Metric 3.3.1 - Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years

Clarification Asked-

"DVV input as per that 1. Publications in the current UGC CARE with ISSN will only be considered 2. Calendar year publications to be considered (Jan-Dec). Pl check. Pl note: provide 1. Link landing to the research paper 2. Link to the journal website. 3. URL of the content page in case print journal"

Response-

1) List of the papers published in UGC journals for the last 5 years (year wise) is attached**. (Appendix-I)**

2) Link to each paper published/ Papers/ Certificate as applicable of publications are attached in clickable format for opening. **(Appendix-II)**

Appendix-I

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Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number
Recent Trends in English Language Teaching	K. Dasaradhi Sainath B. Waghmare Kuchipudi Vijanai	English	JuniKhyat	2022	2278-4632
Role of Women in Mahesh Dattani's Plays	Sainath B. Waghmare Banavath P. Naik	English	JuniKhyat	2022	2278-4632
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे भजन काव्य	गणेश चव्हाण	मराठी	B. Aadhar Multi-Disciplinary International Research Journal	June 2022	2278-9308
Influence of Print Media Advertisement on Sales Growth of Products and Services in Nagpur City	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Commerce and Law	June 2022	2349-705X
E-Commerce & Consumer Marketing Approach in Previous Decade	Sanjay P. Dhok	Commerce	Research Journey	June 2022	2348-71

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Ref. No.: Date :

^^tkxfrdhdj.k vkf.k Hkkjrkpk fodkl**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	B Aadhar Peer Reviewed Referred Indexed Multidisciplinary International Research Paper Journal	May 2022	2278-9308
Influence of intramural fungal spore concentration in library environment by culture plate method at nagpur city (ms), india	Madhuri Bhonde, **Chaudhary R.R.** And Surekha Kalkar	Botany	Int. J. of Researches In Biosciences, Agriculture & Technology	May 2022	2347 – 517X
"Influence of Intramural fungal spore concentration in Library environment by Culture plate Method at Nagpur (MS) India."	**Madhuri Bhonde**, Rupali Chaudhary and Surekha Kalkar	Botany	International Journal of Researches in Biosciences, Agriculture and Technology (IJRBAT), Issue (X) Vol (II)	May 2022	e- ISSN 2347-517X
Voilence against women in india An Intersectional	Sushma V. Bageshwar	Sociology	B. Aadhar Inter	May 2022	2278-9308
उद्धव शेळके यांची ग्रामीण कादंबरी : धग	गणेश चव्हाण	मराठी	B. Aadhar Multi-Disciplinary International Research Journal	April 2022	2278-9308

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Ref. No.: Date :

Nanopolymer: Overview, Innovation and Applications	Subhash R Somkuwar, **Chaudhary R.R.** & Pramod W Ramteke	Botany	Polymer Sci Peer Rev Journal	April 2022	2770-6613
मराठी संत परंपरा आणि काव्य	गणेश चव्हाण	मराठी	B. Aadhar Multi-Disciplinary International Research Journal	March 2022	2278-9308
^^MkW- ckcklkgsc vkacsMdjkaps d`”kh fo”k;d fopkj**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	B Aadhar Peer Reviewed Referred Indexed Multidisciplinary International Research Paper Journal	Februa ry 2022	2278-9308
Indoor Aeromycoflora from Air and Dust of Hospital environment by culture plate method in Nagpur city (MS) India	Madhuri Bhonde, **Rupali Chaudhary**	Botany	International Journal of current science	Februa ry 2022	2250-1770
“Indoor Aeromycoflora from Air and Dust of Hospital Environment by Culture plate method in Nagpur city (MS) India”.	**Madhuri Bhonde** and Rupali Chaudhary	Botany	International Journal of current Science (IJCSPUB) Volume 12, Issue	Februa ry 2022	ISSN-2250-1770
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांची अभंग रचना	गणेश चव्हाण	मराठी	B. Aadhar Multi-Disciplinary International Research Journal	Februa ry 2022	2278-9308

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Objectives, Compliance and Allegiance of Corporate Social Responsibility by Private Manufacturing Companies of Vidarbha Region	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Management & Commerce (AARF)	January 2022	2348-9766
Empowering women through gender sensh	Sushma V. Bageshwar	Sociology	Social Issues and problems	January 2022	2278-3199
Women's Rights in India : Problem and Prospects	Sushma V. Bageshwar	Sociology	Knowledge resonance	January 2022	2231-1629
Two-color Emission in Dy3+-activated CaZnP2O7 Pyrophosphate for White LED	**R. L. Kohale**, A. N.Yerpude and S. J. Dhoble	Physics	Jordan Journal of Physics	January 2022	1994- 7607
Gender and Caste-based Discrimination in the Context of Human Rights Education	Sainath B. Waghmare	English	Journal of Research and Development	2021	2230-9578
Synthesis and Spectroscopic Characterization of Modified Schiff Bases Derived from2,4-DinitroPhenyl Hydrazine	M. S. Ansari, R. D. Utane, F. Inam, S. S. Deo	Chemistry	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology	2021	Print ISSN:2395-6011 Online ISSN: 2395-602X
H-beta Assisted Synthesis of 1-Phyenyl Naphthoic Acids from α-Arylidine B-Benzoyl Propionic Acid their Comparative Study	Rajdip Utane Sujata Deo	Chemistry	Design Engineering	2021	0011-9342

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Determination of Synthesized 1-Phenyl Naphthaoic Acid Lignan (PNAL) By Using Analytical Techniques HPLC	Rajdip Utane Ritesh Kohale Sujata Deo	Chemistry	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology	2021	Print ISSN: 2395-6011 | Online ISSN: 2395-602X
(Diacetoxyiodo) benzene mediated metal-free C (sp^2)-H phenylselenation of imidazo [1, 2-a] pyridines and imidazo [2, 1-b] thiazoles using diphenyl diselenide	Imran A Opai, Prakash D Shirsath, Amit H Kalbandhe, Nandkishor N Karade	Chemistry	Arkivoc	Octobe r 2021	1551-7012
Influence of Information Technology Adoption on Small Family Enterprise of Vidarbha Region an Analytical Approach	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	A Journal of Advance in Management IT & Social Science	Octobe r 2021	2231-4571
Study of Competitive Intelligence for the LIS professional	D. H. Mendhule	Library	International Research Journal of Human Resource & Social Science	Septem ber 2021	2394-4218
EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Anil Charde	Physical Education	Kalyan Bharti Journal of Indian History & Culture	Septem ber 2021	0976-0822
^^tkxfrdhdj.k Hkkjrk P;k f'k{k.k O;oLFksojhy ,d vkOgk.k**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	International Research Fellows Associations	August 2021	2348-7143

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			Research Journey Peer Reviewed Referred & Indexed Journal		
^^MkW- ckcklkgsc vkacsMdjkaph vfHkizsr vl.kkjh yksd'kkgh vkf.k okLro**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	Akshara Multidsciplinary research Journal Peer Reviewed & Referred International Research Journal	August 2021	2582-5429
Recent Trends opportunities in challenges in Global Market	Sanjay P. Dhok	Commerce	Journal of Oriental	August 2021	022-3301
Little rip phenomena from coupled dark energy with quadratic equation of state with time-dependent parameters	R. D. Shelote & Rupali Wanjari	Mathematics	Journal of Astrophysics and Astronomy	August 2021	0250-6335
Implementation of Statistical Machine Translation	K. Dasaradhi, Sainath B. Waghmare	English	International Journal of Innovative Research in Science and Engineering	July 2021	2459-9665
Social Problem in India	Sushma V. Bageshwar	Sociology	Social Issues and problems	June 2021	2278-3199

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Conversion: A Historical Analysis of Social Change	Sainath B. Waghmare	English	LangLit	April 2021	ISSN: 2349-5189
Eu(III)-Doped tri-calcium Ca3(1_X_Z)MZ(PO4)2AX:X host array: optical investigations of down-conversion red phosphor for boosting display intensity and high color purity	Abhijeet R. Kadam, R. L. Kohale, Girish C. Mishra and S. J. Dhoble	Physics	Jordan Journal of Physics	March 2021	Online only 2023: ISSN 1369-9261
Critical Analysis of Husband-Wife Relationship of Anita Desai's 'Cry The Peacock'	Sainath B. Waghmare	English	Journal of Information and Computational Science	March 2021	1548-7741
Effect of Yogic Exercises on Pulses Rate on High School Boys	Anil Charde	Physical Education	B. Aadhar International Peer reviewed Indexed Research Journal	March 2021	2278-9308
नागपुर जिल्हाचा ग्रामीण विकासात जिल्हा परिषदेची भूमिका व योगदान याचे अध्ययन	Ganesh S. Maywade	Economics	B. Adhar	March 2021	2278-9308 Volume Issue-282 (CCLXX)

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Study of Agriculture Distribution Through Financial Aspect in Chandrapur District	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Management & Commerce (AARF)	Februa ry 2021	2348-9766
Determination of Synthesized 1-Phenyl Naphthaoic Acid Lignan (PNAL) By Using Analytical Techniques HPLC	Rajdip Utane, **Ritesh Kohale**, Sujata Deo	Physics	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology	Februa ry 2021	Print ISSN: 2395-6011 Online ISSN: 2395-602X
Solid state diffusion and amalgamating anionic exchange at a KNaSO4 phosphors activated with Eu3+, Dy3+ and Sm3+ rare earth ions to enhance w-LED performance	Arati Duragkar, Nirupama S. Dhoble, Ritesh L. Kohale, Sanjay J.Dhoble	Physics	Luminesence:John Wiley & Sons Ltd	Februa ry 2021	Online ISSN:1522-7243
Synthesis and Characterization of Dy3+ Activated Ca2Al2SiO7 Nanophosphors for Environment Friendly Lighting	**R.L. Kohale**, Rajdip Utane and S. J. Dhoble	Physics	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology	Februa ry 2021	Print ISSN: 2395-6011 | Online ISSN: 2395-602X

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Synthesis and characterization of Dy 3+ activated Ca2Al2SiO7 nanophosphors for environment Friendly lighting	RL Kohale, **R Utane**, SJ Dhoble	Chemistry	Artic. Int. J. Sci. Res. Sci. Technol.	Februa ry 2021	Print ISSN: 2395-6011 Online ISSN: 2395-602X 8 (1), 42-45
Aeromycological investigation of intramural environment of Hospital & Library in Nagpur City (MS) India.	Madhuri Bhonde, **Chaudhary R.R**. Thakare M.U.	Botany	Int. Journal of Sci. Research in Sci. & Tech.	Februa ry 2021	2395-602X
Aeromycological investigation of intramural environment of Hospital & Library in Nagpur City (MS) India.	Madhuri Bhonde, Chaudhary R.R. **Thakare M.U.**	Zoology	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science & Technology (IJSRST)	Februa ry 2021	2395-602X
"Aeromycological Investigation of Intramural Environment of Hospital and Library in Nagpur City (M.S) India"	Bhonde M.C. Chaudhary R.R., Thakare M.U.	Botany	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science & Technology (IJSRST) . Volume8-Issue1 Page No. 167-171	Februa ry 2021	ISSSN:2395-6011/ online ISSSN:2395-602X
Domastic Violence against womes in India	Sushma V. Bageshwar	Sociology	B. Aadhar	Februa ry 2021	2278-9308

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Impact of Pandemic on the small and medium Scale Industries in India	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Management & Commerce (AARF)	January 2021	2348-9766
चंद्रपुर जिल्हातील आर्थिक पैलूद्वारे कृषि वितरणाचा अभ्यास	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Management & Commerce (AARF)	Decem ber 2020	2348-9766 Vol. 7 Issue - 12
Oxidative ring expansion of 3-hydroxy-3-phenacyloxindoles using phenyliodine diacetate and molecular iodine: Synthesis of 2-hydroxy-2-aryl/alkyl-2, 3-dihydroquinolin-4 (1H)-ones	Ashish C Kavale, Amit H Kalbandhe, Imran A Opai, Atul A Jichkar, Nandkishor N Karade	Chemistry	Tetrahedron Letters	Novem ber 2020	0040-403900
The Study of the Contribution of Various Indian Institutions in the Development of Librarian	D. H. Mendhule	Library	Review of Research	Octobe r 2020	2249-894X
Reflection of Indianness in Rohinton Mistry's 'A Fine Balance'	Sainath B. Waghmare	English	Journal of Information and Computational Science	Septem ber 2020	ISSN: 1548-7741
^^lekt lq/kkj.ksps egkes: jkt"khZ 'kkgw egkjkt**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	MultidisciplinaryII nternational Research Journal	August 2020	2278-9308

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			Peer Reviewed Indexed		
E-Business, E-Management, E-Education, E-Government	Sanjay P. Dhok	Commerce	Our Aeritage Journal	August 2020	0474-9030
Gender Inequality In India : Issues in Development	Sushma V. Bageshwar	Sociology	B. Aadhar	August 2020	2278-9308
Tunable luminescence of Eu3þ, Sm3þ and Dy3þ doped Na2CaMg(PO4)2 phosphor for optical applications	Arati Duragkar , R.L. Kohale , N.S. Dhoble , S.J. Dhoble	Physics	Journal of Molecular Structure	August 2020	Online ISSN: 1872-8014 Print ISSN: 0022-2860
Luminescence characterization of Eu3+ activated KMgPO4 phosphor for solid state lighting	S.K. Ramteke , N.S. Kokode , R.L. Kohale , A.N. Yerpude , S.J. Dhoble	Physics	Materials Today: Proceedings	June 2020	Online ISSN: 2214-7853
Cross Cultural Conflict in Anita Desai's Novels	Alka S. Zade	English	Lang Lit	May 2020	2349-5189
Mukherjee's Desirable Daughter: Crisis at Every step of Women's Life	Alka S. Zade	English	Lang Lit	May 2020	2349-5189
An antibacterial activity of Bauhinia racemosa assisted ZnO nanoparticles during lunar eclipse and docking assay. Apr, 2020	P.B. Chouke, A.K. Potbhare, K.M. Dadure, A.J. Mungole, Chaudhary R. R., A. Rai, R. Chaudhary	Botany	Elsevier Materials Today: Proceedings,	April 2020	2214-7853.
jkt'khZ "kkgq iqoZdkGkrhy "kS{kf.kd fLFkrh o jkt'khZps f"k{k.kfo'k;d fopkj	izk- fouksn jk- dkaeMh	History	University Professors Association	April 2020	2455-4375

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^^egkjk"Vª fo/kku lHkkfuoM.kqd&lRrkla?k"kZ o vk?kkMhr fc?kkMh**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	International Research Fellows Associations 'Research Journey' International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal Peer Reviewed Referred Indexed Journal	Februa ry 2020	2348-7143
A Study of the E-Education Strategies Adopted by Commerce and Management Institutions in Nagpur District	Ganesh S. Maywade	Economics	Our Heritage	Februa ry 2020	0474-9030
The study the role of sports psychology in the modern sports Physical Education	Anil Charde	Physical Education	Review of Research	January 2020	2249-894X
Intense green-, red-emitting Tb3+, Tb3+/Bi3+-doped and Sm3+, Sm3+/La3+-doped Ca2Al2SiO7 phosphors	V.B. Pawade, R.L. Kohale,D.A. Ovhal,N.S. Dhoble,S.J. Dhoble	Physics	Luminesence: John Wiley & Sons Ltd	January 2020	Online ISSN:1522-7243

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^^efgyk l{kehdj.k] MkW-ckcklkgsc vkacsMdjkaps ;ksxnku**	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	Peer Reviewed International Journal	January 2020	2278-9308
Antigenotoxicity of Extracted naturally occurring Aryl Naphthalene Lignan from Cleistanthus. Collinus by using + CYP	Rajdip Utane1*Sujata Deo2	Chemistry	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research,	Decem ber 2019	0022-1945
UV-Visible Determination of Synthetic Compound 1-Phenyl Naphthalene and Extracted Plant Lignans Derivatives	Rajdip Utane1*, M.S.Ansari, SujataDeo, Farhin Inam3,	Chemistry	Scholars Research Library, Der Pharmacia Lettre	2019	0975-5071
Portrayal of Women in Anita Desai's Short Stories: In Focus "The rooftop Dwellers"	Alka S. Zade	English	Cenacle	Decem ber 2019	2231-0592
Impact of Commerce Education on Entrepreneurship Development	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Management & Commerce (AARF)	Novem ber 2019	2348-9766
^^egkRek xka/khP;k vkfFkZd fopkjkaph vko';drk*	W. A. Khobragade	Political Science	International Researcch Fellows Associates "Research Journey"	Octobe r 2019	2348-7143

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			Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal		
A Brief History of Life Insurance in India	Sanjay P. Dhok	Commerce	Peer Revived Inter Journal	Septem ber 2019	2394-5303
The Contribution study of Public Library Acts of Different states of Indian	D. H. Mendhule	Library	Review of Research	Septem ber 2019	2249-894X
A Critical Analysis of Pectors Influencing Customer's Perception towards the Interest Banking	Ganesh S. Maywade	Economics	IJRCM	August 2019	2231-4245
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jkt'khZ "kkgq egkjkt vkf.k izkFkfed f"k{k.k	fouksn jk- dkeMh	History	Ajanta Journal	March 2019	2277-5730
Optical Performance of Ca2P2O7:Ce3+ pyrophosphate phosphor	R.L. Kohale , S.J. Dhoble	Physics	Ajanta Journal	March 2019	2277-5730
Critical Analysis of Customer's satisfaction in Digital Marketing A case study of Hingna Taluka	Ganesh S. Maywade	Economics	Review of Research	January 2019	2249-894X
A Study of Entrepreneurial Trait Among Girl Students of Hingna Taluka	Sanjay P. Dhok	Commerce	Review of Research	January 2019	2249-894X

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Isolation of Aryl Naphthalene's from CleistanthusCollinus by Column Chromatography,	Rajdip Utane, sujataDeo ,	Chemistry	Scholars Research Library Der Pharmacia Lettre,	2018	10 [2]: 93-97 [http://scholarsresearchlibrary.com/archive.html]
Little rip cosmological models with quadratic equation of state with time dependent parameters	R. D. Shelote & G. S. Khadekar	Mathematics	Astrophysics and Space Science	2018	0004-640X
Isolation of Aryl Naphthalene's from CleistanthusCollinus by Column Chromatography,	Rajdip Utane, sujataDeo ,	Chemistry	Scholars Research Library Der Pharmacia Lettre,	2018	10 [2]: 93-97 [http://scholarsresearchlibrary.com/archive.html]
नागपुर के एथलेटिक्स पुरुष ऐव महिला खिलाडियों का राष्ट्रीय खेलों में प्रदर्शन के स्तर का अध्ययन	Anil Charde	Physical Education	Review of Research	Decem ber 2018	2249-894X
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नागपुर जिल्हातील पर्यटन स्थळांच्या वर्तमानस्थिति संबंधी चिकित्सक अध्ययन	Ganesh S. Maywade	Economic	Ajenta	Septem ber 2018	2277-5730
Role of Climate Change on the Sustainable Economic Development	Sanjog D. Tupe	Commerce	International Research Journal of Management & Commerce (AARF)	August 2018	2348-9766 Vol. 5 Issue - 8

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भंडारा व नागपूर जिल्हातील भात उत्पादकांद्वारे शेती विषयक सल्ला घेण्या संबंधीचे अध्ययन	Ganesh S. Maywade	Economics	I Deal	August 2018	2319-359X
"Aeromycoflora of Two Residential Place at Nagpur (M.S). India.	Bhonde M. C. And Kalkar S. A.	Botany	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research On Line Publication Impact factor-8.074	July 2018	2277-7105
Optical performance of Ca2P2O7:Ce3+ pyrophosphate phosphor synthesized via modified solid state diffusion	**R.L. Kohale** , S.J. Dhoble	Physics	Journal of Molecular Structure	May 2018	0022-2860
Spectroscopic investigations of Dy3+ activated MCaP2O7 (M = Sr/Ba) pyrophosphate phosphors	**R.L. Kohale** , S.J. Dhoble	Physics	Journal of Alloys and Compounds	April 2018	0925-8388
Chromosomal study of the Butterflies of family Papilionidae	Dr.Madhuri U. Thakare	Zoology	Power of Knowledge	March 2018	2320-4494
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Inhomogeneous Spherical Symmetric Models with Quark and Strange Quark Matter and Varying Cosmological Term Λ	R. D. Shelote & N. Gharad	Mathematics	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology, IJSRST4159 | NCRDAMDS	January 2018	Online ISSN : 2395-602X Print ISSN : 2395-6011
Detection and Quantification of Mineral and Heavy Metals Analysis in Leaf of CleistanthusCollinus for Toxicity	Rajdip Utane	Chemistry	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology, IJSRST4159 | NCRDAMDS	January 2018	Online ISSN : 2395-602X Print ISSN : 2395-6011
Resource sharing in Libraries	D. H. Mendhule	Library	ECONSPEAK A journal of Advances in Management & Social Science	Novem ber 2017	2231-4571
नागपुर जिल्हातील धान उत्पादकांच्या विभिन्न समस्यांचे अध्ययन	Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade	Economics	Review of Research	Octobe r 2017	2249-894X
"Indoor Fungal Flora in Library as Indicator Of Bio pollution"	M.C. Bhonde and Kalkar S.A.	Botany	IJRBAT, Special issue (2), Vol-V	July 2017	2347-517X

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Efficient Pre-treatment and Microwave Assisted Leaching of Silica from Biomass and Their Optimization,.	Rajdip Utane1, M.S. Ansari2, SujataDeo2 and FarhinInam3	Chemistry	,International Journal Of Researches In Biosciences, Agriculture And TechnologY, IJRBAT,	July 2017	ISSN No. 2347-517X
Modern technique for collection of Medicinal Plant (Cleistanthuscollinus) and preparation of Herbarium specimen	R. D. Utane, Sujata Deo, Rahul Khubalkar, Soham Thombre,	Chemistry	international journal of research in medical and basic sciences.(IJRMB), 2017.	June 2017	2455-2569
vkacsMdjoknh dof;=haP;k dforsryh vk'k;	izk-MkW-mYgkl lq/kkdj eksxysokj	ejkBh	fizafVax ,fj;k	June 2017	2394 -5303
Extraction and isolation, synthesis, physiological activity of 1-phenyl naphthalene and its derivatives: A review	SujataDeo, R. D. Utane*, Rahul Khubalkar1, SohamThombre,	Chemistry	The Pharms Innovation International	April 2017	
Preparation and Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo (HS) and Their Characterizations	Rajdip Utane1, Sujata Deo2,Prakash Itankar3,	Chemistry	International journal of researches in social Sciences and information studies (IJRSSIS),	March 2017	2347-8268

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Optimization and quantification of solvent, volume and time for extraction of aryl naphthalene lignan from Cleistanthuscollinus,	Rajdip Utane, SujataDeo,	Chemistry	International Journal of Chemistry	January 2017	

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Appendix-II

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RECENT TRENDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract
English language teaching has undergone tremendous changes over the years, especially the last ten years. Students are burdened with studying, learning and grasping the materials, and of course, lectures with the collection of relevant information from prescribed texts. Many career alternatives once regarded insignificant are gaining importance at present such as communication skills, soft skills, technical skills, interpersonal skills, ICT literacy etc. The need for chiseled graduates to merge successfully in the tough competition of survival in the global market is in great demand nowadays. For this, a change in the trend especially the teaching learning process of English language has to undergo a transition for the betterment. Seasons change, fashion changes, attitudes of human beings change but it is disheartening to note that in the last century English curriculum has hardly undergone any change

Key Words: communication skills, information, learning, soft skills, teaching, trends

Changes in goals of English teaching and learning
The goals of ELT have changed from focusing solely on developing language skills and mimicking native English speakers to fostering a sense of social responsibility in students. With this growing awareness of the importance of producing responsible citizens for society, teachers now well recognize that the teaching of English is not simply a project to prepare students to imitate native English speakers as language learners but that it should produce fully competent language users, critical thinkers, and constructive social change agents, as Crystal (2004) and Cook (2005) noted.

Change in the Approach to Teaching Culture
Long gone are the days when focus in ELT was on "Keeping the foreign culture island alive". In the last two decades both the local or native and international culture dominate in English language classes. There is less focus on teaching the culture of native speakers of English unless there is a specific purpose for doing so.

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)
The CLIL is an approach where the English teacher uses cross curricular content and so the students learn both the content and English. CLIL is an innovative methodological approach that aims to foster the integrated learning of languages and other curricular contents. Besides, it has been proved that CLIL benefits and bolsters learners' foreign language skills as well as motivation and attention. Nonetheless, the correct implementation of CLIL implies reinforcement in areas such as teacher training, team teaching, education and assessment planning, and additional resources. Luisa and Renau (2016).

According to Coyle (1999-in Lusia and Renau, 2016) a well-planned CLIL lesson should combine the 4Cs of the curriculum, these are the following ones:

a) **Content**: enabling progress in the knowledge, skills and understanding of the specific issues of a particular curriculum.

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ROLE OF WOMEN IN MAHESH DATTANI PLAYS

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Abstract

The plays of Mahesh Dattani are well known for their freshness, vigor and radical approach towards analysis and resolution of Indian social problems. As he himself admits in one of his interviews, his purpose as a dramatist is to shock and startle his audience from their sense of complacency that all is well with the world and there is nothing to worry about. He is a reformer and a crusader for social justice usingthe plays to promote higher social awareness among his audience. One specialty of Dattani is that he not only chooses uncommon and unusual themes for dramatic presentation but also never repeats his themes twice, vindicating his enormous creative potential and catholicity of outlook on society. More than anything else, it is the condition and status of Indian women from girlhood to ripe old age that draws the special attention of Dattani. In almost every drama he includes one vital woman character, who is vigorous in spirit and individualistic in outlook to project that in a dominantly patriarchal society where women are permanently relegated to second class citizen status, women are not passive playthings in the hands of men but resist and question whenever their individuality is being invaded or suppressed. They suffer but do not surrender it is in the sufferance that their strength lies. On the other hand, they are smart,resourceful, and quick to adapt and respond to any exigency that may arise. It is this new facet of Indian women, fighting the ethos of oppression and subordination that Dattani highlights in his plays. In almost all the plays women indicate their spirit of individuality. This paper presents Dattani's perception of Indian women as creatures of spirit whom centuries of indoctrination did not entirely succeed in snuffing out the spirit of questioning again and again till their rights and freedom are restored.

