रणासाठी कोणतेही ठोस धोरण बेळेत ठरवले जात नाही, ही चिंतेची बाब आहे, निसर्ग ही देवान दिलेली एक उत्तम देणगी आहे. त्याचे जतन व संरक्षण करणे ही आपल्या सर्वांची आणि विशेषत: सरकारची खास जवाबदारी आहे. आज बातावरणाभोवती बरीच विपारी आणि प्राणधातक द्रव्ये तबार झाली आहेत, ज्यामुळे मानव जात अनेक प्रकारच्या रोगांनी ग्रस्त आहे आणि रोगांच्या समाधानामध्ये प्रतिजैविकांचा शरीरावर कोणताही परिणाम होन नाही. मोकसंख्येच्या अपाट्याने बाढीमुळे नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचे अत्यधिक शोपण व जलद शोपण होत आहे, परिणामी

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"

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

#### 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 governments 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 effects 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.

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





# IMPACT OF INCLUSIVE & STAINABLE GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Vijay P. Rahangdale

#### INTRODUCTION

Globalization in India brought few changes like exports leads to consumer-drive to east, reduction poverty level, increasing flow of foreign direct investment, increasing flow of global seconomics activity leads by patents, copyright, and WTO agreement, large production of goods and services, rise in employment, surge in competition, improposition of living, increased in purchasing power and growing popularity of Consumerism".

Globalization course certain challenges in the future area like unlimited urbanization increased wealth for some and poverty for many, anarchy and crime, educations for people, disease, migration of the people, travel, and tourism, environmental present information explosion, and increased use of English, decentralized and diministration of the people, travel, and tourism, environmental present power.

#### 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.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is done by the use of secondary data collected from government report publication from various websites, National and International Journals which for on various aspects of globalization.

#### DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN LABOUR FORCE

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

India

abor force Ilion people employment e, 2019 pemployment re for females nemployment me for males Fouth memployment, es 15-24 abor force rticipation rate abor force, ercent female Male labor force articipation rate Dependent cople as percent of the working e population Source : Based or

construction

L1. India : Lab

550

500

450

...

350

300 499 \(\lambda 990 \qq 99\)
Source : theg



## SIGNIFICANCE OF YOGA TO COMBAT WITH COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Mr. Vijay P Rahangdale<sup>1</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

All major pandemic diseases which causes death of Millions of people occurred from 18° century to till date are Cholera Pandemics, Third Plague, Yellow fever. Russian Flue, Spanish, Asian flu1957, Hong Kong Flu, HIV/AIDS. Swine Flu, SARS, Ebola 2014, MERS 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, stress, 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 usefulness 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.

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

#### INTRODUCTION

Prime Minister shree Narendra Modi appealed in 2014 to United Nation to declare 21\* June as International Yoga Day. As result of declaration of International 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 International Yoga day more than 8% population of USA now practicing Yoga and Saudi Arabia also recognized yoga as sport.

'Head Department of Economics, Arvindbaba Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi







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### Study of Kinetics of Methylene Blue Adsorption onto Nanostructural Polyaniline

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#### 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.

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

#### 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 [1]. 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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REVIEW ARTICLE

#### Phytochemistry and Pharmacological activities of Caesalpinia crista L: A Review

Smita P Gudadhe<sup>1</sup>, Ahmad L Shaikh<sup>2</sup>, Dnyaneshwar L Maske<sup>2</sup>, Swapna P Kalbende<sup>3</sup>, Pawan P Kalbende<sup>4</sup>, Varsha S Dhoran<sup>5</sup>, and Mithun S Lunge<sup>4\*</sup>.

#### ABSTRACT

Caesalpinia crista L 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, phytosterois 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, antimialarial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, 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

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## STUDIES IN WILD PLANT POLLINATOR DIVERSITY, ITS CONSERVATION AND POLLINATION BENEFITS

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#### 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 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 growth-promoting 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 diversity.

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

#### INTRODUCTION:

Plant-Pollinator relationships are important agriculturally and ecologically. Pollinators are ecosystem service providers and increase the yield of plants all over the world 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 adults and paste as larvae. Therefore, more collaborative research work is needed to establish the role of butterflies as pollinators [7].

Insect pollination affects the yield of 75 globally important crops. Over the last 50 years, the yield of pollinator-dependent crops has increased and become variable than pollinator-independent 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





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

**OPEN ACCESS** 

## Photoluminescence Study of Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> Phosphor doped with Ce<sup>3+</sup>

#### Gharpure Anjali R

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#### Abstract

Photoluminescence properties of aluminum sulphide based ternary system M<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub> where (M=Na) were studied, Ce<sup>3+</sup> substituted Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub> 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 nm-700 nm at room temperature. A broad emission around 390 nm attributing to the transition from 5d level to the ground state of the Ce<sup>3+</sup> ion. We have reported wet chemical co-precipitation method for synthesizing Ce<sup>3+</sup> activated phosphor with strong excitation in UV region.

Keywords: Photoluminescence, Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> phosphor, near-UV LED phosphors, Ce<sup>3+</sup> activator.

#### Introduction

Hellstrom et. al [1] described aluminium sulphide-based ternary system M<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> where M=Li, Na, K and determined different phases present in this system. New phases i.e. LiAlS<sub>2</sub>, NaAlS2,Na2S-Al2S3, 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 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> plungers. In 1987 Alan et al. [2] investigated four new phases in the Na<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> system. These phases were prepared by corrosion-type reaction, pellet reaction and polysulphide fluxed reaction. We investigated M<sub>2</sub>S-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> system where M=Na using simple wet chemical co-precipitation method and its photoluminescence characteristics are studied.

## Synthesis and photoluminescence properties of rare earth doped BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> and MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> phosphor

#### A R Gharpure<sup>1</sup> and SP Wankhede<sup>2</sup>

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#### Abstract

Different synthesis techniques for BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> have been described in literature. Conventionally thioaluminates (BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>) were prepared by solid state reaction. BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> was prepared by using BaS and Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>S atmosphere [1, 2]. Sulfurization reduction of multi-component oxide precursor was used to prepare BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> in CS<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 1050°C. [2, 3]. Oh et al. [4] prepared MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> doped with Co<sup>2+</sup> by the chemical transport reaction method. All these methods require proper apparatus and they are difficult to handle.

The synthesis method and photoluminescence properties of MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu2+ and BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>3</sup> phosphors are reported. In this paper wet chemical co-precipitation method is described for synthesis of magnesium and barium aluminates. BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> and MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub> phosphors doped with Eu<sup>2+</sup> and Ce<sup>3</sup> shows strong excitation in nUV region. This method is very simple and does not require H<sub>2</sub>S gas flow [2].We successfully prepared MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu2+ and BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>3+</sup> powders by this method. MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> doped with Eu<sup>2+</sup> act as blue component in display application.

#### Introduction

Much attention has previously been focused on the preparation method and fundamental information of BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> and MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>. Different methods are used for the preparation of these thioaluminates. Different synthesis techniques for BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> have been described in literature. Philippe Smet et al. prepared BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> powder from a mixture of BaS and Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>S atmosphere [1, 4]. Ternary compound semiconductors MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> with wide energy band gap is potential candidate to be applied in optoelectronic devices operating in the ultraviolet 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(pe-WLED). A conventional method used for the preparation of thioaluminates require special apparatus and H<sub>2</sub>S gas flow during synthesis. Hence we used soft chemical process for the preparation of thioaluminates phosphor.

#### Experimental

MgAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2</sup> and BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>3</sup> 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 (BaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>3</sup>) 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

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# Synthesis and Photoluminescence Study of Ce<sup>3+</sup> doped CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> Phosphor

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Abstract—The synthesis method and photoluminescence properties of Ce<sup>3+</sup> doped CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>phosphors for white light emitting diode (LEDs) are reported. Conventionally, thioaluminates (CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>) were prepared by solid state reaction and the evacuated sealed quartz ampoule. Oh et al. [1]prepared CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> 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 Ce<sup>3+</sup> activated phosphors with strong excitation in nUV region.

This method does not require the H<sub>2</sub>S gas flow during synthesis. We successfully prepared CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>2\*</sup> powders by this method. Synthesis and photoluminescence characterization of this phosphors are described in this paper.

Keywords--Photoluminescence CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> phosphors, near-UV LED phosphors, Ce<sup>3+</sup> activator.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Much attention has previously been focused on the preparation method and fundamental information of CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>Different methods are used for the preparation of CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>thioaluminate. Le Thi et al[2] prepared thioaluminates powder in silica tubes sealed under vacuum by using alkaline earth sulphides, EuS and Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> as a starting materials. Yu et al[3] prepared CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> phosphors doped with Eu<sup>2+</sup> and Ce<sup>3+</sup> by using conventional solid state reaction. 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 conventional method used for the preparation of thioaluminates requires special apparatus and H<sub>2</sub>S gas flow during synthesis. Hence we used soft chemical process for the preparation of thioaluminatesphosphor. We prepared CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>3+</sup>by using this method successfully. Synthesis and characterization of this phosphor are described in this paper.

#### II. EXPERIMENTAL

The wetchemical co-precipitation method is used to prepared Cerium doped CaAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>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 Vol 3 (S) 2020 : pp 33 - 38

## Characterization and DC Electrical Conductivity of ZnO/LDPE Nanocomposites

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#### Abstract

Using Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) in different weight percentages (0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5 wt.%), polymer inorganic nanocomposite thin films (PINCs) were prepared by solution cast technique. The X- Ray Diffraction (XRD) pattern study of the sample indicates the presence of ZnO NPs 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 ZnO NPs in LDPE thin films. The DC electrical 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 ZnO NPs.

Keywords: ZnO/LDPE nanocomposite, thin films, XRD, FTIR, DC conductivity.

#### 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<sup>1</sup>.

Polymers, which are reinforced with nanostructured materials dispersed at nano level, are known as polymer nanocomposites. Organic/Inorganic nanocomposites or 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.



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Characterization Study of Cellulose (CEL)+Plasticizer PEG Added LDPE

Biocomposite

Amit L. Gadre', Ganeth R. Yerawar', Manich C. Golchha', Vijava Sangawar'

Department of Physics, A. D. Maharah alasia Bharcege, Nagrae (M.S.) dedis

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# ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

BHARSINGI, DIST. NAGPUR PRINCIPAL



## B. Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal

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## 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

#### Abstract:-

Spiders 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 that spiders could be good bio-indicators for evaluating the impact of these anthropogenic disturbance factors on natural ecosystems.

Keywords:- Spiders, Nature, Ecology, Habitat and Bioindicator. Introduction:-

#### 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 studied 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 about by nature-management measures. Situations differing in features assumed to be of importance for nature 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 Umyal 2008). Grasslands (Maelfait & Seghers, 1986; Maelfait et al., 1988.

Here we want to illustrate how we have tried to use spiders for other kinds of bioindication, in which individuals and populations of spiders are analyzed 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 described in some detail.

## Anthropogenic stress to natural and semi-natural ecosystems:-

A first factor of human disturbance which may affect spider populations is exposure to high concentrations of pesticides in the agricultural system of nearby area of Salbardi







A Half Yearly National Peer-Reviewed & Indexing with SJIF Impact Factor Research Journal

**IMPACT FACTOR 8.072** 

### Depiction of India in Sudha Murty's Works

#### Mr. Ashish S. Kate

Assistant Professor Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah. Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur (M.S.)

#### Abstract

Sudha Murthy, 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 Sudha Murthy's background and social atmosphere of her work. Through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on important issues as: Depiction of India, subject of social awareness, poor condition of how family, female discrimination in Indian society, poverty in India and much important Indian value in Indian Society, etc.

Keywords: 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 way in shaping the mind and personality of the artist. 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 realistic 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, Shiba De. Arundati 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 be alive.

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



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#### **Postcolonial Indian English Novels**

#### Ashish S. Kate

Assistant Professor, Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Tah. Narkhed

#### Abstrac

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 of literary 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.

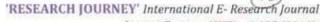
Key words: obscurity, mysticism, realistic, contemporary, society

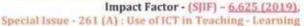
Post-colonial is the term that covers all the culture affected by the imperial process from the movement of colonization to the present day. And postcolonial literature includes the cultural product as emerging out of the experiences of colonization while in a jumping expressing or building a new identity 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.





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#### Role and Significance of Information and Communication Technology in Higher Education

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#### Abstract:

In the year 2020 world experience new covid-19 pandemic where education for all stockholder 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, e-content 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.

Key Word: Swayam, Swayambrabha, Mhrd, Ict.

#### 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.
- 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

Registered no of Institution with their data uploading Response				
	University	Colleges	Stand - Alone	
Listed for AISHE 2018-2019	993	39931	10775	
Actual Responses in AISHE 2018-2019	994 (95.1%)	36308(91%)	8354(77.9%)	
Total No.of Institution aoter polling data from AISHE 2016-17 to 2017-2018	962 (96.9%)	38179(95.6%)	9190(85.7%)	

Source: AISHE report 2018-2019



AP-3

## 12. Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy after Corona Pandemic

Vijay P. Rahangdale

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

#### 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.

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

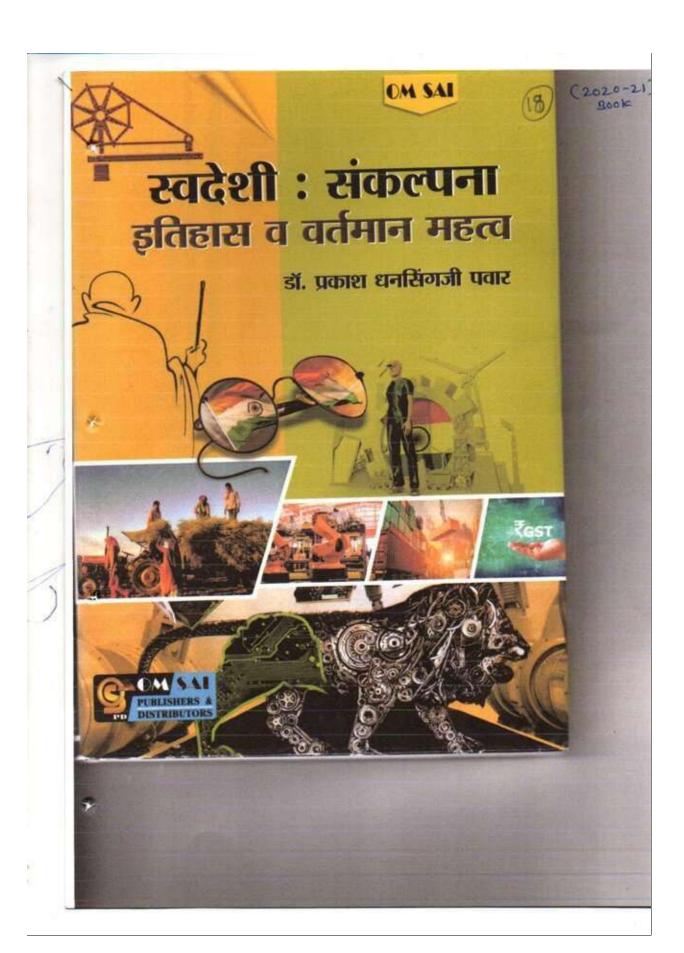
#### Introduction

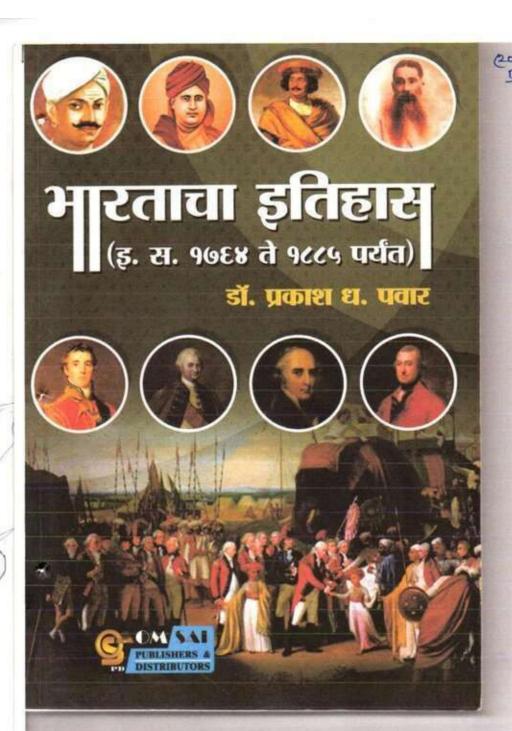
"India focused on saving lives and livelihoods by its willingness to take short-term pain for long term gain, at the onset of the covid-19 pandemic"

#### 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.

- Indian Economy can grow 11 percent during 2012-22 which close match with IMF forecast of 11.5 percent to Indian Economy.
- The gross tax revenue earned fall 12.3per cent from April to Nov 2020 by Government.
- Through Disinvestment only 15200 crores get despite targeted was 2.1 lakh crores rupees.





ntrnational Double Blind Petr Price of Referred Indicate Research Journal ISSN Print (4975-148), I-488N-2120-5482, RNI-833BIL-2009 3007, Impact Factor 4,315/SHF), Sept-2020

#### Research Paper - History



## सिंदखेडकर जाधवांचे घराणे-एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन



विदर्भातील बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यात देवगिरीच्या यादव सम्राटाच्या वंशातील सिंदखेडराजा ही एक यादव उर्फ जाधवांची उपशाखा इतिहास प्रसिद्ध आहे. सिदखंडच्या शाखेची ख्यापना सन 1576 मध्ये राजे लखुजी जाधवांची केली. विदर्भाच्या कुशीत एका कोपऱ्यात दडलेलं सिदखेंड हे एक खेडेवजा गाव. राजे जाधवरावांच्या उपाधीवरुन सिंदखेडला 'सिंदखेडराजा' या नावाने ओळखले जाते. या इतिहास प्रसिद्ध जाधव धराण्यात एकापेक्षा एक सरस असे अनेक स्त्री-पुरुष जन्माला आलेत. या घराण्यातील मर्दवीरांनी दक्षिणेतील जिजीतंजावर पासून ते उत्तरेकडील काबूल-कंदहार पावेती आपली तलवार गाजविली.

जाधवरावांचा वंश म्हणजे वीर रत्नांथी खाणच होती. याच कुळात लखुजी जाधवांच्या पोटी जिजाबाई जन्माला आली. तीने स्वतःच्या नेतृत्वात आणि मार्गदर्शनाखाली पुत्र शियाजीच्या माध्यमातून मराठयांचे स्वतंत्र राज्य निर्माण केले. मराठी राज्याची स्थापना व विस्तारात सिंदखेडकर जाधवांचे योगदान अनन्य साधारण असे आहे. सिंदखंडचे नाव मध्ययुगात राजकिय श्वितीजावर सुमारे 300 वर्ष सतत तळपल होते. विदर्भाच्या दृष्टीने ही अतिशय गौरवशाली बाब मानावी लागेल.

उददेश :--

सिंदखेडकर जाधवांचे घराण्याला गौरवशाली इतिहासाचा वारसा लाभलेला आहे. या घराण्यातील पुरुषांनी मध्ययुगात आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा तत्कालीन राजकारणावर उमटपिला, तरिही सिंदखेडकर जाधवांच्या कर्तुत्वाची इतिहासाने फारशी दखल घेतल्याचे दिसुन येत नाही. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातुन जाधव धराण्यातील पुरुषांच्या कार्यकर्त्तुत्वावर प्रकाश टाकणे हा या शोधनिबंधाचा प्रमुख उददेश आहे.

विषयाचे महत्त्व -

विदर्भातील वन्हांड प्रांतामध्ये बलढाणा जिल्ह्यात सिंदछंड हे ठिकाण आहे. सिंदछंडकर जाधवांचे घराणे हे ऐतिहासिक घराणे असून ती देविमेरीच्या यादव घराण्याचीच एक उपशाखा होय. या घराण्याला स्वतंत्र सार्वभीम देवगिरीच्या राजघराण्याचा वारसा लामलेला आहे. पाचय्या मिल्लमान पुत्र ठाकुरजी जायव याने बहामनीचे मांडलिकत्व स्विकारन

धालुक्यांचे वर्धस्य झुगारुन देवन सन 1184 मध्ये स्वताला सार्वभीम राजा घोषित करून सन 1187 मध्ये देवगिरी या ठिकाणी आपली राजधानी स्थापन केली. देवगिरीचे यादव हे स्वतःला श्रीकृष्णाच्या वंशातील म्हणजे यदुवंशातील समजत

मध्ययुगीन काळाचे प्रारंभी देवगिरीचे यादव महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्य राज्यकर्ते होते. सन 1296 मध्ये अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजीने देवगिरीवर घणाघाती आक्रमण करुन तेथील राजा रामघंडदेव यादवाचा पराभव केला. त्यामुळे त्याने खिलजींचे मांडलिकत्व पत्करले. इ.स. १३१० मध्ये रामचंद्रदेवाध्या निधनानंतर शंकरदेव देवगिरीच्या गादिवर बसला. शंकरदेवाने खिलजींचे मांडलिकत्व झुगारुन देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यामुळे अल्लावदीन खिलजीचा. सेनापती मलिक काणुरने इ.स.1312 मध्ये शंकरदेवाला अमानुष्पणे वार करून देवगिरीचे राज्य दिल्ली सामाज्यात विलिन केले."

देवगिरी येथील यादव घराणे सत्ताकष्ट झाल्यावर त्या घराण्यातील पुरुष देवगिरीहुन स्थलांतरीत होवून निरनिशळया विकाणी विखुरले गेले. त्यांपैकीच एक घराणे खानदेश आणि दौलताबाद यांच्या दरम्यान प्रसंगाला अनुसरुन वास्तव्यास राहिले. शंकरदेवाचा पत्र गोविंददेव याने औरंगाबाद जवळील हतन्र रोधे आपले स्वतंत्र राज्य स्थापन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु त्यात अपयश आल्यानं गोविंददेवाने हसनगंग् बहामणीला बहामणी राज्य स्थापन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने मदत केली. परंतु पूर्व बहामनी सुल्तान हिंदू प्रजेवर अन्याय करु लागल्याने गाविद्देवाने त्यांच्या विरोधात बंड पुकारले. गाविददेवाने सातत्याने मुस्लिम राजवटीशी लढा देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. इ.स.१३८० मध्ये गांविंददेवाचे मिधन झाले?

यादवांचे 'जाधव' हे उपनाव शंकरदेवाचा पुत्र गोविददेव जावव यांच्यापासून सुरु झाले. ऐतिहासिक दृष्टया विचार केल्यास उत्तरकालीन यादव उफ्रें जाधव म्हणजे शंकरदेवाचा पुत्र गोविंददेव जाधव आणि गोविंददेवाचा पुत्र ठाकुरजी जावव देशमुख असा उल्लेख सापडलो."

यावरुन गोविंददेवापासून यादवाऐवजी जाधव म्हणण्याचा प्रधात सुरु झाला. तेव्हापासून त्यांच्या वंशजांना जाधव कुळाने ओळखले जाऊ लागले गोविंदवेवानंतर त्यांचा

🚳 Research Analysis and Evaluation ImpactFactor-6.315(SJIF) RNI-RAJBIL2009/30097



tional Double Billed Poor Reviewed, Referred, Indicated Research Journal, 555 N. Printy-8474-2532, E-355N-2128-5C4, RN:: RAJBIL 2009/20054, Impact Factor 5.001 (SJIF), Aug. 2021.

#### Research Paper-History

## राजमाता जिजाबाईचे सामाजिक कार्य-एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन





प्रमुख अरविद्वाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसियी ता. नरखेड

प्रस्तावना :-

शिवाजीमहाराजांच्या नेतृत्वात मराठयांचे स्वतंत्र राज्य नांगर फिरवीला! उदयास आले. या कार्यात शिवाजीमहाराजांना मातीशी समाज घडविणारी युगप्रवर्तक स्त्री होती.

व्यवस्थेत प्रचलित असलेल्या बुरसटलेल्या प्रतिगामी रितीरिवाजांवर कठोर प्रहार करून महाराष्ट्रात सामाजिक सुधारणेचा पाया घातला. उद्देश :-

तसेच धार्मिक प्रवृत्तीचा व अंधश्रध्याळ असल्याने समाज व्यवस्थेत अनेक प्रकारचे दुर्नुण शिरूले होते. म्हणून कालबाह्य झालेल्या रितीरिवाजांवर राजमाता जिजाबाईने ताशोरे ओद्न सामाजिक सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या. राजनाता जिजाबाईच्या सामाजिक कार्यावर प्रकाश टाकणे हा या शोधनिबंधाचा प्रमुख उदेश आहे. संशोधन पध्दती व संदर्भ साधने :--

साधने, वर्तमान पत्रातुन प्रसिध्द झालेली माहिती इत्यादी आहे

विषयाचे महत्व :-

इंदापुर व वाकण या परगण्यांची जडागिरी वंशपरंपरागत वादोजीने सोन्याचा नागर तयार केला. मिळालेली होती. शहाजीराजेच्या व्यक्तिगत हेशाणायी दुवंशा केली. त्या जहागिरीत लोकांनी पुन्हा वस्ती करू भूमिवरून नागरणी केली व धार्मिक दहशतीचे प्रतीक

संतराच्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात छन्नपती नये म्हणून पुणे कसवा उध्यस्त केला. व त्यावर गांववाचा

तेथे बाराफुटी पहार रोवून त्यावर तुटलेल्या जिजाबाईची प्रेरणा आणि मार्गदर्शन मोलाचे ठरले. चपलेचा तुकडा, बेकाम झाडू, फुटलेली कवडी टागुन ती जिजाबाई केवळ पूत्राला जन्म देणारी व दागिण्याचा शोस भूमी शापीत म्हणून घोषीत केली. गांडवाचा नांगर फिरवीणे, मिरविणारी सामान्य स्त्री नव्हती, तर आपत्या कर्तृत्वाने पहार रोवने व चप्पल लटकविणे याचा धर्म शास्त्रानुसार अर्थ असा होता की, मविष्यात ही भूमी नांगरणा-यांचा स्वतःच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली मराठयांचे संघटीत अथवा या भूगीत वास्तव करणा-यांचा समुळ निर्वेश होतो. रवराज्य उभाकन जिजाबाईने स्वराज्याच्या कारभारातही त्यामूळे पुण्यातील लोक निर्वश होण्याच्या मितीने पुणे हिरिरिने भाग घेतला. त्याचबरोबर तत्कालीन सामाजिक सोडुन इतरत्र निघुन गेले. म्हणून अनेक वर्ष पुणे ओस पद्भ राहिले.

इ.स. १६३६ नध्ये शहाजीराजांनी आदिलशहाची मोकरी पत्करली, त्यावेळेस आपल्या पुणे जहागिरीची संपूर्ण व्यवस्था पत्नी जिजाबाईकडे सोपवृन शहाजीराजे मध्ययुगीन समाज हा रुढीवादी, परंपराप्रिय कर्नाटकातील कामगिरीवर निघुन गेले. तेका जिजाबाई बालशिवाजीला घेवून पुणे जहागिरीत आल्या, उध्यस्त झालेली पुणे जहांगिरी उर्जीतावस्थेत आणण्याची फार मोठी जबाबदारी जिजाबाईवर होती. त्या दृष्टीने त्यांनी आपल्या हालचाली सुस केल्या.

सनातनी वर्गाने निर्माण केलेल्या धार्मिक दहशतीखाली तत्कालीन समाज होता. समाजमनातून ६ गर्मिक दहरात, दैववाद, अंधश्रध्दा व निरर्धक रूढी काढन प्रस्तृत शोधनिबंधासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन टाकल्याशिवाय कल्याणकारी राष्ट्रनिर्मितीची बीजे पेरता पध्यतीचा वापर केलेला आहे. प्राथमिक व दुय्यम संदर्भ येणार नाही याची जिजाबाईला जाणीव झाली. म्हणून त्यांनी लोकांचे मनातील भीती कमी करण्याचे हेतूने लोकांना साधनांचा वापर या शोधनिबंधाकरीता करण्यात आलेला शास्त्रनियमांची निरर्थकता पटवून दिली. पुण्याच्या शापीत भूमीवरून नांगरणी करण्याचा जिजाबाईने निर्णय घेतला. त्याकरीता जहागिरीचा कारभारी दोदोजी कॉंडदेव यांना राहाजीराजे भोसलेंना निजामशहातर्फे पुणे, सुपे, सोन्याचा नांगर तयार करण्याचा आदेश दिला. लगेच

जिजाबाईने तो सोन्याचा नागर बालशिवाजीच्या आदिलशाही सरदार मुरारजगदेवाने पुणे जहांगिरीची हाती दिला. शिवाजीने आपल्या सवंगडयासह कसब्याच्या





SHODH SAMIKSHA AUR MULYANKAN Impact Factor: 5.901(SJIF) RNI: RAJBIL2009/29954

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आतंकवाद किसी भी रूप को परास्त कर सकता है।

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## आमनेर किल्लयाचे स्थापत्य वैभव-एक अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रकाश पवार अरविंदवावृ देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी ता. नरखेड जि.नागपूर

### सारांश—

विदर्भातील अमरावती आणि नागपुर जिल्ह्याच्या सरहहीवर बरदा (वर्षा) मदिच्या काठावर आमनेरचा किल्ला आहे. सम्राट अकवराच्या काळापासून बन्हाडच्या राजधानीचा मान लाभलेला गाविलगड, आकाराने अतिप्रचंड आणि महाराष्ट्रातला सगळयात मोदा पहाडी किल्ला म्हणून मिरविणारा नरनाळा यांनी बन्हाडचा इतिहास समद्रध केलेला आहे. याच साखळीतला एक छोटेखानी आणि महत्त्वाचा किल्ला म्हणजे आमनेर किल्ला होय. काही विद्वान इतिहासकार, अध्यासक आमनेर किल्ल्याला जलालखेडयाचा किल्ला म्हणूनही उल्लेख करतात. मराठा आणि ब्रिटिश कालखंडातील महत्त्वपूर्ण घडामोडिये महत्त्वाचे केंद्र असलेला व दुर्ग बांधणीच्या बहुतेक सर्वच अटिंची पुर्तता करणारा हा आमनेस्वा किल्ला इतिहासाची साध देत ताउ मानेने उभा आहे.

थीजशब्द— आमनेर, जलालखेडा, विदर्भ, सोमेश्वर प्रस्तावना —

विदर्भाला अगदी पुराणकाळापासूनची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी लाभलेली आहे, परंनु विदर्भातील इतिहासाचा वारसा जपण्याचा आणि इतिहासाचर आपली कतर्रेत्वमुद्रा उमटविणारी व स्थापत्यविशेष असणारी जुनी मंदिरे, शैलगण्ड, गुफा, किल्ले, जीर्ण वाडे आणि त्यातील दुर्गम तळघरे यांचे ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व कमी होत आहे. तसेच

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#### DIVERSITY AND TRENDS IN HISTORY

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#### 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 various perceptions of history, testifying to how much the concept of history has changed over time. Now the subject of history is not limited to the story of the king, the battles, the stories of the freedom movement, but has become the overall story of human society. Now man is at the center of historiography. Therefore, all issues related to human life are being discussed in the realm of history. A comprehensive history from local to global is now being discovered. The present research paper discusses the changes and diversity in historical research and concept.

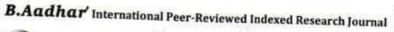
Keywords: History, civilization, origin, Discover.

#### 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, conflicts, and the story of the king as a whole.

#### 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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## भारतीय कृषी व्यवस्था व चळवळी - एक ऐतहासिक दृष्टीकोन Dr.Prakash Pawar

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सारांश

भारत रचनात्मक दृष्टीकोनातून खेड्यांचा देश आहे आणि सर्व ग्रामीण समुदायात मोठ्य प्रमाणात शेतीची कामे केली जातात, म्हणूनच भारताला कृषी प्रधान देश म्हणूनही भारताचे नाव पड़त आहे. सुमारे सतर टक्के भारतीय लोक शेतकरी आहेत. भारतात सुमारे 60 टक्के लोक, प्रत्यव किया अप्रत्यक्षपणे शेतीवर अयलंबून आहेत.एकंदरीत कृषी क्षेत्र भारताचा कणा आहे असे म्हणण्यार हरकत नाही.परंतु प्राचीन काळापासून असे दिसते कि भारतीय शेतकरी गरीब होता व आजही गरीब आहे कारण राजकीय उलाढालींचा परिणाम प्रत्यक्षरित्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर होतो. प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्रात भारतीय कृषिविषयक चळवळी व धोरणे यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

शेती ही भारतीय अर्थट्यवस्थेची कणा आहे. सिंधू संस्कृतीच्या काळापासून भारतात शेती केली जात आहे. 1960 नंतर शेती क्षेत्रात हरितकांतीसह एक नवे पर्व आले. भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश आहे य आपल्या देशाची समृद्धी आपल्या शेती उत्पादनावर अवलंबून आहे. हे लक्ष्य साध्य करण्यासाठी भारतीय शेतकर्यांची मोठी भूमिका आहे. खर तर भारत ही शेतकर्यांची भूमी आहे. आपली जवळपास 75 टक्के लोकसंख्या खेड्यांमध्ये राहते. भारतीय शेतकर्याचा सर्वत्र आदर आहे. तो भारतीय लोकांसाठी धान्य आणि फळभाज्या पिकवतो. वर्षभरात भारतीय शेतर्करी बियाणे पेरण्यात आणि पिकांची वाढ करण्यात व्यस्त असतात. खरं तर त्याचे आयुष्य खूप व्यस्त आहे. शेतकर्या्चा दोन वेळचे अल्लही मिळ् शकत नाही. तो मुलांनाही शिकव् शकत नाही. भारतीय शेतकर्याला दलाल,सायकार आणि कर यसूल करणारे त्रास देतात, त्यामुळे तो स्वतःच्या उत्पादनांचा आनंद घेऊ शकत नाही. भारतीय शेतकर्यांकडे राहण्यासाठी घर नाही.पाचीन कालापासूनच भारतीय कृषी ट्यवस्थेवर राजकीय धौरण व काययांचा परिणाम दिसतो. भारतात शेती प्रणालींचा रणनीतिक उपयोग केला जातो. प्रामुख्याने कृषी उत्पादनाच्या विक्री संबंधी विविध राजकीय धोरणांचा व कृषी कायगांचा परिणाम शेतकयांवर होतो. 2015 सालच्या शांता कुमार समितीने राष्ट्रीय नमुना सर्वेक्षणाची जी आकडेवारी वापरली होती, ल्यानुसार केवळ सहा टक्के शेतकरी किमान हमीभावानुसार स्वतःचं उत्पादन विक् शकतात. खरे तर भारतातील शेती क्षेत्र भौगोलिक स्थितिनूसार मिन्न आहे. काही शेती बागकाम, ऐंग्रोफोरेस्ट्री आणि इतर वर्याच गोष्टींवर आधारित आहेत. भारताच्या भौगोलिक स्थानाच्या वदलामुळे काही भागात वेगवेगळे हवामान असते अशा प्रकारे हवामान प्रत्येक क्षेत्राच्या शेती उत्पादनास येगळ्या पद्धतीने प्रभावित करते.भारताच्या शेतीची एक विस्तृत पार्श्वभूमी आहे जी कमीत कमी दहा हजार वर्षापूर्वीची आहे. पण या स्थितीनुसार कृषी धोरणात लयचिकता आढळून आती नसल्यामुळे अगोदरपासूनच राजकीय सतेविरुद्ध शेतकर्यांच्या विविध चळवळी व आंदोलने भारतात झालेली आढळतात.





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## भारत—चीन संबंध : एक राजकीय दृष्टीकोन

प्रा. राजेंद्र घोरपडे, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, अर्रावेदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी, ता. नरखेड जि. नागपुर

सारांश

जागतिक स्तरावर भारत आणि चीन एकमेकांना अनेक प्रकारे प्रतिस्पर्धी करतात. अर्थात दोषांच्या क्षमतेचीही तुलना केली जाते. देशांतर्गत विकासाचा मुद्दा असो वा आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायामध्ये पाय देवण्याची मग दोन्ही देशाकडे पाहणे — ही कसोटीची बाब ठरली आहे. केवळ दोन्ही देशांची सरकारे आणि प्रसारमाध्यमे हे करत नाहोत, तर जागतिक समुदायाने या दोषांचेही तराजूबर वजन केले आहे. यामुळे ही रपर्धा अधिक गंभीर होते. भारत आणि चीन दीर्ध काळापासून रणनीतिकदृष्टव,राजकीय आर्थिक आणि मुल्सहेगिरीने एकमेकांना मागे टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत आणि आशियातील त्यांच्या वर्चस्वावर अवलंबून आहेत. १ ऑक्टोबर १९४९ पासून चीनमध्ये (तैवान सोडून) कम्युनिस्ट राजवट सुरू झाली, १९५१ अखेर तिबेट राष्ट्र हे चीनचाच एक भाग आहे, या सबबीवरून त्याची तथाकथित साम्राज्यवादी व वसाहतवादी अंमलातून चीनने दंडेलीने मुक्तता केली. अशाप्रकारे चीनची सीमा भारताच्या सीमेला भिडली, भारत व चीन यांच्यातील संपर्धाची अनेक कारणे संभवत असली, तरी सीमाप्रश्न हे त्यांपैकी एक प्रमुख कारण आहे.या अनुषंगाने भारत आणि चीन या दोन देशातील राजकीय संबंधायायत या शोध पत्रात प्रकाश टाकला गेला आहे. प्रस्तावना

चीनने १ एपिल १९५० ग्रेजी चीनशी गजनैतिक

संबंध प्रस्थापित केले आणि चीनने पीपल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाइनाशी मुत्सदी संबंध प्रस्थापित करणारा पहिला नॉन-समाजवादी देश बनविला. १९६२ मध्ये भारत आणि चीनमधील सीमा संघर्षांची सुरुवात ही दोन्ही देशांमधील संबंधांना कमजोर करणारी होती परंतु पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांच्या १९८८ च्या ऐतिहासिक भेटीने दोन्ही देशांमधील संबंध सुधारण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजाबली १९५४ मध्ये चीन व भारत या दोन देशांमधील सहजीवन आणि सहकार्यासाठी भारताचे पंतप्रधान जवाहरलाल नेहरू आणि तत्कालीन चिनी पंतप्रधान थी, एन, लाई यांनी पंचशील सिद्धांत स्थापित केला होता. पंचशीलच्या पाच तत्त्वांमध्ये एकमेकांच्या अखंडपणा आणि सार्वभीमत्वाबद्दल आदर, आक्रमकता, समानता, शांततापूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व आणि एकमेकान्या अंतर्गत बाबीमध्ये हस्तवेप न करणे समाविष्ट होते. नंतर भारतीय पंतप्रधान श्री. वाजपेयी यांच्या चीन भेटीदरम्यान चीनचे पंतप्रधान वेन जियावाओ यांच्याशी झालेल्या चर्केनंतर सीमा व्यापार्यशी व्यापार वादविण्याच्या आणि संबंधांना विस्तृत करण्याच्या करारासह एक समान जाहीरनामा बाढविण्यात आला. जेव्हा आपल्यातील आर्थिक सहकार्य वेगवान होईल तेव्हा परस्पर विश्वासाचे एक नवीन वातावरण मिळेल दोन्ही देशांनी व्यापार संबंधित सामंजस्य करार आणि नऊ करारांबरही स्वाधरी केली, वास्तविकता अशी आहे की दोन्ही देशांचे आर्थिक आणि व्यावसायिक भविष्य खर्या अर्थान राजकीय आणि मुत्सही बातानरणादारे निश्चित केले जाईल. भारताचा चीनशी असलेला सीमा विवाद हा एक जुनाट आजार आहे, ज्याचा उपचार क्रोणत्याही प्रतात त्वरित शक्य माही. मागील २२ वर्षांत करण्यात आलेख्या १४ प्रयत्नांची सीमा हटवण्याच्या संदर्भात अधाप कोणतेही अर्थपूर्ण व स्पष्ट भोरण तयार केलेले नाही हे देखील उत्लेखनीय आहे की चीनने पाकिस्तान, नेपाळ, भूतान आणि म्यानमारशी असलेले सीमा विवाद संपवले आहेत आणि रशिया, कझाकस्तान आणि व्हिएतनामशी असलेले जमीन आणि बादही धांबविण्यात आले आहेत. चीन ही भारताची एकमेव सीमा आहे.अंदाजे ४०५६ कि.मी. अंतरावर असलेल्या भारत आणि

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बालमजुरी आणि मानवाधिकार — एक दृष्टीक्षेप प्रा.राजेंद्र घोरपडे राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबु देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी, जि—नागपूर.

सारांश.

कित्येक विकसनशील देशांमध्ये तीव्र दारिद्र आणि शैक्षणिक कमकुवतेमुळे बालश्रम हे खूप सामान्य आहे. विकसनशील देशांमध्ये ५ ते १४ वर्षे वयोगटातील मुलांमध्ये वालमजुरीचा उच्च दर अजूनही ५० टक्क्यांहृन अधिक आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील आणि अनियमित शहरी अर्थव्यवस्थांमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रामध्ये वालकामगाराचा उच्चांक दिसून आला आहे जेथे बहुतेक मुले त्यांच्या मित्रांसह खेळण्याऐवजी पालकांद्रारे त्यांना शाळेत पाठिवण्याऐवजी कृषी कार्यात लावतात. वालश्रम हे मानवाधीकाराचे उग्रड उल्लंघन आहे. याचा परिणाम मुलांच्या मानसिक, शारीरिक, आध्यात्मिक, बौद्धिक आणि सामाजिक हितसंबंधांवर होतो. आजच्या वातावरणात मुले घरगुती मदतीसाठी काम करत आहेत. ते हॉटेल, कारखाने, सेवा केंद्रे, दुकाने इत्यादी ठिकाणी काम करीत आहेत, यामुळे त्यांचे वालपण पूर्णपणे प्रभावित झाले आहे.बालमजुरीचा मुद्दा आता आंतरराष्ट्रीय झाला आहे कारण तो देशाच्या विकासामध्ये मोठा अडथळा उरला आहे. निरोगी मुले ही कोणत्याही देशाचे उज्ज्वल भविष्य आणि सामर्थ्य असतात, म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोध—पत्रात मानावाधीकारात वालश्रम विषयी तरतृद आणि वालमजुरी समस्या व त्यांची कारणे यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना.