Key Words: freedom, individuality, male, norms, patriarchy, rights, society, spirit, women

Introduction

Mahesh Dattani is one of the most leading contemporary playwrights in Indian writing in English. Dattani creates a real world Indian society, infamous for bringing atrocities against itsfemale members and also introduce a dream world at the end of the play when Tara and Dan areseen hugging each other in some other place. A perfect combination of the real world and the dreamworld in Tara helps the dramatist pave a new way for projecting his views on gender discrimination.A patriarchal society is perfectly presented in Tara where the important family decisions are taken by its male members. In a patriarchal society, a woman's identity is defined by others in term of herrelationship with man. Patel, the representative of patriarchal

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राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे भजनकाव्य

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प्रस्तावना :—

राष्ट्रसंतांचे भाटाच्या घरी जन्म झाल्यामुळे परंपरागत कवित्वाची जाण त्यांच्या अंगी भिनलेली होती. कविता म्हणता, म्हणता ते काव्यभजन रचू लागले व गाऊ लागले. हनवतीबुआ व सातळी कोतळीवर महाराज यांची संगत त्यांना लाभली आणि खंजरी वादन व गायनाची गोडीही त्यांना लागली. घाघरीच्या घनगडीवर कागद चिपकवून 'खंजरी' वाजवू लागले. पुढे एका भराड्याने त्यांना खंजरी दिली. खंजरीच्या नादात व भजनाच्या लयात महाराजांचे शब्द भजनकाव्याच्या रुपात अजरामर झाले. भजन कागदावर उमटू लागले आणि लोकही त्यांचे भजन ऐकण्यासाठी एकत्रीत येऊ लागले. गावू लागले. आज महाराजांचे भजनकाव्य लोकमुखी असलेले दिसते. अमरावतीला इ.स. १९३३ साली मुगळेकर महाराजांच्या यज्ञप्रसंगी 'ही व्यक्ती सामान्य नाही' अशी ओळख महाराजांची करुन दिल्यामुळे. लोकांचा कल महाराजांकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढू लागला. तुकडोजी महाराजांच्या भजनाचा वेड लोकांना लागला. त्यांचे पहिले भजनाचे पुस्तक दि. २० ऑगस्ट १९२९ ला चिमूर येथे प्रकाशित झाले. या तुकड्यादास भजनावलीत ३०३ भजन होती. हे पुस्तक माणिक प्रासादिक बालसमाज, चिमूर या संस्थेने प्रकाशित केले होते. यानंतर महाराजांच्या मराठी, हिंदी भाषेतील भजन प्रवाहाला भरती आली आणि भजनकाव्य आधुनिक कालखंडात उंचावू लागले. महाराजांनी आपल्या व्यस्त फिरत्या प्रवासात अनेक भजने लिहलीत.

राष्ट्रसंतांचे भजनकाव्य :—

महाराजांच्या भजनांचे वैशिष्ट्ये अनेक पदारांनी विणलेल्या पोतांसारखे आहे. प्रसंगानुरुप भजनलेखन कौशल्य महाराजांच्या लेखणीत होते. महात्मा गांधीची हत्या झाली त्याच दिवशी त्यांनी 'दयामय शांती का अवतार... .' हे भजन लिहिले. संतश्रेष्ठ गाडगेबाबाचे निर्वाण झाले तेव्हा 'खबर सूनी गाडगेबाबा.....' हे गीत क्षणात रचले. महाराजांनी अनेकांच्या जीवन, मरणांच्या बातम्या ऐकताच उस्फूर्त भजनकाव्य रचले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, पंजाबराव देशमुख आदी जनांवर भजनकाव्य लिहिले. आज राष्ट्रसंताच्या मराठी, हिंदी भाषेतील भजनकाव्याचा व्याप साडेतीन हजारपेक्षा जास्तच असल्याचे दिसते. या भजनकाव्याचे गुणविशेष अनेक वैशिष्ट्यांनी ओतप्रोत भरलेले आहेत.

महाराजांनी आपल्या भजनांना विविध चित्रपटातील गाणीच्या चाली लावल्यात आणि त्याच चालीत ते गायले! या विषयी संत समाजात त्यांच्यावर टिका टिपणी देखील झाल्यात. परंतु लोकप्रियतेच्या दृष्टीने व लोकभावनेच्या हेतूने या भजनांनी मानवी मनावर गंभीर पडसाद उमटविले. लोकमन, सहज आशय, विषयान्वय हे भजन आत्मसात करु लागले. बदलत्या काळानुसार काव्यप्रवाहातील भजनगाव्यांनी हा बदल महाराजांच्या भजनांनी घडवून आणला. सिनेमातील गीतांच्या चालीने ज्याप्रकारे भजनांना सौंदर्य प्राप्त करुन दिले त्याच पद्धतीने महाराजांच्या या भजनातील सिनेमा गीताना देखील अजरामर केले. अनेक हिंदी—मराठी गीताच्या चाली देवून सामाजिक व राष्ट्रीय भजने लिहिलीत. हजारों लोकांच्या समोर गायलीत आणि नव्या पिढीला नवी दिशा दाखविली. याचा प्रभाव लोकजीवनावर झाला. यातूनच लोकांची हरवलेली संवेदना पूर्णजागृत झाली. लोक विचार करु लागले. स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलन असो की, समाजावर होणारे अत्याचार किंवा देशाभिमान असो या सर्वांविषयीची चेतना निर्माण झाली. देशातील महाराजांच्या काळातील दोन—तीन पिढ्या या भजनकाव्याच्या प्रभावामुळे चेतनादायक ठरली. महाराजांचे भजनरथ सतत चालू होते. कोणत्या वेळी, कुठल्याप्रसंगी, कोणते भजन गायचे याची जाणीव होती. लोकमानसाची

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INFLUENCE OF PRINT MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT ON SALES GROWTH OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES IN NAGPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT

Advertising may be a crucial component of the whole marketing plan. It plays a very important role in motivating customers to either use a certain product or to support the business. In a nation that produces goods like India, newspapers are a powerful kind of media, especially in the cities where they can reach nearly every family. The two main sorts of advertisements are constructive and transformational. Informative advertising provides customers with accurate information (such as price, quantity, etc.) and additional information about a company in a logical manner. As a result, the consumer gains more self-assurance while weighing the benefits of finding the producer. Transformational advertising link usage (consumption) statistics for the promoted product with a distinct set of mental attributes that are ideally only available from the brand in conjunction with the advertisement. This study examines how newspaper advertisements affect consumer behavior. It investigates the factors that such adverts will affect, and how they will ultimately affect the search. 100 respondents were the maximum number for the evaluation's sample proportion. Both primary and secondary sources have been consulted to get the pertinent data. Employee questionnaire responses were used to collect primary data. For things like garments, where customers are more prone to the psychological allure of the promotional material, the effect of educational content is definitely less for items like apparel and higher for durable goods. It was discovered that the amount of information given in adverts was unrelated to their criteria. Contrary to advertisements for fashion, which are mostly transformative, those for electrical items are more factual. Data from commercials for various goods might be used to assess their impact on consumers, not just for newspaper advertising but also for all other types of promotion. Different products use different methods to influence consumers.

Keywords: newspaper advertisement, marketing of products and services, Nagpur city, products and services

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E-Commerce and Consumer Marketing Approach in the Previous Decade

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Abstract:

E-commerce is defined as the sale and purchase of goods and services online to earn money and transfer data to complete transactions. E-commerce is the best to transform marketing strategies, based on new technologies, and facilitates product knowledge and improved decision-making. In this way, the marketing strategy increasingly requires large amounts information to better understand the needs of clients, which raises the question of the right choice marketing strategy to better meet consumer expectations. This paper review aims to enlighten both the recent growth of e-commerce literature and its interaction with consumer marketing strategy. Further research has examined these changes in human interactions due to the creation of a social network, especially with the topics of online marketing and social media marketing, also understanding issues such as cost effectiveness, information quality and the development of trust in online shopping. However, the present study did not fully show all the study streams, how they work together with each other and possible knowledge development. Thus, a book review for the buyer an e-commerce marketing strategy over the past decade has its potential. This paper is intended for identification field research trends using the Systematic Bibliometric Literature Review (LRSB) survey. The following findings are presented: Between current competitions the global business environment, companies often respond with e-commerce and online strategies businesses use e-commerce forums and social media platforms to better understand consumer's needs, simplify consumer marketing strategy and share new information.

Keywords: buyer; marketing strategy; social media

1. Introduction:

Digital processing of information and non-information products, thanks to technology,the development and growth of the internet, has made companies rethink their marketing strategies. Competition has increased due to the creation of an online marketplace competing with the visible market [1]. As a result, companies are merging e-market in their strategy to increase visibility and access to the global market, leading to the growth of e-commerce [2]. E-commerce refers to the sale and purchase of goods and services online, through the transfer of money and data to complete the transaction [3]. E-commerce platforms help the product access to information that allows for comparison and decision making [4]. They aim to replicate store consumer self-awareness and collaboration to influence purchasing decisions [5]. Therefore, collaborative marketing is important in the Internet-enabled market environment. Consumer marketing strategies, in this case, include improved interaction and delivery of information resources to build knowledge and understanding of individual needs. Given rapid growth and sharing of information on online sites, companies are struggling by identifying the most effective interaction strategies associated with them Consumer expectations and knowledge levels [6]. In this way, this piece of literature is intended analyzing the growth of e-commerce over the past decade, as well as its interaction with the consumer marketing strategy for evaluating change and

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जागतीकीकरण आणि भारताचा विकास

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संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

१९६२ च्या भारत चीन युध्दामुळे, १९६५ च्या भारत – पाकिस्तान युध्दामुळे आणि १९६६.६७ चा दुष्काळ या कारणामुळे, १९६६.६७ मध्ये पहिले आर्थिक संकट आले. १९७४ मधला अपुरा पाऊस १९७३ मध्ये तेलाचे संकट यामुळे १९७४ मध्ये दुसरे आर्थिक संकट आले. अपुरा पाऊस, १९७९ मधील तेलाचे संकट यामुळे १९७९ मध्ये तीसरे संकट आले. या सर्व संकटामधुन रूपयाचे अवमुल्यण करून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सावरण्यात आली. मात्र १९९१ मध्ये आलेला आर्थिक संकट यापेक्षा खुप वेगळे होते. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक संकटामागे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील संरचनात्मक असंतुलन दिसुन आले. म्हणुन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील संरचनात्मक बदलाची आवश्यकता जाणवली. २४ जुलै १९९१ नंतर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची वाटचाल आदेशात्मक कडून बाजार अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे व्हायला सुरूवात झाली.

उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण हे मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेत अंतिम लक्ष असते यामध्ये शासकीय हस्तक्षेप कमी असते. म्हणून शासकीय गुंतवणूक कमी करून नव्या आर्थिक धोरणामध्ये उदारीकरण व खाजगीकरणाला प्राधान्य दिले आहे. उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरण हे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे लक्ष प्रामुख्याने १९९१ नंतर ठेवले आहे. हे लक्ष गाठण्यासाठी उदारीकरण ही दिशा ठेवण्यात आली तर अशा सुधारणांचा खासगीकरण हा एक मार्ग ठरतो. 'समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये सरकारचे नियंत्रण असते. सरकारी नियंत्रण कमी करणे म्हणजे उदारीकरण होय.' १९९१ पूर्वी भारतीय अर्थवस्था वंदीस्त होती. उदारीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेला मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था करणे म्हणतो फार कठीण काम असते. ते करिता असतांना त्यामध्ये फार अडचणी येतात अजूनही भारतामध्ये पूर्ण बॅंकाचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण झालेले नाही.

पंतप्रधान पी.व्ही. नरसिंहराव यांच्या सरकारमध्ये डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह अर्थमंत्री असतांना २४ जुलै १९९१ रोजी स्वातंत्र्या नंतरचा सर्वात क्रांतीकारी अर्थसंकल्प सादर केला. तो मांडत असतांना डॉ. सिंग म्हणाले 'एका दुरच्या आणि कष्टप्रद प्रवासाला आपण निघतो आहोत. तीला आता कोणीही रोखु शकत नाही. आता भारत जागा झाला आहे. भारत आता आर्थिक महासत्ता होण्याची वेळ आली आहे. तेव्हा लोकसभेची मुदतपूर्व निवडणूक व राजीव गांधीची हत्या होण्याआधी काहीच महिने देशाच्या तिजोरीतील सोने कर्जासाठी गहाण ठेवावे लागले होते या पार्श्वभूमीवर डॉ. सिंग यांचे उद्‌गार दिवास्वप्न वाटावेत असेच होते. प्रत्यक्षात कर्ज मिळण्यात सापडलेल्या नादारितल्या दाराच्या भारताने पुढची अडीच दशके सरासरी सात टक्के वार्षिक वृध्दीदर गाढून जगालाच काय, स्वत:लाही चकित केले. भारताच्या दोन ते अडीच टक्के वाढीची जागतिक अवहलना 'हिंदु रेट ऑफ ग्रोच' अशी होई त्याच भारताकडे गुंतवणूक दारांची रोध लागली, तिजोरीत डॉलर खणखणू लागले. शहरांना श्रीमंजीचा साज झाला. संकटाच्या काळामधुन वाट काठतांना नरसिंहराव व डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग या प्रष्टया उकलीने ही अर्थक्रांती केली. एका अर्थाने हा सक्तीच प्रवास होता. १९८० ते १९८९ या काळात इंदिरा गांधी आणि राजीव गांधींना जगातले मुक्त वारे रोखता येत होते. परंतू ते इथे रूजवता आले नाही. असे असतांना नरसिंह राव यांनी क्रांतीकारी औद्योगि सुधारणा अवघ्या काही तासांत धाडधाड करून टाकल्या,'लायसन्स परमिहराज' बहुतांश खालसा केले. हवा खोली झाली. उद्योगकांच्या पाठीवरचे जू गेले. त्यांची सर्जनशिल मने मोकळी झाली. मुक्तपणे पैसा खेळू लागला. झपाटयाने रोजगार वाढला. बाजार फुलले, गुंतवणूक–उत्पादन–खरेदी यांचे सुस्तावलेले चक्र गतिमान झाले. नवमध्यमवर्ग भारतातील पर्यटन स्थळाऐवजी, लंडन, पॅरीसजी अपेक्षा ठेवायला लागले. एकूणच नवा भारत घडायला सुरूवात झाली. ही नेत्रगती नरसिंहराव वाजपेयीची डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग आणि आता सध्याच्या परिस्थितीतील मोदी सरकार यांनी आपल्या अर्थकाळात कायम ठेवली. मोदी सरकारची तर त्यावर कळस

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INFLUENCE OF INTRAMURAL FUNGAL SPORE CONCENTRATION IN LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT BY CULTURE PLATE METHOD AT NAGPUR CITY (MS), INDIA

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ABSTRACT: Studies on the aerobiology of indoor environments are gaining importance now-a days as exposure to these indoor areas causes serious allergic problems. Indoor air quality decreases because of the pollution. Air monitoring is useful to detect the indoor and outdoor aerospora. Indoor environment which is rich in biocomponents and fungal spores. Fungal spores are dominated in number as compared to other biocomponents. Aeromycologists were concentrating on survey of indoor environment and this analysis has helped to focus attention on the adverse effect of fungal spores as these are impacted on various substrates. This paper reviews concentration of fungal spores from indoor air on culture media like Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) for consecutive two years September 2010 to August 2012 from University Library at Nagpur. Total 21 species belonged to 15 genera were observed on PDA. A total of 4678 fungal colonies were recorded of which 2333 colonies (49.87%) were isolated during 1st year and 2345 colonies (50.12%) were isolated in the 2nd year. 21 identified species of fungi accounted along with single unidentified group. *Aspergillus, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Alternaria, Heiminthosporium, Penicillium, Nigrospora, Rhizopus, Mucor and Cercospora* were the dominant fungal colonies. The occurrence of fungal spores was correlated with weather parameters. An attempt was made to forecast atmospheric fungal concentration in library environment.

Key words: - Biocomponents, indoor environment, fungal spores, PDA, weather parameters

INTRODUCTION :

In recent times, air quality of indoor environment has become an important health concern. According to Edmonds and Benninghoff (1973), aerobiology is scientific and multidisciplinary approach focused on the transport of organisms of biologically significant materials. The contamination of indoor environment with the presence of microbial population and other chemical contaminates is certainly a major problem and it includes viruses, bacteria, fungal spores, pollen grains, algal filaments, hyphal fragments, insect parts, mites etc. All these contribute to the so called biopollutants of the atmosphere, also termed as "aerospora".

Tilak and Vishwe (1975) studied the microbial content of air inside library and concluded that air borne microbes are responsible for deterioration of library materials. Pelczar, *et. al.*, (1993) stated that intramural study of air-spora is also importance due to its role in microbial deterioration of the microbial deterioration of the materials like paper, textile, printed surface etc. Study of aeromycoflora of library is especially important as the old books with bindery glues and fabrics support the growth of fungi. In the favorable condition they proliferate and damage the books by staining. They can destroy cellulose and decompose binding materials, leather & plastics. Microbes are airborne and often responsible for biodeterioration of storage materials in library is a serious problem (Dhavan, 1986). Sunlight and aeration is very important to maintain books in good condition for several years, and human interference may cause serious problem of deterioration of books. The airborne microbes may cause pulmonary

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INFLUENCE OF INTRAMURAL FUNGAL SPORE CONCENTRATION IN LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT BY CULTURE PLATE METHOD AT NAGPUR CITY (MS), INDIA

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Violence against Women in India: An Intersectional Approach to Human Rights

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Abstract

Violence is physical and mental harassment that manifests within the sorts of torture, harm, untouchability, insult, abuses, brutality, and plenty of times in subtle forms. Women are generally suffered from this sort of violence not only in India and also within the entire world albeit reasons and sorts of violence differ from regions to regions. The intersectional approach suggests that we'll should have a look at multiple styles of oppression and treat women as a heterogeneous category where factors like caste, class, region, locality, and language, and plenty of others affects women in numerous ways and there's no single or only one kind of oppression. as an example, the matter of Dalit women is totally different from upper-caste women. there's an inclination to treat women as a standardized category and oversimplifying their oppression as something which affects all women across caste and sophistication within the same manner. The rationalle for such common-sense makes only sense after we consider women in regard to men as an entire. This reductionist approach to the question of ladies' oppression which ignores internal differences results in later marginalization of marginalized among women and also creates new varieties of discrimination and hierarchies which ultimately affects the lower strata of women and keeps their problem unheard and unanswered. Likewise, this paper explores of these aspects.

Introduction

Violence is physical and mental harassment, which manifests within the styles of torture,, harm, untouchability, insult, abuses, brutality, and lots of times in subtle forms. Women are generally littered with this sort of violence not only in India and within the entire world albeit reasons and styles of violence differ from regions to regions and countries to countries. Women are the victim of structural violence, which isn't peculiar to Indian society only, and there are instances even in developed countries where gender justice has not fully achieved despite numerous years of struggle for dignity and rights of ladies as a full. Although women as a full are oppressed vis-a-vis men so as to seek out the holistic understanding of ladies subjugation we can't take women as an identical category within which all women are equally oppressed. The intersectional approach suggests that we are going to should examine multiple types of oppression and treat women as a hetero-geneous category where factors are specializing in caste, class, region, locality, and language and lots of others affect women in numerous ways and there's no single or just one style of oppression. for example, the matter of Dalit (down-trodden) women is totally different from upper-caste women. According to world organization, Human rights "Human rights are rights inherent to all or any individuals, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or the other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent, and indivisible." The thrust of women's liberation is to acknowledge them as soul ought to have equal respect and dignity, which has been denied in history and also the so-called era "Equality of rights for girls could be a principle of the world organisation. The Preamble to the Charter of the international organization sets a central goall as "faith in fundamental human rights, within the dignity and value of the human person, within the equal rights of men andl women". The world organisation Convention on the Elimination of All sorts of Discriminations against Women (CEDAW) in 1976 focuses on non-discrimination, sex stereotypes, representation, and rights to nationality. This convention also described the economic and social rights protections for rural women and also the problems they face. Though, this paper focuses on the violence against women in developing country especially issues in India. This issue for the choice of studies because during the academic degree in Social Work's fieldwork practicum as an intern within the Gender Resource Centre, Delhi and he actively participated in legal counselling for the ladies. During this fieldwork he observed women mutually of the foremost disadvantaged groups and also the way within which they're facing discrimination at every step of life and tormented by violence

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उद्धव शेळके यांची ग्रामीण कादंबरी : 'धग'

डॉ. गणेश चव्हाण

१३७—अ, मार्ग क्र.—४, जवाहरनगर,मानेवाडा रोड, नागपूर—४४००२४

प्रस्तावना :—

संपूर्ण भारतावर इंग्रजीसत्ता स्थिर झाल्यानंतर त्यांच्या शिक्षणविषयक नव्या धोरणाने महाराष्ट्रात समाजसुधारणाविषयक काही नव्या प्रवृत्ती जन्मास आल्या. अशा या अव्वल इंग्रजी कलाखंडात मराठी भाषेतील पहिली कादंबरी म्हणून कृष्णराव भालेकर यांची 'बळीबा पाटील' ही कादंबरी इ.स. १८८७ जन्माला आली आणि ती 'दीनमित्र' मधून एप्रिल ते जुलै १८८८ सलग चार महिने क्रमशः प्रकाशित झाली.

या कादंबरीमध्ये वातावरण निर्मितीसाठी गावाच्या नावाचे निर्देश मोठ्या कल्पकतेने केल्याचे दिसून येते. उदाहरणार्थ बळीबाचे गाव कुटाळ, तालुका उदास आणि जिल्हा फत्तेपूर. प्रस्तुत कादंबरीत ग्रामीण भागातील कष्टाळू माणसाचे चित्रण रेखाटले असून कष्ट करूनही अन्नासाठी मोताद झाल्यामुळे ग्रामीण जीवनात आलेली उदासीनता, त्यामुळे हलाखीच्या परिस्थितीत जगावे लागणारे त्यांचे जीवन आणि त्यासोबतच लेखकाने अपप्रवृत्तीचा कल्पकतेने केलेला निर्देश विशेष लक्षणीय आहे. म्हणूनच 'बळीबा पाटील' या कादंबरीला मराठी साहित्यात पहिल्या ग्रामीण कादंबरीचा मान मिळाला.

ग्रामीण साहित्याला आनंद यादवांनी चळवळीचे आणि विचार जागृतीचे रूप दिल्यामुळे ग्रामीण साहित्याची एक व्यापक चळवळ उभी राहू शकली आणि खेडयातून आपल्या ग्रामीण अनुभवाला साकार करणारे लेखकही निर्माण झाले.

ग्रामीण कादंबरीचा इतिहास:—

मराठी वाङ्मयात साधारणतः इ.स. १९२० ते १९४५ या पंचवीस वर्षाच्या कालखंडात जे ग्रामीण लेखन झाले त्यात ग. त्र्यं. माडखोलकर यांची 'चंदनवाडी' (१९४३), र. वा. दिघे यांची 'सराई' (१९४२), वि. द. चिंदरकर यांची 'महापूर' (१९४३) आणि ग. ल. ठोकळ यांची 'गावगुंड' (१९४६) या चार महत्वाच्या कादंबऱ्या आहेत. सामान्यतः खेड्यातील ज्या मूलभूत समस्या आहेत त्याचे वास्तवदर्शी चित्रण माडखोलकर यांनी केले आहे. त्यातून ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था आणि समाजाचे जीवन चित्रित करतांना माडखोलकर रंजनवादी दृष्टीने ग्रामीण जीवानाकडे पाहत नाहीत तर ग्रामीण माणसाच्या दुःखालाच बोलते करतात. कादंबरीतून ग्रामीण जीवन सजीव करण्यात माडखोलकर यशस्वी झाल्यामुळे यांच्या इतर कादंबऱ्यांत 'चंदनवाडी' या कादंबरीला मानाचे स्थान आहे. र. वा. दिघे यांचे ग्रामीण किंवा प्रादेशिक कादंबरीमध्ये महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. 'पाणकळा', 'सराई', 'आई आहे शेतात', 'पड रे पाण्या' आणि 'कार्तिकी' या कादंबऱ्या ग्रामीण जीवन चित्रित करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्या होत.