भारत देशाबद्दल बोलायचे तर येथे बालकामगार ही मोठो समस्या आहे. भारतातील बालमजुरीची समस्या शतकानुशतके चालू आहे. असे म्हणायचे की भारतातील मुलांना देवाचे रूप मानले जाते. तरीही मुलांमार्फत बालमजुरी केली जाते. वाचणे, खेळणे आणि उडी मारण्याच्या दिवसात मुलांना बालकामगार बनवले जाते. यातृनच मुलांचे भविष्य धूसर होत आहे. मुलांद्वारे कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात त्यांच्या बालपणात दिल्या गेलेल्या सेवा यांना बालकामगार म्हणतात. एकतर बेजबाबदार पालकांमुळे किंवा कमी खर्चात गुंतवणूकीवर नफा वाढवण्यासाठी मालकांकडून दबाव आणल्यामुळे. जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक संसाधनांच्या अभावामुळे बाल श्रमिकांची उत्पत्ती होते.बालपण हा प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनातील एक खास आणि आनंदाचा धण असतो ज्यात मुले निसर्गाकडून, प्रियजनांकडून आणि त्यांच्या पालकांकडून आयुष्य कसे जगायचे हे शिकतात. बालकामगारी हि सर्व सामाजिक, बौद्धिक, शारीरिक आणि मानसिक दृष्टीकोनातून, मुलांच्या वाढ आणि विकासास अडथळा म्हणून कार्य करते. पालक किंवा मालकांनी केलेली ही एक सक्तीची वागणूक आहे. बारूपण हा सर्व मुलांचा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे, जो प्रत्येकास पालकांच्या प्रेमात आणि काळजीने दिला गेला पाहिजे, ही थेकायदेशीर कृती मुलांना वडीलघार्याप्रमाणे जगण्यास प्रवृत्त करते. यामुळे योग्य शारीरिक वाढ आणि विकास, बाल मनाचा विकास, सामाजिक आणि बौद्धिकदृष्ट्य विकास यासारख्या वर्याच महत्वाच्या गोधींचा अभाव मुलांच्या जीवनात आहे.यामुळे, मुले बालपणातील प्रेमळ क्षणांपासून दूर जातात, जो प्रत्येकाच्या आयुष्यातील सर्वात अविस्मरणीय आणि आनंदाचा क्षण असते. मुलास नियमित शाळेत जाण्याची क्षमता यात अडवळा निर्माण करते, ज्यामुळे ते सामाजिकदृष्ट्य धोकादायक आणि देशातील हानीकारक नागरिक बनतात, बालकामगार पूर्णपणे रोखण्यासाठी अनेक नियम व कायदे करूनही या बेकायदेशीर कृत्यामध्ये दिवसेदिवस वाढ होत आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटना,घश्वाज्ञ च्या कलम अध्ये हे स्पष्ट केले आहे की १४ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी

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## भारतातील माओवाद चळवळ — स्वरूप आणि प्रभाव प्रा.गुजेंद्र घोरपडे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारिसुंगी,जि-नागप्र.

#### सारांश

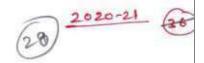
माओवादी संघटनेची सुरुवात चीन पासून झाली आहे. भारतातील माओवाद्यांच्या गळवळीचा सुमारे ४० वर्षांचा दीर्घकाळ इतिहास आहे आणि अजूनही तो अधिक संघटित आणि मागनि सरू आहे. चळवळीला भारतातील वैचारिक गार्च्सवाद—लेनिनवाद—माओवादापासून प्राप्त झाली आहे . माओवाद्यांचा असा दावा आहे की भारतात 'ढोस विश्लेषणा' नंतर त्यांना चार मोठे विरोधाभास सापडले आहेत. ते असे आहेत. शाम्राज्यबाद आणि भारतीय लोकांमधील विरोधाभास. सरंजामशाही आणि व्यापक जनतेमधील विरोधाभास, भांडवल आणि कामगार यांच्यातील विरोधाभास आणि सत्ताधारी वर्गातील अंतर्गत विरोधाभास, माओवाद्यांना शेवटची दोन तस्वे विरोधाभास म्हणून आढळतात जी विरोधीतेद्वारे वर्ग राधर्षात मदत करतात. एका गोध्टीचेही स्मरण आपल्याला करावे लागेल. जेव्हा कार्ल मार्कस "धामाजामध्ये क्रांतिकारक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी हिंसा अपरिहार्य असेल असे म्हणत होते," ल्याबैळी ते हिंसेचा प्रचार करत नव्हते तर तिची संभाव्यता सांगत होते. या संबंधात सुप्रसिद्ध शास्त्रा ही ही, कोसंबी यांचे एक विचान प्रसिद्ध आहे, "मार्क्सवाद हा हिंसेवरच आधारलेला आहे" आसा आरोप करणाऱ्यांसंबंधी ते म्हणतात, "हवामानाचा अंदाज जर वादळाची शक्यता सांगत अशेल, तर तो अंदाज वादळांना आमंत्रित करतो, असे म्हणण्यासारखेच हे विधान आहे." या शोधपश्रात भारतातील माओवाद चळवळीचा इतिहास तसेच त्याचे स्वरूप यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

#### प्रस्तावना

गाओवाद हा अतिरेकी किंवा अतिरेकी मानले जाणारे तथाकधित विचारवर्ताचे वाद आहेत, के विद्यापीठ, विश्वपट आणि माध्यमांच्या जंगलात सिक्रेय आहेत. माओवादी राजकीयदृष्ट्य जागकत, सिक्रिय आणि नियोजित पश्च म्हणून काम करतात. त्याचा आणि अन्य राजकीय पश्चांमध्ये हा पृख्य परक आहे की, सध्याच्या व्यवस्थेत मुख्य प्रवाहातील पश्चांना काम करायचे आहे, तर गाओवाधांना हिंसकपणे संपूर्ण यंत्रणा उखडण्याची आणि त्यांच्या विचारसरणीनुसार नवीन प्रणाली राणाग करण्याची इच्छा आहे. ते माओच्या या दोन प्रसिद्ध स्त्रोतांवर काम करतात.

माओं म्हणाले की, १. बंदूकिच्या नळीतून राजकीय शक्ती बाहेर येते. २ राजकारण हे रक्तपात न करण्याचे युद्ध आहे आणि युद्ध हे रक्तपात असलेल्या राजकारणाचे आहे.

माओवाद्यांचा भारतीय राजकारणाच्या टेबलावर पक्ष म्हणून उदयास येण्यापूर्वी ही चळवळ वैधारिक स्वरुपात आली, जेव्हा त्यांनी हैदराबादच्या रियासतशी विलीनीकरण केले आणि नंतर १९६०—७० च्या दशकात नक्षलवादी चळवळ म्हणून भारतात माओवादासाठी जवाबदार असणारी विविध कारणे आहेत. राजकीय कारणांमुळे भारतातील माओवाद प्रत्यक्षात नक्षलवाडीच्या चळवळीने वायला आणि देशभर पसरला. राजकीयदृष्ट्य मार्क्स आणि लेनिनच्या मार्गावर कम्युनिष्ट पश्च विधक होत असताना, एक गट सीपीआय मार्क्सवादी आणि एक गट कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी म्हणून अत्यास आला. याखेरीज शेजारच्या चीनच्या माओवाद्यांच्या मतानुसार सशस्त्र क्रांतीच्या मार्गावर एक गट सुरू झाला.बहुतेक लोक गरीब आहेत. त्यांना जगण्याची गंभीर समस्या आहे. मूठभर लोकांना जिमनीवर आणि उत्पादनावर अवलंबून असलेल्या अधिकारांमुळे या समस्येची तीव्रता वादली आहे. लोकांना काम करावे लागत आहे पण पुरेशी वेतन मिळत नाही. वरून शारीरिक



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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 October 1, 1949. By the end of 1951, Tibet was a part of China, and China liberated it from its so-called imperialist and colonial rule. Thus the Chinese border crossed the Indian border. On 1 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 Issue, Conflict.

Introduction: China established diplomatic relations with China on April 1, 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 Minister 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, peaceful co-existence, and non-interference in each other's internal allairs, Later Indian Prime Minister Shri, Vajpayee's visit to China talks with Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao resulted in a similar declaration, including an agreement to expand trade and expand ties 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 economic and business future of both countries will be determined by a truly political and diplomatic environment. India's border dispute with China is a chronic disease that cannot be cured immediately in any form. No meaningful and clear strategy has yet been formulated for the demarcation of the 14 attempts made in the last 22 years. It is also noteworthy that China has settled border disputes with Pakistan, 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-Bhutan in the east, Arunachal Pradesh in the east, Lipulekh Pass in the Shipki Pass in central Nepal, and Ladakh to Karakoram Pass in the west of Jammu and Kashmir. Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh also have burder disputes between India and China. Both countries claim the two provinces, knowing that Aksai Chin is currently close to China and Arunachal Pradesh is close to India. The water dispute between India and China is mainly related to the Brahmaputra river which flows through both countries. In the last few years, China has been building dams in Tibet to control the flow of the Brahmaputra River, which could disrupt water supplies in India's northeastern state. This means it's about to be the most delusional time of the year, as well.

Border 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 Kashmir - Xinjiang border.

This boundary is 1,600 km. Is. Aksai Chin is the eastern region of Ladakh.

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## उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये महिलांची भूमिका प्रा. रीता द. वाळके

अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी त.नरखेड जि.नागपूर मराठी विभाग मोबा.नं. ७७४३८९९३६९

#### सारांश :

आज देशातील सर्व सर्वोच्च पदावर स्वी विराजमान झाली आहे. आमदार, खासटार, पंचायत समिती सदस्यापासून तर नगरसेवक पर्यंत स्वी शिखाणामुळे स्वीचा संचार झाल्याचे दिसून येते. पंतप्रधान, राष्ट्रपती, राज्यपाल, मुख्यमंत्री अशा देशाच्या सर्वोच्च स्वानापर्यंत स्वीशक्तीचा झालेला प्रवास नेवदिषक आहे. सरपंच, महापौर, पंचायत व जिल्ह्याच्या अध्यक्षा पूर्णपणे आपल्या भूमिकेला न्याय दिलेला आहे.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात शिक्षणामुळे स्वियांमध्ये अमूलाग्र बदल झालेला आहे.शशिक्षणामुळे स्वियांमध्ये त्यांच्या स्वभावात स्वयंभू नेतृत्व निर्माण झाले. स्वतःच्या प्रागतिक विचारांची समाजाधी मनोभूमिका जावत आणि कर्तव्याभिमुख बनविली. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्वी आपली कर्तवयारी गाजवताना दिसत आहे.

आपल्या देशात स्वीला अत्यत आदराचे स्थान संस्कृतीने प्रदान केलेले आहे. तिला देवी व आदराचि रूप दिले परंतु एवडे आदराचे स्थान देऊनहीं आपल्या समाज व्यवस्थेने खीला सूद वर्णात टाकल्यामुळे स्वीयांचे भरपूर नुकसान झाले. या व्यवस्थेने खीच्या शिखणाची दारे कापनची बंद करून टाकली, 'चूल आणि मूल' एवढेच तिचे विश्व बनवले गेले. इताते वर्ष पाचा आणि वाढा' हेच भोग निच्या वाटबाला आले. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत बंशाला दिवा म्हणून स्वीला अन्यापूर्वीय मारून टाकले जायये. काही रूडी—परंपरा व प्रचलित कलुशीत विद्याराने व चालीमुळे हजारी स्वियाना लावायाये असा दुटप्पीपणा स्वियाच्या नशिवात होता. स्थी ही केवळ भोग वस्तू मानली गेली. स्थी—पुरूष तुलनेत विषमतेचे झाला नाही.

कालांतराने भारत देशात इंग्रजी राजवट सुरू इल्यानंतर फार मोडे स्थित्यंतर घडून आले. इंग्रजी लोकांचे वाडमय आणि त्यांचे जीवनाविषयक विचार ह्यांचा या देशातील विचारवंताना परिचय झाला. त्यांनी इंग्रजी समाज व्यवस्था व जीवनदृष्टी तपासली. आपल्या अभ:पतनांची बहुतांशी बीजे आपल्या सदोष समाज व्यवस्थेत व आचळवा जीवनदृष्टीत असल्याचे प्रत्ययाला आले

ज्या स्वीमुळे समाजाचे सामर्थ्य व कतृत्व वैभवास चढते तिला सनातन वर्गानी 'अवला' करून देवले. अनेक प्रकारच्या गुलामणिरीत स्वीला शतकानुशतके करकचून बांधून देवले. परिणामो तो एक दुबळे बाहुले म्हणून आपल्या समीर येते. आधुनिक स्वी धडविण्याचा पहिला झातीकारक व विधायक प्रयत्न करण्याचा मान महात्मा फुले व साविज्ञीबाई फुले यांना आहे. गुलामीतून स्वी जातीची मुक्तता करण्यासादी त्यांनी स्वीशिक्षणाचा मूलभूत उपाय योजीला. स्वी शिक्षीत स्वतंत्र आणि त्याचसोवत समर्थ व्हावी अशी ही तर्कशुद्ध भूमिका आहे व ती शिक्षणामुळे समर्थ होतांना दिसते.

आज स्वी शिक्षणाने वेग घेतलेला आहे. नाढत्या स्वी शिक्षणाने स्वी जागृती घट्टन येवू लागली आहे. शिक्षणामुळे गुलामीने निर्माण केलेल्या स्वी समस्यांचा विचार स्वीने करायला सुरूवात केली. वाढत्या स्वी शिक्षणासोबत स्वी अधिकाधिक जागृत झाली. तिच्या ठिकाणी अस्मिता निर्माण झाली. आपल्या हक्काची तिला जाण झाली. स्वतःच्या सामर्थ्याची कल्पना

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#### आदिवासी स्वी समस्या

#### प्रा. रीता द. वाळके

अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी त.नरखेंड जि.नागपूर गराठी विभाग मोबा.नं. ७७४३८९९३६९

#### सायंश

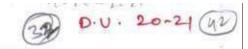
नागरी आणि प्राप्तिण समाजापासून सर्वधा दूर असलेला अवर्ण संगाज म्हणजे आदिवासी संगाज होय. निर्पिड अरण्यात आदियतेचे जीवन जगणाऱ्या आदिवासीना स्वातंत्र्याचा पाहिने तसा लाभ झालेला नाही. गोंड, कोरक्, टाकर, पिल्ल, पारधी, पावरा, वारली, कानकरी, कोकणा, माडिया, धोडिया, कोलाम, तडवी, गांधीन, काबोळी, आंच, राजचीड अशा अनेक अमानी पाडधा-पाडधा गपुन गहतात. डोगर दन्या, जगले आणि नदौ नाले यांच्या आश्रयाने दुर्गम भागात <mark>सनदी अवस्थेतच ते जगत आहे. स्यातश्यापूर्</mark>यी आणि स्वातंत्रवानगरहो वर्वित परणून चोंडवन, सहादी, सातपुडा या पर्वतांच्या जंगलातून आजही हा समाज जगत आहे. आपल्या आदिय परपाचे सांवत, निसर्गाने प्रदत्त केलेली संस्कृती खोकरीती, आचार-विचार, शाय-विश्वय, सण उत्सव, देव दैवते, कला-संगीन व आदिवासी जमातीतील पुरूषांनी षडविलेल्या इतिहासांची प्रेरणा, जमातीचे शुरत्व, निसर्गासंबंधीच्या ज्ञानाचा, बढेचा वारसा त्यांच्या जगण्याचे सामार्थ आहे.

#### भूमिका :

भारतीय संस्कृती विविध संस्कार व समृद्धीने नटलेली आहे. सर्व धर्म संप्रदाय संप्रत्र असलेल्या या देशात विभिन्न जातीजमातीचे लोक निवास करतात, त्यामध्ये एक जमात आदिवासी समाजाची आहे. त्यांचे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. आदिवासी भारतातील प्राचीन संस्कृती आहे. व भारतीय संस्कृतीत तिला महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. तो विविध परपरिने नटलेली आहे. मात्र व्यावहारिक समाजापासून बेगळी राहत असल्यामुळे मागासलेली आहे. याच मागासलंपणामळं त्याची पाहिजे तशी प्रगती होतांना दिसत नाही, तर जंगल, जमीन, पाणी, लोकसंस्कृती, शिक्षण, ग्याम्भ व ग्वियाणी संबंधीत विविध समस्या दिवसेदिवस गंभीर रूप धारण करीत आहे.

आदिवासी समाज आज प्रगतीसाठी धडपड करतांना दिसतात. या समाजातील मुले उच्च शिक्षण व चांगल्या रोजगाराची स्वप्ने बयत आहे. आदिवासींचा विकास म्हणजे त्यात येगाऱ्या स्वियांचाही विकासाचा विचार करून त्यांचे शिक्षण, आरोग्य, युरिश्वतता, मुलीचे होणारे लैंगिक शोषण, त्यांचा मान सन्मान व त्यांची सर्वांगीण प्रगती, आदिवासी सामाजामध्ये स्थियो भूमिका, त्याच्याकडे यगण्याचा दृष्टीकोन, त्यांची होणारी दशा— त्यामध्ये होणारे परिवर्तन, त्याच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रथम, त्याचे आर्थिक सामाजिक, राजिकय व नैतिक हक्क पांबायतचा विचार करून शासनाने त्यांच्या अधिकार व हज्काबायत विचार करावा.

- १) भारत देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून इतके वर्ष होऊनही बनात राहणाऱ्या आदिवासींना त्यांचे वास्तविक अधिकार मिद्धालेले नाही.
- २) आदिवासी समाज शेती करून आपली उपजिविका चालवितात परंतु इतर उद्योगांची त्यांना माहिती मिळावी म्हणून शासनाने त्यांच्यापर्यंत इतर व्यवसायांची माहिती पोहचविण्याची सोय करावी.
- आदिवासी सिवयाना योग्य न्याय मिळावा.
- तगलाच्या गोणाऱ्या विमाशामुळे आदिवासी स्वियांचे जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त झालेले आहे.





# AN INTERNATIONAL DOURNAL IN ENGLISH VOLT, ISSUE 1

# THE MAOISM MOVEMENT IN INDIA - NATURE AND INFLUENCE

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## ABSTRACT

The Maoist organization originated in China. The Maoist movement in India has a long history of nearly 40 years and is still moving in a more organized and deadly way. The ideological formality of the movement in India is derived from Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The Maoists claim that after a "concrete analysis" in India, they have found four major contradictions. They are like that. The contradiction between imperialism and the Indian people. The conflict between feudalism and the masses. The contradiction between capital and workers and the internal contradiction within the ruling class. The Maoists see the last two principles as contradictions that contribute to the class struggle through opposition. There is one thing we need to remember. When Karl Marx was saying that violence would be indispensable for bringing about a revolutionary change in society. In this regard, the well-known scientist D.D. Kosambi's famous statement, "Those who accuse Marxism of being based on violence," says, "If the weather forecast predicts storms, the forecast invites storms. This is the history of the Maoist movement in India." It also sheds light on its nature.

#### 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, active, and planned party. The main difference 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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## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

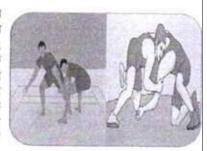
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कबड्डी एवं कुस्ती खिलाड़ियों के मध्य सोमेटोटाईप व जैवधारिता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

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सारांश:

वर्तमान अध्ययन में कबड्डी एवं कुस्ती खिलाडियों के मध्य सोमेटोटाईप व जैव धारिता का तुलना करने हेतु कुल 16 न्यादर्श का चयन किया गया । खिलाडियों के ऊँचाई, ऊपरी बाहु पिरिध, पिण्डली की परिधि, कुहनी की चौड़ाई, घुटनों की चौड़ाई, त्रिषिरस्क त्वचीयवलन, सबस्कैपुलर त्वचीवलन, सुप्राइलियक त्वचीवलन, पिन्डली त्यचीवलन, एवं जैवधारिता का उचित उपकरण के माध्यम से ऑकड़ों का संकलन किया गया। वर्णात्मक, सहसंबंध, एवं तुलनात्मक सॉस्थिकी का उपयोग किया गया। परिणाम : कबड्डी एवं कुस्ती खिलाडियों के मध्य सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया गया। सोमेटोटाईप का वर्गीकरण मेजोमार्जीक, एक्टोमार्जीक पाया गया।



कठिन शब्द : सोमेटोटाईप, जैवधारिता, कबड्डी, कुश्ती, मेजोमार्फीक, एक्टोमार्फीक.

प्रस्तावना

सोमेटोटाईप मानवीय शरीर संरचना आकार एवं आकृति को प्रकट करने की विधि है। शेल्डन व अन्य, (1940) द्वारा बताया गया कि सोमेटोटाईप, अनुवांशिक रूप से नियत शरीर प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। परंतु कुछ वर्षों के बाद हीथ एवं कार्टर, (1971) के अध्ययन से यह सिद्ध हो पाया है, कि सोमेटोटाईप वृहत रूप में परिवर्तित हो सकता है। शरीराद्धित का अध्ययन खिलाड़ी का खेल के अनुसार विशेष शारीरिक गठन के बारे में आवश्यक शारीरिक विशेषता एवं गठन की महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होती हैं। जीवन का आधार ऑक्सीजन हैं। यह हमारे शरीर के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है। यह शरीर के व्यर्थ पदार्थ को नष्ट कर देती है तथा नए कोषों का निर्माण करती है। शारीरिक क्रिया या व्यायामों में फेफड़े को अधिक ऑक्सीजन की आवश्यकता होती हैं। खेल प्रशिक्षण के द्वारा खिलाड़ी की जैक्धारिता को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। जो खिलाड़ी के उँचे खेल निष्पादन के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

खिलाडी का चयन उसके शरीर संरचना और उसके शरीर क्षमता के द्वारा किया जाता है, जो की दुसरे खेलों के उच्च निष्पादन के लिए स्वीकार्य है। खेलकुद का महत्व केवल मनोरंजन के लिए नहीं हैं। बिल्क प्रतियोगिता के रूप में भी दिखाई पड़ता है। प्रशिक्षकों एवं शारीरिक शिक्षकों द्वारा विमिन्न सिद्धांतों से खेलों का विकास किया जा रहा है। खेल में कौशल्य बढ़ाने के लिए विज्ञान का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। खेल और शारीरिक शिक्षा में खिलाडियों को प्रशिक्षित करते समय में वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों का प्रयोग जीव यात्रिक व्यायाम, मानव क्रिया विज्ञान किसी न किसी रूप में खिलाडी को प्रभावीत करते हैं। फिजियोलोंजी के द्वारा व्यक्ति या खिलाडी के आंतरिक अंगो की क्षमता का ज्ञान होता हैं। जिसके अनुसार खिलाडी को शारीरिक क्रियाओं में

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माज में कर के माध्यम से प्राम विकास की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को पूरा करने में आर्थिक समस्या का यापना लगना है महीं काना पड़ेगा। ग्राम विकास की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए पंचायन राज अधिकारियों तथा जनप्रतिनिधियों के बीच पारदर्शी, जवावदेह मधा समयबद्ध व्यवस्था विकसित करने को आवश्यकता है, जो वास्तविक सहभागिता से ही विकसित हो सकती है।

#### सन्दर्भ सूची

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- बौ॰एल॰फडिया : प्रशासन में जनसहभागिना नक्ष सूचना का अधिकार साहित्य भवन पब्लिकशन आगरी
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- वी०एस०खनाः पंचायत राज इन इण्डिया रूरल लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट दीप एण्ड दीप पब्लिकोशन, नई दिल्ली १९९४

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## उच्च खेल-प्रदर्शन में संतुलित आहार कि भूमिका - एक अध्ययन

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डॉ.मनोजकुमार वर्मा डायरवटर आफ फिजिकल एउकेशन अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी, तह-नरखंड, जिल्हा-नागपूर

उचित पोषण और आहार वह ईधन है जो शामीरिक गतिविधि को प्राथमिकता और बढ़ावा देता है। पोषण एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है और खेल के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। खेल के प्रदर्शन पर भी इसका बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है। एक संतुलित आहार और अच्छी खान-पान की आदतें खेल को कठोर प्रशिक्षण देते हुए बीमारी और चोट के जोखिम को कम करती हैं, सबसे अच्छी स्थिति के लिए अनुकूल होती है। खेल प्रदर्शन को उनके प्रदर्शन से पहले मही पोषण छोजना का उपयोग करके बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आहार के बारे में गलत जानकारीया महत्वाकांक्षी खिलाडीयों के लिए हानिकारक है। यह शोध पत्र संतुलित आहार और खिलाडीयों के लिए पोष्ण आहार के मूल सिद्धांतों पर केंद्रित है।

संकेत: पांचण, कार्बोहाइझ्ट, क्सा, प्रोटीन, विटामिन, खनिज प्रस्तावनाः

खेल प्रदर्शन में संदुलित आहार बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। पर्याप्त कार्बोहाइड्रोट और तरल पदार्थ के बिना खिलाडी बहुत थका हुआ महसूस करेगा। मांसपेशियों के निर्माण के लिए प्रोटीन की आवश्यकता होती है। पर्याप्त विटामिन और खनिजों के बिना खिलाड़ी कभी भी अपनी अधिकतम समता तक नहीं पहुंच पाएंगे। खेल प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने के उदेश्य से संतुलित आहार योजना आवश्यक है। एवलीटों के प्रदर्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए आहार रणनीतियों में पोषक तत्वां, माइक्रोन्युद्धिएंट्स और तरल पदार्थों का सेवन गामिल है, साथ ही पूरे दिन उनकी संरचना और अंतराल भी शामिल हैं। वर्तमान में, खेलों में आहार योजना का महत्व तेजी से बढ़ रहा है,

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## कोविद -19 प्रकोप के दौरान योग द्वारा तनाव का प्रबंधन-एक अभ्यास

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सारांश:

कोबिड -१९ इस प्रलय ने सारे विश्व को हिला दिया है. इस वजह से पुरा देश लॉकडाउन कि स्थिती से गुजरता राहा है. इस दौरान घर पे रहेकर सभी को तणाव ने घर लिया है और तनाव शारीरिक, मानसिक और भावनात्मक समस्याओं को जन्म देता है। योग का उद्देश्य आध्यात्मिक विकास था, लेकिन अब इसका उपयोग इसके आकस्मिक लाभों के लिए किया जाता है जैसे कि तनाव में कमी और जीवन शैली से संबंधित विकारों का प्रबंधन। योग अभ्यास ने मानसिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों को उनकी मानसिक क्षमता में सुधार करने में मदद की। शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग विषयों में योग का अभ्यास करने के बाद कुछ हद तक कार्यात्मक क्षमता की मरम्मत होती थी। योग एक प्राचीन भारतीय विज्ञान और जीवन पद्धति है। योग के अभ्यास को कई प्रकार की बीमारी जैसे मधुमेह मेलेटस, उच्च रक्तचाप के साध-साथ अन्य मनो-रोग संबंधी वीमारियों में चिकित्सकीय रूप से उपयोगी माना गया है। योग का अभ्यास शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के उपचार में भी भूमिका निभा सकता है। इस शोध पत्र में हमने शारीरिक और मानसिक विकार के लिए योगिक पद्धति के महत्व पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।

परिचय:

२००० से अधिक साल पहले, भारतीय संतों ने इष्टतम स्वास्थ्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए योग, "निवारक, चिकित्सा कला, विज्ञान और दर्शन" के रूप में वर्णित किया था। योग आमतौर पर एक अभ्यास के रूप में माना जाता है जो स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों के साथ जुड़ा होता है। कुछ छवियां योग को ध्यान और विश्वाम से जुड़े एक रहस्यमय, आध्यात्मिक अनुष्ठान के रूप में चित्रित करती हैं। योग की शारीरिक विशेषता योग के विश्वकोश अभ्यास के केवल आठ घटकों में से दो का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। पहला घटक "आसन" है जो शारीरिक आंदोलनों और मुद्राओं को संदर्भित करता है। इन आंदोलनों और मुद्राओं के नामों में से कुछ ने साधारण शब्दावली में प्रवेश किया है और कई अब "डाउनवर्ड-फेसिंग डॉग" और "लोटम " स्थिति से परिचित हैं। दूसरा घटक "प्राणायाम" है, जो श्वसन तकनीकों को संदर्भित करता है। सांस लेने के समय और तालमेल का समन्वय मन और शरीर को जोड़ने में मदद करता है।हाल ही में, भौतिक चिकित्सकों ने इस प्राचीन अभ्यास में उपयोग किए जाने वाले आसन और श्वास तकनीक पर शोध शुरू किया है। भौतिक चिकित्सक मानव शरीर रचना विज्ञान, मानव शरीर विज्ञान और आंदोलन विज्ञान में उन्नत शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं।

तनाव के सामान्य लक्षणों में शामिल हैं:

- भावनात्मक दुख; चिड्रचिड्रापन, गुस्सा, अबसाद या चिंता तीन तनाव की भावनाएं।
- मांसपेशियों की समस्याएं; सिरदर्द, जबड़े का दर्द, पीठ दर्द और मांसपेशियों में तनाव।
- पेट, आंत्र और आंत की समस्याएं; नाराज़गी, दस्त, कब्ब, पेट फुलना, एसिड पेट, और चिड्डचिड़ा आंत्र सिंडोम।
- अति-उत्तेजना, ऊंचा रक्तचाप, पसीने से तर हथेलियों, तेजी से दिल की धड़कन, चक्कर आना, सांस की तकलीफ,

दिल की धड़कन और सीने में दर्द।

योग कैसे मदद करता है:

उपचार प्रक्रिया की जहें योगासन हैं। योग आसन मांसपेशियों को पोषण देते हैं और हिंडुयों को स्वस्थ बनाने में मदद करते हैं, वे शरीर को रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता का पोषण करके शरीर को रोगमुक्त रखने में मदद करते हैं। योग के दोहराए जाने वाले आंदोलनों से परिसंचरण और फेफड़ों की क्षमता बढ़ जाती है और लसीका तंत्र निकल जाता है और ग्रंथियों को उत्तेजित करता है। विशिष्ट आसनों को पनरावृत्ति गति के स्वास्थ्य की पृष्टि प्रभावों के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार की चोटों के

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## STUDY OF INTERACTIONS OF 2-{[2-(CYCLOHEXYLCARBAMOYL) BENZOYL] AMINO}-3-METHYLBUTANOIC ACID (2CA3MBA) WITH BSA: ULTRASONIC INTERFEROMETER

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#### ABSTRACT

In this paper we account the interaction of the2-{[2-(cyclohexylcarbamoyl) benzoyl amino}-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 2CA3MBA on ultrasonic interferometer. Binding effect at various temperature viz. 25°c, 30°c and 35°c shows that 2CA3MBA bound to the BSA more significantly at temperature 35°c than at 30°c and 25°c. Scatchard analysis gives the values of association constants (K<sub>f</sub>)0.5003, 0.5010 and 0.5011 at temperatures 25°c, 30°c and 35°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.

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

#### 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 pH range (Putnam, 1975). It is the moiety with large molecular weight approximately (Mr = 66,500) 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





### B.Aadhar' International Multidisciplinary Research Journal



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#### Molecular Characterization Of Colletotrichum Capsici Causing Anthracnose of Chilli

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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. Colletotrichum 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 Cc1 and Cc2 isolates and the least genetic similarity that is 29,30% noticed between Cc2 and Cc3.

Key words: Colletotrichum capsici, 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 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 and seed 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 Colletotrichum 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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### Investigation on the Algal Flora of Mahakali Dam, Dist-Wardha, Maharashtra, India

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### 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 (H' = 1.0275) favors the presence of more algal flora in dam water followed by rainy (H' = 0.9601) and winter (H' = 0.8277) due to the seasonal fluctuations in particular geographical location.

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

### 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.

2.3 Taxonomical analyses

composition and the relative abundance of algal taxa present. Determination of relative abundance

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



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### Molecular Characterization Of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (PENZ) Causing Twig Blight In Nagpur mandarin By Using RAPD Markers Ekta D. Bagde<sup>1</sup>, S.R. Bansod<sup>2</sup> and Amrapali Jadhao<sup>3</sup>

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### ABSTRACT:

Eight isolates of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (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 Cg1 collected from Mera village was found higher value of similarity coefficient (0.7831) with isolate Cg2 from Antrikhedekar village of Buldhana district, Cluster analysis showed two clusters i.e., Cluster A, consists of three sub clusters in which Cg1 and Cg2 showed maximum similarity i.e., 78% and Cluster B consists of two sub clusters having isolates Cg6, Cg7 and Cg8 showing similarity matrix ranged between 65 to 71%.

Key word: Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, Nagpur mandarin, RAPD markers

### 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 Colletotrichum 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.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 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 1 were grown on potato dextrose agar (PDA, Hi Media) and abbreviations are given as Cg1 to Cg8. 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-





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Manisha C. Gelchha et al. G P Globalize Research Journal of Chemistry Vol 3 (S) 2020 : pp 33 - 38

### Characterization and DC Electrical Conductivity of ZnO/LDPE Nanocomposites

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### Abstract

Using Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) in different weight percentages (0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5 wt.%), polymer inorganic nanocomposite thin films (PINCs) were prepared by solution cast technique. The X- Ray Diffraction (XRD) pattern study of the sample indicates the presence of ZnO NPs 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 ZnO NPs in LDPE thin films. The DC electrical 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 ZnO NPs.

Keywords: ZnO/LDPE nanocomposite, thin films, XRD, FTIR, DC conductivity.

### 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.





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## महात्मा गांधी व ग्रामीण विकास

प्रा.रीता द वाळके(डंभाळे) अरविंदबाबु देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी मो.नं.9823873721

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 बुध्दिमान असावी असे वाटत होते. जे स्वतःचे प्रकाशमय जीवन स्वतःच तयार करतील. स्त्री-पुरुष भेदभाव न राहता समानतेने जगणारा समाज, जातिभेद न मानणारा समाज गांधींना अपेक्षित होता. ग्रामीण विकासाच्या दृष्टिने त्यांना निरोगी गाव हवे होते. गावातील लोकांमध्ये एकता हवी तेव्हाच गावाचा विकास होईल असे त्यांना वाटे. " भारताचा विकास करावयाचा असेल तर खेडयाकडे चला, खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण झाल्याशिवाय भारत बलवान राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयाला येणार नाही." असे विचार म.गांधी ग्रामीण विकासाबाबत मांडतांना दिसतात.

प्रस्तावना :-

भारत देशातील आदर्शवादी व्यक्तितमत्व म्हणजे महात्मा गांधी होय. थोरपुरूष म्हणून त्यांचा लौकिक भारत देशातच नव्हे तर इतरही भागात दिसून येतो. संपूर्ण जगाला शांती व अहिंसा याविषयी संदेश देणारे एकमेव म्हणजे महात्मा गांधी होत. गांधीजींनी स्वातंत्र्यासाठी जी कार्ये केलीत त्यामध्ये चळवळी, मोर्चे,उपोषण उद्बोधक व्याख्याने यासोबतच ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था व खेडयातील माणसांची उद्योगधंद्यातील स्वयंपूर्णता याविषयी त्यांना मनापासून तळमळ होती. याकडे जनतेला आकर्षित करण्यासाठी 'खेडयाकडे चला' हा मुलमंत्र जनतेला देतांना ते दिसतात, खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण झाल्याशिवाय भारत एक बलशाली राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयाला येणार नाही यासाठी खेडयातील लोकांचे जीवन व त्यांचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी त्यांनी अनेक प्रयत्न केले. खेडयातील जनतेचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती असल्यामुळे गांधीजींचा खेडयांच्या 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 बघ्द 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 व्हावी यासाठी गांधीजी स्वच्छतेचा मुलमंत्र देतात व सोबतच काही रोगासंबंधी अंधश्रध्दा बाळगणा-या जनतेच्या मनातून अंधश्रध्दा नष्ट करण्यावरही भर देतात. सार्वजनिक व वैयक्तिक स्वच्छता त्यांना अधिक महत्त्वाची 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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# २३. विदर्भातील लोकगीते

प्रा. रीता वाळके (डंभाळे) अरविंदबावू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी, त. नरखेंड, जि. नागपूर.

सारांश

वीदय

मराठीतील लोकवाङ्मय विविध स्वरूपात आढळते. 'लोकगीते' हे साहित्य लोकजीवनाचे अंग अहे. लोकगीते, लोककथा, दंतकथा, उत्सव—समारंभाशी विशिष्ट देवताच्या विविध संबंधित गीते, खेळगागी, श्रमगीते, लग्नगीते अशा वेगवेगळ्या रूपातील हे वाङ्मय परंपरेने निर्माण होत आलेले असून मीखिक स्वरूपात त्याचे जतन करण्यात आलेले आहे. जात्यावरील ओव्याच्या गाण्यापासून ते लग्नविधी गीते व तर वेगवेगळ्या गीत प्रकारातून उदात्त भावभावनाच्या आविष्कार दिसून येतो. लोकगीतातून समाजगढात रूढ असणाऱ्या सर्वच जातीगढातील परंपरेची माहिती मिळण्यास मदत होते. लोकगीतित स्वियाच्या गीतासेवत पुरुषाची हो गीते आहे. लोकगीते हे विदर्भातील लोकमाणसांचा आविष्कार असून यातून लोकजीवनाचे व लोक संस्कृतीचे दर्शन घडते.

### प्रस्तावना

विदर्भात वेगवेगळ्या विधीप्रसंगी गाणी म्हटली जातात. त्याला 'लोकगीते' म्हणतात. कोणाताही विधी गाण्याशिवाय पार पडत नाही. लोकगीतेतून विदर्भातील लोकजीवनाचे आणि लोक संस्कृतीचे चित्रण पडते. वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशाविशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचे वेगळेपण यातून व्यक्त होते. पारंपारिक लोकजीवनाची आविकार या मीखिक वाइमयातून होतो. लोकगीते विदर्भातील लोकमाणसाचा आविकार आहे. यातून वैदर्भीय लोकसंस्कृतो दिसते व वन्हाडी बोलीची आळख होते. वेदर्भीय लोकगीतातून शतकानुशतक चावणार समाजातील परंपरा व मरादी संस्कृतीच्या अंतःप्रवाहाचे चित्र प्रकट होते.

लोकगीतेतून जीवनातील सुख दु:खाचे, मनातील भावभावनाचे, श्रद्धा आणि समजूतीचा आविष्का होतीच स्थाचबरोबर निसर्ग, देवदेवता, गावगाडा, कुटूंब आणि कुटुंबातील विविध नाती या सर्वाचे व्यवधं उमरते. यावरून काडी लोकगीतांच्या प्रकारांची नावे अतिशय प्रचलित आहेत. जसे — विधीगीते, श्रमगीते खेळगीते, ठावगीते, बाऱ्याची भजने, कौटुंबिक गीते, लग्न गीते, पाळणा गीते, गणगौळण गीते, गोंघळगीत पर्शूपक्षी विषयक गीते, भोंडला गीते, वर्धगीते, वासुदेव गीते, विनोदी गीते, ऐतिहासिक गीते, कलापथक गीते गुराखी गीते, संत गौरव गीते, सणउत्सव, कथागीते आगडे—पागडे तत्त्वज्ञान विषयक गीते पौराणिक गीते बडवडगीते, महादेवांची गीते, सोमवारचे गीते, अंगाईगीते, डहाका गीते, जात्यावरील गीते, जातीचे दर्श असणारी कलापथक गीते, कथागीते इत्यादी व इतरही गीतांचा समावंश लोकगीतांमध्ये होतो. यातील का प्रकारांची माहिती पाहता लोकगीतेचे सांस्कृतिक महत्त्व समजून येते. जसे — लग्न गीते हो लग्नविधीच्या वेट गायली व सस्कारिक जातात. लग्नविधी हे अत्यंत स्वरमय असते. लग्नात प्रामुख्यांचे स्वीयांचा सहभ असतो. मुहूर्त कावणे, हळद लावणे, बरात मिरविणे, वधु—वराचा चेहरा बघणे, जेवणाचे कार्यक्रम होणे. तेल

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### प्रसारमाध्यमांचे बदलते स्वरूप

प्रा. रीता द. वाळके (डंभाळे) अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी त. नरखेड जि. नागपूर

सारांश

आज आपल्या अवतीभोवती माहितीच्या तंत्रज्ञानाने प्रसारमाध्यमांची साधने वाढली आहे. वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालिके, अनियतकालिके, रेडिओ, दुरचित्रवाणी, छायाचित्रे, पत्रके, साहित्य, फलके, शब्दचित्रकृती आणि त्याच्या वेगवेगळच आक्ती, ग्रंध वेगवेगळी साहित्ये इत्यादी प्रसार माध्यमांनी गेल्या काही दशकात क्रांतीकारक स्वरूपाची माहिती मानवी समाजापर्यंत पोहोचविण्यात व्यापक व सुलभ रीतीने मदत केलेली आहे. आज समाजातील शिक्षित, अशिक्षित, साक्षर व निराक्षर या प्रसार माध्यमांमुळे स्वतःला अलिप्त ठेवू शकत नाही. प्रसार माध्यमांमुळे मानवी जीवन विविध रंग, रूप व आकारानी बदललेले दिसते.

### प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक काळात प्रसारमाध्यमे अतिशय विकसित झालेले असून आजच्या जगात त्यांना अतिशय महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. मानवी जीवनासंबंधित विविध प्रकारची माहिती, विकार व विचारांचे आदान-प्रदान करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेचा अभ्यास करण्याचे शास्त्र म्हणजे प्रसारमध्यमे होत. मानवी जीवनरक्षणासाठी, विकासासाठी उपयोग करणे तसेच सृष्टीच्या व्यवहारांचे आकलन करीत, त्यामागील रहस्ये उलगडण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत त्या माहितीच्या आधारे जीवन सुसहर व संपन्न करण्याचे नवनवे मार्ग शोधत मानवाने आजवर प्रगती केलेली दिसून येते.

अलिकडील काळात प्रसार माध्यमाचे स्वरूप बदलले आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमे ही समाजाचा आरसा आहे. समाजात घडलेल्या प्रत्येक घडामोडीकडे लक्ष देऊन तिला घराघरांत पोहोचविण्याचा व्यवसाय करतात. आज वेगवेगळी 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 अनुषंगाने कॉम्प्युटर व इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून प्रत्येक माणूस आज जगाला जोडला गेलेला आहे. थोडक्यात या प्रसारमाध्यमांनी आपल्याला इतके जवळ घेतले आहे की आपण कितीही प्रयत्न केले तरीही आज आपल्या जीवनातृन त्यांना बाद करणे शक्य नाही.

आकाशवाणी, दुरदर्शन, वृत्तपत्रे, इंटरनेट, फोन, चित्रपट, नाटक आणि लेखनग्रंथ ही सारी प्रसारमाध्यमे आपल्या रोजच्या जीवनांशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध प्रस्थापित करतात. आपल्या विचाराला आणि कृतीला तौ 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 वेगळेपण आहे. सुरूवातीला बाजार, लोककला, नाटक, बैठका, चर्चा इत्यादी आपली पारंपारिक प्रसारमाध्यमे होती. मात्र व्यक्ती व्यक्तीमधील अंतर्गत संवादासाठी पोस्ट, फोन, मोबाईल इत्यादींचा मोठ्य प्रमाणावर वापर होत आहे. ही सर्व प्रसार माध्यमे आजही प्रचलित असली तरी तंत्र विकसित झाल्यामुळे या माध्यमांसोबतच नवनवीन प्रसारमाध्यमातून मनाच्या बदलास प्रवृत्त करणारी प्रभावी संदेश यंत्रणा आज उपलब्ध झालेली दिसून येते.

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### Relevance of Gandhian Economics Thoughts in Principle of Behavioral Economics

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

### 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 Laxmi, From Swach Bharat to Sunder Bharat, From "Give it up" for LPG subsidy to "Think about the subsidy", From tax evasion to tax compliance.