या कादंबऱ्यांतून यांनी स्वतंत्र असा प्रादेशिक आविष्कार घडविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. भाषा प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्यांनी साकार झाली आहे. वास्तवाचा अभ्यास निर्माण करतांना पात्र, प्रसंग, घटना, वातावरण आणि निसर्ग प्रादेशिकेतेचे रूप घेऊन साकार झालेले आहे. ग्रामीण कादंबरी प्रामुख्याने १९६० नंतर भरभराटीस आलेली असली, तरी त्या अगोदर दोन कादंबऱ्या ग्रामीण वास्तवाचे चित्रण करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून अत्यंत महत्त्वाच्या आहेत. त्यात विभावरी शिरूरकर यांची 'बळी' (१९५०) आणि व्यंकटेश माडगूळकरांची 'बनगरवाडी' (१९५५) या दोन कादंबऱ्या होत. विभावरी शिरूरकर यांची बळी ही कादंबरी गुन्हेगार जमातीचे दुःख मांडणारी आहे. जे दुःख

Crimson Publishers
Wings to the Research

Mini Review

Nanopolymer: Overview, Innovation and Applications

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Abstract

In this review, we have tried to highlight some nano polymers innovations in the recent time frame. We have mentioned various approaches for novel nano polymeric materials and their new age applications in the context of industries, biomedical research and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Nanopolymers; Environment; Nanocellulose; Fabrication; Composites

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Background

Over the years, continuous innovative advancement has been observed in the field of polymer technology. Lot many researchers have gained a wide attraction in recent years to characterized, designed, and fabricates number of novel polymer, biopolymer and nano biopolymer sophisticated materials mainly due to the benefits related to environmental sustainability which is need of hours in the green planet earth. The current review article highlights recent development and innovations in the area of polymer, biopolymer and nano biopolymer composites, such as synthesis, characterization, and application of such sophisticated novel composites in the polymer and related industries. Living organisms produced nano biopolymers (nanocellulose, nano starch, nano chitin, nano silk, etc.) and microbial nano biopolymers, having received widely scientific and engineering interests in recent decades due to their extensive availability, sustainability as well as biocompatibility and biodegradability. Compare with petroleum-based polymers, biopolymers are sustainable and biodegradable. Chemical, mechanical, and microbial methods are generally used to fabricate nano biopolymers from nature. Nano biopolymers can be processed via solution casting, vacuum filtration and freeze drying [1-4] while most microbial nano biopolymers, polyesters can be processed using polymer processing equipment, like extruder, injection molding, etc. [5]. Nanopolymers have been synthesized using various methods. Eco-friendly, fully biodegradable microstructured polymeric nanoparticles systems are widely in demand, as biomedicine specially in tissue engineering and regenerative medicine [6-9], targeted controlled delivery to particular organs/tissues, carriers of DNA in gene therapy and in their ability to deliver proteins, peptides and genes through an oral route of administration [10,11], biocompatibility with tissue and cells [12,13], to improve bioavailability, and bioactivity of various pharmaceutically active compound used in various ailments [14,15] biodegradable and smart packaging [16-19], environment protection such as global spill accidents, water quality [20,21] etc. To improve the current growth of the bio-economy and green chemistry, the use of bio-derived polymers and chemicals could also be considered [22].

In recent years, the use of polymeric nanofibers has gained great importance in biomedical and biotechnological applications such as tissue engineering, controlled release

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मराठी संत परंपरा आणि काव्य

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प्रस्तावना:—

महाराष्ट्र ही संत आणि वीर महापुरूषांची भूमी आहे. भारतात नांदत असलेली संत विचार प्रबोधनाची परंपरा महाराष्ट्रात देखील उदात्त जीवनमूल्ये प्रस्तापित करीत बहरलेली प्राचीनकाळापासून अर्वाचीनकाळापर्यंत पहायला मिळते. महाराष्ट्राच्या मातीत रंगलेले संत विचार काव्य लेखनाच्या माध्यमातून अविस्मरणीय ठरले. भाव व भक्तीचा अनुपम सोहळा जितका उत्कट येथे पाहायला मिळतो तितकाच मानवतेसाठी आकरंद मांडतांना देखील दिसतो. प्रबोधनाच्या रनशिंगाला फुकण्याचे पहिले कार्य महाराष्ट्रातील प्रबोधनवादी संतांनी केले आहे. 'दुरितांचे तिमिर.... ' असे म्हणणारे पसायदान याच मातीतून उगवले. मराठी साहित्याच्या काव्यगंगेतील उदक लोकजीवनाला स्पर्शणारे आहे. कर्मकांडाविरूद्ध बंड, जनसामान्याविषयीचा कळवळा, स्पृश्य—अस्पृश्यतेचा भेदाभेद आणि वर्णव्यवस्था विरूद्ध आपल्या भावना मोकळ्या करणाऱ्या ठरल्यात. मराठी मन आणि मराठी संस्कृती याची साक्ष देत मराठी संत परंपरा आणि काव्य महाराष्ट्राला पुरोगामित्वाच्या परंपरेकडे नेत जाते. म्हणून महाराष्ट्राला पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्र म्हणून भारतात अग्रणिय स्थान आहे. आद्यकवी मुकुंदराजपासून मराठीत साहित्याशिल्प कोरणारे संत, पंत, तंत परंपरेचे काव्य आधुनिक कालखंडात देखील राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांपर्यंतचा प्रवास करतांना दिसते. हा प्रवास दोन— चार—सहा दशकांचा नव्हे तर शतकानुशतके युगाचा आहे. आद्यकवी राजयोगी मुकुंदराज़ांनी मराठी साहित्य संसाराला शके १११० मध्ये 'विवेकसिंधू' सारखा मनोहर काव्यग्रंथ देऊन मराठी साहित्यनिर्मितीचा पाया रोवला. म्हणून मुकुंदराजांना आद्यकवी व आद्यग्रंथकाराचा मान बहाल झाला. 'विवेकसिंधू' च्या काळासंदर्भात व भाषेसंबंधी विविध मतमतांतरे असलीत तरी ती स्थल—काळ व निश्चितीनुसार समरस झालेली आहे. भारद्वाज यांच्या मते, ''विवेकसिंधूची भाषाही ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या तुलनेने बरीचशी अर्वाचीन वाटते. त्यामुळे मुकुंदराज हे ज्ञानेश्वरानंतर होऊन गेलेल्या पाच—सहा मुकुंदांपैकी एक असावेत''[१] पण प्रत्यक्षात आद्यकाव्य ग्रंथ निर्मिती संदर्भात विवेकसिंधू —

''शके अकराशे दाहोत्तर। साधारणनाम संवत्सर।
तै राजा शारंगधर। ग्रंथ उभार तै जाला।।''[२]

प्रा. कृ. पा. कुलकर्णी यांनी शके १११० मध्ये 'विवेकसिंधू' या काव्यग्रंथाचे लेखन झाले हे कालगणना पद्धतीच्या आधारे मान्य केले.

'विवेकसिंधू' या ग्रंथालाच आद्यकाव्यग्रंथ किंवा आद्यकवी मुकुंदराजांना का म्हणून संबोधल्या जाते. कारण हे काव्य उपनिषदाच्या मंथनातून नवनीत मराठी भाषेत पहिल्यांदाच निर्माण झाले. 'भाषा हो का मऱ्हाटी। परि उपनिषदाचीच रहाटी।।'[३] अशी स्पष्ट कबुली मुकुंदराजांनी दिलेली आहे. 'विवेकसिंधू' हा काही झाले तरी तत्त्वज्ञानाचा ग्रंथ म्हणजे एका अर्थाने तत्त्वज्ञानासह मराठी काव्याची पहाट उदयास आली असे म्हणावयास काही हरकत नाही.

मुकुंदराजांचा दुसरा ग्रंथ 'परमामृत'. यात चौदा प्रकरणे व तीनशे ओव्या आहेत. विवेकसिंधूचा अन्वय सारांश येथे कथिलेला आहे. मुकुंदराजांच्या नावावर 'पवनविजय' आणखी एक ग्रंथ आहे.

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कृषी विषयक विचार

प्रा.डॉ. वामन ए. खोब्रागडे
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

''डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा शेतीकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टीकोन हा अत्यंत वास्तववादी, प्रगतिशील व अर्थशास्त्रीयदृष्टया व्यवहार्य होता. तत्कालीन भारतीय राज्यकर्त्यांच्या शेतीकडे 'फक्त' देशाच्या उदरनिर्वाहाच्या दृष्टीने बघण्याच्या एककल्ली मतांशी ते सर्वदा असहमत होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा शेतीकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टीकोन हा उदरनिर्वाहाबरोबरच रोजगारनिर्मिती व कृषिप्रधान देशाचे भांडवल (संपत्ती) निर्मितीचा स्त्रोत म्हणून होता. त्यामुळे शेतीला उद्योगाचा दर्जा देण्याप्रती ते अत्यंत आग्रही होते. तसेच शेतीवरील प्रचंड मनुष्यबळाचा उपयोग कमी करून कृषीवर आधारित गावांलगतच्या उद्योगांव्दारे तो कमी करण्यावर त्याचा भर होता. कृषि व उद्योग यांना समान पध्दतीने हाताळण्याचे डॉ. आंबेडकर समर्थक होते.'' १ त्यांनी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला दिशादर्शक तीन ग्रंथ लिहिले. १७९२ ते १८५८ या काळात ईस्ट कंपनीचे प्रशासन आणि वित्तव्यवस्था यात फेरबदल कसे होत गेले आणि त्यातून भारतीयांवर झालेल्या अन्यायाचे विदारक आर्थिक चित्र स्पष्ट केले. केंद्र राज्य आर्थिक संबंध, वित्तव्यवस्था इ. विचार मांडले आहे.

भारतीय आर्थिक स्थितिबाबत स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासून अनेक ख्यातनात अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांनी वेगवेगळे सिध्दांत मांडत असताना उद्योग, व्यापारविषयक विचारांबरोबरच शेतीसंबंधीशी निगडीत असलेले विचार मांडलेले आहेत. त्यापैकी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांचे वेगळेपण कृषी अर्थशास्त्रातील घटकांच्या बाबत याठिकाणी अधोरेखित करता येण्यासारखे आहे. विशेषत: ''डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक तत्वज्ञानाचा उद्देश सामाजिक न्याय हाच आहे. त्यांच्या आर्थिक तत्वज्ञानात देशातील शेतकरी, कुळे आणि शेतमजूर या सर्वांच्याच कल्याणाचे जातीनिरपेक्ष पातळीवरून आर्थिक चिंतन दडले आहे. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सण १९१८ मध्ये 'भारतातील लहान धारणक्षेत्र आणि त्यावरील उपाय' या लेखात भारताच्या शेतीप्रश्नावरील अत्यंत मूलभूत प्रश्नावर प्रकाश टाकला आहे.'' २ त्यांचे कृषिविचार देशाला व शेतकरी वर्गाला आर्थिकदृष्टया सक्षम करणारे आहेत. शेतीवरील अवलंबुन असलेल्या शेतकरी व शेतमजुरांना आर्थिकदृष्टया लाभ होण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र्य भारतातील शासनातर्फे सामाजिक न्यायाच्या अनुषंगाने प्रयत्न केले जातील, अशी त्यांची भूमिका होती. त्यातून त्यांनी शेतीविषयक अर्थशास्त्रीय सिध्दान्त मांडलेले आहेत.''डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना ग्रामीण समाजव्यवस्थेची प्रचंड जाण होती. तितकेच शेतीबद्दलही भान होते. ग्रामीण भागातील विखुरलेला समाज एकसंध करायचा असेल तर शेतीचे चित्र बदलले पाहिजे, याबाबत ते आग्रही होत. आपल्या देशातील शेतकरी आणि राज्यकर्ते यांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणजे शेती अशी मानसिकता आहेत्र बाबासाहेबांचा या मानसिकतेलाच आक्षेप होता. शेती हे केवळ उपजीविकेचे साधन नसून राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा स्त्रोत आहे. ग्रामीण भागाच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे यांसह अनेक शेतकरी व शेतमजुरांचा रोजगार देण्याचे माध्यम आहे. त्यामुळे शेतीकडे उद्योग म्हणुन बघण्याच्या दृष्टीकोण असला पाहिजे, याबाबत ते आग्रही होते. शेतकी विकसीत होऊन शेतकरी आर्थिक दृष्टया सक्षम बनला तर ग्रामीण भागात आर्थिक परिवर्तन घडेल. राष्ट्रीची अर्थव्यवस्थाही मजबूत होईल.''३

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक समस्यांचा विचार करतांना शेतीसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या वीज व पाणी व्यवस्थापणावर लक्ष्य केंद्रीत केले होते. देशातील शेती आणि

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Indoor Aeromycoflora from Air and Dust of Hospital environment by culture plate method in Nagpur city (MS) India

Madhuri Bhonde, Rupali Chaudhary

Department of Botany, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahvidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur

Abstract

Indoor environment which is rich in biocomponents and fungal spores. Fungal spores are dominated in number as compared to other biocomponents. Aeromycologists were concentrating on survey of indoor environment and this analysis has helped to focus attention on the adverse effect of fungal spores as these are impacted on various substrates. The hospital environmental studies operation theaters and dentistry ward have helped to modify the concepts in hygiene and sterilization and clean environment. This paper reviews concentration of fungal spores from indoor air and floor dust on two different culture media like PDA and Czapek's Dox Agar respectively. Total 21 species belonged to 15 genera were observed on PDA. A total of 6544 colonies were recorded of which 3351 colonies (51.20%) observed during 1st year and 3193 colonies (48.379%) in the 2nd year. 21 identified species of fungi accounted along with single unidentified group. From dust total 1621 colonies were observed of which 823 (50.77%) and 798 (49.22%) colonies were recorded in the 1st and 2nd year of study period respectively. The occurrence of fungal spores was correlated with weather parameters. An attempt was made to forecast atmospheric fungal concentration in hospital environment.

Key words: Biocomponents, indoor environment, fungal spores, PDA, Czapeck's Dox Agar, floor dust

Introduction

According to Edmonds and Benninghoff (1973), aerobiology is scientific and multidisciplinary approach focused on the transport of organisms of biologically significant materials. In recent times, air quality of indoor environment has become an important health concern. The contamination of indoor environment with the presence of microbial population and other chemical contaminates is certainly a major problem and it includes viruses, bacteria, fungal spores, pollen grains, algal filaments, hyphal fragments, insect parts, mites etc. All these contribute to the so called biopollutants of the atmosphere, also termed as "aerospora".

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राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांची अभंगरचना

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प्रस्तावना :–

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज यांनी मराठी साहित्यात सुमारे २१०९ अभंगांची रचना केलेली आहे. अभंग हा काव्य प्रकार मराठी साहित्यात प्राचीन कालखंडात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित झालेला होता. महाराष्ट्रातील संत नामदेव, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत एकनाथ, संत चोखामेळा, संत जनाबाई आणि संत श्रेष्ठ तुकाराम महाराज यांच्या विचारातून अभंग रचना उंच शिखरापर्यंत पोहचली आहे. 'तुका झालासी कळस' असे आपण म्हणतो. हे कळसत्व प्राप्त करणारे तुकाराम महाराज आपले म्हणणे लोकासमोर प्रामुख्याने अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून मांडत होते. संत तुकारामाची अभंगगाथा इंद्रायणी नदीत बुडविली तरी ती नष्ट झाली नाही कारण त्यांचे अभंग लोकमुखी इतके बसले होते की, आजही 'तुकारामाचे अभंग' नामोल्लेख आपण अभिमानाने करतो. राष्ट्रसंतानीही अभंग लेखन मोठ्याप्रमाणात केलेले दिसते. या अभंगलेखना मागील त्यांची प्रामुख्याने दोन उद्दिष्टे सांगता येईल. एक म्हणजे त्यांना सत्वगुणाशी संवाद साधायचे होते. आणि दुसरे म्हणजे समाजजीवनात प्रबोधन करुन परिवर्तन घडवून आणायचे होते. समाजाला सुसंस्कारीत करायचे होते. महाराजांनी वैयक्तिक जीवनापासून समाजजीवनापर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी या अभंग नावाचा पुल तयार केलेला दिसतो. या पुलाच्या माध्यमातून आध्यात्म, अनुभूती, सगुण, निर्गुण, परमार्थ, परोपकार यांना त्यांना आकार द्यायचा होता.

राष्ट्रसंतांची अभंग रचना :–

राष्ट्रसंतांचे अभंग आध्यात्म्याच्या रसायणातून जसे ओत–प्रोत भरलेले आहेत तसेच ते सामाजिक समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुता, न्याय या मानवीमूल्यासाठी झटणारे आहेत. 'बुडती हे जन देखवे न डोळा... .' असे संतश्रेष्ठ तुकाराम म्हणत असे. लोकांच्या जीवनातील वेदना, दु:ख मांडण्याचे काम अभंगातून जसे संत तुकारामानी केले तसेच कार्य आधुनिक कालखंडात राष्ट्रसंतानी केले आहे. समाजाचे दु:ख पाहून तळमळ व्यक्त करणारा संत त्यांच्या रुपात पाहता येतो. त्यांचे अंत:करण वेदनेने व्हावून निघते व अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून ते शब्दबद्ध होतात. ते म्हणतात, 'तुकड्यादास म्हणे परि रहावेना। सांगावेसे ना वाटे लोकी।।' ही वेदना पाहून राष्ट्रसंताना ते पहावेसे ही वाटत नाही.

''सोडोनिया नेवो अंगाचे धोतर । तरी आम्हांवर दु:ख नये ।।
अभंगाचे पान जरा विसरले । तरि दु:ख भले होय आम्हा ।।
वाटे जीव प्राण धन की दौलत । लोभ हा सुटत नाही माझा ।।
तुकड्यादास म्हणे पुरवणी झाली । कागदी लिहिली तृप्ति माझी ।।''

अभंगरचना आणि स्वजीवनातील नाते सांगताना तुकडोजी महाराज म्हणतात, ''एक वेळ अंगावरील धोतर जरी कोणी सोडून नेलेत तर चालेल, त्याचे दु:ख नाही. पण, अभंगाचा एक पान जर कुठे विसरले तर दु:ख भयंकर मनाला होते. असे वाटते जीव की प्राण हरविलेली काय? हे अभंग म्हणजेच माझी खरी धन–दौलत आहे. याची जाणीव ते करुन देतात. अभंगाचा लोभ काही सुटत नाही तसेच अभंग लिहिल्या शिवाय रहावत नाही.''

राष्ट्रसंतांना समाजातील व्यवस्थेची पूर्णत: जाणीव होती. समाज मन त्यांना चांगल्या तऱ्हेने ओळखता येत होते. सामान्यांना जीवन जगतांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी त्यांनी स्वत: तर भोगल्या होत्याच! त्यासोबतच सहकार्याच्या माध्यमातून पाहिल्या देखील होत्या. अभंग निर्मितीचा त्यांचा हेतू

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Objectives, Compliance and Allegiance of Corporate Social Responsibility By Private Manufacturing Companies of Vidharbha Region

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Abstract
Companies have the opportunity to show their human side by implementing a CSR strategy. Businesses implementing a CSR plan understand and respect regional and cultural differences while following stringent and consistent global standards and laws. Companies are conscious that they need the support of their customers and the community in which they operate in order to thrive in the market. Social interactions in small industrial units are frequently driven by commitment. Businesses require advice on how to integrate CSR into their organizational structures, business strategies, budgets, and decision-making processes as it is currently seen as a modular program rather than a part of core operations. However, peer pressure is usually present, and businesses and the social elite routinely exchange charity gifts.

Keywords: CSR, Companies, Small Manufacturing Units, Peer Pressure

Introduction

Businesses function in a society that faces challenges. Companies deal with a wide range of social issues, from those that affect individuals, like the health and safety of their workers, to those that affect organizations, like child labor in the supply chain, to systemic issues, like inequality, poverty, a lack of opportunities for people and individuals, and unintended consequences of the free-market system. Numerous businesses implement social practices to solve some of those issues. Among many other things, they interact with stakeholders, take part in community development, ensure their supply chain is free of unethical and unfair activities, and offer a variety of advantages to their employees. These techniques, their costs, and the advantages that businesses get from using them have all been extensively detailed and evaluated in the literature on business and society.

It is important to keep in mind that CSR practices and activities are not meant to be same across all businesses. Because businesses have a variety of resources, no one can assume responsibility to the same degree. The organization's operating sector has an impact on how it will do CSR.

Commitment

Stakeholder theory literature was initially seen as normative (Freeman, 1984). It holds that a company has a moral obligation to all of its stakeholders, including the community (Altman, 2000). Many writers use the normative approach to defend the motivations behind corporate participation in the society, which is founded on organizational moral ideals and principles and "doing the right thing."

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Empowering Women Through Gender Sensitization

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Abstract: *Gender inequality may be a long-term problem in our society and feminine are discriminated in some ways within the social context of India, although legally women have equal right. Thus, there's a good must sensitize the society on gender issues so there would be no discrimination on the premise of gender. Women empowerment through gender sensitization is one in every of the key criteria to unlock the potential of ladies. This paper builds on the experiences we faced and explains the importance of gender sensitization in educational institutions to house various gender related issues. It also describes strategies to be adopted in schools to market gender sensitization. This paper are going to be useful to require a better study strengthening mechanisms which is able to ensure women's full and equal participation in higher cognitive process the least bit levels.*

Introduction: India has taken challenge of modernizing its economy, reducing poverty and improving living standards of its population. Women power is crucial to the economic process of any country. Our constitution has granted equal rights to women but of course they're subjected to differential treatments. A female baby continues to be unwanted. a woman doesn't enjoy the maximum amount care and a focus of her parents as a boy enjoyed. India cannot prosper as a nation unless and until efforts are being made to empower women so there's equal participation of girls in economic process of the country.

Reformation in society with special respect to gender differences is feasible only through gender sensitization. Gender refers to the roles, attitudes, behaviours and activities of men and girls altogether social relationship, i.e. it's dynamic (changes over time) and constructed by society whereas the term 'sex' refers to biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, i.e. it's inborn characteristics and not dynamic. Sensitization means to form awareness to vary the prejudices and discriminative behaviour towards the downtrodden section of the society like woman. So, Gender sensitization refers to modification of behaviour by raising awareness about gender equality concerns. But "empowerment" means moving from a weak position to stronger position to execute an influence.

A detailed discussion is important for a transparent understanding of the current issue. an extended perception within the society is that men enjoy greater body mass and strength and subsequently are better equipped for hunting, warfare and land clearing whereas women, believed to be weak, do tasks that are compatible with pregnancy, breastfeeding and child care. this can be surely a negative attitude against the natural characteristics and capacity of man or woman.

Even today in some families it's observed that: i) More focus and a spotlight are made by parents for boy's concern whereas girls are left within the back bench. ii) Boys" mustn't do housework because these are meaningless jobs for his or her future career.

In some workplaces it's seen that: - Male workers are permitted to require the heavy and risky jobs. - Female with infant are denied to provide job or paid lower wages if employed.

On the contrary, a recent survey highlighted the very fact that when young school boys were asked who should sacrifice the meal just in case it fell short on the table, most replied the mother because the first choice, followed by the sister. So who is answerable for a male holding the view that the primary person to sacrifice a meal should be the mother and followed by the sister, because the second choice? Why male members are served meal first, in many homes, and therefore the female members forced to eat what's left? a pointy discrimination between males and females in terms of their strength, ability, wage earning capacity and social acceptability etc. is observed in many situations. it's a general belief that ladies are weaker section and want protection and hence become subordinate to men. This misconception regarding gender ideology is liable for these kinds of discriminations.

Status of Women in India and Northern Part of West Bengal: Generally population of woman is almost half the entire population of India. a country or community cannot be considered civilized where woman aren't honoured. But in our country laws are made

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN INDIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

United Nation in its Millennium Summit in 2000 declared 'Gender Equality and girls Empowerment' mutually among the eight 'Millennium Development Goal' to be achieved by the year 2015. However these goals are far away from being realized in an exceedingly country like India. Infact often women in India are empty their fundamental right to dignity also, forbear the question of gender parity. this paper explores the questions central to women's right in India that's fundamentally patriarchal in nature. The article attempts to grapple with the few challenges faced by the women in India similar to the dowry, female foeticide, denial of inheritance rights, sale and trafficking of girls etc. the target of the paper is to evolve strategies to empower women uniformly similar to the boys

Introduction

Women emerged as a definite social group within the 19th century primarily because the bourgeoisie democratic revolutions of 17th and 18th century that excluded women from their concept of equality. This distinction was supported gender. Since then women as a commune had waged struggle for recognition of their rights as an individual's being. Women's execute multilateral role within the society i.e. as a breadwinner of her family, as a care taker of her family as a mother, wife, daughter and repair provider to the society. In spite of the actual fact that the women's contribution to the country's development is adequate to that of their male counterpart, still they experience variety of limitations that restrain them from comprehending their potential for expansion. it absolutely was against this background that the government's everywhere the globe felt the necessity to prioritize the interests of girls and their participation at every stage of the event process. Women as a core of concern emerged as a serious theme within the Millennium Development Goal. The Millennium Development Goal are the eight goals set by the global organization in 2000 which is able to act as yardstick to work out the advancement within the direction of the obliteration of worldwide poverty. UN stated that 'Gender Equality and ladies Empowerment' together of the Millennium Development Goals to be attained by the year 2015. The term Women's empowerment implies the power of the ladies take all the important decisions independently associated with her throughout her generation which will ensure her success altogether aspects of life.

However these goals are off from being realized in a very country like India. Infact often women in India are bereft of their fundamental right to dignity also leave the question of gender equality. this paper explores the questions central to women's right in India that's fundamentally patriarchal in nature. The article attempts to grapple with the few challenges faced by the ladies in India just like the dowry, female foeticide, denial of inheritance, sale and trafficking of women etc. the target of the paper is to evolve strategies to empower women who are as kith and kin as men are.

The paper is split into four sections. The section I lists the areas of women's human rights violation in India. Section II specialize in the steps undertaken by the Indian constitution to guard women's human rights. Section III concentrate on the strategies devised by the govt. and civil society to empower women in India.

Mapping of Women's Rights Violations In India

This section sets out a range of areas of human rights abuse of women in India.