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

### 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.

### 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.

### Research Methodology

The study was conducted base on document review based on secondary data available in journals and books.

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# गोंदिया जिल्ह्यातील कृषी आणि ग्रामीण विकासात महिला बचत गटाची भूमिका

### प्रा. विजय प्र. रहांगडाले

साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग अरविदेवाव् देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी.

नार्यश

१९९१ च्या नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणानंतर, महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील खेडयात उद्भवलेली नकागत्मक यान् स्वाजे प्रामीण भागातील पुरूषाचे शहरात कामासाठी होणारे स्थलांतरण आणि त्यामुळे महिलांच्या कौद्वांक आणि आर्थिक जवाबदारीत भर पडलेली आहे. महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्य जामीण जावनज्यांती अभियान मोलाने योगदान करोत आहे. गोदिया जिल्ह्यात स्वयं सहायता महिला तम्हर राह्णाच्या सक्षमीकरणात महत्त्वाची भूमीका बजावीत आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य ग्रामीण जीवनज्योती अभियानातगीत सहा तालूक्यांमध्ये महिलांसाठी उद्योजकीय विकास, वित्तिय पूरवठा, सामाजिक समानता, विविध घटकावर आधारीत प्रशिक्षण यावर भर देकन महिला बचन गटाहारे शेळीपालन, धान उत्पादन बाढ, मत्स्यपालन, त्रिवणकाम, मोहफूल सकलन, कडकमाथ कुक्कुटपालण, धान संकलन केंद्र, किराणा दुकाण, शेळीच्या दुवापासून तयार केलेले सावण, दुध संकलन केंद्र, बुडन आर्ट इत्यादी लघु उद्योग सुरू असून एक लाख दोन हतार तिनशे पंचेवीस कुटुवांना लाभ मिळत आहे. संशोधकाला असे आढळून आले की, महिला बचन गटाहारे जमीण महिलांना कुटुवान, गावात एक स्वभिमानाची बेतना निर्माण झालो. त्यामुळे कुटुवाचा रीश्राणिक, अमेराण्यक व सामाजिक स्वरात बाढ होताना दिसत आहे.

मुख्य स्रोतः महिला बचत गट, महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रामीण जीवनज्योती अभियान प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील ग्रामीण भागातील गरीबीचे निर्मुलन करण्यासाठी एकारिमक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम रार्बावण्यात आला. सन १९९९ मध्ये स्वर्णाजयती ग्रामस्वयरीजगार योजनेला सुरुवात करून त्यामध्ये ग्रामस्वरातील महिलाचे संघटन करून स्वयंसहायता गरीची बांधणी व महिला सबमीकरण यावर भर देण्यात आला. त्यानतर केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण जांबनज्योती कार्यक्रमाची सुरुवात सन २०१९ मध्ये केली ग्रामय जागताक वंकर्या अर्थ सहाय्याने एकोणवास राज्यातील काही निवडक तालुक्यामध्ये इन्टेसिव्ह पद्धतीने उपविचान रावविण्यात येत आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य त्यापैको एक

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सद्यस्थीतीत अभियानाची अमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी मा. मुख्यमंत्री याच्या अध्यक्षतेखालो ग्रामविकास विभागातगेत महाराष्ट्र राज्य ग्रामीण जीवनज्योतो अभियान या स्वतंत्र यत्रनंची

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The Development of Indian Economy Towards Five Trillian Dollar Economy

# Analysis of Government Initiative Towards Five Trillion Us Dollars Indian Economy

Vijay Rahangdale Assistant Professor Department of Economics Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi

### 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

Key Words: Capitalist Economy, GDP, Five trilliondollar, Human development, Mixed Economy

### 1.Introduction:

In 2019, Indian PM Shri Narendra Modi 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.

### 2.Review of Liturature

Goyal Kagoyala, K.A(2012). This paper effort

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ARVINDBABU DESHINUKH MAHAVIDYALA.A BHARSINGI, DIST. NACPUR

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to study challenges in product differentiations, level of consumer awareness, expansion of branches, technological up-gradation in financial sectors.

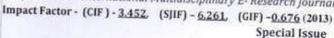
Maniyan, Ratna. (2014) . The study included a suggestion that impact of new reform given challenges to the banking sector to introduce a new product in market, cost effective, customercentric product and technological up-gradation

### 3. Objective

- To study currents trends of Indian GDP growth.
- To study the government's new initiative to achieve a five trillion dollar economy.

### 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







Impact Of Goods And Services Tax On Indian Economy Vijay Rahangdale

Assistant Professor Department of Economics Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi

### 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.

### 1. Introduction

### 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.

### 1.2 History of taxation

- (I) Around 3000 AC-2800 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. Jha commission proposed the introduction of VAT.
- (II) In 1986, Introduction of MOODVAT.
- (III) In 1991, the Chelliah committee suggested implementing VAT or GST.
- (IV) In 1994, Introduction of the tax on services at the rate of 5%.
- (V) In 2003, VAT applied to Hariyana.
- (VI) In 2004, MODVAT was abolished.
- (VII) In 2004-2006, VAT was applied in 26 other States.
- (VIII) The GST came into effect on April 1, 2017.

### 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 applied the GST, out of seven countries; Singapore shows a positive relationship with their national development.

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# Conclusion

objective through a system of "Learning while earn the needs of the society. He wanted to achieve education is it's empasis on relating school education He gave an important place to the learning of craft. hour. There is the direct need to develop elemen stress on inculcating dignity of labour is the need of experience and socially useful productive work. Gat the curriculum of the present day schools consist of spirituality in our life which is dominated by materia crafts which is not popularly recognised in trade Nai Talim encourages a holistic form of learning the alone as the highest form of learning. Nai Talim organ system which views learning of academic known knowledge is indeed an integral part of it learning based on the work done by children than The most important point in Gandhi's schem \*\*\*\*

# Gandhi's Vision of Model Village

Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi-

Services sector in India's GDP was 51.81%, The of the population still lives in rural areas. For of income and employment of rural The share of Agriculture & allied sector has ment taken the various initiative from first at 33.25%, respectively at current prices in see the composition of Agriculture & allied, mirastructure, education, health, incomee as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural twelfth five-year plan in the form of the # 18 20% in 2013-14, share of services sector to 24.77%. According to census 2011, in 57.03% and share of Industry sector has that it may be easy anyone to live in as Model village which shows the supposed to be in the cities," seems to have attayan but Indian Villages still struggle to addless so far overcoming this problem following and vision in following quotes "The task to er of the country is how to construct the Mission, National Rural heath Mission, and tollowing villages of India like as Dharni, Eraviperoor, Gangadevipalli, Guarantee Ceanthurai, Payvihir, Piplantri, Punsari, Khonoma, Scheme, Kokrebellur, Kumbalangi, National Rural



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### Mahatma Gandhi and His Thoughts

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### 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-colonal nationalist. 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 non-cooperation 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



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### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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### 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 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.

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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Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF) - 0.676 (2013) Special Issue 198 : गांधी विचारधारा एवं ग्रामस्वराज की मंकल्पना

# महात्मा गांधींच्या आर्थिक विचारांचे ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रकाश पवार इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, अरविदवाव देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी तह तरखेड जि.नागपूर

महात्मा गांधी है आधूनिक काळातील एक युगप्रवर्तक नेते होते. आज भारतीयांवर गांधीजींच्या विचारांचा साराश : आमुलाग्र प्रभाव पडलेला आहे. सत्याग्रह दर्शनाचे प्रणेते, स्वातंत्र्य लढ्याचे सेनानी, विधायक दृष्टीचे समाजसुभारक आणि धर्म व निती यांच्या ऐक्यभावाचा पाटपुरावा करणारे आधुनिक संत म्हणून त्यांची महती विशद करता येईल. अशा या महात्म्याने सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय विचारासीयत ग्रामीण जीवन, ग्राम विकासातून एकात्मता कशी साध्य करता येईल यावायत सुद्धा परिस्थतीनुरूप कृतीयुक्त विचारांची मांडणी केली आहे. समाजाचे कल्याण हा एकमेव गांधीजींच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा केंद्रविंदु आहे.

### प्रस्तावणा :

महात्मा गांधी हे केवळ भारतीय राजकारणातील नव्हे तर जगाच्या इतिहासातील एक गुढ आणि अगम्य असे नेतृत्व आहे. औद्योगिक संस्कृती आणि प्रयोधनाची विचारधारा यातृन निर्माण झालेली विचारचीकट मोइन एक अध्यात्मिक जीवनशैली राष्ट्राच्या व्यवहारासाठी निर्माण करणारे राष्ट्रपिता आहेत. गांधीजीनी ग्रामीण विकास, स्वयंपुर्णता, आर्थिक विषमता, औद्योगिकरण व सामाजिक कल्याण यासंबंधी महत्त्वपुर्ण आर्थिक विचार माङ्लं आहेत. असहकार, अहिंसा, सत्य या तत्वांच्या आधारावर आयुष्यामध्ये त्यांनी जे काही आर्थिक विचार मांडले ते भारतीयांसाठी अतिशय मौल्यवान आहे. गांधीजी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ नव्हते किंवा आर्थिक विचार प्रकट करणारा स्यतंत्र ग्रंथही त्यांनी लिहिलेला माही. त्यांनी राजकारण, धर्म आणि जीवन विषयक जे तत्वज्ञान मांडले त्यातच त्यांचे आर्थिक विचार विखुरलेले आहेत. त्यांनी प्रतिपादित केलेल्या आर्थिक विचारांची प्रासंगीकता आजच्या जागतिकिकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत देखिल टिकाऊ स्वरुपाची व महत्वपुर्ण आहे.

बीजशब्द – विश्वस्त, सर्वोदय, स्वदेशी

### शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश -

- १, महात्मा गांधीच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा मागोवा घेणे.
- गांधीजींच्या वर्गसमन्वय, विश्वस्त आणि सर्वोदय संकल्पनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- गांधीजींच्या आर्थिक विचारांची प्रासंगिकता विशट करणे.
- गांधीजीच्या आर्थिक विचारातृन विविध समस्यांवर उपाययोजना सुचिवणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :-प्रस्तुत शोधनिवंधासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पध्यतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आलेला असुन प्राथमिक व दुव्यम संदर्भ साधनांच्या माध्यमातुन हा शोधनिवंध पुर्णत्वास आलेला आहे.

### विषय विवेचन :-

राजकारणाप्रमाणेच गांधीजींचे अर्थकारणही मानवतावादावर आधारलेले आहेत. विश्वस्तकल्पना ही त्यांच्या आर्थिक विचारसरणोतील महत्त्वाची कल्पना आहे. सारी संपत्नी इंश्वराची आहे कोणाही व्यक्तीजवळ



IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES VOL. 4, ISSUE



# आष्टीच्या लढ्यातील खडकी गावातील महिलांची कामगिरी - एक दृष्टिक्षेप

डॉ. प्रकाश ध. पवार

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाबू देशम्ख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी तह- नरखेड जि. नागपुर महाराष्ट्र भारत

### साराश:-

ब्रिटिश सत्तेच्या जोखंडातून भारताला स्वतंत्र करण्यासाठी इ.स १९४२ मध्ये 'चले जाव' वा 'छोडो भारत' आंदोलनाच्या माध्यमातून काँग्रेसच्या नेतृत्वात भारतीयांनी जोरदार लढा दिला. या लढ्यात गरीब-श्रीमंत,शहरी-ग्रामीण,प्रूष-महिला,लहान-मोठे अशा सर्वानीच उत्स्फूर्तपणे सहभाग दिला. त्यामुळेच भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामाच्या इतिहासात १९४२ च्या आंदोलनाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे.

विदर्भातील आष्टी,चिम्र व यावली येथील स्वातंत्र्यलढे संपूर्ण भारतभर गाजले.वधां जिल्ह्यातील आष्टी या गावात जो स्वातंत्र्यसंग्राम घडून आला तो खऱ्या अर्थाने त्या परिसरातील शूर महिलांच्या कर्तृत्वाचा इतिहास आहे. आण्टी ताल्क्यातील खडकी नदीच्या खड़काळ पात्रात वसलेल्या खड़की या गावाच्या महिलांनी १९४२च्या आष्टी येथील छोड़ो भारत आंदोलनात महत्वाची कामगिरी बजावली.

### प्रस्तावना

१४ जुलै १९४२ रोजी वर्धा येथे काँग्रेस कार्यकारिणीने पारित केलेल्या छोडो भारत ठरावावर ८ ऑगस्टला मुंबईत ग्वालिया टेंक मैदानावर झालेल्या कॉग्रेसच्या बैठकीत

डॉ. प्रकाश ध. पवार

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व्यक्तिमस्य दिकासावर योगाचा परिणाम - एस अध्यात

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### सारांश -

भारतीयांना परंपरेने मिळालेल्या योग आणि ध्यान या देणग्या किती उपयुक्त आहेत, हे नव्याने सांगण्याची गरज नाही. मात्र, यावर आता जगन्मान्यतेची मोहोर उमटली आहे. योग हा शब्द श्युजब् या संस्कृत धात् पासून बनलेला आहे, ज्याचा अर्थ आहे आल्म्याचे परमाल्यात विलीन होणे. योग ही भारतातील पांच हजार वर्ष पाचीन जानशैली आहे. पुष्कळ लोकांचा असा समज आहे की योगाभ्यास म्हणजे शारीरिक व्यायाम आहे. ज्यात शरीर ताणले. वाकवते. पिळले जाते आणि अवचड श्वसन पिकयांचा अवलंब केला जाती. छरेतर मानवी मन आणि आल्मा यांची अनंत क्षमता जाणून धेणायां या विजानाची ही म्हणजे योगाभ्यासाची केवळ वरवरची ओळख झाली. योगाभ्यासामध्ये जीवनशैलीचा परिपूर्ण सारांश प्राप्त होतो. योग आणि ध्यान वैयक्तिक विकासात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात, असे अमेरिकेतील पेनिसिल्विनिया विद्यापीठाच्या संशोधकांना आढळले आहे. ध्यानाद्वारे मेदूला कियाशील ठेवता छत्रे

### व्यक्तिमत्व विकासः

3.

ट्यक्तीचा शारिरीक, मानसिक, भावनिक व सामाजिक विकास होत असतो. या विकासातून तिचा पिंड घडत असतो, व्यक्तिचा हा घडलेला पिंड म्हणजे व्यक्तिमत्व होच, व्यक्तिमत्वाबाबत विशेष माहिती स्पष्ट होण्यासाठी पृष्ठे काही व्याख्या दिल्या आहेत इ

- व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणजे स्वतःच्या परिसराशी व्यक्तीचे जे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण समायोजन होत असते त्याला कारणीभूत असणारी व वर्तनाला चालना देणारी शारिरीक, मानसिक यंवणेची संघटना होय.
- ट्यक्तिमत्व म्हणजे सामाजिक परिस्थितीत घडणाया ट्यक्तीच्या वनमाची गोळा बेरीज होय.'
- व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणजे सामाजिक उददीपन मुल्यः

### व्यक्तिमत्व विकासाचे निकप :

शरीराचा रंग व ठेवण, बृद्धी इत्यादी गोष्टी घेऊन व्यक्ती जनमात्रा येते. या गोष्टी तिला आनुवंशिकतेने मिळालेल्या असतात, द्यक्तीकडे असलेल्या उपजत अशा बाबीला जैविक बोजे म्हणता येईल, जीवन जगत असताना विविध बाह्य घटकांचा, प्रामुख्याने सामाजिक घटकांचा, टयक्तींच्या विकासावर परिणाम होत असतो. जैविक बोजे आणि बाह्य घटक यांच्यातील आतरिकयेचा परिपाक म्हणजे व्यक्तींचे व्यक्तिमत्व होय, अधीत व्यक्तिमत्व विकासात आनुवशिकता आणि वातावरण या टान्हीशो संबंधीत घटकांचा वाटा असतो, व्यक्तिमत्व विकासात वाटा असणारे काहो घटक पुढीलप्रमाण

### शरीरचना

काही दयकतीमा उच पिप्पाइ तर काहीमा बुद्रके शरीर ताभनेते असते, काही दयकतीचे शरीर मुझेन आणि द्यंगरहीत असते तर काहीद्या टिकाणी शारिरीक द्यंगे असतात. दयकतीच्या शरीररचेनाचा तिच्या समायोजनावर चांगला अथवा वाइंट परिणाम होतां. उत्तम शरीरयण्टी व आकर्षक चेहरा असणायां दयकतीचा चेहरा इतरावर त्यकर प्रभाव पडतां. उत्तम शरीरसंपतीच्या बळावर दयकती नेता बनु शकतां. काही दयकती अतिशय बारीक असतात

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# IMPACT OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS

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Abstract: Evidence suggests that, in most developed countries today, ICT is used as a major tool in the field of information processing. ICT is also widely used in the field of education. In that connection, one should first consider how to learn the tools of information technology and then understand how to teach cleverly through this tool. This paper explores the use of information technology in education and explores the importance, role, nature, features, advantages and disadvantages of ICT in the teaching and learning process.

Keywords: ICT. Teaching. Education

### 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 controlled fire-fighting techniques. The subsequent invention of the wheel gave humans the useful technology to cover longer distances. From there, even in modern times, printing technology, telephone: internet, etc., man has developed technology. Looking at the journey 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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### महात्मा गांधीच्या रामराज्यासंबंधी विवासंवे ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

प्रा डॉ प्रकाश पवार इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख अरविदनान नामन महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी तह नारखेड जि. नागपुर

महात्मा मोहनवंद करमवंद गांधी है आवृतिक काना । आदर्शवादी व दगप्रवर्तक नेते आणि आव्यातमवादी व मानववानी विचारवंत हेंस त्यांवा विवासत जशी काही समकातीन तजीन तजी विस्तन तत्वे होती. या दोन्हीच्या संयोगातून त्यांनी प्रक: जानन 155% केले आणि अप्रविक्त जमात चलनात असलेल्या बन्याय गर्माना न विवारांना वचके दिले. सत्यागर दर्शनाचे प्रणेते, स्वातंत्रच वरणांच वनम विद्यायक द्रप्टीचे समाजसमारक आणि दर्भ व निती काला व्यापना पारपुराचा करणारे आधुनिक संत रहणुन त्यांची बहती विकट करण वर्ष अभा या महान्याने आमानिक, अधिक, राजकीय विकास कर करीन जीवन, ग्राम विकासातुन एकारमता कशी साध्य करता येटेन यायाचा पूर परिस्थितीनुरूप कृतीपुचन विचारांची मांडणी केंसी आहे. मानवी 🚈 🎮 🤴 केंद्रबिंद् मानुन त्यांनी आदशे भामस्वराज्याती 'समस्त्राता । । । । । समाजापुढे वेदाती आदर्श राज्याची कल्पमा स्पष्ट कळावा नगी 👫 'रामराज्य हा अध्यक्षयोग केला भारतीय परंपरेनुसार ३००४ - १००६ आदर्श राज्य होय मांतीजीत्या कल्पनेतील समसन्यान जना लाजि राज्याशी किया धर्मधिदित राज्याशी संबंध मही 🕬 । 🕬 🖷 पारंपारिक शहर वापस्ता असता तरी त्यातीत आजन 🐠 👫 गांशीवादातील समयञ्य याहा अर्थ "जेथे स्यवितस्वातंत्रः ? अर्थान 🙌 मानले जाते असे विकेंद्रीत लोकशाही व्यवस्था असलेले जना 🐠 📲 या राज्यात उद्या-मिद्धाता महोत, महिच-श्रीमंत, स्त्री-पुरुष 🖽 🕬 स्त्रि वंश अभि पंथ रावरून भेदाभेट केला जात नसेन. ११ । तम 🚮 भारत त्यवस्था लेकांच्या हाती अक्षेत्र, न्याय त्वरित 🕬 🕬 👭 मिळेल, जेथे उपासनेचे, विवासचे आणि लेखनाचे स्वातन वा । वा बहुणजे स्टेटकेने पाळले जाणारे नैतिक मियम असती । 👊 👊 👭 सुरवी गाँवे असतील, अशी गांधीजीची समराज्याची कल्पना तनी

महातमा गांची है अराज्यवादी विचारवंत होते हात महान राज्यविहिन अहिराक समाजस्यवरथैवर आधारकेने का बण्ड महान

माराज्या नामी और जीवार, वार्त्स एवं विसाय १९०१

# अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांचे साहित्य विश्व : एक ऐतिहासिक सिंहावलोकन

डॉ. प्रकाश पवार

आर्विदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी, तह. नरखेड, जिल्हा नागपूर

### सारांश :

जगप्रसिध्द साहित्यीक अण्णा भाऊ साठे हे कवी, शाहिर, कथाकार, नाटककार, कांद्रबरीकार, पटकथालेखक, प्रबोधनकार, दलीतोध्दारक, समाजसुधारक अशा विविध अंगानी सुपरीचित आहेत. जगातील अनेक भाषात त्यांच्या साहित्यांची भाषांतरे झालेली असल्याने ते जगविख्यात कितींचे मराठी साहित्यकार म्हणून त्यांना बहुमान दिला जातो. आपल्या लेखणी व वाणीच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी समाजरतील भेदाभेद, अस्पृश्यता, अंधश्रध्दा यावर प्रखर टिका केली तर शेतकरी, कामगारांच्या शोषणाविरूध्द आवाज उठिवला. एवढेच नव्हे तर स्त्रियांच्या विविध समस्या आणि त्यांच्या वेदना समाजापुढे मांदून त्यांच्या न्याय हक्कासाठी लढा देवून सामाजिक समता प्रस्तापित करण्याकरीता आयुष्यभर आपली लेखनी झिजविली. साहित्यातील सर्व प्रकारात आपल नाव कोरले. कर्तृत्वसंपन्न असा कोहिन्स हिरा म्हणजे साहित्य रत्न अण्णा भाऊ साठे होय.

### प्रस्तावना :

साहित्यसम्राट अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांचे पुणं नाव तुकाराम भाऊराव साठे होते. सांगली जिल्हयातील वाटेगाव या खेडयात अंत्यत सामान्य अशा कुटूंबात १ ऑगस्ट १९२० रोजी झाला. वयाच्या ११ व्या १२ व्या वर्षी अण्णाभाऊला शाळेत टाकण्यात आले. शाळेच्या दुसस्या दिवशी शिक्षकांनी त्यांना बेदम मारहाण केल्याने त्यांनी शाळेला कायमचाच रामराम ठोकला अशा रितीने केवळ दिड-दोन दिवसाचे शिक्षण त्यांच्या भाग्याला लाभले. पुढे मुंबईतील भायखळा या कामगार वस्तीत त्यांच्या जीवनाला कलाटणी मिळाली. अण्णाभाऊ कामगार चळवळीत सहभागी झाले. कम्युनिष्ठ विचार सरणीमुळे ते कम्युनिष्ठ पक्षात सामील झाले. त्यांनी लालबावटा हे कलापथक स्थापन केले. त्यांनंतर त्यांनी लावण्या, पोवाडे व वगनाटये या माध्यमातून राष्ट्रीय स्वातंत्र आंदोलन, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ व गोवा मुक्ती आंदोलनात जनआगृतीचे आंदोलन केले. अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून विद्रोह व मानवता ही तत्वे मांडली. त्यांच्या साहित्यातून समतेची व शोषण मुक्तीची प्रेरणा मानव समाजाला मिळाली. १८ जुलै १९६९ रोजी अण्णाभाऊ साठेंचे निधन झाले.

Literary Emperor Anna Bhau Sathe 1 222

### Gender Inequality Social Problem In India

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### 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.

Keywords:- Gender Inequality Social Problem In India.

### 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 as a male husband. It's as if marriage is her only need, not a man's.

### 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,





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# महात्मा गांधीजींचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार

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### प्रस्तावना :

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधीजींचे व्यक्तीमत्व आदर्शवादी होते. त्यांचे आग्ररण 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 सर्वांना शिक्षण देणे गरजेचे आहे असे गांधीजींना वादत होते.

महात्मा गांधजींना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण विचार विकसित करावयाचा होता. त्यासाठी भारतातील तत्कालीन परिस्थिती, ब्रिटीशांचे घोरण 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 गांडली.

अधुनिक भारताच्या जडणघडणीमध्ये राजा राममोहन रॉय यांच्यापासून तर स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर, महात्मा गांधी, राम मनोहर लोहिया, दिनदयाल उपाध्याय आदींनी मीलिक योगदान दिले असले तरी गांधीजींचे योगदान राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात महत्त्वाचे आहे. महात्मा गांधींनी 'हिंद स्वराज्य' या ग्रंथात आधुनिक भारताच्या नवनिर्मितीचा विचार मांडला. राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात शेती, उद्योग धंदे आणि शिक्षण इत्यादी क्षेत्रातील भारतीय दृष्टीकोन गांधीजींनी विशेषकरुन मांडला आहे. 1936 मध्ये लिहिलेला 'नयी तालीम' हा ग्रंथ त्यांचा शिक्षणाचा मुलमूत विचार म्हणून प्रसिद्ध 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 निवंधातून गांधीजींच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचे अध्ययन करण्यात येत आहे.

### शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :-

- महात्मा गांधीजींनी मांडलेले शिक्षण विषयक विचार वर्तमान शिक्षण पध्दतीला आधारमृत आहे काय ? हे अभ्यासणे.
- महात्मा गांधीजींनी मांडलेले शिक्षण विषयक विचार अभ्यासणे.

### संशोधन पध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या लेखनासाठी उपलब्ध संदर्भग्रंथ, उपलब्ध लेख, वर्तमानपत्रे, ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ, इंटरनेट, रिसर्च जर्नल्स या दुय्यम साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला. 'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International Multidisciplinary E- Research Journal



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# भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय आणि न्यायालयीन सक्रियता.

प्रा. राजेंद्र स. घोरपडे, राज्यशासक विभाग प्रमुख, अर्रावेदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालयः भारसिंगी, तहः नरखेड जि.नागपुर

मानवी जीवनाच्या उत्पत्तीपासूनच न्याय व्यवस्थेला मानवी जीवनात महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. देश कोणताही असला आणि त्या देशातील शासन प्रकार कोणताही असला तरी त्या देशामध्ये न्यायव्यवस्था असते. मात्र या न्यायव्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव तेथील राजकीय, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक तसेच इतर घटकांवर कमी अधिक प्रमाणात पहावयास मिळते. न्यायव्यवस्थेचा उगम कघी झाला हे सांगणे कटीण असले तरी मानवी जीवनाचा जसजसा विकास होत गेला तसतसा न्यायव्यवस्थेचा विकास झाल्याचे दिसून येते. मानवी विकासात सामाजिक शक्तिला महत्व महत्त्व प्राप्त होऊन 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 प्रमुख अंगापैकी एक अंग आहे.लोकशाही शासनव्यवस्थेत तर न्याय व्यवस्थेत स्वातंत्र्याची हमी नागरिकांना दिलेली असते. तसेच स्वातंत्र्य अवाधित ठेवण्याचीही तरतूद केलेली असते. नागरिकांच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर आक्रमण होणार नाही याची काळजी न्यावयंत्रणा धेते.

भारताने संसदीय लोकशाही शासन पध्दतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. लोकशाहीत कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ आणि न्यायमंडळ हे प्रमुख तीन अंग महत्त्वाचे आहेत. या तीन स्तंभाच्या आधारावरच लोकशाहीची इमारत टिकून रहाते. यापैकी कोणताही एक स्तंभ भ्रष्ट, अकार्यक्षम बनला तर लोकशाहीची इमारत कोसळण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होते. म्हणून या तीन स्तंभाना संविधानाने प्राप्त करून दिलेली जवाबदारी व्यवस्थितपणे पार पाडावी लागते. आलादी कृष्णस्वामी म्हणतात की, प्भारतीय संविधानाचे भवितव्य आणि तिचा विकास हा बहुतांशी सर्वोच्च न्यायालच्या निर्णयावर आणि त्याने दाखविलेल्या दिशेवरच अवलंबून असेल. परस्पर विरोधी शक्तीमध्ये समन्वय साधने हे देखील सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे कर्तव्य आहे. परंतु वापैकी जर एखादा आदेश किंवा निर्देश देऊन ते उत्तरदायित्व पार पाडण्यास लावण्याचे काम न्यायालय करते. यालाच न्यायालयाची सक्रियता म्हणतात. पण जेव्हा या आदेशाची पायमल्ली किंवा अहबेलना होते तेव्हा त्यास न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्यांवर परिणाम करणारी म्हणतात. पण तेव्हा त्यास न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्यावर परिणाम करणारी कृती म्हटले जाते. न्यायव्यवस्थेत न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्याएवढेच न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेलाही महत्व प्राप्त आहेर.

कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ व न्यायमंडळ यांना त्यांचे अधिकार व कार्यक्षेत्र जरी संविधानाने ठरवून दिलेले असतांना एकमेकांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात च अधिकारात सतत हस्तक्षेप होतांना दिसून येतो. या घटनांना कोण जवाबदार आहे. याचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे वाटते. न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्य जोपासने ही कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ यांची जबाबदारी असली तरी कथी-कथी न्यायमंडळ स्वतःहन न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्यावर संकट ओडवून घेते. याचाही चिकित्सक पघ्दतीने अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक वाटते. कोणकोणत्या माध्यमाव्दारे व घटकांब्दारे न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्याचे उद्घंघन होते हे न्यव्याने शोधण्यात आले आहे. न्यायपालिका आपले कार्य पार पडत असतांना न्यायमंडळावर कायदेमंडळ व कार्यकारी मंडळ यांचे अवाजवी नियंत्रण नसणे म्हणजे न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्याची व्याख्या व अर्थ स्पष्ट करता येत असला तरी अनेकांनी न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्याचा अर्थ स्पष्ट केला आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी ध्आम्ही आमची न्यायव्यवस्था स्वतंत्र आणि नि:पक्ष राहन निर्भिडपणे आणि निःसंकोचपणे न्यावदानाचे काम करू शकेल अशीच ठेवली आहे. केंद्रीय कार्यकारी मंडळाचा त्यावर प्रभाव पडू नये. अलिप्त राहुन त्यांनी संविधानाची बांधिलकी ठेवावी. असाच न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्याचा अर्थ स्पष्ट केला आहे.

भारतीय न्यायव्यवस्थेत न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्याएवढाच न्यायालयीन सक्रियता हा विषय महत्वाचा मानला जातो. अलिकडच्या काही वर्षात न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेला महत्त्व प्राप्त होऊन तो एक चर्चेचा विषय बनला आहे. भारतात न्यायालयाची सक्रियता सुरुवातीपासूनच बधावयास मिळते. कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ एखादी कृती किंवा कर्तब्य व्यवस्थित पार पाडत नसेल तर त्याची दखल घेऊन न्यायालय जेव्हा आदेश किंवा निर्देश देते तेव्हा त्याला न्यायालयीन सक्रियता म्हटली जाते. साधारणतः सरकारच्या उदासिन धोरणातून न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा जन्म झालेला दिसतो. भारतातील न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचे स्वरूप बेगवेगळ्या माध्यमातून आपणांस पहावयास मिळते. भारतातील न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा प्रमुख विषय जनहित याचिका हा दिसून येतो. जनहित याचिकेच्या माध्यमातून न्यायालयाने मोठ्या प्रमाणात सक्रियता दाखबिली आहे.

### शोध निबंधाची उहिच्छ्ये -

भारतातील लोकशाहीत न्यायालयीन सक्रियतेचा अभ्यास करणे.

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# Impact of Best Practices and Extension Activities on Educational Institutions for Quality Assurance

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### 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.

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

### 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.

### 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



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### सारांश

यष्टसंत प्रामगीतेतील महिलोवती या अध्यायात लिहितात "तिच्या हाती पाळण्याची दोरी । तीच जमाते उद्वारी" खरीचरचं सहसंतीनी या ओळोमधून जमाचा उद्धार करण्याचे सामध्ये सीयांच्या अंगी असण्याचे मत महिले आहे. विद्या आणि मृहपंथाती आईचे उपवार महान आहेत. आईच प्रत्येकाचा प्रथम गुरू असते. आज सीपुरूष समानतेच्या युगात महिलांच्या उपवीचे मार्ग सहलोवती या प्रामगीतेतील अध्यायात सुचिवलेले आहेत. राष्ट्राची भावी पिढी घडविण्याचे कार्य माताच करीत नसते. याची अनेक उद्धारणे आहेत. उदा. जीजाउने शिववाला घडविले, क्याधूने प्रलहादाला घडविले ही इतली इतिहासातील व पुराणातील उद्धारणे प्रत्येक घराला घराण देते ती सी पुरुषाची आधीगीणी बनले. तेवा सी पुरुष ही संसारकणी ग्याची दोन चाके हीत. त्यातील एक चाक कमजोर राहीले तर त्य बरीवर चालणार नाही. महणून महिलीना समान अधिकार देवन त्याच्या उपतीसाठी प्रयत्न करते राष्ट्रसंतीना गरजेचे वाटले त्यासाठीच त्यांनी प्रमगीतेसारख्या प्रयात 'महिलेनुता' हा दिसावा अध्याय आपल्या मातीशी माय मंजुळादेवी यांना स्मरूण निर्माण केला आहे. त्यात त्यांनी सहशिक्षण व सीच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्व विशाद केले आहे. त्यात त्यांनी सहशिक्षण व सीच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्व विशाद केले आहे. ज्यात त्यांनी सहशिक्षण व सीच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्व विशाद केले आहे. त्यात त्यांनी सहशिक्षण व सीच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्व विशाद केले आहे. त्यात त्यांनी सहशिक्षण व सीच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्व विशाद केले आहे. त्यांना सातीशिक गुणांचा विकास करणारे शिक्षण त्यांना यांने, एकंदरित महिलोप्रतीसाठी काय काय करपत्यां हथे याचे सविस्तर विवेचन राष्ट्रसंतांनी प्रमगीतेतील महिलोप्रती या विसाव्या अध्यायात केलेले आहे.

### प्रस्तावना

भारतभूमी ही संतांची भूमी आहे. याच भूमीबर राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजाचा जन्म विदर्भातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील यावली या गांवी ३० एत्रिल १९०९ रोजी पहाटेस एका झोपडीत झाला. त्यांच्या विडलांचे नाव बंडोजी आणि आईचे नाव मंजुळा आणि यांच्या पोटी जन्मास आलेल्या संताचे नाव माणिक. माणिकरण लहानपणापासूनव ईश्वरदर्शनाची ओड होती. पुढे त्यांचे गुक आडकूजी महाराज यांनी त्यांना तुकड्या हे नाव दिले आणि तुकडोजी महाराज या नावानेच लोक त्यांना ओळखू लागले. पुढे तुकडोजीची योग्यता राष्ट्रसंत विश्वसंत व युग्प्रवर्तक महणून झाली.

अशा या राष्ट्रसंतांना पडांवण्याचे कार्य त्यांची आ नितुळाआईने केले. माणिकला लहानपणापासूनच महिलेचा अपनान आयडत नसे. त्यांचे वडील तमाशा आपल्या घरी आणून त्यातील कलार्यतांची कपडे पुण्यापासून सर्व कामे त्यांच्या

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# २२. वैदर्भीय संतपरंपरा

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सारांश

"साधु दिसती वेगळाले। परी ते स्वरूपी मिळाले। अवधे मिळोनी एकची झाले। देहातीत वस्तु।।"

समाजाच्या अंतरंगापर्यंत जाऊन त्यांच्या बोलीभाषेत वेदान्ताची नीती शिकविणारी 'संताची मादियाळी' है विदर्भाचे सांस्कृतिक वैभव आहे, सामान्य माणसाच्या जीवनात आनंद ओसंडून वाहावा, त्यांचे वैयिकतक आणि सामुदायिक जीवन सुसहय व्हाबे, त्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारी जीवनमूल्ये समाजात रूजली जावीत, त्यातून विषमता, जातीयता, भेदाभेद, अविवेक, विकार, विकृती बाजूला जाऊन खन्या अर्थाने समता प्रस्थापित व्हावी, समाजामध्ये परस्परात बंधुभाव नादावा, उच्चनीचपणा सांडून जावा, अज्ञान नाहीसे होऊन सामाजिक विवेक जागा व्हावा या हेतूने मराठी संत—परंपरेने केलेले प्रबोधन विदर्भाच्या विचारप्रवाहाला लोकशिक्षणाची दिशा देऊन जाते, समाजातील विकृती घालवून सदिवचारांची, कृतीतून, कीर्तनातून याच विचारांचा पाठपुरावा करीत वैदर्भियांचे सामुदायिक जीवन घडविले आहे. लोकोद्धाराच्या कार्यातून समाजाभिमुख झालेले सत हेच विदर्भांचे खरे लोकशिक्षक आहेत. "संत ही कळवळ्याची जात आहे। ती लाभाविणा प्रीत करते" शुद्ध विचारांना शुद्ध आचारांची जोड देऊन आचार—विचारांचा समन्त्रयात्मक विवेक मांडणारे संत है समाजमनाचे महान आदर्श आहेत.

### प्रस्तावना

"जे का रंजले गांजलेले, त्यासी म्हणे जो आपुले । तेथि साधू ओळखावा देव तेथेथि जाणावा।", असे तुकोबारायांनी म्हटले आहे आणि संत परंपरेचा अभ्यास करतांना आपण हे अनुभवले आहे. सतांनी जनस्थितीची पाहणी केली. अध्रश्रदेस बळी पडून समाजाचा अधःपात होतो आहे, हे प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवले आणि मग सामाजिक कळबळ्या पोटी या सामाजिक ऑर्क्टांशी आपल्या अमोध वाणीने जन्मभर हुंज दिली. त्यांनी सांगितले की, "देव देव्हान्यात, देवळात नसून दीन—दुबळ्यांमध्ये आहे, जनता जनार्दनात आहे." "जाणे तरी सेवा। दीन दुबळ्यांची देवा।" असे सांगून दीन—दुबळ्यांना कबटाळले, त्यांच्या सेवेतच परमेश्वराची सेवा आहे असे मानले आणि कृतीनेही दाखिवले. बोलीभाषेत श्रोत्यांशी संवाद करीत हा आचारधर्म आपल्या कीर्तनातून प्रभावीपणे मांडून मोठे प्रबोधन घडिवले. शुद्ध विचारांना शुद्ध आचाराची जोड देवून आचार—विचारांचा समन्वयात्मक विवेक मांडणार तो समाजमनाचा महान आदर्श वैदर्भीय संतांनी प्रस्थापित केला.

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गांधीजी आणि स्वराज्य

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स्वराज्याची निर्मिती हा गांधीजींच्या समग्र विचारसरणीचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे. स्वराज्य म्हणजे नेमके सारांश :-काय? केवळ इंग्रजॉना घालवून देणे म्हणजे स्वराज्य नव्हे तर गांधीजींच्या मते स्वराज्य म्हणजे स्वतःवरचे राज्य व ते मिळविण्यासाठी सत्याग्रह व आत्मबळाचा वापर करावा लागेल. सत्य,अहिंसा,स्वराज्य, स्वदेसी या गांधीजींच्या चतुःसुत्रीत एका संपूर्णपणे नव्या अभूतपूर्व आणि कांतिकारी अशा समाजरचनेची बीजे आहेत. आज दहशदवाद, आतंकवाद यासारख्या समस्या देशाला भेडसायित आहेत. अशावेळी मानवजातीची आत्मघाताच्या दिशेने चाललेली ही वेडी दाँड थांबविण्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने खारीचा वाटा उचलला पाहिजे. सर्वनाशाच्या दिशेने वेगाने झेपवणारी मानवजातीची आत्मघाती 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 आहे तो वाढता आतंकवाद वाढती हिंसा, विषमता, बेकारी यांनी जीवनमूल्यांचा –हास पर्यावरणाचा विध्वंस आणि त्यामुळे निर्माण होणा–या समस्या यातच मानवांचे जीवन गुरफटून गेले आहे. आज पुन्हा जुन्या संस्कृतीला उजाळा देण्याची गरज आहे. या सर्व संस्कृतीची व मानवी मूल्यांचा समावेश गांधीजींच्या स्वराज्य संकल्पनेत समाविष्ट आहे म्हणूनच आज त्यांची गरज आहे. केवळ इंग्रजांना परत पाठवून आपण स्वतंत्र होणार नाही तर पाश्चिमात्य संस्कृतीच्या आहारी जाणा-या भारतीयांना आपल्या संस्कृचि महत्व कळले पाहिजे. गांधीजीनी दाखविलेल्या अहिंसा, असहयोग व सविनय कायदेभंग या तीन मार्गांचे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढयात अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान आहे.

श्रीकृष्णाच्या जीवनात व विचारात जे भगवत्गीतेचे स्थान , तेच गांधीजींच्या जीवनात व स्वराज्य:-विचारात हिंद स्वराज्याचे आहे. हिंद स्वराज्याची मूळ संदर्भ चौकटच स्वातंत्र्यलढा आहे असे दिसून येते. परंतु या संदर्भ चौकटीला घक्का न लावता त्याला आघारभूत असलेली आर्थिक विचारांची चौकट आज जागतिकीकरण व उदारीकरणावर आधारीत नव्या आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्थेसोबत जोडावी लागेल. 'जोडूनिया धन 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 स्वतःवरील राज्य म्हणजे नियंत्रण असा सकारात्मक केल्यामूळे गरजांवरील नियंत्रण महत्वाचे ठरते. आज एका बाजूला डोळे दिपवून टाकणारी संपन्नता आणि संपत्ती तर दुस-या बाजूला डोळयांना न बघवणारी विपन्नावस्था गरिबी, उपासमार आणि रोगराई, बेरोजगारी, वेठबिगारी त्यालाव जोड म्हणून पर्यावरणाचे प्रदूषण, जंगलतोड, जिमनीची वाढती धूप ,पृथ्वीचे वाढते तापमान आणि ओझोनचे विरळीकरण, यात आणखी भर पडते ती आतंकवाद, दनशतवाद बाजारीकरण, मूल्याविषयी वाढती अनास्था, अविश्वास या सर्वांचे एकत्रिकरण म्हणजे आजच्या जगाचे वास्तव चित्र होय.