Dowry deaths:

In India the bizarre dowry deaths of the ladies at their matrimonial home has been increasing at a startling rate. Dowry disputes are quite significant issue. The National Crime Records Bureau in India in its report had disclosed that in 2019 around 8233 newly wedded brides were killed for dowry. "The role of husband's reaction to dowry brought at the time of marriage on subsequent experience of marital violence. The substantially reduced risk of experiencing physical and sexual violence among women whose husbands were satisfied with the dowry reflects the strong influence of dowry in determining women's position within the household". In spite of the actual fact that Section 498A of the Indian legal code strongly deals with the person who wrote it for marital cruelty and has declared taking and giving of dowry as a criminal offense it's still been widely practised in India. Infact 'The Dowry Prohibition Act' has not

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ARTICLE

Two-color Emission in Dy^{3+}-activated $CaZnP_2O_7$ Pyrophosphate for White LED

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Abstract: $CaZnP_2O_7$ pyrophosphate phosphor doped with Dy^{3+} ions was synthesized by modified solid-state reaction. The crystalline phases were recognized using X-ray diffraction. Surface morphology was studied by scanning electron microscopy. Furthermore, the chromaticity coordinates' values were estimated from the emission spectra of $CaZnP_2O_7$:Dy^{3+}. The phosphor photoluminescence emission spectra were found to have an excitation at around 353 nm showing two distinguishing bands centered at about 482 nm (Blue) and 575 nm (Yellow) corresponding to $^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{15/2}$ and $^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{13/2}$ transitions of Dy^{3+}, respectively. These phosphors have strong absorption in the near-UV region. The intact study reveals that the present phosphors are suitable for color converter using UV light as the primary light source, which can be used as a blue/yellow phosphor excited by the n-UV LED chip and mixed with other color emission phosphors to obtain white light.
Keywords: Chemical synthesis, Luminescence, X-ray diffraction, Optical properties.

Introduction

Luminescent materials doped with Dy^{3+} have drawn much interest for their white emission (WLED), since they can produce white emission by adjusting the yellow to blue intensity ratio value [1,2] and can be used as one of the components in tricolor fluorescent lamps as well as potential white phosphors [3]. Several researchers are engaged in studying the luminescent properties of Dy^{3+} doped with different compositions. Recently, Shinde et al. [4] reported some Dy^{3+}-activated phosphate-based phosphors $X_6AlP_5O_{20}$ (where X= Sr, Ba, Ca and Mg) and Kim et al. [5] studied the photoluminescence properties of $BaMgP_2O_7$ doped with different rare earth metals as a potential phosphor for white emission. However, it is challenging to fabricate persistent phosphors RGB/YB [6] which have similar emission ratios to ensure white-light-emitting phosphors all the time. Dy^{3+} ions, which have a luminescence appearance in the 470–500 nm region due to $^4F_{9/2}$–$^6H_{15/2}$ transition and in the 570–600 nm region due to $^4F_{9/2}$–$^6H_{13/2}$ [7-9], consequently Dy^{3+} ions with emission lines in the visible (400–600 nm) region, have attracted much attention because of their white-light emissions [10-13]. Dy^{3+} has emissions due to the self atomic energy levels and due to the acceptor levels of defect sites formed by Dy^{3+}.

The objective of this work is to carry out a detailed investigation of structural, morphological and photoluminescence properties of the newly synthesized $CaZnP_2O_7$:Dy^{3+} pyrophosphate phosphor to examine its

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Changing Perspectives Of Education

Gender and Caste-based Discrimination in the Context of Human Rights Education

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Abstract

Every child has the right to education on the basis of equality of opportunity. Children with disabilities are particularly at risk of being marginalized or discriminated against in the realization of this right. Governments need not only to establish the entitlement of every child to education, but must also take action to identify and remove the barriers and bottlenecks like place of residence, sex, origin, colour, religion, language or any other that impede access. A broad range of both universal and targeted measures are required to ensure that children with disabilities are equally able to realise the right to education alongside other children. In this paper efforts are made to show light on how discrimination is still existed in our nation on the basis of gender and caste even after the establishment of human right of education and conclusion has made in the same context.

Keywords: *equality, opportunity, disabilities, marginalized, discriminated, right*

Introduction

It is worldwide accepted that education is an instrument throughout human history for the development of humanity rather than selfish individual or social development. Therefore, it is recognised as a basic human right. It is essential for the preservation and enhancement of the inherent dignity of the human being. There are various countries in the world implementing education as the basic human right. The world cannot afford to tolerate the poverty, injustice and waste associated with the mass violation of the right to education.Children are the future of the nation. But in developing country like India, it is found that various children are vulnerable. Most of them are victims in the society. The notable aspect is that they do not suffer due to any disease or natural calamity but due to the illiteracy. This illiteracy is purposefully created rather imposed through the legislation. It deprived them from the right to education. In India there was an ancient tradition of teacher and disciple for preserving and developing the knowledge. But today it is found that there is the violation of the right to education as it resulted in exclusion the children of labourers, prostitutes, backward classes, seasoned workers and the like from the education.According to Aristotle, 'Man is a rational animal'. But to be ration in the proper sense one needs to be educated. Education has an immense impact on human society. One can safely assume that a person is not in the proper sense if he is not educated. It trains the human mind to think and take the right decision. It is through the education knowledge and information received and spread throughout the world. Education is the yardstick by which the growth of the human civilization is measured. Education opens the world before him with a lot of possibilities. It prepared him to delve deep into the umpteen mysteries of the universe.

Historical Development

In Europe, before the enlightenment of the eighteenth and nineteenth century, education was the responsibility of parents and the church. With the French and American Revolution education was established also as a public function. It was thought that the state, by assuming a more active role in the sphere of education, could help to make education available and accessible to all. Education had thus far been primarily available to the upper social classes and public education was perceived as a means of realising the egalitarian ideals underlining both revolutions. However, neither the American Declaration of Independence (1776) nor the French Declaration of the rights of man (1789) protected the right to education as the liberal concepts of human rights in the nineteenth century envisaged that parents retained the primary duty for providing education to their children. It was the states obligation to ensure that parents complied with this duty, and many states enacted legislation making school attendance compulsory. Furthermore, child labour laws were enacted to limit the number of hours per day children could be employed, to ensure children would attend school. States also became involved in the legal regulation of curricula and established minimum educational standards. In *On Liberty* John Stuart Mill wrote that an "education established and controlled by the State should only exist, if it exists at all, as one among many competing experiments, carried on for the purpose of example and stimulus to keep the others up to a certain standard of excellence." Liberal thinkers of the nineteenth century pointed to the dangers to too much state involvement in the sphere of education, but relied on state intervention to reduce the dominance of the church, and to protect the right to education of children against their own parents. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, educational rights were included in domestic bills of rights. The 1849 'Paulskirchenverfassung', the constitution of the German Empire, strongly influenced subsequent European constitutions and devoted Article 152 to 158 of its bill of rights to education. The constitution recognised education as a function of the state, independent of the church. Remarkable at the time, the

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Synthesis and Spectroscopic Characterization of Modified Schiff Bases Derived from 2,4-Dinitro Phenyl Hydrazine

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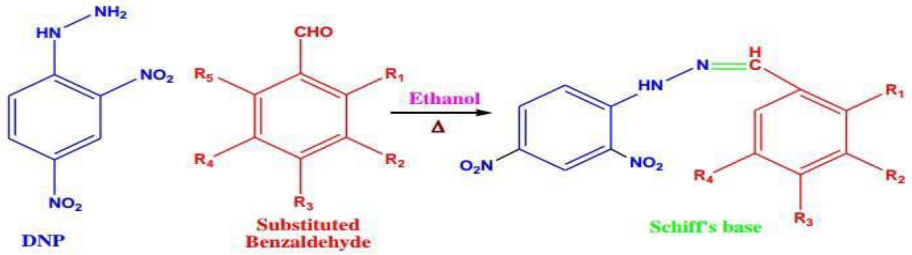
ABSTRACT

Ambient synthesis of modified Schiff bases derived by condensation of 2,4-dinitro phenyl hydrazine has refluxing with aryl aldehydes such as veratraldehyde (3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde), 3-nitrobenzladehyde, Anisaldehyde (4-Methoxy Benzaldehyde) and Furfuraldehyde (Furan-2-carbaldehyde) followed by magnetic stirring gives derivatives of Schiff bases. All the modified Schiff bases has analysing by Spectroscopic technique including FTIR, H1NMR and LCMS were used to identify the desired products.

Keywords : Schiff base, 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, FTIR, H[1]NMR, Schiff bases and LCMS.



Scheme : Ambient Synthesis of Modified Schiff Bases

I. INTRODUCTION

The condensation of primary amines with aldehydes and ketones has a numerous applications [1] for preparative, detection, determination, purification and biological uses. These applications [2-3] encourage the workers to prepare these imines for the last 10 decades.

The classical method [1] for synthesis of imines is by mixing equimolar quantities of aldehyde or ketone with the primary amines. Schiff bases or imines have the general formula RN=CR` where there the R and R` are alkyle, aryl ,cyclo alkyl or hetro cyclic groups. Imines play an important role in many biochemical reactions because some of the enzymes use an amine group of an amino acid to react with an aldehyde or

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H-Beta Assisted Synthesis of 1-Phenyl Naphthoic Acids from α-Arylidine B-Benzoyl Propionic Acid Their Comparative Study

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Abstract

On impending investigation, zeolites are used dehydrating agent in cyclization reaction. Zeolite H-Beta acts as a non-hygroscopic, non-volatile, odorless, inexpensive, readily available, reusable and an effective green catalyst. Synthesis of □-arylidene β-benzoyl propionic acid to 1-Phenyl Naphthoic acid via concentrated sulphuric acid, Poly phosphoric acid (PPA) and sulphamic acid (SA) are used as numerous cyclization catalysts. The zeolite H-beta is activated under autoclave moist heating at 121^0C at 15 lbs atm pressure. The reaction concoction of 1mmol of □-arylidene β-benzoyl propionic acid, 0.5 mmol activated H-Beta and 10 mmol industrial solvent are refluxed under gradual heating at optimize time. The reactions as above said are in attendance under microwave irradiation and followed by work-up process. The obtained blended mass are cool, dissolve in ether in subsequent fraction, collect organic layer and solidify in sodium sulphate to obtained 1-Phenyl Naphthoic acid and their subordinates. All the products are identified and characterized by FTIR ^{1}HNMR, Mass spectroscopy.

Key words: Zeolite H-Beta, green catalyst, α-arylidene β-benzoyl propionic acid, 1-Phenyl Naphthoic acid.

Introduction

The movement of green philosophies systems is unquestionably reduces compound pollute and reaction period and has starting late been shown in different regular amalgamation and substance changes. To outline these focal points zeolite H-Beta is used as a story normal heterogeneous catalyst in the cyclization of Perkin development thing to accomplish naturally ground-breaking 1-phenyl naphthalene structure lignans under two exploratory setting customary and microwave enlightenment. The chemically action of zeolite H-beta has emerge as a useful impetus teach colossal locale and chemo selectivity in different synthetic transformation. It is a dry, nonvolatile, non hygroscopic, smell free and white crystalline solid Arrhenius destructive with astounding physical properties. It is modest, insoluble in like way characteristic solvents. Genuinely enduring and it's reusing and reuse favorably. The Perkin buildup item contains the vital skeleton to sort out 1-phenyl naphthalene framework. Further cyclization of and its subsidiary under two test conditions-regular (utilizing attractive stirrer and microwave illumination by zeolite H-beta as a cyclizing operator gives

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Determination of Synthesized 1-Phenyl Naphthaoic Acid Lignan (PNAL) By Using Analytical Techniques HPLC

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ABSTRACT

Determination of 1-phenyl naphthalene and lignans by analytical techniques are used High Performance liquid chromatography.1-phenyl naphthalene has been synthesis via friedel craft acylation and Perkin–Oglialoro reaction followed by cyclization reaction. The key precursor use for synthesis of foresaid product by β -benzoyl propionic acid (β-BPA) through friedel craft acetylating reaction by mixture of succinic anhydride, benzene and its derivative with zeolite at streamline time to obtain blended accumulation followed by work-up with cold acid-water (1:1) treatment. The obtained accumulation distillation eliminates benzene liquor and obtained the crude mass. It was dissolved in aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (1:10) and acidification by hydrochloric acid to form crude β-benzoyl propionic acid (β-BPA) and their derivatives , perkin acid synthesize by two steps in which butenolides are prepared by β-BPA and aryl aldehyde using weak base catalyst pyridine and followed by cleavage of lactone ring methanolic base hydrolysis to form perkin acid. The perkin acid undergoes cyclization using zeolite gives 1-phenyl naphthalene. All the compounds are determined by HPLC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Among various analytical methods for standardization of Indian herbal medicines. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is the most popular one, due to its versality, precision and relativity low cost. HPLC is one of the most useful analytical techniques because it is easy to learn and use. HPLC has been employed to analyze several components in a medicinal preparations composed of several crude drug. One of the main advantages of HPLC is that many detectors can be coupled with it, such as UV, MS and NMR, etc. by which detection of more constituents can be done. In recent years, coulumtric electrode array detector (HPLC-CEAD) and charge aerosol detector (CAD) have been also introduced to the analysis of herbal formulations. HPLC method with various detectors has been developed for qualitative and quantitative analysis of various phyto constituents such as isolation and identification of synthetic compounds as lignan. So, HPLC is highly versatile chromatographic method which cans separate a wide variety of chemical constituents in almost all mixture [1-2].

Liquid chromatography though troublesome than gas chromatography, has the main advantage of operating at low temperatures and can be used with advantages for separation of substances as proteins, nucleosides which are thermo labile.

In conventional liquid chromatography, a dilute solution of a sample is passed through vertical column packed with solid particle. Thus, liquid is passed

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(Diacetoxyiodo)benzene mediated metal-free C(sp^2)-H phenylselenation of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines and imidazo[2,1-*b*]thiazoles using diphenyl diselenide

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Abstract

Metal-free (diacetoxy)iodobenzene-mediated C(sp^2)-H phenylselenation of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines and imidazo[2,1-*b*]thiazoles using diphenyl diselenide has been developed. This protocol exhibits broad substrate scope with good to excellent yields of the phenyl selenation product of imidazoheterocycles under mild conditions in short reaction time.

Keywords: Imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines, diphenyl diselenide, hypervalent iodine, selenation, metal-free oxidation

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INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION ON SMALL FAMILY ENTERPRISES OF VIDHARBHA REGION: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

IT has really evolved into an essential instrument for business operations. Small family businesses are currently spending a sizable amount of money on IT to improve their competitive positions. Small Family Businesses have been subject to a number of related hazards in the adoption and development of IT solutions as a result of the widespread use of IT among these businesses. Small Family Businesses clearly recognize their need for it and the proportionate benefits of IT for their organization as they work toward a better knowledge of a suitable approach to well-organized deployment and effective use of IT. Small Family Businesses evaluated the costs and advantages of using IT.

Keywords: Small Family Business, IT, proportionate advantages of IT

Introduction

In many developing nations, a sizable portion of firms are small family businesses (SFBs). For those conducting business globally, information technology (IT), which has been developing for years, now has new significance. In fact, because practically every organization now uses IT, some Small Family Businesses (SFB's) claim that it is no longer considered an advantage. There have been very few studies on the population of Small Family Businesses (SFBs) in India, particularly in the Vidarbha area, despite the literature revealing a number of studies on the use of IT among SFBs across nations. This study aims to demonstrate the significance of IT adoption in Small Family Businesses (SFBs). IT may assist Small Family Businesses (SFBs) with a variety of tasks, including account preparation and management, data organization, and work process execution.

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Study of Competitive Intelligence for the LIS Professional

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Abstract

Library and information science and competitive intelligence each have different professional ethics. This article examines the ethical issues of competitive intelligence through the lens of library and information science. Through a review of the literature, three areas in which ethical issues may arise for library and information scientists in the practice of competitive intelligence. The ethical differences between the two fields pose ethical difficulties for library and information scientists: how to collect data, what are acceptable methods for determining what is ethical, and what rules exist to support their own behaviour. This article sheds light on how these ethical issues will complicate competitive intelligence for library and information scientists wishing to work in the field.

Key Words: Competitive Intelligence, Ethics, Library and Information Science, Business Ethics, Library Ethic

Introduction

Library and information science (LIS) professionals sometimes have a hard time remembering that not all information-based fields have the same ethics as LIS. Integrating Intelligence Analysis into LIS Education It is argued that LIS professionals in the field of intelligence analysis often face ethical dilemmas when asked to potentially obtain private data through some form of misrepresentation. This goes against the ethics that LIS taught them.

Competitive intelligence is one of many fields that fall under the umbrella of intelligence analysis. The term competitive intelligence (CI) is defined as "the system and ethical program used to collect, analyze, and manage information that may affect an organization's plans, decisions, and operations" (Miller, 2009, p. 1209). The idea is different from corporate espionage (CE), which conjures up images of men in black suits conducting secret deals in dark hallways. For a brief but thorough introduction to CI concepts, see Gray's 2010 article Competitive Intelligence. In this article, CI may also be referred to as BI – Business Intelligence (BI). This article seeks to explore what ethical issues LIS professionals may encounter when deciding to enter the field of CI. Hopefully this will help LIS professionals prepare for the realities they may face.

Kalyan Bharati

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EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES

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Abstract

The importance of sport psychology has been realized for decades but many coaches and athletes pay too little attention to how it can help them perform better. While professional organizations increasingly use specialized help, what should coaches and administrators of youth and development teams know about techniques that can help them build strong, cohesive, and successful sports teamsNutrients provide nourishment. Carbohydrate Proteins, fat,Vitamins,minerals, fiber, and water are all nutrients. If people do not have the right balance of nutrients in their diet, their risk of developing certain health conditions increases.Nutritionists use ideas from molecular biology, biochemistry, and genetics to understand how nutrients affect the human body.Nutrition also focuses on how people can use dietary choices to reduce the risk of diseaseGovernment of India's commitment is reflected in the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), which encompasses life-skills training and counselling in educational institutions, workplace stress management and suicide prevention services, among others. At the primary care level, the Health and Wellness Centres under the Ayushman Bharat program have a provision for mental healthcare services.

Keywords: Psychological and Physical Health, Nutritions.

Introduction:

Proteins

Proteins consist of amino acids, which are organic compounds that occur naturally.There are 20 types of amino acids Some of these are essentialSome foods provide complete protein, which means they contain all the essential amino acids the body needs. Other foods contain various combinations of amino acids.

Carbohydrates

Sugar, starch, and fiber are carbohydrates.

Sugars are simple carbs. The body quickly breaks down and absorbs sugars and processed starch. They can provide rapid energy.

Fiber is also a carbohydrate. The body breaks down some types of fiber and uses them for energy; others are metabolized by gut bacteria, while other types pass through the body.

Fats

Fats are also essential for:

- lubricating joints
- helping organs produce hormones
- enabling the body to absorb certain vitamins
- preserving brain health

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जागतिकीकरण : भारताच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेवरील एक आव्हाण

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संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

शिक्षण हे समाजपरिवर्तनाचे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. प्रगती आणि शिक्षण यांचा परस्परसंबंध फार जवळचा आहे, म्हणूनच शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात ज्या ज्या वेळी आपण विचार करतो, त्या–त्या वेळी महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांचे मार्मिक आणि अत्यंत चिंतनीय विचार आजही दिपस्तंभासारखे मार्गदर्शक ठरतात.

"विद्ये विना मति गेली। मति विना नीती गेली ।
नीती विना गति गेली । गति विना वित गेले ।
वित्ता विना शूद्र खचले । इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले ।" 1

याचा शांतपणे विचार करून शिक्षणाचे धोरण आणि व्यवस्थापन ठरविले पाहिजे. राष्ट्रपती ए. पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम यांच्या मते – देशाच्या विकास व उत्कर्षातला शिक्षण हा मोठा घटक आहे. विकसीत राष्ट्र म्हणुन प्रगती करण्याच्या मार्गावर भारत आहे. तरीही आपल्याकडे लोकांना साक्षर करण्याची गरज आहे. त्याहीपेक्षा जास्त लोकांना आधुनिक भारतात नोकरी – धंद्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले कसब शिकण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. आपल्या समाजातील दुर्बल घटकातील लोकांची मुले कुपोषित असतात, त्यातील फारच थोडया प्रमाणात मुले–मुली 6 व्या वर्गापर्यंतचे शिक्षण पूर्ण करू शकतात. आपण त्यांचा विचार करण्याची गरज आहे. प्रत्येक भारतीय मुलामुलींना शिक्षण मिळणे हा खरोखर मुलभूत हक्क आहे. दुर्बल घटकातील लक्षावधी मुलांना जन्मभर दारिद्रयाच्या खाईत ढकलले जात आहे ही परिस्थिती आपण बदलली पाहिजे. अनेक कारणांमुळे शिक्षणाची संधी अजून बऱ्याच लोकांना मिळत नाही. 2

भारतात शिक्षण हा, केन्द्र आणि राज्य या दोहोंच्याही अखत्यारीतील विषय आहे. शिक्षणासंदर्भात भारतीय राज्यघटना भाग चौथा 'राज्यधोरणाची निर्देशक तत्वे' या प्रकरणातील कलम 45 प्रमाणे "राज्य हे या संविधानाच्या प्रारंभापासून दहा वर्षाच्या आत सर्व बालकांना त्यांच्या वयास चौदा वर्षे पुर्ण होईपर्यंत मोफत व सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याची तरतुद करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहील" डॉ. आंबेडकरांना शिक्षण आणि समाजपरिवर्तन यांची समांतर प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत होती म्हणुनच त्यांनी 'शिका, संघटित व्हा आणि समतेसाठी संघर्ष करा असा संदेश दिला होता. प्रत्यक्षात याबाबतीत वस्तुस्थिती काय आहे हे जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. स्वातंत्र्याच्या काळात भारत सरकारने वेळोवेळी विविध आयोग स्थापन करून शिक्षण क्षेत्रात सुधारणा व बदल घडवुन आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केलेले दिसुन येतात. जानेवारी 1946 मध्ये पहिले शिक्षणमंत्री मौलाना आझाद यांनी एक परिषद बोलावुन त्यामध्ये शिक्षणासंबंधीची भविष्यकालीन दिशा निश्चित केली. त्यानंतरच्या काळात भारतातील शिक्षण व्यवस्था निर्दोष करण्यासाठी अनेक आयोगाच्या माध्यमातुन विचारमंथन झालेले दिसुन येते.3

आपण 21 व्या शतकात पदार्पण केले आहे.- जागतिकीकरणाचे वारे जगभर वाहू लागले आहे. विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान यांच्या विकासाचा वेग अफाट वाढला आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या शक्तीमुळे व वाढत्या विस्तारामुळे जग लहान झाले आहे. मानवाच्या आर्थिक विकास व कल्याणाबरोबरच दैनंदिन उद्भवणाऱ्या अनेक समस्यांमुळे मानवाच्या अस्तित्वाला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात लोकसंख्या वाढ, दारिद्रय , बेरोजगारी, वाढत्या कर्जाचा भार, कुपोषण, बालमृत्यू, स्त्रियांची दुरावस्था, पर्यावरणाचा वाढता ऱ्हास यासारख्या गंभीर समस्या आहेत. त्या सोडविण्यासाठी

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना अभिप्रेत असणारी लोकशाही आणि वास्तव

प्रा.डॉ. वामन ए. खोब्रागडे
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा. जि. नागपूर

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर लोकशाहीचे कट्टर पुरस्कर्ते होते. त्यांना लोकशाही म्हणजे आपला जीव की प्राण आहे असे वाटत होते. परंतु भारताच्या लोकशाहीविषयी मात्र ते चिंतेत होते कारण भारतीय समाजरचनेत लोकशाही टिकण्याची शक्यता धुसर वाटत होती. जातीजातीत, वर्गावर्गात विभागलेला समाज लोकशाहीची जपवणुक कशी करेल हो मोठा प्रश्न बाबासाहेबांना सतावीत असे. 'अशा प्रकारच्या समाजरचनेत पक्षपातीपणा आणि विरोधी वर्गाला दडपुन टाकण्याची वृत्ती जोर धरीत असते, राजकीय शक्तीचा उपयोग सर्वांच्या विकासासाठी करण्याऐवजी आपल्या वर्गाच्या भरभराटीसाठी आणि विरोधी वर्गाला मातीत मिळविण्यासाठी केला जाण्याची अधिक संभावना असते. त्यामुळे अशा समाजरचनेत लोकशाहीला यश मिळणे अशक्य आहे.'

लोकशाही राज्य यशस्वी होण्यासाठी पहिली अट म्हणजे समाजातील विषमतेचे निर्मुलन ही होय. 'समाजात विषमता नको ज्यांच्यावर जुलूम होतो असा पीडित वर्ग नको. विशिष्ट गटांना सगळे कायदे, सवलती व हक्क मिळावीत आणि उर्वरीत गटांवर सगळे ओझे सहन करण्यासाठी लादले जावे, अशी विभागणी दुःखकारक आहे. अशा प्रकारच्या चिरकाळया उडालेल्या समाजातच रक्तरंजित क्रांतीचे जंतू वावरत असतात. 'त्यासाठी भारतीय समाजरचनेमध्ये समता तत्व लोकशाहीच्या माध्यमातुनच रूजविणे गरजेचे आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लोकशाही म्हणजे काय ? या प्रश्नांचे उत्तर देतांना लोकशाहीची केलेली व्याख्या ही त्यांना जागतिक राजकीय विचारवंताच्या रांगेत नेऊन बसवते. 22 डिसेंबर 1952 रोजी पुण्याला जिल्हा कायदा ग्रंथालयात वकील मंडळीच्या आग्रहाखातर त्यांनी 'लोकशाही कशी यशस्वी होईल' या विषयावर विचारप्रवर्तक व्याख्यान केले होते. त्याचप्रमाणे रिपब्लीकन पक्षाच्या स्थापनेपुर्वी त्यांनी भारतीय जनतेला जे खुले पत्र लिहिले होते त्या पत्रात लोकशाहीबद्दल सविस्तर माहिती दिली होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर स्वतःची लोकशाहीची व्याख्या सांगण्याअगोदर इतर दोन राजकीय विचारवंतांच्या व्याख्या सांगतात. प्रथम वॉल्टर बेगहोट यांची 'चर्चेवर आधारलेली शासनसंस्था' म्हणजे लोकशाही Government by discussion व दुसरी अब्राहम लिंकन यांची लोकशाहीची व्याख्या, 'लोकांचे, लोकांनी नियुक्त केलेले आणि लोकांकरीता राबणारे सरकार, म्हणजे लोकशाही. A Government of the people by the people and for the people त्यांनतर बाबासाहेब आपली लोकशाहीची व्याख्या सांगतांना म्हणतात की, 'लोकांच्या आर्थिक आणि समाजिक जीवनात क्रांतिकारक बदल रक्तविरहित मार्गांनी घडवुन आणणारी शासनपध्दती म्हणजे लोकशाही होय. या व्याख्येचे स्पष्टीकरण देतांना बाबासाहेब म्हणतात की, 'ज्या शासनपध्दतीमुळे सत्तारूढ मंडळीला सामाजिक व आर्थिक क्षेत्रात मुलभूत बदल करता येतात आणि असे बदल ग्रहण करतांना जनता हिंसात्मक मार्गाचा अवलंब करीत नाही. तेथेच लोकशाही नांदते आहे; असे मी म्हणेन. आणि हीच लोकशाहीचे खरी कसोटी आहे नव्हे तीच उच्चतम कसोटी आहे. ज्यावेळी तुम्ही एखाद्या पदार्थांचे गुणग्रहण करता त्यावेळी सगळयात कडक कसोटी त्याला लावणे जरूर आहे. तेव्हा त्याची खरी परीक्षा होते. 'बाबासाहेबांच्या व्याख्येमध्ये अहिंसात्मक बदल अपेक्षीत आहे. शासनाने आपल्या अधिकागाचा वापर करतांना अधिक जागृत राहून सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक मुलभूत बदल घडवुन आणले पाहिजेत. बदल घडवून आणण्याचा मार्ग सुध्दा रक्तरंजित नसावा असे बाबासाहेबांना आपल्या व्याख्येमधून सुचवायचे होते.