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# प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि साहित्य

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सारांश :

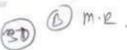
प्रसारमाध्यमे ही प्रामुख्याने तीन प्रकारची असतात १) दृक २) श्राव्य ३) दृकश्राव्य. साहित्याची न प्रसारमाध्यमांशी जुळलेली आहे. कारण साहित्य हा समाजमनाचा आरसा आहे. समाजात घडणा—या घटनाग्रसंगांचे चित्रण साहित्यात उमटत असते आणि समाजात घडणा—या घटनांशी प्रसारमाध्यमेही जु असतात. आज प्रसारमाध्यमेही जीवनाचे अविभाज्य अंग बनलेली आहेत. जग जवळ आणण्यात प्रसारमाध्या फार महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. माणूस हा समाजात राहणारा, समाजजीवनात रमणारा प्राणी आहे. समाजात एकमेकांना प्रत्येक गोष्टीत मदतीचा हात देवुन मानव जातीने आपला विकास साधला आहे. लेखकाचे वि चितन, त्यांची सीदर्यदृष्टी इत्यादींचे प्रतिबिंब त्यांच्या साहित्यातून उमटत असते. तसेच माणसांनी माणस समजून घेण्यासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमे व साहित्य महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत असतात. माहिती म्हणजे समा सर्वसामान्यांना माहितोची साधने देवुन त्यांना सामर्थ्यवान करण्याची कामगिरी संज्ञानपन क्रांतीने केली आहे. अ छपाईतंत्र आमूलाग्र बदलून बेगवान, सोपे व सुटसुटीत झाले आहे. पण छापील कागदापेक्षाही बेगवान साधरतेची पूर्वअट नसणारी रेडीओ, टी.व्ही. सारखी माध्यमें सर्वसामान्य लोकांना हर त—हेची माहिती मनोरंजन पुरवित आहे. चित्रवाणी, संगणक व दूरध्वनी यांच्या एकोकरणातून येणारी नवी संज्ञापन क्रांती आ दाराशी आली आहे. स्वपनाल वाटणारे माहिती महानाल (इंटरनेट) आज भारतीय घरांमध्ये शिरले आहे त्यामुळे येणारे युग हे प्रसारमाध्यमांचे युग म्हणूनच ओळखले जाईल. हीच प्रसारमध्यमे साहित्याचा एव महत्त्वाचा स्त्रोत म्हणून उपयोगी पडणार आहेत आज गुगल व यासारखी माध्यमे जगातील कुठल्याही पुस्तकाच माहिती क्षणात उपलब्ध करून देतांना दिसतात. यातूनच प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि साहित्य यांच्यातील अन्योन्य

### प्रस्तावना :

वर्तमानपत्र, रेडिओ, दूरचित्रवाणी, चित्रपट, जाहिरात व्यवसाय, संगणकाचे जाळे या जनसंज्ञपन माध्यमांचा म्हणजे मासमीडियाचा प्रचंड प्रचार व प्रसार होतो आहे. त्यातून माहिती आणि करमणूकीचा मित्री वाटण्याइतका प्रचंड ओघ आबालवृध्यापर्यंत पोहोचतो आहे. साहित्याच्या वाचकाला इतर आकर्षक दृक्श्राच्य साधन माहिती आणि करमणुकीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. या साधनांचा उपयोग करणारा वाचक जरा वेगळ्या तच्ची कौशल्य वापरेल. अशा वाचकांची संख्या वाढायला लागली तर साहित्यीकांनाही त्यावाचकाला रूचेल, पानल अशो भाषाठी घडवत जावी लागेल. मूळ भाषेच्या सामध्यांला घक्का न लावता है बदल करावे लागतील. औद्योगिक शहरी समाज हा अनेक विकाणांहून होणाऱ्या स्थलांतरामुळे सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या वैविध्यपूर्ण आहे. त्याचा प्रभाव साहित्य क्षेत्रावरही जाणवतो आहे.

# प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि साहित्य :

आज साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रात अनेक नवीन प्रवाह उदयास आले. पारंपारिक साहित्यापेक्षा वेगळे असे विषय त्यात हाताळले गेले आहेत. उदा. स्त्रीवादी साहित्य, आंधळया लोकांचे साहित्य इत्यादी नवीन विषयाचा





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2348-7143 February -2019

### Synthesis of 3-S-TAG-5-Cyanoamino-2-Phenyl-1,2-4-Triazole By Reflux Method & it's Characterization

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### Abstract:

A novel series of 3-S-TAG-5-cyanoamina-2-substituted-1,2-4-triazole wax synthesized by the oxidative exclization of 1-f8-TAG substitutedthioamido]dicyanadiamide in chloroform medium using liquid bromine as oxidizing agent. The products isolated in these reaction were characterized and justified on the basis of conventional elemental analysis, chemical characteristics, IR, NMR and Mass spectral analysis, Triazoles with different substituents found to posses a diverse applications in the field of medicine and industry. These compounds were screened for their in vitro antibacterial & antifungal activity against E. coli, S. typhi, P. aeruginosa and A. niger.

Keywords- Dicyandiamide, 1,2,4-Triazoles, cyclization, antibacterial, antifungal

### Introduction:-

In recent years, heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives have strong interesting part of chemist due to their useful biological and pharmacological properties. . Based on the excellent properties of triazole, a huge number of triazole- based derivatives have been prepared and studied for their biological activities, especially for the research and development of new drugs 6. Therefore Triazole ring system has got considerable fame due to the versatile biological activities of a huge number of its derivatives 1,2,4-triazole derivatives exhibit wide range of biological activities including antibacterial\*-10, antifungal\*-11-2, antitumour\*-1, anti-flammatory\*-1, antitubercular\*-15. hypoglycemic\*-15-17 antidepressant\*-15, anticonvulsant\*-17, anticancer\*-18, antimalerial\*-2, antiproliferative\*-25-2, analgesic\*-2, and antimigraine\*-2, S-gulcosides and Nglucosides containing triazoles possesses noticeable pharmaceutical and medicinal activities. The oxidative cyclization of cyanoamidinosubstitutedthiocarbamides have been extensively investigated As apart of research work presently been undertaken in this laboratory for the synthesis of heteroacycles and heterocycles, it was thought interesting to investigate the oxidative cyclization of 1-[S-TAG-N-substitutedthioamido] dicyanadiamide with liquid bromine in chloroform medium to obtain a novel series of -S-TAG-cyanoamino-2-substituted-1,2-4triazole. The antimicrobial and antifungal activities of all these compounds were screened by using disc diffusion method against gram positive and gram negative bacteria such as E. coli, S.typhi, P. acruginosa, and A. niger

Experimental:-

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 cm-1 in KBr pellets. PMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC-300 F spectrometer with TMS as internal standard using CDC13 and DMSO-d6 as solvent. The FAB mass spectra were recorded on a Jeol SX 102/Da-600 mass spectrometer/Data system using Argon (6kv, 10 m AO) as the FAB gas. The accelerating voltage was 10 KV and spectra were recorded at room temperature. in Nitrobenzyl alcohol(NBA) was used as a matrix. If metal ions such as Na+ are present these peaks may be shifted accordingly. The purity of compounds was checked on Silica Gel-G plates by TLC with layer thickness of 0.3mm. All chemicals used were of AR grade.

Plant Cell Biotechnology and Molecular Biology 20(23&24):1383-1389; 2019

# PHYTOHORMONAL EFFECT ON in vitro CALLUS INDUCTION OF Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers.

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Short Research Article

### 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 phyto-hormones. 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-hormones.

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

### INTRODUCTION

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers 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 hypertensions [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

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].

Year-wise scan copy of the first page of the paper/Book/Proceeding-

(2018-19)





1SSN 2348 - 8034 Impact Factor- 5.070

# GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES IN VITRO BINDING ANALYSIS OF BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES TO BSA: ACOUSTICAL, THERMODYNAMIC AND MOLECULAR MODELING STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Current investigation is undertaken to reveal the binding affinity of benzimidazole derivatives to bovine scrum 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 observed that, the binding supposed to be more in 1, 4-dioxane than DMSO and DMF. The binding study also involves determination of thermodynamic parameters. The values of Gibb'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 increase in temperature, indicated feasibility of the reaction at high temperature. Molecular modeling confirmed the binding interaction having energy -167.08 kJ/mol.

Keywords- Acoustical study, molecular modeling, Scatchard analysis, association constants, BSA, thermodynamic parameters.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

2-(4-hydrophenyl)-1*H*-benzimidazole (4HPHBI) is an important heterocyclic compounds shows various biological properties especially, antimicrobial, antiviral, anticancer and antitumor<sup>1,3</sup>. Benzimidazole derivatives essentially show intraocular pressure lowering effect and hypotensive activity<sup>6</sup>. 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<sup>2</sup>. 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<sup>8</sup>. A variation in temperature is found to be a key factor in binding affinities of HSA<sup>9</sup>, as evident from the drugs Ligustrazine<sup>11</sup>, Ciprofloxacin<sup>11</sup>, methotrexate<sup>12</sup> and cisplatin<sup>13</sup>. Various techniques are available to monitor the binding interactions of ligands to protein like NMR<sup>14</sup>, isothermal titration calorimetry<sup>15</sup>, U.V. visible absorbance<sup>16</sup>, fluorescence<sup>17</sup>, equilibrium and FT-IR and CD spectroscopy<sup>18</sup>. Molecular modeling also shows important aspects about protein-drug interaction<sup>19,21</sup>. 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.

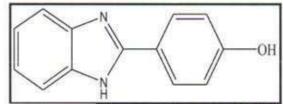


Figure 1: Structure of 2-(4-hydrophenyl)-1H-benzimidazole (4HPHBI)

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 4HPHBI to BSA at physiological pH. The above



P-watern?



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# मराठी नाटकाचा संक्षिप्त इतिहास रीता वाळके (डंभाळे) अरविंदवायु देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी

नाटक हा मराठी माणसाच्या जीवनाचा प्राण आहे. तो नाटयवेडा रसिक आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात नाटय हे असतेच. महाराष्ट्राने आपल्या अंतरंगातील या गुणाला वाव दिला आणि मराठीतच नाटय परंपरा निर्माण झाली. कोणल्याही देशातील नाटक आणि रंगभूमी लावा संबंध एकमेकांना यूरक असतो. मराठीत देखील तो तसा दिसून येतो. 'नाटक' लावनीच्या गणाना हळूच फुंकर घालणारा कलात्मक प्रकार आहे.

महाराष्ट्राच्या मनी मानसी खिळलेला आणि रक्तात भिजलेल्या या कलेचा जन्म 'सांगली' येथे झाला 'विष्णूदास अमृत भावे' यांनी ही कलाज्यांत प्रज्वालित केला. मराठी नाटकाचे आशि विश्वकर्मा म्हणून त्यांनी ओळख आहे. विष्णूदास भावे यांनी छावलेली नाटयांची ही मंगलातांची आज नयनस्य आणि अति विशाल झालेली दिसून येते.

विष्णूदासानी सुरू केलंखा 'नाटक' या साहित्य प्रकारातील पहिले नाटक 'सितास्वयंवर' असून १८४३ ला सागली येथे ते दाखितण्यात आले. नंतर या साहित्य प्रकारात्वा विकारात्वा मार्गावर इचलकरंजीकर नाटक मंडळीनी मेले. त्याच्या पुढच्या नाटकाचा विकारात्वा टणा मुयर्चन्या 'अमरनद वाडीकर' नाटक मंडळीनी साथला. त्यानंतर मराटीच्या नाटयशितीजावर 'अण्णागादित किलेंस्कर' नावाचा तारा उद्याला आला. यांच्या कालखंडात एक विशिष्ट प्रकारचा सुशिवित रिसक वर्ग निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. इ.स. १८८० ते १९०० च्या काळात गो.य देवल पाटणकर, गणपतराव जोशो, बाळाभाऊ, जोग या चौकटीमुळे या काळातील नाटके ह्यक्तिय झालीत. या युगाला 'स्वाभाविकतेचे युग' म्हणतात. त्यानंतर 'क्षिमतेचे युग' आले. या चुगाचे घुरंघर नाटककार होते 'कोल्हटकर, खाडिलकर व गडकरी' कोल्हटकरानी सुक केलेले हे चुविम नाटकांचे विश्व 'राम गणेश गडकरी' यांचे 'एकच प्याला, राजसंन्यास' सारखी नाटके लिहून व वी रगभूमीला देवन रगभूमी अधिक रम्पूद केली. याच कालखंडात 'नाटयाचार्च खाडीलकर' मांच अपूर्व अशी लोकप्रियता लाभली. व्यक्तिदर्शन आणि त्यांचे भावोत्तर दर्शन त्यांचे आपल्या नाटकांमधून प्रेक्षक वर्गासमोर माडले. या व्यक्तिदर्शन, जीवन दर्शनातून त्यांनी जीवनाचे गलकान माडके समीरच्या काळात 'बालगंचर्च व केशवराव भोळे यांनी मराटी रगभुमीला वैभवाचे विवय दाखिकले. त्या कालखंडाला 'सुवर्णयुग' महंदल्या जाते.

एका बाजुला रंगभूमीला है बैभव प्राप्त होत असतांनाच दुसऱ्या बाजुला नाटकांनी दर्गणा होउ लागली. त्याला महत्वाचे कारण चित्रपट माध्यम ठरले. रंगभूमीच्या या पहत्या काळात आपल्या लेखणीच्या जोरावर प्रेश्नकांना रंगभूमीकडे खेनण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य 'मामा नरेतार त आचार्य अत्रे' यांनी केले. अत्र्यांच्या 'साप्टांग नमस्कार' या नाटकाने १९३३ च्या दरम्यान प्रेशकांना पुन्हा एकदा रंगभुमीकडे आकर्षित केले. व्यक्तिरेखाटन, विनाद व सहजसुदर भाषारीका आधार तत्कालिन जीवनातील वास्तव कथानक यामुळे त्यांच्या नाटकांना अफाट लोकप्रियता लाभली.

इ.स.१९४० नंतर अनेक नाटके रंगभूमीवर आली. या कालखंडात महत्वपूर्ण कामिये बजावली ती पु.ल.देशपांडे मथुसूदन कालेलकर व वि.स.शिरवाडकर या प्रसिध्द नाटककारणी रंगभूमीला एक वेगळेच महत्व प्राप्त करून दिले. यानंतरच्या आधुनिक कालखंडात वसत कानटकर जयवंत दळवी, मथुकर तोरडमल. रत्नाकरं मतकरी आदी नाटककारांनी आणि विविध नाटयसरशानी गांधीओंच्या कार्यामुळे त्यांच्या सामाजिक विद्यारामुळेच स्त्रीउष्ट्राराच्या व आर्थिक प्रगतीच्या दृष्टिने भारताचे पाऊल पुढे पडले आहे.

सारांश :- गांधी युगापासुनच स्त्री सक्षमीकरण व सबलोकरनाला प्रारंभ झाला. गांधीजींनी आपल्या संपूर्ण जीवनात स्वी-पुरूष समानतेला अत्यंत महत्व दिले. सामाजिक तसेच राजकिय क्षेत्रात करण्यासाठी स्वियांना प्रोत्साहित करण्यात आले गांधीजीनी केवळ भाषने देवन महिलांच्या प्रगतीचा डांगोरा पिटला नाही तर त्यांना मानवी अधिकार प्राप्त करून दिले. स्त्री उनतीचे कार्य समाज आणि राष्ट्रासाठी निश्चितच उन्नतीचे राहीले. गांधीजींच्या स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याच्या विचारांमुळेच राजकारण, अर्थकारण, सामाजिक क्षेत्र ऐवढेच नाहीतर संरक्षण दलात देखील आज महिला महत्वाची भूमिका बजाबत आहे. स्वियांच्या कामगिरीमुळे देशाल स्वातंत्र्य सुलभ झाले. गांधीजींच्या स्त्रि सबलीकरणामुळेच आज स्त्रिया माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान, ज्ञान व विज्ञान क्षेत्रात देदिप्यमान कामगिरी करू शकल्या. म्हणूनच म्हणावेसे वाटते की, 'गांधी विसवी संदिकी दुनियाकी सबसे बडी आंधी थी।" गांधीजींच्या स्वियांविषयक विचारधारेमुळेच स्त्रीयामध्ये बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी आजही शासन मोठया प्रमाणात प्रयत्न करीत आहे. गांधीजींचे विचार पूर्णपणे अमलात आले तर खऱ्या अर्घाने गाधीजींच्या स्वप्नातील भारत साकार होईल यात शका नाही.

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### महात्मा गांधींचे विचार

प्रा.रीता द.वाळके(ङंभाळे) अरविंदबाबू देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी;ता.नरखेड,जि.नागपूर मे.नं.7743899369

प्रस्तावना :-

महात्मा गांघी हे भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य बळवळीतील एक प्रमुख नेते होय. भारत देशातील गेल्या ६०-७० वर्षातील ने राजकीय य सामाजिक परिवर्तन पडून आले त्यात महात्मा गांधी यांचे नेतृत्य आणि कार्य यांचा फार मोटा हातभार लागलेला आहे. समृध्द भारत देश त्यार करण्यासाठी गांधीच्या सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजकिय, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक विषयांवरील विचारांचा परामशे घेवून त्या विचारांमागे जो मूलगामी व सर्वकर्ष दृष्टिकोण आहे ते लोकांसमीर येवून आजच्या भारत देशाच्या परिस्थितीच्या संदर्भात त्यांचे मूल्यमापन छाये असे अपेक्षित आहे.

महात्मा गांधीनी अनेक क्षेत्रात कार्य केले. त्यांचे कार्यक्षत्र अत्यंत व्यापक होते. सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक इत्यादी बांधीवर वेळोबेळी आपले विचार मांडले. त्यांचे वैद्यारिक विश्व कार मोठे होते. त्यांनी अनेक विविध विषयांवर आपले विचार व्यक्त करून स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वी असलेली मारत वेजाची परिस्थिती खालील विचाराने समृध्द केली.

सामाजिक विचार :- भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याविषयी य भारतातील हरिजन वीन दुबळ्या व गरीय समाजाच्या उप्दारासाठी ज्यांनी आपले आयुष्य येथले अशा महात्मा गांधींनी भारतातील हरिजन उप्दाराचे महान कार्य आपल्या हाती घेतले व सामाजीक समता निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. भारतात त्यांनी सामान्य जनतेला योग्य ते स्थान मिळून दिले. अस्पृथ्यता हा मानव जातीवरचा कलंक धुवून काढण्यासाठी त्यांनी अनेक कष्ट घेतले. सामाजिक दृष्टिने स्यावलंबी जीवन, सांधी राहणी, सेवावृत्ती, धर्म, समाज, शिक्षण या कांतीकारक बदल गांधींनी घडवून आणले.

धार्मिक विचार :- महात्मा गांधी हे युग पुरुष होते सत्य अगिण अहिंसेच्या बढावर त्यांनी वाइंट शक्तीचा प्रतिकार करण्याचे काम केले. ज्या ब्रिटिशांनी आपल्या छुर व आक्रमक शक्तींनी भारतीयांना त्रास दिला त्या इंग्रजांना आपल्या 'सत्य व अहिंसा' या तत्वांनी हादरवुन सोडले. महात्मा गांधींनी स्थातंत्र्य चळवळींची सुत्रे हातात घेतली व त्या दिशेने यशस्वी प्रयत्न केले. इंग्रजांचे राज्य गेले पाहिजे, देश स्वतंत्र झाला पाहिजे आपण आपल्या स्थ-बळावर उमे राहिले पाहिजे त्यासाठी जे मौलिक बलिवान दयाचे लागले तर तेही आमही देवू अशी प्रेरणा ते भारतीय लोकमच्ये जागृत करसात. महात्या गांधींनी सामान्यातृन असामान्यांना निर्माण केले त्यांच्या वैद्यारिक बळामुळेच इंग्रजांचे राज्य

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### GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS

Mr. Ashish S. Kate

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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.

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.



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# ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

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### 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 continues 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.

# 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,

### 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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#### CLASS ANTAGONISM IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS

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#### 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.

#### 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 i.e. 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

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गांधीप्रणित वर्धा शिक्षण योजना : एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रकाश पवार इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय, भारसिंगी

प्रस्तावना:-

भारतात ब्रिटिशांनी आपल्या हेतुपूर्ततकरिता आधुनिक शिक्षणाळा चाळना दिळी. त्यांनी गर्बावळेल्या शिक्षण पद्धतीचे ध्येय हे केवळ कारकून निर्माण करणे असे होते. शिक्षण पद्धतीन चारिष्यसंवर्धनाचा व जीवनाभिमुखतेचा अभाव होता. भारतात प्रचाित असळेळी शिक्षणपद्धती परकीय शामकांनी त्यांच्या सोयीनुसार रूढ केळेळी होती. त्यातृन प्रत्यक्ष व्यवकारी जीवनाळा समर्थपणे व आत्मविश्वतसाने सामोर जाण्याचे शिक्षण मिळत नकते. याच पारर्वभूमीवर शिक्षणासंवर्धीची एक अभिनव योजना महात्मा गांधीनी इ.स. १९३७ मध्ये हरिजन' या वृत्तपत्रातृन देशापुढे मांडळी. ही योजना 'मुळोबांगी ताळीम योजना' किवा 'मुळभूत शिक्षण योजना' किवा 'वर्षा शिक्षण योजना' म्हणून प्रसिष्ट आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना बौद्धीक शिक्षणावरोवरच शारिरोक मेहनतीची कामे करावयास ळावणारी, उत्पादक स्वरूपाच्या कार्याचे प्रशिक्षण देशाणे श्रीवणिक काळातही विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वावळ्यां वनविणारी, जीवन आणि शिक्षण यांचा समन्त्य साधनारी एक अभिनव श्रीवणिक योजना वर्षा आवमातृन गांधीजीनी घोषित केळी, ती वर्षा शिक्षण योजना म्हणून भागता विख्यात झाळी.

विषय विवेचन :-

महात्मा गांधीच्या तत्वज्ञानात्म आध्यात्मीक अधिष्ठान असून राजकीय, सामाजिक, शिक्षण विषयक विचारसरणींचे मिळून त्यांचे जीवन विषयक तत्वज्ञान प्रगट होतांना दिसते. कृतीशिलतेवर त्यांनी भर दिला त्यांच्या मते, साधरता है शिक्षणाचे एक साधन असून त्याच्या साहाय्यांने भारतीय समाजाला शिक्षित केले पाहिजे. शिक्षणातून शारिगंक, बौद्धीक आणि मानस्कि अशा तिन्ही प्रकारचा विकास होणे अपेक्षित आहे. शिक्षणातून व्यक्तिच्या शरिर, मन व आत्म्याचा विकास झाला पाहिजे. शिक्षणातून पीट भरण्याचे व जीवनातील समस्या सोडविण्याचे सामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अगी आले पाहिजे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बौद्धीक विकासासाठी पस्तकी जानावरीवरच त्याला एखाट्या व्यवसायाचे जान दिले पाहिजे.

वर्धा येथील मारवाडी हायस्कृतचा रजन जयंती समारंभ दि. २२ व २३ ऑक्टोंबर १९३७ ला आयोजीत करण्यात आला. याचवेद्धों महात्मा गार्थीच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण संमेलनहीं आयोजीत करण्यात आले. हे समेलन वर्धा येथे भरलेले असल्यामुळे याचा वर्धा शिक्षण परिषद' असाही उल्लेख केला जातो. या संमेलनासाठी भारतातील विद्वान शिक्षणत्म आमंत्रित करण्यात आले. विनोबा भावे, दादा धर्माधिकारी, नरेंद्र देव, वा गं.खेर, डॉ. झाकिर हुसेन, प्रा के टी. शहा इत्यादी मान्यवर्गसमोर महात्मा गार्थीनी आपली वेसिक शिक्षण ही योजना मांडली त्यामध्ये प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा अभ्यासक्रम कमीतकमी सात वर्षाचा असावा, हे शिक्षण व्यवसायाच्या माध्यमातून देण्यात यावे, शिक्षण स्वाक्षयी तत्वावर असावे, शिक्षण बालकेदी असावे, अभ्यासक्रमात लव्यांचकता असावो, विद्यालयामधून मुलाच्या मानसिकतेनुसार स्वतंत्र वातावरणा असावे, शिक्षणामध्ये मातृभाषेचा प्रामुख्याने वापर असावा. यासोवनच गार्थीजीनी निशुक्त आणि अनिवार्य शिक्षणाच्या मुद्यावर भर दिला

वर्धा शिष्ठण संमेलनात जो प्रस्ताव पारित करण्यात आले, त्यासबंधी अधिक अभ्यास करण्याकरिता एक समिती नियुक्त करण्यात आली ह्रया समितीच्या अध्यक्षपदी दिल्लीच्या जामिया मिलिया विद्यापीदाचे कुलगुर डॉ.जाकीर हुसेन होते. या समितीत काका कालेलकर, जे.सी.कुमारणा, विनोधा भावे, आर्थनायकम, किशोगेलाल मुख्याला आणि प्राक्ते.दी.शहर या सदस्याचा समावेश होता ह्या समितीने आपला पहिला अहवाल हिसेचर १९३७ मध्ये सादर केला. त्यामध्ये वर्धा शिक्षण योजनेचे विद्यात, उद्दिप्ते, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण, शाळेचे प्रशासन व निरिक्षण, परिक्षा विषयक नियम इत्यादी संबंधी योजना मविस्तरपण माइण्यात आली. तसेच मुतकताई व विणकाम हा इस्तब्यवसाय मुख्य स्वरुपाच मानून त्याआधारे शिक्षण योजना विकसीत करण्यात आली. या समितीने आपला दुसरा अहवाल फेब्रुवारी १९३८ मध्ये सादर केला. त्यात शेती, मातीकाम, लाक्डकाम, धातकाम याचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश करण्यात आला.

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## आदिवासी जीवनपरंपरेचा व संस्कृतीचा इतिहास - एक अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रकाश ध. पवार

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाब् देशम्ख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी तह- नरखेड जि. नागप्र महाराष्ट्र भारत

#### सारांश

आदिवासी लोक संस्कृतीची भारतातील सर्व संस्कृतीत वेगळी ओळख आहे. प्राचीन आदिवासींच्या संस्कृतीत मानवाच्या उत्क्रांतीचा इतिहास दडलेला आहे. आदिवासी समुदायाच्या जन्मजात गुणांमध्ये साधेपणा, उत्स्फूर्तता, समुदायीकता, वंधुत्व, सत्य, प्रामाणिकपणा, परिश्रम, सामृहिकता, समानता आणि निसर्गाशी जवळीकता यांचा समावेश आहे. आदिवासीच्या समाजात आपणाला त्यांच्या एका क्षणाच्या सहवासात त्यांच्या भव्यतेची, दिव्यतेची आणि चैतन्याची जाणीव होते. आदिवासीचा इष्टिकोन उपयोगितावादी आणि जगा आणि जगू दया या विचारसरणीला धरून आहे. मुख्य प्रवाहापासून दूर जंगलात राहनाऱ्या आदिवासी जमाती अजूनही सांस्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्यांसह जगत आहेत.प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात आदिवासींचा जीवन परिचय व त्यांच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आलेला आहे.

#### प्रस्तावना

आरतीय आदिवासीचा इतिहास आयोच्या आगमना पासूनचा आहे. बऱ्याच कालखंडात त्यांनी या उपखंडातील पर्वतीय प्रदेशांवर वर्चस्व राखले. परंतु कालांतराने, ज्यांची परंपरा तोंडी संस्कृतीवर

डॉ. प्रकाश ध. पवार

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## A SIMPLE AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT PROCEDURE FOR SYNTHESIS OF PYRAZOLES AND O-GLA COSIDES

#### Rajendra Krushuaji Wanare

Department of Chemistry, Jawaharlal Nehru College Wadi, R. I.M., Nagpur I-niversity, Nagre-440023

Abstract: Cyclization of 1-(3'-Methyl benzisoxazol-5'-yl)-3-phenyl prop-2-en-1-one 1a will hydrazine hydrate to produce 3-methyl-5-(3-phenyl-11f-pyrazol-5-yl)benzo[d]isoxazote 2a Oxidation of compound 2a with KMnO4 furnishes 5-(3'-Phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yli-12) henzisoxazole-3-earboxylic acid 3a. Glucosylation of 5-(3'-Phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5'-yl-1.2benzisoxazole-3-carboxylic acid 3a with 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-α-D-glucopyranosyl bromide (TAGBr) 4 to afford tetra-acetyl derivative 5a followed by deacetylation to give (28.38.48.58... tetrahydro-5,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-2H-pyran-2-yl-5-(3-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-Albenzold isoxazole-3-carboxylate 6a. The structures of the products have been assigned on the basis of 11-IR spectra, 1H NMR, 13C NMR, FAB-MS, optical activity and elemental analysis All the synthesized compounds were evaluated their antibacterial and antifungal activities by cup-plate method. The present approach offers several advantages such as shorter reaction times. cleaner reactions, good yields, inexpensive reagent and mild reaction conditions.

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

#### 1. Introduction

Glucosylation improve the solubility of various drugs without affecting their activities and attaching of the glucosidic moiety into the molecule increases its hydrophilicity than the respective agiycone moiety and it can improve the drug targeting to the cells due to their solubility in the membrane components. Glucosylation reaction is the key reaction for the synthesis of many carbohydrate based biomolecules, oligosaccharides, complex carbohydrate compagates and many complex glucosides. Glucosides are the acetals of alcohols or phenols and they are widely distributed in nature in plants and animals. Glucosylation reaction is the key reaction for the synthesis of many carbohydrate based biomolecules. In glycosides, the aoncarbohydrate mosety attached to the sugar molecule is known as aglycone, hence giveosides composed of a sugar residue attached to aglycone morety. Glucosides are normally water soluble and optically active compounds and major role is that they act as main carrier of the agreence

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## Growth Structural and Spectral Studies of 0.9 % L- Leucine Doped Ammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate Single Crystals

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Abstract. Single crystals of pure and L-Leucine doped Ammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate (ADP) were grown from aqueous solutions, 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 (FTIR) 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 crystal. EDAX And Micro hardness Study.

#### INTRODUCTION

Ammonium Dihydrogen 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 doubling 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 I 4 2d and has tetra molecular unit cell [2] with unit cell parameters a = b = 7.6264 Å and c = 7.7151 Å. 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 (-NH2) 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 crystals, to improve the properties, it was thought interesting and worthwhile to



## Women Empowerment through Political Participation in India

Prof. Rajendra Ghorpade Head of Dept. Political Science Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Bharsingi, tah-Narkhed Dist - Nagpur.

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.

Keywords: Political Participation, Woman Empowerments, society.

Woman is the companion of man,

gifted with equal mental capacities.

She has the right to participate in the minutest details in the activities of man,

And she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him.

--- Mahatma Gandhi.

#### 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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संस्कार है, लेकिन आज हिंदी भाषा अनेकता में 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 साथ-साथ राष्ट्र भाषा हिंदी के विकास में योगदान देना अपना राष्ट्रीय धर्म समझने लगे।

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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 नहीं 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 चितन - मनन के उपरांत भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने हिंदी को भारतीय संविधान में राजभाषा की प्रतिष्ठा प्रदान की । 16 जून, 1920 के यंग इंडिया में उन्होंने लिखा- ' मुझे पक्का विश्वास है कि किसी दिन हमारे द्रविड भाई-बहुन गंभीर भाव से हिंदी का अध्ययन करने लगेंगे।' 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!

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

> प्रो.राजेंद्र घोरपडें राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी .तह -नरखेंड

#### सारांश

भारत में दलित शब्द और उसका चलन भारत में अंग्रेजी राज की स्थापना के बाद में हु आ। 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 मृल्यों का उपयोग करने में असमर्थ थे। इसमें शूद्र वर्ण के अन्तर्गत आनेवाली जातियों, वर्ण व्यवस्था से बाहर की जातियाँ और स्त्रियाँ शामिल थीं। लेकिन यह शब्द रुद्ध हुआ उन जातियों पर जाकर जिनसे समाज में छुआछूत का व्यवहार होता था या जो अरूपृश्य मानी जाती थीं। अम्बेडकर के प्रयासों के काल में राष्ट्रवाद की संकल्पना को आत्मसात कर भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद को जनम देते हुए अपने प्रयासों में संलग्न महातमा गांधी राष्ट्रीय क्षितिज पर नेतृत्व के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हो रहे थे। उत्तर भारत में आर्य समाज के कार्यक्रमों में उन्हीं जातियाँ को जिन्हें अम्बेडकर का दलित शब्द अपने में शामिल करता था, उन्हें जनेक धारण कराकर, संस्कृत पदाकर, यज्ञकर्ता बनाकर उनकी सामाजिक हैसियत को बदला जा रहा था। इसी उत्तर भारत में महातमा 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।

#### प्रस्तावना

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

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It is the state of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a nation in the face of an external attack, still Gandhi is practically applied by a national attack.

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## Gandhiji's Morality Through Religion

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#### Abstract:

Today the entire humanity is facing a crisis. The world has become too materialistic resulting in a loss of spiritual values. Everyone is lost in the mad race for money power and politics. A reign of terror, chaos, confusion, oppression and exploitation surrounds. Thus, we are living in a period of disintegration of faith and growing disillusionment about the traditional values which have come down to us. These are values which are embodied in the spirit of India and helped our country to survive to this day. These are the values which came to us through the great religions and our culture is a mixture of all these cults. It is this religion that we require in the contemporary situation. Mahatma Gandhi understood the mind of Indian people in which religion is sustaining force pertaining to all the spheres of their lives. Hence he expressed his social, political, and economic ideas in religious terms. He said "Man without religion, man without roots. Religion is the basis on which life structure has to be erected if life is to be real." He held that public, social, political and economic life would be much purer if we do it in the spirit of religion.

Keywords: Truth, Ahinsa, Spirituality, Love Introduction:

Gandhi gave a practical color to the lofty principles of religion not only in the Individual life but in the social plane also. "For Gandhi, religion is not only limited up to the concept and essence of God but it is a day-to-day practice. Our entire daily works, whether it is economics, politics, religion or all our deeds, are supposed to achieve the



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#### THE AESTHETIC OF TRIBAL'S FOLK ART-MUSICAL PERSPECTIVE

D.K.UPASE

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#### 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 social 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 society'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 ethnic society and its music also is ethnic 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.

#### 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 structure 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 eastern 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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प्रमाध्या अधिष्ठानाखेरीज खरे राजकारण संभवत नाही धर्माने संस्कारित झालेले व्यक्ती जीवनय स्वतच्या उद्दिष्टांचा समाजाच्या हितसंबंधाशी मेळ घालू शकतो. एकृणच धर्माचे असे महत्व सांगणाऱ्या गांधीना धर्मधिष्ठित राज्य स्थापन करणे मुळीच अभिप्रेत नाही. सोबतच राजकारणाकरिता लोकाच्या धार्मिक भावनाचा वापर करणेही त्याच्या विचारात बसणारे नव्हते. गांधीवादाने राजकीय क्षेत्रात नैतिकतेच्या आणि सभ्यतेचे बीज पेरण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आधुनिक राजकारणाचे सूत्र व्यवहारवादी आहे त्याला आदर्शवादावी जोड गांधीवादाने दिली.

#### समारोप-

प्रत्येक धर्माचा गामा मानवता, क्षमाशीलता, सहिष्णुता, प्रेम हाच असल्यामुळे सत्तेच्या राजकारणात वावरणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या अतिरेकी महत्वाकांक्षेला लगाम घालण्याचे सामध्ये फक्त धर्मातच अस् शकतो हे गांधीवादी विचारधारेचे गृहीतकृत्य होते विद्यमान सामाजिक, राजकीय व आर्थिक संस्थाना अश्या एका नैतिक पातळीवर आणायचे कि समाजजीवनातील सर्व समस्यांचा अंत होऊन रामराज्य स्थापन होईल त्यामुळेच धर्मविरहित राजकारणाला ते आत्म्याला दार करणारा मृत्यूचा सापळा मानत होते पण त्याचयेळी धर्मकल्पनेत सक्चित पथवाद, धर्मपिसाटपणा आणि जमातवाद याना मुळीच ठार नकता धर्माशी राजकारण जोडले जाण्यातून राजकारणाचे शुद्धीकरण व उन्नयन घडून येणे गांधींना अभिप्रेत होते.

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वा

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#### महातमा गांधींचा स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टीकोन

#### डॉ. साधना जिचकार

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख अरविंदबाब् देशमुख महाविद्यालय भारसिंगी , तह -नरखेड

#### प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत स्त्रियांचे नेमके स्थान कोणते या प्रश्नाचे अजूनही समाधानकारक उत्तर मिळालेले नाहीं. "यत्र नार्थेस्तु पुजनते, रमन्ते तत्र देवतः" असा जप करणारी भारतीय सस्कृती कुठे कुठे "ढोल, गवार, शुद्र, पशु, नारी ये सब ताडन के अधिकारी" असेही म्हणताना दिसते म्हणजे, कधी तिची पूजा केलेली दिसते. तर कधी तिला पश्च्या रागेत नेऊन बसविलेले दिसते. महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी जागतिक पातळीवर अनेक प्रयत्न झालेले आहे आणि होत राहणार. परंतु जोपर्यंत प्रत्येक जोपर्यंत प्रत्येक घरात स्त्रीचा सन्मान होणार नाही तोपर्यंत स्त्री पुरुष समानतेच्या घोषणेला अर्थ प्राप्त होणार नाही. स्त्रीला अबाल म्हणणे गांधीजीना मान्य नव्हते.

### गांधीजींचा स्त्री विषयक इष्टीकोन :-

जेव्हा आम्ही स्वीसक्षमीकरणाचा विचार करतो तेव्हा आम्हाला महात्माजीच्या स्वीविषयक हिण्टिकोनाचा विचार करावा लागेल. कारण त्यांनी केवळ भारतीयच नव्हें तर संपूर्ण स्त्रीजातीला सन्मान दिलेला आहे. समाजात प्रतिष्ठा दिलेली आहे. गांधीजी स्वीस्वातंत्र्याचे पुरस्कर्ते होते. त्यांचा स्त्री शक्तीवर संपूर्ण विश्वास होता. स्त्रियांना मानवतेची वागणूक मिळावी आपल्या स्वार्थासाठी तिला देवत्व देऊन तिची पूजाही कर नका, तसेच तिला गुलाम समजून पशुप्रमाणे वागणूक देऊ नका असे त्यांचे ठाम मत होते शस्त्रवचनातील दुटप्पीपणा त्यांना मान्य नव्हता. उदा. विद्येची देवता सरस्वती पण किती स्त्रिया सुशिक्षित आहे. स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण देशात किती आहे. धनाची देवता लक्ष्मी एक स्त्री परंत्

#### 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.

#### 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.

### CONCLUSION

Our strength, training, performance and recovery 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 low fats 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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## IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION IN SPORTS PERFORMANCE

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Dr. Manojkumar M. Varma

#### 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 illness 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.

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

#### 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 muscles. Without all three of these plus adequate vitamins and minerals, an athlete will

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### Study on Scientific Values of Yogic Asanas & Pranayam for Sportsman

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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 muscles, 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 well-rounded 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.

Keywords:- Pranayam, Asanas, kriya

#### 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 self-understanding gave birth to this system of physical and mental exercise which has 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





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# IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN MODERN ERA

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## 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 specific 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 physical 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

#### INTRODUCTION

In the present age, physical education and sports are an important part of education. It directly 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

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## 15. Chromosomal Analysis in Chlorophytum Tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker from Melghat Forest of Amravati District, Maharashtra

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#### 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.

Keywards: Chlorophytum tuberosum, Chromosomal analysis, Banding patterns Introduction

Chlorophytum tuberosum 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 'Safed musli'.



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## Biochemical analysis of indigofera L. species with special emphasis on protein content and phylogenetic analysis

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#### Abstract

Imagofera L. is a dicotyledonous plant and is a member of Leguminoceae-Papillionaeae family of largely herbs, shrubs and trees with a great variety of habitat. Indegafera has important medicinal uses. All the parts are useful. For the present study three species were selected Viz. Indigofera linifolia (Linn.f.) Retz, L. cordifolia Heyne ex Roth. L. traa Linn. The sample proteins (seed proteins) were compared with a range of molecular weight marker. In Indigofera trita Linn. 15 bands were observed. The highest number of bands were observed in the range 75-50 i.e., Lowest number of bands in the range 225-150, 100-75, 25-15 was 1 band in each range. Above 225 bands were absent likewise in the range 15-10 also bands absent. In Indigofera cordifolia Heyne ex Roth. 16 bands were observed. In Indigofera Imfolia (Linn I.) Retz 15 hands were observed. The highest number of hands in the range 25-15 is 4 hands and the lowest number of bands in the range above 225, 225-150, and 100-75 is 1 band in each range. It was found that the seeds have low molecular weight proteins. On the basis of banding pattern, the data was collected and analyzed for the phylogenetic analysis with the help of NTSYS software, showed close relation in I. trita and I. limfolio on the other hand I. cordifolio showed distantly

Key Words: Indigafera, Protein, SDS PAGE

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#### 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 biomolecules 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 biochemical test that characterizes a molecule, whether quantitative or semi-quantitative or 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 Indigofera are found (Hajra et al., 1995). There are thirty-five species of Indigofera that are reported from Maharashtra (Almeida, 1998) at different places. They are Indigofera angulosa Edge worth from khandesh; I. aspalathoides Val ex DC. from Deccan; I. astragalina DC, from Ambali, Sawantwadi, Malvan, Marathwada and Vidarbha; I. burberi Gamble from (Osmanabad) Marathwada; I. cassioides Rottle. DC. from Koina nagar, Purandhar, Mahabaleshwar, Pune, Marathwada, Vidarbha and



## Wet Chemical Synthesis And Photoluminescence Study of SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup>,Ce<sup>3+</sup> Phosphor

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Abstract. Yu et al described the structural and luminescent properties of SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Eu<sup>2+</sup> and synthesized this phosphor by the evacuated sealed quartz ampoule method. Le Thi et al investigated SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Eu<sup>2+</sup> 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<sup>2+</sup>. Ce<sup>3+</sup> activated phosphors with strong excitation in nUV region. This method does not require the H<sub>2</sub>S gas flow during synthesis and comparatively easy to handle. We successfully prepared SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Eu<sup>2+</sup>. SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Ce<sup>3+</sup> powders by this method. Synthesis and photoluminescence characterization of these phosphors are described in this paper. The SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Eu<sup>2+</sup> phosphor shows intense emission in the green region peaking around 515 nm. The excitation covers broad range from 220-430 nm peaking at 335nm. The SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Ce<sup>3+</sup> shows emission wavelength of 380 nm for 324nm excitation. SrAl<sub>2</sub>Sa: Eu<sup>2+</sup> emission provides good CIE color coordinates(X= 0.209, Y= 0.548) for green component in display applications.

#### INTRODUCTION

Alkaline earth thioaluminates are expected to have wider band gaps than homologous thiogallates. The MS-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> systems have been little investigated. The MAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> phases (M = Ca, Sr, 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° C. SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> shows bluish-green color with emission peaking at 495 nm[3,4]. Le Thi et al investigated SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> by solid state method. He described a new phase SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> in addition to SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>[3]. Thereafter Yu et al described the structural and luminescent properties of SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>: Eu<sup>2+</sup> and synthesized this phosphor by the evacuated sealed quartz ampoule method [5]. Green emitting phosphor SrS-Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> is prepared by the wet chemical co-precipitation method. In this paper we are reporting Ce<sup>3+</sup> and Eu<sup>2+</sup> luminescence in Strontium thioaluminates host.

#### EXPERIMENTAL

The wet chemical co-precipitation method is used to prepared Europium and Cerium doped strontium thioaluminates (SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> and SrAl<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>:Ce<sup>3+</sup>) phosphor. The starting materials are used such as SrCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, AlCl<sub>3</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Suphur and hydrazine hydrate. The phosphor is heated at 900°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 hydrazine 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° C. The powder obtained is