भांडवलशाही आणि ब्राम्हणशाही हे लोकशाहीचे दोन शत्रु आहेत असे बाबासाहेब सांगत असत; परंतु लोक भांडवलशाहीचा विरोध करतात ब्राम्हणशाहीकडे मात्र दुर्लक्ष करीत होते. बाबासाहेबांनी ब्राम्हणशाहीला सुध्दा लोकशाहीची कट्टर शत्रु मानले आहे. कारण ब्राम्हणशाही लोकशाहीच्या मुल्यांवरच आघात करते. 12 फेब्रुवारी 1938 रोजी मनमाड येथे

RECENT TRENDS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT

As the economy develops gradually at market place and business may have to look at marketing globally to remain profitable. Before scrutinizing global market places, you have to be conscious of the significant and recent developments in international market places so you can take benefit. International markets are progressing speedily, and you can take advantage of the fluctuating surroundings to produce a significant place for your purpose. The following aspects of marketing in global market place should be taken in consideration for future developments.

- Growing Emerging Markets
- Population and Demographic Shifts
- Speed of Innovation
- More Informed Buyers
- Increased Business Competition
- Slower Economic Growth
- Emergence of Clean Technology

Keywords: Global Market, Economic Growth, Economy, International Market

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Little rip phenomena from coupled dark energy with quadratic equation of state with time-dependent parameters

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Abstract. The purpose of this article was to examine the behavior of the Little rip (LR) and Pseudo rip (PR) models with two interacting ideal fluids related to dark energy and dark matter with the quadratic equation of state with time-dependent parameters $\omega(t)$ and $\Lambda(t)$ in flat Friedmann–Lemaitre–Robertson–Walker cosmological model. In this article, the gravitational equations of motion for dark matter have been solved. The equation of the state parameter $\omega(t) \to -1$ has been discovered. Also, discovered $\Lambda(t) \to \infty$ as $t \to \infty$, it shows that the future behavior of our universe depends on specific model parameters $\omega(t)$ and $\Lambda(t)$ for the coupled dark energy. In this formalism, the properties of the early universe are pointed out.

Keywords. Cosmology models—Dark energy—Dark matter—Little rip (LR)—Pseudo rip (PR)—Quadratic equation of state (EOS).

1. Introduction

One of the most unforeseen disclosures about our understanding of the universe is that it is not dominated by the ordinary baryonic matter, but instead, by a form of nonluminous matter called dark matter and is about five times more abundant than baryonic matter (Ade *et al.* 2014). The method for explaining the observed expansion is to introduce a dark energy fluid with negative pressure and negative entropy for the universe that derives the positively accelerated phase of the universe expansion (Riess *et al.* 1998; Perlmutter *et al.* 1999; Sahni & Starobinsky 2000; Peebles & Ratra 2003; Li *et al.* 2011). According to present observational data, dark energy currently accounts for about 73% of the total mass/energy of the universe and only 27% of a combination of dark matter and baryonic matter (Kowalski *et al.* 2008).

Very little has been explored about dark energy and its properties that determine the fate of our universe. In addition to that, there is no clear evidence that they interact with each other or even they are interlinked while it is usually believed that they weakly interact with ordinary matter. However, there is a enough possibility to develop a generalized model of quintessence field that the background and the dark energy develop independently, but have nonminimal coupling between both dark components (Amendola 2000; Chimento *et al.* 2000; Zimdahl *et al.* 2001; Amendola & Tochini 2002; Chimento *et al.* 2003a,b; Gonzalez *et al.* 2006; Farooq *et al.* 2011). Since the nature of the dark matter is not completely discovered, we have the liberty to consider additional interactions between the dark components without bothering about the facts observed so far. Nevertheless, solar system tests impose some restrictions on the nonminimal coupling between dark matter and dark energy (Will 1933). Currently, no specific coupling between the dark sectors has been known based on fundamental theories. Therefore, suggested coupling models will necessarily be phenomenological (Amendola & Tocchini-Valentini 2001; Boehmer *et al.* 2008), though some models seem to have more physical justification than others (Gonzalez *et al.* 2006; Boehmer *et al.* 2015; Gleyzes *et al.* 2015; D'Amico *et al.* 2016; Pan *et al.* 2020a,b).

Here, new interaction can be phenomenologically introduced in several ways (Koyama *et al.* 2009) in the investigation, which follows similar approaches

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IMPLEMENTATION OF STATISTICAL MACHINE TRANSLATION

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Abstract

The aim of this paper was to explore the possibility of obtaining good performances from SMT approaching the problem from two main points of view: 1) by using very small training sets rather than huge quantities of (mostly) out-of-domain data, and 2) getting to know the nature of parallel data under the point of view of their text varieties (above all domain), in order to better understand which documents are the most suitable to be used as training data for specific translation tasks. Limiting the quantity of training data when building SMT systems can give several advantages, such as the use of fewer computational resources (compared to the use of larger quantities of data), experiencing little or no loss in terms of translation performance, in some cases even better results. Discriminating between documents belonging to different textual varieties has been previously explored, but the present paper wanted to further address these two aspects, in particular using even smaller quantities of data and borrowing analysis techniques of textual data from genre/domain studies. These techniques have been used also in order to choose a suitable parallel corpus for the final sub-sampling experiments, subsequently leading to the decision of creating a new parallel corpus from the web. In order to do so, a pipeline to collect parallel corpora from the web has been set up (based on previous but mostly currently unavailable attempts), and analysis the resulted the situation of the current presentation on the web as 'multilingual corpus' has been addressed as well.

Key Words: analysis, collection, elements, evaluation, information, language, sentence

Introduction

The baseline approach of SMT (Statistical Machine Translation) is based on the Analysis of probability distributions of segments contained in collections of bilingual texts in the two languages of interest selected for the purpose. In its basic form an SMT system requires two essential elements:

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Social Problems in India

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Abstract: *India is progressing altogether the most areas that are crucial to the country's development like education, technology, organizational structure, policies, rural areas, agricultural methods, industries, etc. There has been the prevalence of some societal problems that are severe and encourage be major impediments within the course of the country's development; these are poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, child marriage, and malnutrition. Poverty is that the condition when the individuals suffer from deprivation of various factors likes education, shelter, and food, and nutrition, development of skills, clothing, and employment opportunities. Illiteracy could also be a state when a personal is unable to read and write, this state doesn't enable a private to amass an honest quality job to sustain his living, hence it is a significant social problem. Unemployment may well be a societal problem when a private is jobless, when he's jobless, he's unable to earn the income that's required to implement a successful living and meet all the essential requirements of himself additionally as his relations. Another major problem is child marriage when the marriage of children takes place who are below 18 years old, then it not only influences them but their families also in a very negative and unconstructive manner, and it proves to be a big impediment during progression and will be a serious social problem especially amongst the agricultural dwellers. Malnutrition is also a state when a private is unable to satisfy his daily nutritional requirements, individuals are undernourished once they do not consume the required calories which they're over-nourished once they consume too many calories than required. There are measures implemented to resolve these problems and so the most objective has been to eradicate the problems of poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment. People within the agricultural areas, especially in Rajasthan, considered their daughters to be a burden and desired for the son, hence they believed in marrying off their daughters early. For the country to make further progress, it's required that the problems of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, child marriage, and malnutrition should be eradicated.*

Introduction: - When a particular social phenomenon or condition disturbs the social order and hinders the graceful working of social institutions, that involves be identified as a social problem. At the initial phase, such conditions are neglected since they're doing not have any serious adverse effects on the social organization. But gradually, they get gathered and start to influence typical public activity. Then such a condition is recognized as a social problem. Once a social problem takes roots and develops beyond the bounds of tolerance, there arises resentment against it and there is a requirement for remedy within the interest of social harmony.

Social Problems in India: - The significant social issues in India are Population issues, casteism, distance, regionalism, linguism and communalism, beggary, joblessness, neediness, work issues, country issues, issues of industrialization and urbanization, prostitution, wrongdoing, suicide, misbehavior, youth tensions, and student unrest and eventually the problems of democracy.

Poverty: Those individuals, who are residing within the conditions of poverty, enormously feel deprived which they form this viewpoint that they rigorously lack all the rights, speech, authority, control, and autonomy. Hence, under now, it has been tried to clarify that poverty-stricken individual besides living in destitute conditions, have no say in any matters which they're completely vulnerable and powerless. This experience enables them to become aware of the approach and the behavioral traits of impoliteness, dishonor, disgrace, merciless treatment, and abuse at the hands of the community. Absence and paucity of the regulations, strategies, processes, lack of defense against antagonism, extortion, and terrorization, and lack of civility and predictability in interactions with the overall public, are the areas that put rigorous pressure upon the poverty-stricken people. These people are prevented from taking advantage of the new economic opportunities or in getting involved in activities outside their direct region of protection (Causes of Poverty and a Framework for Action, 2001). Pressures of objective force or arbitrary bureaucratic power make it difficult for them to participate publically issues, to form their awareness available, and to enable them to urge recognized. Irregular and in several places and areas are among the sources of logically slow progress in enlarging the human assets of the poor people. In rural areas, poverty-stricken people lack the assets and

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DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR'S CONVERSION:A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

Change is the rule of nature- outer or inner. Various invasions on India destroyed, modified and established many changes. The most important change that took place in the history of India and human life is Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Conversion to Buddhism on 14th of October 1956 at Nagpur. This is one cause of changes in Indian society and another one is the drafting of Indian Constitution. These two great events changed the life of Indians. They brought changes in social, cultural, political, religious, economic and educational institutions. After the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the foundation of United Nations Organization in 1945, the mass conversion to Buddhism is the biggest historical event in 20th century. It has broken down the chains of social and religious slavery in which human society in general and untouchables in particular chained.

Key Words: Conversion, Buddism, Indian Constitution and Historical.

On 13 October 1935, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar declared in a public meeting of Yewale to apostatise Hindu religion. This declaration was not out of any ecstasy or pressure. But it was out of the detail and meditative study of Hindu religion.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's conversion focuses on unbalanced social structure of the society. It is a fact that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar took the decision of conversion because of inequality in the society. Any slave cannot live in slavery for a long period of time. One day he or she rebels against oppressive behaviour. The same thing has been done by untouchables. Since thousands of years the society, untouchables were suffering from unfair treatment in the society. They may or may not be thought that one day a saviour will come out of them

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Eu(III)-Doped tri-calcium $Ca_{3(1-X-Z)}M_Z(PO_4)_2A_X$:*X* host array: optical investigations of down-conversion red phosphor for boosting display intensity and high color purity

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Eu^{3+}-Activated double and triple phosphates were synthesized *via* a high-temperature solid-state reaction. These phosphors were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), SEM (scanning electron microscopy), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and photoluminescence spectra. XRD and FTIR analysis indicated that the prepared phosphors crystallized as a single-phase component. The present investigation aimed to analyze the influence of europium-activated hosts on luminescence sensitivity in a $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ principal host. Under UV light excitation, the phosphors show bright red emission, which is assigned to the transition ($^5D_0 \rightarrow {}^7F_2$) at 612 nm. The crystallographic sites of the Eu^{3+} ions in the principal host were discussed on the basis of site-selective excitation and emission spectra and the host crystal structure. Upon tuning the host matrices, an outstanding increase in luminescence sensitivity is observed in the present investigation.

1. Introduction

In recent years, luminescent phosphor materials have shown promise in solid-state lighting and display applications due to their prospective utilization in the fabrication of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and solid-state display devices.[1] For the manufacturing of quality phosphor materials (luminescent phosphors) activated with lanthanide ions, the selection of an appropriate host is a very important factor to consider. Consequently, considerable effort must be expended in the production and characterization of luminescent phosphor materials. Calcium phosphates activated with lanthanides ions are of great interest to numerous investigators because of their excellent chemical and optical properties. A multitude of solid solutions encompassing these elements have been described in the literature. Most have been comprehensively used as a host lattice for luminescent applications.[2] The Sb^{3+}- and Mn^{2+}-co-doped calcium phosphates $Ca_5(PO_4)_3X$:Sb^{3+},Mn^{2+} (X = F, Cl) are outstanding examples, and are well-known phosphors in luminescent applications.[3] In recent times, W-LED phosphors such as $(M1,M2)_{10}(PO_4)_6X_2$ (M1 = Ca, Sr, Ba; M2 = Eu, Mn; X = F, Cl, Br) have become promising candidates that are popularly used in luminescent applications. $Ca_5(PO_4)_3F$:Tb^{3+} was examined as a suitable green phosphor in plasma display panel devices (PDPs).[4,5] Moreover, a literature survey reveals that $M_5(PO_4)_3F$:Dy^{3+},Na^+ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) has been considered for use in Hg-free lamps.[6]

In the area of vanadate-based phosphors, increasing attention is being paid to the innovation and progress in novel materials that emit white light with extraordinary UV absorption to emit in the red region.[3,7,8] Additionally, new compounds designed by the grouping of tetrahedral [MoO_4, WO_4, PO_4 and VO_4] units are outstanding host matrices for phosphors due to their excellent chemical and thermal stability.[9] The stability of a host matrix is dynamic, depending upon the structural behavior of each metal atom coordinated to oxygen atoms and tetrahedral distortions.[10] Tungstates doped with trivalent lanthanide ions (RE^{3+}) are widely recognized to be useful materials with unique physical and chemical assets.[11] The incorporation of sulfur atoms into a phosphor host activated with rare earth ions usually serves to illuminate the structure of the naturally occurring phosphor hosts or potential applications to control optical and electrical properties by varying the ionic conductivity.[12] The composition $Na_3Ca_2(SO_4)_3(OH)$ has been reported. It shows typical features of the apatite structure, and the symmetry reduction from the centrosymmetric space group $P6_3/M$ to the non-centrosymmetric space group $P6$ indicates the formation of multiple luminescence centers arising from independent crystallographic sites.[13] Knyazev *et al.*[14] reported compounds of the composition $Na_3Ca_2(SO_4)_3F$, $Na_3Cd_2(SO_4)_3Cl$, and $Na_3Pb_2(SO_4)_3Cl$ prepared *via* solid-state reactions. Nikhare *et al.*[15] prepared the phosphor $Na_3Ca_2(SO_4)_3F$:Ce^{3+} *via* a solid-state method; this phosphor shows a single intense

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Critical Analysis of Husband – Wife Relationship of Anita Desai's 'Cry The Peacock'

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Abstract

Anita Desai is one of the outstanding and dominant novelists in the twentieth century Indo-Anglian fiction. She is a prolific writer who has been churning out fiction with consummate skill. She has brought out ten full length novels of varied length, innumerable short stories and couple of write-ups. Her novel 'Cry the Peacock' has been selected for this research paper. It is her first novel of great lyrical power and explores the psychological crisis in the life of Maya, the protagonist. In this paper, the most significant social issues, the theme of alienation, search for identity, psychological study and philosophical interpretation of the characters of Gautama and Maya, have been discussed in detail. The conclusion has been drawn finally in the light of the above discussion.

Key words: Indo-Anglian, philosophical, protagonist, philosophical

The husband-wife relationship has been the major concern of Indian novelists. It has been explored in various ways by many writers. In fact, the subject appears to be inexhaustible. In the twentieth century literature the depiction of husband -wife relationship has been affected by numerous visible and invisible factors resulted from technological advancement and industrial progress. The increasing complexity of this age has rendered all human relationship complex. There are numerous subterranean forces which make them more and more complicated and subtle. Literary writings, particularly fiction, and psychological researches have attempted to measure the depths of man's conscious and unconscious states operative in the management of these relationships and have tried to unravel the mysteries of the human psyche.

Anita Desai's portrayal of husband-wife relationship has been influenced and conditioned by the intricate social situation existing in the contemporary society and world around. It must be said that in her novels, she has covered a wide range of husband-wife relationships. In her novels we hardly get a glimpse of the delight and exultations of mutual reciprocated love. Instead, we come across the agonies, the heartaches and the shocks of embittered husband-wife relations. The importunities and imperatives seem to have exercised much effect on the most tender and sweet aspects of this human relationship.

The marital disharmony is the dominant theme in the novels of Anita Desai. Almost all her novels deal with the unhappy marriage. In the pre-industrial period, men and women, who came together in marriage, shared a great deal in terms of cultural values, mutual commitment, to their living. They made new adjustments as the need arouse.

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Effect Of Yogic Exercises On Pulse Rate On High School Boys

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Abstract

For the purpose of present study (n= 40) school going students were selected as subjects by using simple random sampling method. Yogic exercises were given for 6(six) weeks to the subjects. Pretest and posttest was conducted by measuring pulse rate. Results shown significant mean difference at 0.05 level of significance.

Key words-: Pulse rate, Yogic exercises.

Introduction

Yoga as exercise is a physical activity consisting mainly of postures, often connected by flowing sequences, sometimes accompanied by breathing exercises, and frequently ending with relaxation lying down or meditation. Yoga in this form has become familiar across the world, especially in America and Europe. It is derived from the postures used in the medieval spiritual discipline of Haha yoga, but it is generally simply called "yoga". Academics have given yoga as exercise a variety of names, including **modern postural yoga** and **transnational anglophone yoga**.

Postures were not central in any of the older traditions of yoga; posture practice was revived in the 1920s by yoga gurus including Yogendra and Kuvalayananda, who emphasised its health benefits. The flowing sequences of Salute to the Sun (Surya Namaskar) were pioneered by the Rajah of Aundh, Bhawanrao Shrinivasrao Pant Pratinidhi, in the 1920s. It and many standing poses used in gymnastics were incorporated into yoga by the yoga teacher Krishnamacharya in Mysore from the 1930s to the 1950s. Several of his students went on to found influential schools of yoga: Pattabhi Jois created Ashtanga Vinyasa Yoga, which in turn led to Power Yoga; B. K. S. Iyengar created Iyengar Yoga, and defined a modern set of yoga postures in his 1966 book *Light on Yoga*; and Indra Devi taught yoga as exercise to many celebrities in Hollywood. Other major schools founded in the 20th century include Bikram Yoga and Sivananda Yoga. Yoga as exercise spread across America and Europe, and then the rest of the world.

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नागपूर जिल्ह्याचा ग्रामीण विकासात जिल्हा परिषदेची भूमिका व योगदान याचे अध्ययन

डॉ. गणेश एस. मायवाडे
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय,हिंगणा,जिल्हा–नागपूर

प्रस्तावना

भारतात गावपातळीवर गावपंचायती ह्या अस्तित्वात होत्या. पुढे कालानुसार त्यात बदल होत गेले. आज त्यांच्या स्वरूपात गावपंचायतींच्या उद्देशांवर आधारित; परंतु कायद्याचे चौकटीत कारभार चालवणाऱ्या आहेत. पंचायत राज अंतर्गत त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत व्यवस्था स्वीकारण्यात आली आहे. या व्यवस्थेत स्थानिक लोकांच्या हाती सत्ता देण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाचे क्षेत्र हे नागपूर जिल्ह्यापुरते मर्यादीत असून नागपूर जिल्हा परिषदे भूमिका व योगदान याचे अध्ययन करण्यात आला आहे.

प्रास्ताविक

भारताची ७० टक्के लोकसंख्या खेड्यागावात वसलेली आहे. म्हणजेच भारत हा खऱ्या अर्थाने खेड्यात वसलेल्या देश आहे. राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांचे स्वप्न होते की, खेडी सुधारली तर लोक सुधारतील व खेड्यांचा विकास होईल. खेड्यांचा विकास हाच खऱ्या अर्थाने राष्ट्राचा विकास व प्रगती होय. विकसित देशांच्या रांगेत यायला भारत अजूनही मागे आहे देशात ग्रामीण भागाची स्थिती अजूनही पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात विकसित झाली नाही. ग्रामीण विकासासाठी जिल्हा परिषदेकडून विविध योजना राबविल्या जातात. ह्या योजनांमुळे ग्रामीण विकास होणे अपेक्षित आहे. त्याला चालना मिळाली का? ह्या अर्थी भारताने लोकशाही राज्य पद्धतीचा अंगीकार केला आहे त्या अर्थी शासन व प्रशासनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात लोकांचे सहभाग असणे अभिप्रेत आहे. सत्तेच्या विकेंद्रीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने पंचायत राज संस्थेत लोकांचा सहभाग अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे. लोक सहभागाशिवाय विकास शक्य नाही, हे स्वतंत्र भारताच्या पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या मूल्यमापनातून स्पष्ट झाले आहे. तेव्हा पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेत लोक सहभागाचा देखील आढावा घेणे गरजेचे आहे. सत्तेच्या विकेंद्रीकरणासाठी पंचायत राज पद्धत आपण स्वीकारली आहे. ह्या पद्धतीमुळे सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. नियोजन व निर्णय प्रक्रियेत स्थानिक लोक व लोकप्रतिनिधींचा सहभाग असायला पाहिजे. तो कितपत असतो आणि खरंच लोकांना त्यांचे गरजेनुसार कामे निवडण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले का? जिल्हा परिषदेच्या कामकाजात आलेली आव्हाने, गुणवत्ता व गतीमानता याचे मूल्यमापन होणे आवश्यक वाटते. पंचायत राज संस्थांच्या कार्याला चालना मिळण्यासाठी शासनाचे योगदान व या संस्थांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी शासनाचे प्रयत्न याचाही आढावा तेवढाच महत्वाचा आहे. शासनने काही अधिकार व निधी स्थानिक लोकांच्या हवाली करून विकासकामांची जबाबदारी स्थानिक लोकांवर सोपविले आहे. त्यामुळे विकासाचे कार्यक्रम हे लोकांचेच आहेत, अशी भावना लोकांमध्ये निर्माण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. लोकशाही मजबूत होण्यासाठी ह्याचा देखील शोध घेणे तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे.

प्रश्न १.जिल्हा परिषद/पंचायत समितीतर्फे राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या योजना, उपक्रम याची तुम्हाला माहिती असण्यासंबंधी

अध्ययन क्षेत्रातील उत्तरदात्यांच्या प्रतिक्रिया

	लाभार्थ्यांची संख्या	टक्केवारी
होय	७२	३६.०
अंशत: होय	९८	४९.०
नाही	३०	१५.०
सांगता येत नाही		
एकूण	२००	१००.०

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Study of Agriculture Distribution Through Financial Aspect in Chandrapur District

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ABSTRACT

India exhibits considerable heterogeneity in geography, climate, infrastructure, soil conditions, environment, socio-culture, exposure to technologies, access to credit, literacy level, variations in income growth, etc. Indian states differ considerably in the land holding pattern, technique of production, input use, productivity and marketing structures. In the past few years, there is considerable convergence towards the better performing states in the country. The Chandrapurdistrict is forest dominant and produces quality agricultural products. There are various aspects are associated the agriculture distribution and income of farmers. This paper focuses on the agriculture distribution in respect to the financial aspect.

Keywords : agriculture produce, economy, financial study

INTRODUCTION

The economy of agriculture country totally depends on agriculture and the same thing is applicable to Indian agriculture. Indian economy depends on agriculturalproduction, agricultural alternative production.

In a same way, basically an industry also depends on agriculture for raw materials. In India, business of 75% of citizens depends on agriculture or agriculture base products.

The base of Indian economy is agriculture so it can be said that the management of Indian agriculture should be high class but there are lots of problems can be seen about Indian agriculture and farmers. This problems rise because of at some places, farming has been done by using modern techniques and at some places farming has been done by using traditional techniques and in both situation farmers are facing lots of problems.

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Determination of Synthesized 1-Phenyl Naphthaoic Acid Lignan (PNAL) By Using Analytical Techniques HPLC

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ABSTRACT

Determination of 1-phenyl naphthalene and lignans by analytical techniques are used High Performance liquid chromatography.1-phenyl naphthalene has been synthesis via friedel craft acylation and Perkin–Oglialoro reaction followed by cyclization reaction. The key precursor use for synthesis of foresaid product by β -benzoyl propionic acid (β-BPA) through friedel craft acetylating reaction by mixture of succinic anhydride, benzene and its derivative with zeolite at streamline time to obtain blended accumulation followed by work-up with cold acid-water (1:1) treatment. The obtained accumulation distillation eliminates benzene liquor and obtained the crude mass. It was dissolved in aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (1:10) and acidification by hydrochloric acid to form crude β-benzoyl propionic acid (β-BPA) and their derivatives , perkin acid synthesize by two steps in which butenolides are prepared by β-BPA and aryl aldehyde using weak base catalyst pyridine and followed by cleavage of lactone ring methanolic base hydrolysis to form perkin acid. The perkin acid undergoes cyclization using zeolite gives 1-phenyl naphthalene. All the compounds are determined by HPLC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Among various analytical methods for standardization of Indian herbal medicines. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is the most popular one, due to its versality, precision and relativity low cost. HPLC is one of the most useful analytical techniques because it is easy to learn and use. HPLC has been employed to analyze several components in a medicinal preparations composed of several crude drug. One of the main advantages of HPLC is that many detectors can be coupled with it, such as UV, MS and NMR, etc. by which detection of more constituents can be done. In recent years, coulumtric electrode array detector (HPLC-CEAD) and charge aerosol detector (CAD) have been also introduced to the analysis of herbal formulations. HPLC method with various detectors has been developed for qualitative and quantitative analysis of various phyto constituents such as isolation and identification of synthetic compounds as lignan. So, HPLC is highly versatile chromatographic method which cans separate a wide variety of chemical constituents in almost all mixture [1-2].

Liquid chromatography though troublesome than gas chromatography, has the main advantage of operating at low temperatures and can be used with advantages for separation of substances as proteins, nucleosides which are thermo labile.

In conventional liquid chromatography, a dilute solution of a sample is passed through vertical column packed with solid particle. Thus, liquid is passed

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Solid state diffusion and amalgamating anionic exchange at a $KNaSO_4$ phosphors activated with Eu^{3+}, Dy^{3+} and Sm^{3+} rare earth ions to enhance w-LED performance

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Abstract

In present work, $KNa(SO_4)$ phosphors doped with different concentrations of rare earth Eu^{3+}, Sm^{3+} and Dy^{3+} ions (0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1 mol%) were synthesized using a solid-state diffusion technique. Photoluminescence (PL) investigations were carried out for the whole range of Eu^{3+}, Sm^{3+} and Dy^{3+}-doped phosphors; rare earth ions that retained maximum PL intensity were selected for advanced anionic exchange. In the present investigation, phosphors $KNa(SO_4):Eu^{3+}$ (1 mol%), $KNa(SO_4):Dy^{3}$ * (0.5 mol%) and $KNa(SO_4):Sm^{3+}$ (0.3 mol%) had the highest PL intensity, and were therefore selected for further anionic substitution of sulphate anions with different concentrations of vanadate, phosphate, and tungstate anions, such as $KNa(SO_4)_{1-x}(MO_4)_x$: W (where W = Eu^{3+} 1 mol%, Dy^{3+}0.5 mol% and Sm^{3+} 0.3 mol%; $MO_4 = PO_4$, VO_4, WO_4; and x = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1). Structural and molecular environments of the substituted phosphors were characterized individually using X-ray diffraction and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. In-depth morphological investigations of the prepared phosphors were undertaken using scanning electron microscopy. For the principal investigation on enhancement of white light-emitting diode (w-LED) performance, the PL properties of all the synthesized phosphors were studied analytically. Emission intensity ratios for $KNa(SO_4):Eu^{3+}$ 1 mol%, $KNa(SO_4)_0(PO_4)_1$:Eu 1 mol%, $KNa(SO_4)_{0.9}(VO_4)_1$:Eu 1 mol%, and $KNa(SO_4)_{0.9}(WO_4)_{0.1}$:Eu 1 mol% were 1:1.15:1.23:0.08. PL intensity ratios for the phosphors $KNaSO_4$:Dy 0.5 mol% and $KNa(SO_4)_{0.9}(PO_4)$0.1:Dy 0.5 mol% was 1:2. The ratio of PL intensity was 1:3.2:0.8 for $KNa(SO_4)$:Sm 1 mol%, $KNa(SO_4)_{0.5}(PO4)_{0.5}$:Sm 0.3 mol%, and $KNa(SO_4)_{0.7}(VO_4)_{0.3}$:Sm 0.3 mol% phosphors, respectively. Chromaticity investigations were carried out using Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage colour co-ordinate diagrams, which suggested that the prepared Eu^{3+}-doped and Sm^{3} *-doped phosphors would be prospective candidates for red and green LEDs, respectively, whereas Dy^{3+}-doped phosphors showed emission in the blue and yellow regions. The entire study indicated that amalgamation of anionic exchange at a $KNaSO^{4}$ phosphor activated with Eu^{3+}, Dy^{3+} and Sm^{3+} rare earth ions could generate and enhance white light emission.

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Synthesis and Characterization of Dy^{3+} Activated $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$ Nanophosphors for Environment Friendly Lighting

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ABSTRACT

In the present study Dy^{3+} activated $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$ phosphors were synthesized by combustion synthesis. Formation of crystalline phases were identified by X ray diffraction (XRD) pattern and their photoluminescence (PL) properties were investigated using excitation and emission spectra under ultraviolet (UV) ray excitation ranging from 200 to 400 nm. When $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7:Dy^{3+}$ phosphor was excited at 350 nm, the emission spectrum showed intense bands at 480 nm (blue) and 575 nm (yellow) emission due to Dy^{3+} ions. The external morphology of $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$ phosphor has been studied by SEM.The results obtained showed that phosphors have the promising applications for solid state lighting and near-UV white light-emitting diodes (LEDs).

Keywords: Photoluminescence, Light-Emitting Diodes, Lamp Phosphor, Silicate

I. INTRODUCTION

Rare earth-doped inorganic phosphors are widely used in variety of applications such as for the lamp industry, X-ray imaging, scintillators and for color display. Recently there has been a growing focus on research in the area of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) due to their many merits such as being environmental friendly, highly efficient and having a longer lifetime [1,2]. After a decade of intense research, phosphor-converted light-emitting diodes (pc-LEDs) have attracted worldwide attention owing to their high luminescence efficiency and variety wide range of applications, such as in flashlights, display backlighting, traffic signals, and especially for solid-state lighting. The huge potential market in home lighting encourages the rapid development of pc-LEDs because of their advantages over the existing incandescent and fluorescent lamps in power efficiency, reliability, long lifetime, low energy consumption, and environmentally friendly characteristics [3]

Zhang reported the tunable bluish green to yellowish green $Ca_{2\ (1-x)}\ Sr_{2x}Al_2SiO_7:Eu^{2+}$ phosphors. Wu reported the Dy^{3+} and Tb^{3+} and co-doped $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$ phosphor and deliberated photoluminescence properties [4]. Li also reported the luminescent properties $Sr_2Al_2SiO_7:Ce^{3+}$, Eu^{2+} phosphors and discussed the possible application for near UV-excited white light-emitting diodes (*w*- LEDs) [5].

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Aeromycological Investigations of Intramural Environment of Hospital and Library in Nagpur City (M.S.) India

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ABSTRACT

An intramural aeromycoflora of two different sites viz. Hospital (Bhoyar Hospital) and Library (RTMNU, University Library) at Nagpur city was carried out for two consecutive years September 2007 to August 2008 by sampling air with the help of rotorod air sampler, to study the incidence of fungal spores.

Total airspora concentration 48065 spore /m^3, were observed at both the sites. Although the composition of aeromycoflora of both environments were more/less similar. 59 types of fungal spores were identified from the total catch of indoor environments from hospital 26485 spores /m^3 and 21580 spore /m^3 from Library by using rotorod sampler. The different fungal spores in both the sites are in the order of dominance are *Aspergilli* (11.44%, 12.27%), *Cladosporium* (8.53%, 10.98%) *Curvularia* (8.08%, 8.89%), *Alternaria* (5.87%, 6.32%), *Nigrospora* (2.68%, 5.25%), *Smuts* (2.05%, 1.69%) *Helminthosporium* (4.00%, 4.0%) and Other types (28.84%, 20.18%) in including pollen grains and unidentified spores respectively. Among the fungal groups, *Deuteromycotina* in Hospital and in Library contributed most at both the sites viz. Hospital (54.20%) & Library (62.92%) followed by *Ascomycotina* (8.53%, 11.49%), *Basidiomycotina* (7.30%, 4.54%) & *Zygomycotina* (1.11% ,0.85%) respectively.

The occurrence of different spore types was co-related with the meteorological parameters. Airborne fungal spores are known to cause allergy in human beings. Hence efforts were also taken to survey of allergy patients in the study area.

Key words – Aspergilli, Intramural aeromycoflora, allergy, meteorological parameters. (Note: Aspergilli was a group having the spores of similar appearance i.e. small and rounded e.g. *Aspergillus, Penicillium, Rhizopus Mucor Tricoderma* etc.)

I. INTRODUCTION

Air is a complex mixture of various gases, various living and non-living particles, water vapours, pollen grains and fungal spores. Without air no one can survive but air is very important medium through which diseases spread. The spores and pollen grains release from their source and become suspended in air. Fungal spores numerically dominant than the other components of air. Meteorological factors like temperature, humidity, and rainfall plays an important role in occurrence of airspora.

Intramural environment of hospital is responsible for transmitting pathogenic micro-organisms and hence responsible for spread the discases. *Aspergillus* sp. are major cause of hospital infections. The microbes have been also reported in the beddings of patients. *A.*

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Aeromycological Investigations of Intramural Environment of Hospital and Library in Nagpur City (M.S.) India

Bhonde M. C, Chaudhary R. R., Thakare M. U.
Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Hingna Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

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Domestic Violence against Women's in India

Dr. Sushma Bageshwar
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Abstract:

Brutality against ladies in India is an issue established in cultural standards and financial reliance. Female feticide, abusive behavior at home, inappropriate behavior, and different types of sexual orientation-based brutality comprises the truth of most young ladies' and ladies' lives inIndia. Spouse battering influences the physical and mental prosperity of the manhandled ladies and even that of their youngsters. Although female participation in public life in-laws has been amended, India still has a long way to go to make Indian women equal citizens in their own country. In our general public, numerous ladies are viciously treated by their personal accomplices while they endure peacefully. Now and again, aggressive behavior at home promptsthe death of these ladies. It is on this reason that this paper examines the importance, causes, sortsof abusive behavior at home, and delayed consequences of these kinds of brutality on mishandledladies. Likewise, the paper talks about the administration of this danger against ladies just as looksat the job to be played by the social specialists, experts, and other intentional associations in givingintercession to the influenced people.

Introduction:

"Bride tormented to death for settlement", "School going youngster gives up to his injuries after beaten by father", "A seventy-year-older individual killed over property question", "Incitement ofmen in Chandigarh..."

The current paper manages the different types of abusive behavior at home pervasive in India. Their causes and variation in the intensity of the forms have also been addressed. The after-effects of different kinds of domestic violence and the possible remedies have been highlighted. At last, an end has been drawn after the total investigation of the point with the juxtaposition of raw numbers nearby.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA:

UNICEF Reports on Progress of Nations released jointly by the Government of India and UNICEF says that more than 60 million women, who should have been alive today, are missing. Dependable components are from feticide to abusive behavior at home to endowment passing's to actual attacks. Separation begins even before ladies are conceived and proceed till; they bite the dust. It exists as:

Feticide-Some new types of viciousness have showed up with innovative advances as is clear on account of female feticide, reflecting in antagonistic sex-proportion. Social bias in favor of a male-child leads to abortions (out of 8000 cases of abortions following sex-determination tests, 7999 are female fetuses, according to a Survey) Sex-proportion is consistently declining all over India aside from Kerala. Insufficient execution of political, regulatory, and monetary structures and components neglected to stop it.

Infanticide- Thousands of recently conceived infant young ladies kick the bucket with excesses of opium. They are deserted or tossed in rivers or residue containers to bite the dust. Out of abandoned children, 90% are girls. Health hazards - According to official figures, there is a 10% higher mortality rate for girls than boys due to malnutrition in infancy and childhood. Health Statistics are equally alarming with 80% of them being anemic.

Physical assaults/Rapes/gang-rapes/molestations- As indicated by a Report, there are accountedfor instances of one assault at regular intervals, an attack like 54 minutes: and a demonstration of savagery 33 minutes. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) measurement says – every 20

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Impact of Pandemic on the Small and Medium Scale Industries in India

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Associate Professor and Head
Department of Commerce
SantGadgeMaharajMahavidyalaya, Hingna, Dist. Nagpur

Abstract :

This study highlights how pandemic has affected small and medium enterprises in India. The study shows that firms of all sizes are harshly affected in multiple dimensions. Small and medium enterprise sales shrink by more and their cash drains faster than large firms in the same sector and country. COVID-19 had impacted largely on most of the SMEs in India. Many individuals who are skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled became jobless during pandemic. This paper focuses on how pandemic had impacted on the SMEs in India.
Keywords : SME, Pandemic, Economy

Introduction

COVID-19 had shacked the world economy and it is a pandemic making a great distractions to life of the entire mankind. The pandemic had also impacted on the social and economic systems across the world. Based on different reports, it is the most dangerous global crisis after World War-II. This COVID-19 is highly transmittable and has spread with inconsistent progress across the world without any variance. COVID-19 is a massive health crisis BUT also much more. It is a total shock with profound implications, both in the short- and medium-to long-term on every aspect of livelihood. This COVID-19 has triggered a substantial short-term economic reduction, closed down many firms, irrespective of sizes, tens of millions became jobless, and has other impact on business activities. To prevent unemployment, poverty, and food uncertainty rates from further rise steeply during any time, small and medium enterprises around the globe can and had played a crucial role.

Small businesses are the backbone of any economy, and with the ripple effect of pandemic on economies all over the world, their protection has become important more than ever. The government has been taking many sweeping health and economic measures to mitigate impact of pandemic. Recognized by the government as a driver for economic growth and job creation, small businesses, or more commonly referred here as small and micro enterprises, the sector has been growing steadily for the past decade or so. However, facing the impact of the pandemic, most of these firms face difficulty surviving in the current climate for even above 6 months and more. Many of them had closed their shutters. Much skilled, semiskilled and unskilled manpower became jobless.

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चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक पैलूंद्वारे कृषी वितरणाचा अभ्यास

प्रा. संजोग तुपे
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर (महाराष्ट्र)

सारांश :

भूगोल, हवामान, पायाभूत सुविधा, मातीची परिस्थिती, पर्यावरण, सामाजिक-संस्कृती, तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, पतपुरवठा, साक्षरतेचे स्तर, उत्पन्नवाढीतील विविधता इत्यादी क्षेत्रात भारत लक्षणीय विविधता दर्शवितो. भारतीय राज्यांमध्ये जमिनीचा पोत, उत्पादनाचे तंत्र, इनपुट वापर, उत्पादकता आणि विपणन संरचनांमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षात, देशात चांगली कामगिरी करणाऱ्या राज्यांकडे लक्षणीय अभिसरण आहे. चंद्रपूर जिल्हा वनप्रधान असून दर्जेदार कृषी उत्पादने तयार करतो. शेतकऱ्यांच्या कृषी वितरण आणि उत्पन्नाशी संबंधित विविध पैलू आहेत. हा पेपर आर्थिक पैलू संदर्भात कृषी वितरण लक्ष केंद्रीत करतो.

कीवर्ड : कृषी उत्पादन, अर्थव्यवस्था, आर्थिक अभ्यास

प्रस्तावना

कृषी देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्णपणे शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे आणि तीच गोष्ट भारतीय शेतीला लागू आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषी उत्पादन, कृषी पर्यायी उत्पादनावर अवलंबून आहे.

त्याचप्रमाणे मुळातच एखादा उद्योगही कच्च्या मालासाठी शेतीवर अवलंबून असतो. भारतात 75% नागरिकांचा व्यवसाय शेती किंवा कृषी आधार उत्पादनांवर अवलंबून आहे.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा पाया शेती आहे म्हणून भारतीय शेतीचे व्यवस्थापन उच्चवर्गीय असावे असे म्हणता येईल पण भारतीय शेती आणि शेतक-यांबद्दल अनेक समस्या दिसून येतात. काही ठिकाणी आधुनिक तंत्राचा वापर करून शेती केली जात आहे, तर काही ठिकाणी पारंपरिक तंत्राचा वापर करून शेती केली जात आहे. दोन्ही परिस्थितीत शेतकऱ्यांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. शेती हा भारताचा आत्मा आहे आणि म्हणूनच भारतात शेतीचा व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येतो.

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Oxidative ring expansion of 3-hydroxy-3-phenacyloxindoles using phenyliodine diacetate and molecular iodine: Synthesis of 2-hydroxy-2-aryl/alkyl-2,3-dihydroquinolin-4(1*H*)-ones

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ABSTRACT

Oxidation of tertiary alcohol of the type 3-hydroxy-3-phenacyloxindoles using the combination of phenyliodine diacetate and molecular iodine in methanol results in oxidative cleavage of C2-C3 bond to form isocyanate as an intermediate with its subsequent trapping by methanol to form *ortho*-carbamates of 1,3-diaryl carbonyl compounds which further undergoes concurrent cyclization to furnish 2-hydroxy-2-aryl/alkyl-2,3-dihydroquinolin-4(1*H*)-ones derivatives in good yields.

2-Arylquinolin-4(1*H*)-ones are privileged heterocyclic scaffolds and found as structural sub-units of many biologically active natural products [1] and pharmaceuticals exhibiting antidiabetic [2], antiviral [3], antimitotic [4], antimalarial [5], and HIV-1 integrase inhibitory properties [6]. Moreover, quinolin-4(1*H*)-one can serve as a synthetic intermediate as it permits structural modifications at 1, 3 and 4-positions resulting in the synthesis of "drug like" molecule with diverse biological profile [7].

Owing to these wide range of biological properties, numerous methods have been developed for efficient synthesis of 2-arylquinolin-4(1*H*)-one derivatives. The most common methods (Scheme 1) available for the synthesis of 2-arylquinolin-4(1*H*)-one involve (i) base-promoted cyclization of *N*-(*o*-ketoaryl) amides, known as the Camps cyclization [8] (ii) transition metal catalyzed cyclizations of *o*-haloarylacetylenic ketones/amines or *o*-alkynylbenzamides/aldehydes [9] (iii) TEMPO-promoted intra-molecular oxidative Mannich reaction from *N*-arylmethyl-2-aminophenyl ketones [10] (iv) reductive cyclization of 2-nitrochalcones promoted by $TiCl_4$/Zn [11] (v) base induced cyclization of α-alkyl *N*-aryl- α -aminonitriles [12] (vi) palladium-catalyzed intramolecular *N*-arylation of *in situ* generated enamine from the reaction of (*Z*)-β-chlorovinyl ketone with amine [13] and (vii) copper-catalyzed heterocyclization of 1-(2-bromophenyl)- and 1-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-en-3-amin-1-ones [14]. The applications of hypervalent iodine mediated Hofmann rearrangement is also demonstrated for the metal-free synthesis of 4-quinolones derivatives from 2-alkynylbenzamides [15]. However, some of these reported methods of 2-arylquinolin-4(1*H*)-one synthesis are generally associated with requirement of special starting materials, multistep procedures and narrow substrate scope.

Hypervalent iodine compounds [16] have emerged as highly versatile reagents for the oxidation of alcohols [17] due to its commercial availability, mild reaction conditions, environmentally benign attributes, high functional group tolerance and similar reactivities to those of toxic heavy metal-based oxidants. For example, the cyclic tertiary allylic alcohols undergo oxidative rearrangement to form β-disubstituted α, β -unsaturated ketones or aldehydes using pentavalent iodine reagent such as IBX in DMSO [18]. Earlier to this report, toxic oxochromium(VI)-based (Collins reagent, PCC and PDC) reagents were employed for the oxidation of cyclic tertiary allylic alcohols [19]. Several improvements were then reported for the oxidation of tertiary allylic alcohol using other oxidants such as Re_2O_7 or $Bi(OTf)_3$/TEMPO/PhIO [20], 2-iodoxybenzenesulfonic acid/oxone [21] and TEMPO-derived oxoammonium salts [22]. The oxidative rearrangement of other variety of tertiary benzylic alcohols attached at *para*-position of phenols is also documented using phenyliodine diacetate (PIDA) as metal-free oxidant [23].

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THE STUDY OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS INDIAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT :

Many organizations/institutions are working at the national and international level for the upgradation, coordination, and development of library and information services. Some of these organizations work as agencies and some voluntarily. Although institutions or organizations are made up of individuals, organizations are above individuals, because the objectives of the organization are collective. The operation of the organization is done in a disciplined manner according to the rules. The activities of the organization are based on rules and the accountability of an individual is ensured in the conduct of their activities. The library is a growing social institution, so the role of organizations is important in the development of libraries. In this research paper, the contribution of various Indian institutions in the development of libraries has been studied.

KEYWORDS : *Library, Organization, Social Organization, NASDAQ, NISCAIR, University Grants Commission, Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation.*

INTRODUCTION

India has always held a prominent place in higher education in Indian history from ancient India to modern India. In ancient times Nalanda, Taxila, and Vikramsila universities were famous centers of higher education, which extended not only to the whole of India but also to Korea, China, Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Tibet, and Nepal. Even today India manages one of the largest higher education systems in the world. Mount Stuart Elphinstone introduced the present system of higher education from the 1823 meeting, which stressed the need to establish schools. Later, Lord Macaulay, in 1835, advocated efforts to introduce English education to the natives of the country. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854, known as the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India', Sir Charles Wood recommended a properly designed scheme of education from primary school to university. He planned to encourage indigenous education and prepare a coherent policy for education. Subsequently, the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay (now Mumbai), and Madras were established in 1857, followed by the University of Allahabad in 1887. The Inter-University was established in the year 1925 to promote the activities of the University, by sharing information and cooperation in the fields of education, culture, sports, and allied fields.

Reflection of Indianness in Rohinton Mistry's 'A Fine Balance'

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Abstract

Rohinton Mistry is one of the most talked about contemporary, diasporic, sensitive and conscious writers. Overwhelmed with the experience of double displacement of life of Parsi community and culture, he takes opportunity to express experience of individual and society in his novels. 'A Fine Balance', his second novel, selected for this study. This novel was published in 1995. It won the 'Governor General's Award' and the 'Giller Prize'. It was also shortlisted for the Booker Prize.

This research paper is divided into two parts. In the first part, code mixing and code switching is discussed by giving textual evidences from the novel. In the second part, various Indian components and elements of language absorbed from Parsi, Gujrati and Hindi are elaborately discussed. The conclusion has been drawn finally in the light of the above discussion.

Key words: Diasporic, Code- Mixing and Switching

Introduction

Many contemporary novelists mix different languages or some forms of language called dialect in their writings. It is "motivated and contributes to the meaning of an utterance through the generation of weak implicatures."[1] The writer has a planned design, generated under the pragmatic consequences, which has a purpose of mixing cultural trends in the texts of the verbal art. In code mixing "The very point at which the languages changes, corresponds to a point where the situation/ topic changes."[2] Mixing of the cultural elements takes place through lexical elements and it widens the thematic scope of the text in many ways. Some of the native ideas are the best expressed by using lexical units from the native culture.

When motivated, use of foreign language or dialect introduces socio-cultural aspects combined with the source language in which the major part of the text or whole is written. The code mixing becomes significant and the readers have to understand the purpose of code-borrowing. The code-switching works in two ways; "it serves to characterize or identify the narrator or identify the narrator or character socio-linguistically. It makes the reader why a particular encoding has been chosen, and what effects it might have."[3] It is expected that the readers use their encyclopaedic knowledge for understanding the code vibrancy that plays major role in strengthening the import or ideological perspective the writer renders in the text. Code switching is a stylistic device and it serves what person says, "to meet social demands."[4]

Every language or dialect carries the socio-cultural heritage of the society and community wherein it is spoken. But the speaker of a foreign language may not understand its core meaning and the very co-operative principle. The maximum of quality, as expressed by Grice would be violated. Sometimes the readers may be attracted towards strange and

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समाजसुधारणेचे महामेरू राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराज

प्रा.डॉ. वामन खोब्रागडे
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

शाहू महाराजांचा जन्म २६ जून, इ.स. १८७४ रोजी कागल येथील घाटगे घराण्यात झाला. कोल्हापूर संस्थानाचे राजे चौथे शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर त्यांच्या पत्नी आनंदीबाई यांनी १७ मार्च, इ.स. १८८४ रोजी यशवंतरावांना दत्तक घेतले, व त्यांचे नाव शाहू असे ठेवले. २ एप्रिल इ.स. १८९४ रोजी त्यांचा राज्यारोहण समारंभ झाला. राज्यभिषेक झाल्यानंतर इ.स. १९२२ सालपर्यंत म्हणजेच २८ वर्षे ते कोल्हापूर संस्थानाचे राजे होते.

शाहू महाराजांनी बहुजन समाजात शिक्षणप्रसार करण्यावर विशेष भर दिला. त्यांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे व मोफत केले. स्त्री शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व्हावा म्हणून त्यांनी राजाज्ञा काढली. अस्पृश्यता नष्ट करण्याच्या दृष्टीने त्यांनी इ.स. १९१९ साली सवर्ण व अस्पृश्यांच्या वेगळया शाळा भरवण्याची पध्दत बंद केली. जातीभेद दूर करण्यासाठी त्यांनी आपल्या राज्यात आंतरजातीय विवाहाला मान्यता देणारा कायदा केला. इ.स. १९१६ साली निपाणी येथे 'डेक्कन रयत असोसिएशन' ही संस्था स्थापन केली.

'शाहू छत्रपती स्पिनिंग ॲंड वीव्हिंग मिल', शाहुपुरी व्यापार पेठ, शेतकऱ्यांची सहकारी संस्था, शेतकी तंत्रज्ञानाच्या संशोधनासाठी 'किंग एडवर्ड ॲग्रिकल्चरल इन्स्टिटयूट' इत्यादी संस्था कोल्हापुरात स्थापण्यात त्यांचा प्रमुख वाटा होता. राधानगरी धरणाची उभारणी, शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जे उपलब्ध करून देणे अशा उपक्रमांतूनही त्यांनी कृषिविकासाकडे लक्ष पुरवले. त्यांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना त्यांच्या शिक्षणासाठी, तसेच मुकनायक वृत्तपत्रासाठीही सहकार्य केले होते. त्यांनी चित्रकार आबालाल रहिमान यांच्यासारख्या कलावंतांना राजाश्रय देऊन प्रोत्साहन दिले होते.

समाजसुधारणेचे महामेरू ठरणाऱ्या शाहू महाराजांचे नाव घेतले की दुर्देवाने आजही काही लोकांच्या कपाळाला आठया पडतात. तर काही लोकांना शाहू महाराजांच्या विचाराशी काहीही देणेघेणे नसते फक्त त्यांना उठता बसता शाहू महाराजांचे नाव घ्यायला आवडते. शाहू महाराजांची पूर्ण माहिती नसतांनाही त्यांची भलावण करणारे आणि खाजगीत त्यांच्या नावाने बोटे मोडणारे असे दोन्ही प्रकारचे लोक समाजात मोठया प्रमाणात दिसुन येतात. असे असले तरी शाहू महाराजांच्या जन्माला १४० वर्षापेक्षा जास्त काळ जाऊनही त्यांच्या विचारानुसार समग्र आयुष्यभर तंतोतंत वाटचाल करणारा नेता आजच्या घडीला दिसुन येत नाही.

स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी कित्येक वर्षे आधी समता, बंधुता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, सर्व घटकांना विकासाची समान संधी ही तत्वे राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी करवीर संस्थानात अंमलात आणली होती. म्हणूनच त्यांचा देशभरता 'महाराजांचे महाराज' असा गौरव केला जातो. राजश्री शाहू महाराजांनी सुमारे २८ वर्षे राज्यकारभार केला. त्यांना बहुजनांच्या शिक्षणाविषयी फारच तळमळ होती. शिक्षणाशिवाय आपला उध्दार होणार नाही हे ओळखून कोल्हापूर संस्थानात सक्तीच्या मोफत शिक्षणाचा कायदा केला व ५०० ते १००० लोकवस्तीच्या गावांमध्ये शाळांची निर्मिती केली. एवढयावरच न थांबता जे पालक मुलांना शाळेत पाठवणार नाहीत त्या पालकांना प्रतिमहिना १ रू. दंड आकारण्याची कायदेशीर तरतूद केली. छत्रपती शिवरायांच्या विचारांचा व

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Role of Computer Technology to Improve E-Commerce

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research paper is to review the internet - based e-commerce scenario in India. E-commerce or electronic commerce refers to trading in goods and services using electronic devices.

E-commerce is the contraction of Electronics Commerce. It termed as buying and selling goods or services on the internet by the computer network system. I.e. online business. Nowadays epoch conformist business is furthermore replaced by E-commerce. One can purchase necessary goods by online E-commerce websites like amazon.com, flipcart.com, etc. and mobile apps uber and Ola worn to purpose car services. Zomato and Uber Eats for online food services. In this appraise paper we have taken a concise appraisal of E-Commerce services and discussed the types of digital channels like retailer's website and mobile apps. We have also reviewed the fraud prevention model viz. Blacklist Based Algorithm through Machine Learning and types of fraud validation.

Keywords: Digital Channels, Internet, E-Commerce, Fraud Prevention Model, Fraud Validation, Machine Learning.

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Gender Inequality In India: Issues In Development

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Abstract:

Regardless of a high development rate and ample Government measures to energize sexual orientation, the sex uniformity, the sex hole despite everything exists in India. Lack of encouraging gender equality not only limits women's access to resources and opportunities but also imperils the life prospects of the future generation. In this article, an endeavor has been made to look at the issue of sexual orientation disparity in India. In this process, the article not only discusses the extent, causes, and consequences of the problem but also suggest policy measures to reduce gender inequality in India.

Introduction:

Inequality predicated on gender (or sex) is a habitual civil rights misdeed that takes in multiple shapes; including sexual embarrassment, unequal remuneration for women who do the equal jobs as men, and imbalance even at the phase of pregnancy. In spite of the fact that the Indian constitution gives and benefits to people and makes an equivalent arrangement to improve the status of ladies in the public eye, the larger part of women is yet unfit to appreciate the rights and openings ensured to them.

Gender inequality is a global phenomenon it differs from place to place country to country depending upon socio-economic indicator. It abides outside the family as well as midway inside it. Sex imbalance has an antagonistic effect on advancement objectives as lessens monetary development. It hampers the general prosperity since blocking ladies from an interest in social, political, and financial exercises can unfavorably influence the entire society. Many creating nations like India have shown sex imbalance in instruction, business, and wellbeing. India has seen a sex imbalance from its initial history because of its financial and strict practices that brought about a wide hole between the situation of people in the general public. Regardless of the way that the Indian constitution gives indeed the very same rights and advantages to people and makes equal obtainment to upgrade the status of women in the social network, despite that the rights and openings guaranteed to the ladies by the constitution are as yet distant to appreciate that advantage by a most extreme piece of ladies. The counter female mentality and imbalance in the general public propel the ladies' populace to bring down in the conventional worth framework like an excess of family duty reduces their chance to prosper. In the current time, not many different variables like most minimal education rate, joblessness, destitution among ladies are basic in India on account of sexual orientation dissimilarity in the public arena. This paper is attempting to draw out the elements that are answerable for sexual orientation imbalance and recommends measures to annihilate this issue. Sorts of Gender disparity: Gender imbalance exists in many pieces of the world, from Japan to Morocco from Uzbekistan to the USA. In any case, imbalance among ladies and men can take a lot of various structures. For sure, sex imbalance isn't one homogeneous wonder, yet an assortment of divergent and interlinked issues.

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Tunable luminescence of Eu^{3+}, Sm^{3+} and Dy^{3+} doped $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$ phosphor for optical applications

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ABSTRACT

In this work $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$ and $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_{2-x}(SO_4)_x$ doped with europium, samarium and dysprosium phosphors were synthesized by combustion method using urea as a fuel along with its optical, structural and morphological investigations which may be applicable for solid state lighting and near-UV excited LED. The phase homogeneity of the phosphor was established by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) and characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), photoluminescent (PL) spectroscopy and room temperature FTIR spectrum. The photoluminescence (PL) properties were investigated under ultraviolet (UV) ray excitation. Preliminary studies showed that the phosphor might be promising candidate as a light-conversion phosphor for the optical system. The luminescence intensity is enhanced considerably by tuning the host matrices after core–shell formation due to degree of decrease of non-radiative rates rising from surface sagging bonds and surpassing agent.

1. Introduction

At present, solid state lightning (SSL) employs light-emitting diodes to produce white light because of their mercury-free, environmental friendliness, low energy consumption, high durability over the conventional incandescent and halogen lamp [1,2]. In 1991 Nakamura [3] provided a first improvement in solid state lightning (SSL) research in the field of white light-emitting diodes by his discovery of blue light-emitting diode (LED). Far along, in 1996, the first white LED was fabricated which used yellow phosphor (YAG:Ce) combined with blue GaN LED [4]. The above reported techniques of generating white light has certain shortcomings such as low color rendering index, radiance effect etc. Consequently, to overcome these shortcomings the alternative techniques to produce white light has been utilized by combining blue, green, red phosphor with UV LED [5].

Phosphates based phosphors have pronounced compensating attention in recent years because of their significant thermal, structural assortment and a moderately short wavelength of optical absorption power. In the midst of them, $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$ phosphor was first designated by Fuchs et al. [6]. Subsequently Alkemper [7] described that the structure of $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$ was interconnected to the cluster of cations and $[PO_4]$ tetrahedral in the glaserite structure as well, which has a monoclinic structure and a space group of P21/c. Later, Yonesaki and collaborators described the structure and spectroscopic properties europium doped $Na_2MMgP_2O_8$ (M: Ba, Sr, Ca) [8]. Lü et al. also reported the spectroscopic properties of europium doped blue-emitting $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$ phosphors [9]. There is only a solitary report that designates the luminescent properties of Ce^{3+} activated $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$, phosphors [10]. Normally, phosphors are prepared by the outmoded solid state reaction method. This method naturally needs high temperature, time-consuming heating process and consequent crushing for long time. The crushing procedure recompenses the phosphor planes, subsequently results in the loss of emission intensity. Consequently the combustion synthesis has fascinated considerable attention since it is beneficial in attaining the unique chemical configurations with exclusive properties, outstanding purity and moderately low reaction temperature, ensuing in more homogeneous products, and it is also probable to prepare phosphors in the smaller size [11].

To the best of our knowledge, no attention has been paid to the luminescent properties of $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$:Eu^{3+},Dy^{3+},Sm^{3+} and very few reports are available on these particular phosphors.

In our work, Eu^{3+},Dy^{3+},Sm^{3+} doped $Na_2CaMg(PO_4)_2$ and

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Luminescence characterization of Eu^{3+} activated $KMgPO_4$ phosphor for solid state lighting

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ABSTRACT

Orange-red emitting $KMgPO_4:Eu^{3+}$ phosphors were prepared by wet chemical method and characterized by the photoluminescence spectra has been reported in this paper. The emission peaks are located at 591 nm and 618 nm attributed to $^5D_0 \rightarrow {}^7F_1$ and $^5D_0 \rightarrow {}^7F_2$ transitions respectively. Concentration quenching effect was observed at 1 mol % of Eu^{3+} ions. SEM images reveal irregular surface morphology with particle sizes in micrometer range. Colour coordinates were found to be (x = 0.580, y = 0.418) and (x = 0.687, y = 0.312) for emission wavelengths 591 nm and 618 nm respectively. Photoluminescence result suggests that the prepared phosphor could find application in ecofriendly solid state lighting.

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1. Introduction

Recently, in the field of solid-state lighting, eco-friendly technologies the use of phosphor-converted white-light-emitting diodes (pc-WLEDs) have been increased dramatically and became a universally impulse content that reduces carbon foot-print [1,2]. It is an indication that modern research is aware of today's need of some issues like energy saving, environmental friendliness, low cost etc. by the growth and interest of research in the fields like light-emitting diode (LED) and organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs). For many decades the luminescence of lanthanides ions doped in perovskite-type ceramics was actively investigated because of their important and useful properties such as phase transitions, ferro-electricity and semiconductivity. Various preparation techniques like solid state method, combustion synthesis, co-precipitation method, hydrothermal process, sol gel method, wet chemical method etc. to get desired organic compounds which are novel and cost effective methods. The chemical and physical properties of the prepared compound can be altered by using suitable synthesis method for suitable requirement and need as well. The optical properties of the prepared phosphor may be optimized by the use of these moderately chip, instant and energy saving methods [3]. Phosphates based lanthanides elements have been attracted by many eminent researchers because of their promising physical and chemical properties and become decisive luminescent materials [4]. In the initial stages white LEDs were fabricated by intermixing of GaN-LED based phosphor that produces a 465 nm blue light and $YAG:Ce^{3+}$ phosphor that produces a yellow light [5]. But currently, low colour rendering index (CRI) because of the deficiency of red colour component and high colour temperature (Tc, usually above 5500 K) became one of the major disadvantage in commercially accessible white LEDs [6,7]. These disadvantages are resolved using RGB (red, green and blue) tri-colour phosphor covering on the near ultraviolet (n-UV) LED chip. Further, particle size is one of the factors that considerably affect the output quality and relative ease of fabrication process. Poor adhesion to the substrate and loss of coating was noticed in case of phosphors having large particle size [8–10]. Now a days, lanthanides ions doped phosphors in which the lanthanides elements act as activators have been broadly studied because of their more favourable of narrow emission bands and bright visible emissions as well as their acceptability in many fields [11]. Eu^{3+}-doped phosphors are widely used as red components in W-LEDs because of their good luminescence properties because it is established that red phosphors play a key role in solid-state lighting devices. The reason is that the Eu^{3+} ions have $4f$–$4f$ configured and their

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2

Cross-Cultural Conflict in Anita Desai's Novels

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ABSTRACT

Anita Desai is a popular writer who has written many short stories. She has been a trend setter in post-independence Indian English women writers. Her culture insights, deft fictional narratives have given a new direction to post-colonial women's writings. Her Indo German background highlight her cross-cultural awareness. This research article is an attempt to highlights Desai's cross-cultural conflict through the special focus on her novel Bye-Bye Black bird.

Keywords: *Cross-cultural, Conflict, Relationship, Post-colonial, Feminism*

Introduction

Anita Desai gives emphasis on establishing a distinct female voice by challenging the existing notions and assumptions of feminity. Her fiction constantly explores the inner possibilities and hidden potential of women's mind. In most of her novels she takes on the onus of exposing women's ambivalent life rooted in patriarchy and her own struggle for identity. "Anita Desai's feminism stresses on women's efforts to resist deprivation, coercion, victimization, fear of difference and the necessity of coming out of ignorance-social, psychological and intellectual"(http://shodhganga). Desai also show how women are treated through her fiction. Desai's stories are witty and reflected her close observation of human behavior and relationships. " whether the women live with their family or are married her family will rarely shows some respect for her work as for a man's they will impose duties and task on her and infringe on her liberty" (Beauvoir 707). Desai Discuss familiar relationship in different situation and places, with women at the centre.

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159.

MUKHERJEE'S *DESIRABLE DAUGHTERS*: CRISIS AT EVERY STEP OF WOMEN'S LIFE

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Abstract

The novel *Desirable Daughters* aims to disclose the immigrant mindset and the conflict arising thereof. Bharati Mukherjee as a diasporic writer has given new dimensions to Indian writing in English. The portrayal of characters by Bharati Mukherjee explores the shifting identities of diaspora women, both in the present day United States, Canada, and India. It has a trace of struggle of balancing between past cultural moorings and to survive in the new alien country.

Keywords: *Conflict, Cultural, Identity, Feminism, Expatriates.*

Tara the main protagonist in Desirable Daughters is portrayed in different hues whereas her two sisters are also deliberated in the novel. The three share a very enduring bond as the narrator say's "Sisters three are we…as like blossom on a tree". Though their upbringing is the same, they have different approaches and the novel very explicitly brings out their different characteristics. It's the youngest of the three, Tara who has moved away and the entire narration is from her perspective. An Indian by birth she has the first hand experience of the restrictions imposed by society on women. The realization of the problems and the dilemma that the emerging women who have been exposed to western education and whose conscience has been nourished by conservative norms and values obviously transpires into a situation of conflict. This is where Bharti Mukherjee tries to balance the trajectory of tradition and modernity.

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An antibacterial activity of *Bauhinia racemosa* assisted ZnO nanoparticles during lunar eclipse and docking assay

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ABSTRACT

In the present work it has been seen that *Bauhinia racemosa* assisted in fabrication of ZnO Nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) used for docking and antibacterial assay. ZnO NPs was confirmed through UV-diffuse reflectance spectroscopy by achieving peak at 370 nm. Structural authentication was confirmed by XRD, SEM and TEM. Fabricated ZnO NPs was used to investigate an antibacterial activity during lunar eclipse. The activity was checked against *Proteus vulgaris*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and observed magnificent result against *K. pneumoniae*. Besides, remarkable antioxidant activity was performed by using DPPH. In addition a molecular docking study of ZnO NPs was also conducted.

Selection and Peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 11th National Conference on Solid State Chemistry and Allied Areas.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the green method has been broadly utilized for nanofabrication [1,2]. Fabrication of nanoparticles has received an eye-catching attention in the field of nanoscience due to its incredible applications. For instance, the metallic oxide NPs are being used in the various bio-nanotechnologies areas because of its extremely small size and huge surface area [3–5]. In the recent years, it has been observed that ZnO NPs is showing the unique properties for optoelectronics [6], magnetic [7], piezoelectric [8], n-type semiconductor [9], catalytic performances [10], antifungal, wound healing, anti-cancer, and antibacterial activity [11–17]. An extensively literature review reveals that there are enormous works on the fabrication of ZnO NPs used for helpful applications [11–16]. Indeed, in the past years there was a massive demand for the synthesis of nanoparticles by using physical and chemical techniques. But, earlier methods were harmful for the researchers as well as for environment. Therefore, the green method is an urgent need of the today's era. The green method is a convenient technique as it involves plant extracts, animal cultures, enzymes and microbes. Among these, the plant extracts is a good because it is harmless, more suitable and easy to handle. Basically, the plant extracts acts as a green reducer, surfactant and stabilizing agent. Already, many researchers had applied the green system for the production of ZnO nanoparticles using *Bauhinia romerosa* and *Bauhinia vahlii* [17], *Aloe barbadensis* [18], *Azadirachta indica* [19], *Diospyrosmonsona* [20], *Cassia auriculata* [21] and so far. However, there are no reports available on *Bauhinia racemosa*. This plant belongs to the Caesalpiniaceae family. It is popular as apta (Marathi) and is occurs allove in all the parts of the India and Srilanka. This plant is highly popular in India for pharmaceutical uses [22,23]. Bio-inspired ZnO NPs is actively used for various biological activities like anti-cancer, Anti-HIV, analgesic, antipyretic, anticonvulsant, antiviral, and antibacterial assay [24–27]. Especially, the antibacterial activity by bio-inspired ZnO NPs has received

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Selection and Peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 11th National Conference on Solid State Chemistry and Allied Areas.

राजर्षी शाहू पूर्व काळातील शैक्षणिक स्थिती व राजर्षीचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार

विनोद राजेंद्र कामडी
संत गाडगे महाराज महा.,
हंगणा

डॉ. प्रकाश आर. शेंडे,
सरदार पटेल महा.,
चंद्रपूर

गोषवारा:

महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक साहित्यिक आणि शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील परिवर्तनाला प्रेरक ठरणारे अनेक महापुरुष होऊन गले. विशेषत: शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील संदर्भात महात्मा फुले, धर्मवीर विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे, सयाजीराज गायकवाड, जगन्नाथ शंकरशेठ, दाजी भाऊ लाड अशा काही समाजसुधारकांचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. समानतेच्या तत्वावर नवीन समाज निर्मिती साठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न केले, त्यासाठी शिक्षणावा आग्रह धरला. तत्कालीन समाजात शिक्षण फक्त वरच्या वर्गाकरिताच उपलब्ध होते. त्यामुळे बाकीच्या तथाकथित वर्गातील लोकांना अमानवीय वागणूक मिळत होती. परंतु इंग्रजी राजवटीमूळे शिक्षण कार्याला चालना मिळाली. समाजसुधारकाच्या शिक्षणकार्याला इंग्रजानी हातभार लावला. समाजातील सर्व प्रकारच्या नवजागरणाला इंग्रजी शिक्षण कारणीभूत ठरले. इंग्रजानी शिक्षण क्षेत्रामध्य बुडचा खलिता (1854) सारख्या सुधारणा केल्या. महाला फुलेनी तर आपले सर्वस्व जीवन मागासलेल्या वर्गाच्या उत्थानासाठी अर्पन केले. मुलींसाठी शाळा काढून स्त्रि–मुक्तीचे महान कार्य त्यांनी केले.

प्रस्तावना:–

राजर्षी शाहूनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानामध्ये सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण सुरू केले. शिक्षणाशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही, त्यामुळे सक्तीचे व मोफत प्राथमिक शिक्षण आपल्या संस्थानात सुरू केल. स्वराज्यासाठी, देशासाठी शिक्षण आवश्यक आहे, त्याचप्रकारे समाजातील जाती, वर्ग यामधील भेदभाव नष्ट करण्यासाठी शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता असल्याचे त्यांनी प्रतिपादन केले. राजकुमारासांठी त्यांनी युवराज शाळा सुरू केल्या, तसच गावातील प्रमुख हा पाटिल होता तर त्यांच्या शिक्षणासाठी पाटिल शाळा काढल्या. मल्लशाळा, कला शाळा, अशाप्रकारच्या शाळा काढून सर्वदृष्टीन विकास झाला पाहिजे अशी राजर्षीची भूमिका आपल्याला दिसून येते.

शाहूपूर्व शैक्षणिक स्थिती:–

भारतीय समाजामध्ये शिक्षण हे फक्त वरील वर्गापुरतेच मर्यादीत होते. परंतु इंग्रजाचे आगमण भारतात झाले तिथूनच शिक्षण हे सर्वसामान्य लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचायला सुरुवात झाली. इंगजांचे मुख्य उद्देश व्यापार करणे हाच असला तरी त्यांच्यासोबत आलेल्या धर्मप्रसारकांनी खिश्चन धर्माचा प्रसार करतानाशिक्षण प्रसार केला. तत्पूर्वी मुंबई प्रांताचा गव्हर्नर म्हणून नियुक्ती झालेल्या लॉर्ड माउट स्टुअर्ट एलफिन्स्टनी कार्य केले. इ.स. 1813 मध्ये कायदा करून ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीने भारतातील शिक्षणासाठी दरवर्षी 1 लाख रुपये खर्च करावे, अशी अट ब्रिटीश पार्लमेंटने घातली. तर त्याच पद्धतीनुसार लॉर्ड माउट स्टुअर्टएलफिन्स्टन यानी कार्य केले. शाळांची संख्या वाढवून, शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती करून प्रांतीय भाषेमध्ये शिक्षणाचे कार्य सुरु

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४. राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे स्त्री शिक्षणकार्य

विनोद राजेंद्र कामडी
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गोषवारा

राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांनी उदारमतवादी शिक्षणापासून ते तांत्रिक शिक्षणापर्यंत त्याचप्रमाणे अस्पृश्यांच्या शिक्षणापासून ते स्त्रिशिक्षणापर्यंत दूरदृष्टी ठेवणारे एक जाणते शिक्षणतज्ञ होते. 'पुरुष वर्गाने शस्त्र घेऊन लढावे आणि स्त्री वर्गाने चूल आणि मूल सांभाळावे', या तत्त्वाला राजर्षींनी धक्का दिला. स्त्री म्हणजे 'दयेची देवता' न बनविता तिला पुरुष जीवनाची जडण-घडण करणारी माता व नेता बनवायचे होते. शिक्षण देऊन त्यांना चारित्र्य, धैर्य व सामर्थ्यवान बनवायचे होते. त्यानुसाराने त्यांना साहसी, शूर, सद्गुणी, आदर्श, आणि सभ्य स्त्री निर्माण करण्यासाठी स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण हे सर्वात मोठे साधन आहे, यांच्यावर त्यांचा विश्वास होता.

आपल्या विचारांना कार्यप्रवण करून राजर्षींनी शाळा-महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या मुलींना फी माफी करून प्रोत्साहन दिले. कोल्हापूर संस्थानामधील हुशार विद्यार्थीनींना स्कॉलरशिप देऊन, शिक्षणाचा खर्च करून मेडिकल कॉलेजमध्ये वैद्यकीय शिक्षणासाठी पाठविले. संस्थानांमध्ये अनेक मुलींच्या शाळा काढून जास्तीत जास्त मुलींच्या शिक्षणाचा आग्रह धरला. शिक्षणासाठी अनुदान मंजूर करवून घेतले. तसेच मुलींच्या, स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणासाठी महिला शिक्षिकेची नियुक्ती केली. शाहू महाराजांची मानवतावादी विशालदृष्टी स्त्री-शिक्षण प्रसारामागील खरी प्रेरणा होती. म्हणूनच एक पवित्र कर्तव्य या विचारातून स्त्री-शिक्षण प्रसारासाठी प्रयत्न केले.

प्रस्तावना

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरिस आणि विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला स्त्रीयांच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य केले. शाहू महाराजांचा स्त्री शिक्षणाचा दृष्टीकोन पुरोगामी होता. भारतामधील स्त्रिया त्यांच्या स्वतः च्या इच्छा, विचाराप्रमाणे जगू शकत नाही, त्यांना पुरुषांच्या इच्छा आणि तत्वाचे पालन करावे लागते, याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे म्हणजे महिला वर्गाचे अज्ञान होय. सामान्यतः महिलांना समाजात पुरुषांच्या दयेला पात्र मानले जात होते, अशाप्रकारे स्त्रियांची सामाजीक स्थिती होती.

'एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला स्त्रियांची सामाजिक स्थिती असमाधानकारक होती. हिंदूमध्ये स्त्रियांना मालमत्तेचा अधिकार नव्हता, त्याकाळी बालविवाहाची प्रथा सर्रास होती. केवळ उच्चवर्गीय किंवा मध्यम वर्गातील काही कुटुंबांनी विरोध केला.

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महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुक – सत्तासंघर्ष व आघाडीत बिघाडी

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संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुक 2019 मध्ये लागलेल्या निकालानुसार पक्षनिहाय स्थितीचा विचार केल्यास भाजेपी–105, शिवसेना–56, कॉंग्रेस 44, राष्ट्रवादी कॉंग्रेस–54, मनसे – 1 व इतर 28 अशा जागा मिळल्याचे दिसुन आले. निवडणुक पुर्वी झालेल्या महायुतीला जनतेनं स्पष्ट कौल दिला असुन बहुमतासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या 145 जागांची गरज महायुतीने 161 जागा मिळवुन पुर्ण केली आहे. या निवडणुकीत स्वबळावर स्पष्ट बहुमत मिळविण्याच्या दृष्टीने भाजपाने मोर्चेबांधनी केली असली तरी प्रत्यक्षात 2014 च्या निवडणुकीपेक्षा त्यांना कमी जागांवर यश मिळाले आहे. गेल्या निवडणुकीत भारतीय जनता पक्षाला 207 पैकी 122 जागा मिळाल्या होत्या परंतु 2019 च्या निवडणुकीत 105 जागा मिळाल्यामुळे मागील निवडणुकीपेक्षा 17 जागा कमी मिळाल्या असुन 220 जागा मिळवुन फक्त भाजपालाच स्पष्ट बहुमत मिळेल असे दिव्यस्वप्न या पक्षाचे पुर्ण होऊ शकले नाही.

महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुकीचे महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट म्हणजे, स्पष्ट बहुमत मिळवून भाजप, शिवसेना पुन्हा सत्ता राखतांना दिसत असली तरी शिवसेनेनं कमी जागा घेऊनही मुसंडी मारली आहे व कॉंग्रेस – राष्ट्रवादीनंही जोरदार लढत देत 'कमबॅक' केलं आहे. तसेच राष्ट्रवादीचे अध्यक्ष शरद पवार यांचा करिष्मा राज्यात कायम असल्याचे या निवडणुकीत दिसुन आले आहे. शरद पवार यांच्या झंझावातामुळं महायुतीचा रथ रोखला गेल्याचं दिसत आहे.

चौदाव्या महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुकीत महाराष्ट्रातील जनतेने भारतीय जनता पक्ष व शिवसेना यांच्या महायुतीला भरघोस मते देऊन दुसऱ्यांदा सरकार स्थापन करण्याची संधी दिली, मात्र भारतीय जनता पक्ष व शिवसेनेच्या अतिताठर भुमिकेमुळे त्यांना या संधीचे सोने करता आले नाही व महाआघाडीत बिघाडी झाल्याचे दिसुन आले आहे. याला कारणीभूत म्हणजे मागील सत्ताधाऱ्यांना झालेला 'सत्तेचा अहंकार' होय. तुझ माझ जमेना व तुझ्या वाचुन करमेना अस म्हणत म्हणत गृहमंत्री अमित शहा यांच्या मध्यस्थीने भाजप शिवसेना यांच्यात निवडणुक पुर्व युती झाली एकमेकांना शब्द वचने देण्यात आली परंतु त्या शब्दांची व वचनांची परीपूर्ती न झाल्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुकीत सर्वात जास्त जागा मिळवूनही भारतीय जनता पक्ष सत्तेपासून वंचित राहिलेला आहे.

2014 च्या महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुकीत भारतीय जनता पक्ष व शिवसेना यांची युती न करता स्वतंत्रपणे निवडणुक लढवली होती. निवडणुकीनंतर या दोन्ही राजकीय पक्षांनी इतर घटक पक्षांना सोबत घेऊन महायुती स्थापन केली या महायुतीचे सरकार तेराव्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीनंतर महाराष्ट्रात स्थापन झाले परंतु अल्पावधीतच या महायुतीमधील इतर पक्षांना दुय्यम स्थान देण्यात आले त्यामध्ये शिवसेना सुध्दा अपवाद नव्हती कारण मागील चार पाच वर्षात सरकारमध्ये असतांना सुध्दा पंतप्रधान मोदींवर टिकाटिप्पनी करतांना उध्दव ठाकरेंना अख्खा देशाने बघीतले आहे. तसेच निवडणुक प्रचारामध्ये महायुतितील उमेदवारांना पाडापाडीचे धोरण आपल्या स्वार्थासाठी विविध सरकारी यंत्रणाचा वापर , दबावतंत्राचा वापर करून अनेक दिग्जांना पक्षांतर करून आपल्या पक्षात आणण्याचे तंत्र तसेच या निवडणुकीत आम्हाला विरोध करण्याचे सामर्थ्य कोणत्याही विरोधी पक्षात नाही असा अहंभाव सत्ताधारी पक्षात निर्माण झाला होता. 'मी पुन्हा येईन', 'विरोधकांना पाणी पाजेल', महाराष्ट्रात तेल लावलेला राजकीय पहिलवानच उरलानाही', 'शरद कमळ बघ' अशी अहंपणाची विधाने

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A Study of the E-Education Strategies Adopted by Commerce and Management Institutions in Nagpur District

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Abstract:-

For the study purpose, 11Commerce and Management institutes were selected from Nagpur district. The collected data was analysed by using appropriate statistical tools. Descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency and percentage, mean etc. The study is limited to India in general and focuses its attention on Nagpur District. Thus the emphasis was on to choose the samples from Nagpur district from the Management and Commerce institutions.

Introduction:-

Schools and colleges are considered as the second Home for the scholar. After the student passes out from the school, he enrolls himself in the college for his higher education on which his future depends. Thus the quality of higher education is outmost important as the future of the scholar depends upon his education in Higher classes. And for providing the Higher education, we have no. of Institutions but very few are there who provide quality education with all the facilities. Quality in providing Higher education can be judged by the qualification, knowledge and experience of the teaching staff. The infrastructure facilities with the help of modern teaching aids helps the teachers to provide quality education to the scholar. Thus the combination of all these facilities plus the quality of scholar helps the institution in providing quality education. And we find such a combination in very few cases. Rather than providing good quality education, institutions now a days are competing with each other to attract the scholar, their parents and the companies for the

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THE STUDY THE ROLE OF SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY IN THE MODERN SPORTS

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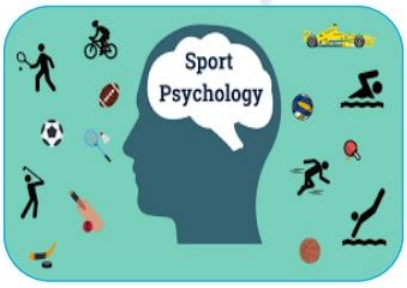
ABSTRACT



Sports psychology refers to the psychological aspects related to sports and physical education. Sports are considered important for the development of the body and psychology is concerned with the development of the body and mind of a human being; therefore, sports psychology is considered very important for the all-around development of a person. Goal setting is a strategy that helps to control important psychological aspects that influence an athlete's performance such as attentional control, confidence, or motivation. In sports psychology itself, we get information about the behavior of the player and the way the players are facing mental problems during the competition. How does he remove the mental problems of the players? By praising the player on proper sports performance, he can be motivated to do better. The player can be motivated towards the goal by making the atmosphere more interesting with the help of music, spectators, etc. If we look at China, Japan, and South Korea in the Asian Games, they leave no chance to use science and technology in sports and any other field. The players of our country fall weak in the psychological strength needed in world-class competition. Today professional services are being taken to get better results in every field. Sports is one of them. Be it counselors in schools, motivators in the industry to motivate employees and conduct training programs to solve problems, or sports psychologists handling the increasing popularity and pressure in the sports world. Sports psychology is a new branch of psychology, but at present it is a very popular and accepted field all over the world. In this research paper, the role of sports psychology in modern sports has been studied.

KEYWORDS: *Athlete, Sports Performance, Technology, Sports Psychology, Training Programs, Science.*

INTRODUCTION:

The term 'Sports Psychology' is a combination of three words, Sports + Mind + Science. Studying directly the behavior of sports and the actions of players is called sports psychology. Sports psychology is the application of psychological principles to enhance skill at all levels in sports and physical activities. Sports psychology is the study of the mental basis, function, and effects of sports. Sport psychology seeks to change the behavior of people related to athletics, physical education, recreation, and exercise through education and practical activities. Sports psychology is the branch of psychology for physical education that promotes individual physical fitness through participation in sports. Psychology is a vast subject. This applies to all branches of human knowledge. Our every action is determined by psychology. It helps in keeping the human body healthy, but sports psychology throws light on the physical ability of the human being in

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Intense green-, red-emitting Tb^{3+}, Tb^{3+}/Bi^{3+}-doped and Sm^{3+}, Sm^{3+}/La^{3+}-doped $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$ phosphors

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Abstract

This paper focuses on an optical study of a Tb^{3+}/Bi^{3+}-doped and Sm^{3+}/La^{3+}- doped $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$ phosphor synthesized using combustion methods. Here, $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$:Sm^{3+} showed a red emission band under visible light excitation but, when it co-doped with La^{3+} ions, the emission intensity was further enhanced. $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$:Tb^{3+} shows the characteristic green emission band under near-ultraviolet light excitation wavelengths, co-doping with Bi^{3+} ions produced enhanced photoluminescence intensity with better colour tunable properties. The phosphor exhibited better phase purity and crystallinity, confirmed by X-ray diffraction. Binding energies of Ca(2p), Al(2p), Si(2p), O(1s) were studied using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. The reported phosphor may be a promising visible light excited red phosphor for light-emitting diodes and energy conversion devices.

KEYWORDS
Ln^{3+} ions, combustion synthesis, X-ray diffraction, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopyphotoluminescence

1 | INTRODUCTION

Due to the vast increase in demand for energy from industry and for households and commercial purposes, the level of power generated based on coal and fossil fuel technologies is growing rapidly and hence the levels of CO_2 and other harmful gases in our environment are increasing. This increase has a detrimental effect on human health and the health of other living animals due to changes in water, soil and air qualities. Many research groups and organizations are making increased efforts to develop both environmentally friendly energy generation and energy-saving technologies for the sustainable development of mankind. Many existing technologies developed by scientists have been proposed and proven in practice to have the capacity to produce new and renewable sources of energy generation that are based on geothermal energy, wind energy, solar energy, and hydrothermal energy etc.[1] These natural resources are available depending on the geographical and geological resources of each country. Of the different natural resources, the Sun is the main contributor to life on Earth and development of the global environment. Natural sunlight is available everywhere and in larger amounts in most countries when compared with other resources. Therefore solar photovoltaic technology is the best alternative for energy generation, as it uses a green and non-polluting source.[2] We should not only think about environmentally friendly sources of energy, but also focus on energy-saving technologies. In the area of power generation and utilization, some energy is used for indoor or outdoor lighting, and for decoration etc. Therefore there is a second challenge to develop low-cost, non-toxic, energy-saving products that are environmentally sustainable. Compared with lighting devices used over the past few decades such as incandescent or compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), light-emitting diodes (LED) are an emerging lighting source for the 21st century based on their special merits of long operating lifetime, energy-saving potential, high brightness, and much reduced toxicity compared with incandescent or fluorescent light sources.[3] Therefore, indirectly, they help to control the level of greenhouse gases in the atmoshere due to their energy-saving capabilities. LEDs have many advantages and are a much safer alternative to current lighting devices used at commercial and industrial levels.[4–6] White LEDs (wLED) are made using two methods: (1) by combining near-ultraviolet (NUV) LED chips with RGB phosphors; and (2) by combining blue and yellow phosphors and

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महिला सक्षमीकरण : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे योगदान

प्रा.डॉ. वामन ए. खोब्रागडे
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे महिला सक्षमीकरणात योगदान लक्षात घेण्याअगोदर भारताचा 'इतिहास' लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक ठरतो. भारताच्या इतिहासामध्ये महिलांना सातत्याने दुय्यम दर्जा देण्यात आला होता. हजारो वर्षे भारतात स्त्रीयांचे जीवन हे पशुतूल्य असे होते. इथल्या ब्राम्हणी समाजव्यवस्थेने स्त्रियांना अतिशय नीच दर्जा दिला होता. पशूपेक्षाही अपमानीत जीवन त्यांना जगावयास भाग पडले होते. स्त्री आणि शुद्रांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचे अधिकार दिले गेले नव्हते. गुलामीचे अज्ञान–अंध:काराचे जीवन तिला भोगावे लागले. पुरूष प्रधान संस्कृतीने तीच्या विकासाच्या सर्व वाटाच अडवून ठेवल्या होत्या. पुरूष हा कितीही अयोग्य असला तरी त्याच्या सांगण्यावरून तिला चालावे लागत होते. स्त्रीया कितीही बुध्दीमान असल्या तरी त्याच्या बुध्दीचा विकास करण्याची संधी त्यांना मिळत नव्हती. चुल आणि मूल एवढयापुरतेच त्यांचे आयुष्य सिमीत झाले होते. या विषमतावादी संस्कृतीत ती कायमची हरवून गेली होती. संख्येने पुरूषांच्या बरोबरीत असलेल्या महिला या साऱ्यांच्या–साऱ्या गुलाम असतील, मानुसकी हरविल्या असतील, केवळ त्यांना उपभोगाचे साधन मानले जात असेल तर तो समाज कधिही प्रगती करू शकणार नाही. जगाच्या तुलनेत भारत हा विकासाच्या दृष्टीने सतत मागे राहीला याचे कारण त्याने आपली अर्धी ताकद कुजवून टाकली. देव–धर्म आणि संस्कृतीच्या नावावर त्याचा अतोनात छळ केला, त्यांच्यावर अनेक बंधने टाकून गुलाम व लाचार बनविले. तिला अबला ठरवून तिच्या कला–गुणांचा व कार्यशक्तीची धट्टा केली. गुलाम समजून तिला अडगळीत टाकले गेले. कधी तिला हुंडयासाठी जाळण्यात आले, तर कधी पतीचा मृत्यू झाला म्हणून तीला जीवंतपणी पतीच्या सरणावर जबरदस्ती लोटण्यात आले, तर कधी तिचे मुंडण करून तिला विद्रूप करण्यात आले. स्त्रीयांवरील हा अपमानीत व तुच्छ जीवनाचा कलंक पुसून काढण्यासाठी आणि स्त्रीयांच्या उज्वल भविष्यासाठी याच भारतीय परंपरेत अनेक थोर महात्मे आणि महापुरूष पुढे आले आणि स्त्री दास्यत्व संपुष्टात आणण्याकरीता त्यांनी आयुष्यभर संघर्ष केला, त्यात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे स्थान महत्वाचे ठरते. जगाच्या इतिहासात स्त्री मुक्तीचे आद्य प्रणेते म्हणून गौतम बुध्दांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. त्यानंतर बुध्दांच्या स्त्री मुक्तीचा वारसा महात्मा जोतिबा फुले यांनी पुढे चालविला व पुढे हाच वारसा 'बुध्द' आणि 'फुले' यांना गुरू मानणाऱ्या डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी पुढे नेला.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार सुरूवातीपासूनच स्त्री–मुक्तीला अनुकूल राहिले आहे. भारतीय संविधानाच्या या शिल्पकाराने आयुष्यभर सामाजिक न्यायाचा पुरस्कार केला आणि पुरूषांबरोबरच स्त्रियांनाही त्यांचे अधिकार मिळवून दिले. आजची स्त्री मुक्ती चळवळ जी गतिमान झाली आहे तीला लोकशाहीचा भक्कम पाया लाभलेला आहे. ही डॉ. बाासोहब आंबेडकरांची देण आहे. जीवनाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य, समानता आणि न्याय मिळालाच पाहिजे. याबाबत ते आग्रही होते. डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात ''गुलामाला

Antigenotoxicity of Extracted naturally occurring Aryl Naphthalene Lignan from Cleistanthus.collinus by using + CYP

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Abstract:
Cancers are caused by mainly genotoxins to damage DNA and recovered byantigenotoxicity. Genotoxins are agents that can cause the rupture of DNA or break sequence of chromosomal structure thereby causing mutations. It can be chemical or radiation. This damage in the somatic cells will lead to various diseases. In antigenotoxicity, Animal Ethics Committee is approved by IAEC, Bhopal for activity. The recent study was to evaluate the possible protective of +CYP control, extracted aryl naphthalene *C. collinus*, using the Chromosomal aberration assay (CAA), three experiments were performed. First the +CYP, synthetic derivatives of 1-phenyl naphthalene and extracted aryl naphthalene from *Cleistanthus. collinus* was co-administered to mice at doses of 5, 50, 300, 2000 mg/ kg for acute toxicity dose determination. on above experimentation cleared that lethal dose is 2000 mg/kg. In CAA for antigenotoxicity, +CYP control, C.collinus extracted doses body weight (bw) with 6 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg were administered to 72 hours. The results obtained showed that the synthetic 1-phenyl naphthalene and *C. collinus* are Antigenotoxicity to mouse bone marrow.The Chromosomal Abbreviations Assay for anti-genotoxicity study of +CYP in various parameters such as fragment 27.50±3.415, break 25.25±1.893, ring 14.00±1.633, deletion 31.50±0.957, dicentric4.50±1.000, pulverized3.75±1.500, polyploidy 4.50±1.0001 and total aberrations 47.50±1.914. The anti-genotoxicity of naturally occurring aryl naphthalene lignan for various parameters study such as fragment 30.00±2.8284, break 31.00±2.5820, ring 22.50±1.9149, deletion 31.50±3.0000, dicentric6.00±1.6330, pulverized 5.00±1.1547, polyploidy 5.00±2.0000 and total aberrations 48.50±2.5166.Regarding the anti-mutagenic effect, all doses of experimental samples were significantly effective in reducing the frequency of CAA, when compared with CYP alone. Based on these results, our results suggest that the extracted aryl naphthalene shows medicinal potential as an anti-mutagenic agent.
Key Words: genotoxins, +CYP, Chromosomal Abbreviations Assay, *Cleistanthus. Collinus*, total aberrations,

1. Introduction

In genetics, antigenotoxicity describes the property of chemical agents that protect the genetic information within a cell can be caused by mutations, which lead to cancer. Antigenotoxic compounds are those that prevent genotoxicity in order to protect the genes from genotoxic chemicals. Antigenotoxicity is the phenomena exhibited as follows.

In innate characteristics, genotoxicity depicts the property of manufactured administrators that damages the genetic information inside a cell causing changes (transformations), which provoke tumor to cause disease. While genotoxicity is frequently mistaken for mutagenicity, all mutagens

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UV-Visible Determination of Synthetic Compound 1-Phenyl Naphthalene and Extracted Plant Lignans Derivatives

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ABSTRACT

In recent investigation for 1-phenyl naphthalene has been synthesis via friedel craft acylation and Perkin–Oglialoro reaction followed by cyclization reaction. The key precursor use for synthesis of foresaid product by β -benzoyl propionic acid (β -BPA) through friedel craft acetylating reaction by mixture of succinic anhydride, benzene and its derivative with zeolite at streamline time to obtain blended accumulation followed by work-up with cold acid-water (1:1) treatment. The obtaining accumulation on distillation to eliminate benzene liquor and obtained crude mass. It dissolve in aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (1:10) and acidification by hydrochloric acid to form crude β-benzoyl propionic acid (β-BPA) and their derivatives. In perkin acid synthesize by two steps in which butenolides are prepared by β-BPA and aryl aldehyde using weak base catalyst pyridine and followed by cleavage of lactone ring methanolic base hydrolysis to form perkin acid. The perkin acid undergoes cyclization using zeolite gives 1-phenyl naphthalene. The similar contexts the 1-phenyl naphthalene derivatives are extracted from medicinal plant i.e., Cleistanthus collinus and isolated by column chromatography. These entire compounds are determined by UV-Visible spectrophotometry.

Keywords: β -BPA, Distillation of benzene, zeolite, Butenolides, 1-Phenyl naphthalene, *Cleistanthus collinus*, UV-Visible spectrophotometry.

Portrayal of Women in Anita Desai's Short Stories: In focus "The Rooftop Dwellers"

Alka Zade

Abstract

Anita Desai is a popular writer who has written many short stories. Diamond Dust (2000) is a collection of short stories, which highlight many familial issues, with women in the centre. Her fiction constantly explores the inner possibilities and hidden potential of women's mind. This paper looks into her feminist concerns with special focus on her short stories in the collection *Diamond Dust:Stories*. The last story of the collection "The Rooftop Dwellers" have been discussed in detail focusing on the women characters.

Keywords: Human behavior, Feminist concerns, Imagery, Symbolism and Identity.

Anita Desai has long proved to be one of the most accomplished and popular fiction writers. She received the Man Booker Prize: Best novel nomination for her novel *Fasting Feasting* (1999). Her next publication *Diamond Dust: Stories* (2000) a collection of nine stories also received great appreciation. Women characters are integral part of Desai's fiction. Be it a novel or short stories, she views and projects her women characters to reveal a unique feminine consciousness. She also gives emphasis on

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Impact of Commerce Education on Entrepreneurship Development

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Abstract :

Education process is most important components in entrepreneurial development. As the competition in the present world is becoming complex, education is very essential to meet that competition. The commerce education plays an important role in entrepreneurship development in India. This paper focuses on the how commerce education helps in entrepreneurship development in India. It also discusses the role of entrepreneurship developing on the Indian economy.

Keywords : commerce education, entrepreneurship development, economy

Introduction :

Education is an important factor in determinant the entrepreneurial orientation in any students or a person. Formal education is positively related with the entrepreneurship. Education and training has a specific role in improving entrepreneurship in the developing nation like India by enlarging the numbers of entrepreneurs.

In India, commerce students are learning entrepreneurship in their curricula, but it is only theoretical. The entrepreneurship courses are similar to the general business courses. They are not practically fit and are lacking in true entrepreneurship development.

Entrepreneurship is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. It can be defined as “an individual who establishes and manages a business for profit and growth”. Entrepreneurship is more than mere a creation of business. It is a versatile process of vision, change and creation. It requires an application of energy and passion towards the creation and implementation of new ideas and

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महात्मा गांधीच्या आर्थिक विचारांची आवश्यकता

प्रा.डॉ. वामन खोब्रागडे
संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय हिंगणा, जि. नागपूर

महात्मा गांधी केवळ अट्टल राजकारणीच नव्हते तर जीवनाच्या विविध पैलूतर त्यांचा चांगलाच प्रभाव होता. ते चांगले समाज सुधारक व कुशल अर्थतज्ञ होते. त्याचबरोबर त्यांचा उत्कृष्ट जनसंपर्क होता. ज्यावेळी मुद्रण माध्यम इंग्रजांच्या अधिपत्याखाली होते. अशावेळी गांधीजींनी आपल्या विचारांची लाट गावागावात आणि शहराशहरात पोहचवली. इंडियन ओपिनियन मध्ये गांधीजीनी लिहिले आहे, व्यक्तीचा प्रमुख संघर्ष आतून असतो ती आतील शक्ती प्रेरणा देत असते. हे कार्य वर्तमानपत्र चांगल्या प्रकारे करू शकतात. एक पत्रकाराच्या रूपाने त्यांनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय विचार मांडले.

महात्मा गांधीनी सुरू केलेल्या 'हरिजन' वृत्तपत्राचा उद्देशच ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे भले करणे आणि त्यांच्या जीवनामध्ये सुधारणा करणे होता. महात्मा गांधीनी खेडी ही आत्मनिर्भर असावी यासाठी कुटीर उद्योगांवर जास्त भर दिला होता. आधुनिक काळात खाजगीकरणामुळे व बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपण्यांनी आपली मुळे जगभर पसरविल्यामुळे खुपसाऱ्या लोकांना आधुनिक काळात महात्मा गांधीचे आर्थिक विचार योग्य नाही, असे वाटते. परंतु वास्तविक पाहता अगोदर पेक्षाही आज महात्मा गांधीच्या आर्थिक विचाराची जास्त आवश्यकता दिसुन येते.

महात्मा गांधी हे अर्थ शास्त्रज्ञ नव्हते. त्यांनी अर्थशास्त्रावर स्वतंत्रपणे कोणतेही आर्थिक विचार मांडले नाही किंवा प्रकाशित केले नाही. तर त्यांनी सत्य, अहिंसा, धर्म, सर्वोदय, ग्रामोद्योग, राजकारण, समाजकारण यावर मांडलेल्या विचारांमध्येच त्यांचे आर्थिक विचार विखुरलेले आढळतात. त्यांच्या या विखुरलेल्या विचारांना एकत्र आणण्याचे कामे त्यांच्या अनेक अनुयायांनी केले आहे. त्यातून त्यांचे गांधीवादी अर्थशास्त्र तयार झाले. परंतु गांधीवादी नावाचे अर्थशास्त्र स्वत: गांधीना मान्य नव्हते. महात्मा गांधीच्या जीवन विषयक तत्वाज्ञानावर अनेक विचारवंतांचा प्रभाव ठळकपणे जाणवतो. हिंदू धर्मातील गीता, उपनिषदे यासारख्या महान ग्रंथांनी त्यांच्या जीवनाला आकार दिला. गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले यांना ते आपले राजकिय क्षेत्रातील गुरू मानत असून त्यांच्यावर टॉलस्टॉय, थोरो, रस्किन इत्यादी पाश्चिमात्य विचारवंतांचा प्रभाव होता. हे विचारवंत अर्थतज्ञ नसले तरी त्यांचे साहित्य मानवतावादी होते असे गांधीचे मत होते. या अर्थाने त्यांचे जीवनाविषयक तत्वज्ञान म्हणजे अनेक विचारवंताच्या प्रभावाचे मिश्रण असल्याचे आढळून येते.

गांधीच्या मते प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचे मन हे अस्वस्थ पक्षासारखे असते. जास्त मिळाल्याने गरजा वाढत जाऊन व्यक्ती असमाधानी बनते. भौतीक गरजा वाढवत जाऊन मिळेल ते मिळवत जाण्यावी हात बालगण्यापेक्षा इतरांना जे मिळत नाही ते आपल्यालाही नको अशी आत्मसंयम वृत्ती जोपासणे हे व्यक्तीच्या जीवनाचे सुत्र होऊ शकेल. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने साधे जीवन जगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तर सर्व प्रश्न आपोआप सुटतील थोडक्यात सुखी मानवी जीवनासाठी साधी राहणी व उच्च विचारसरणीचा पुरस्कार महात्मा गांधीनी केला आहे.

फ्रेंच अर्थतज्ञ सिस्मॉडी यांनी अर्थशास्त्र व नितीशास्त्र यातील संबंध महत्वाचा मानला. याला दुजोरा देऊन गांधीनी अर्थशास्त्र व नीतीशास्त्र यामध्ये फरक करता येणार नाही असे स्पष्ट केले. त्यानी भौतीक संपत्तीपेक्षा, नैतीक व मानवी मूल्यांवर अधिक भर दिला. माणूस हा सर्वोच्च असून

01

A Brief History of Life Insurance in India

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ABSTRACT

Among over a billion public, India is fast fetching a universal economic power. With a moderately young-looking population, India will happen to a gorgeous insurance market more than the next decades. This paper examines the Indian insurance industry. It starts by examining the information of the regulatory system that existed before independence. This is essential because the peak of the Insurance Act of 1938 became the backbone of the current legislation in place. It highlights the consequence of the rural sector – where the mainstream of the Indians still be alive. It shows how the modern privatization is playing out in the market. Based on current economic estimates, the paper provides projections of segments of the market for 2025.

❖ **KEY WORDS :**

History of Insurance, Role & need of Insurance, Insurance sector reforms in 1993.

INTRODUCTION

Insurance is an apparatus that helps to shrink the special effects of undesirable situations in the economical way. It promises to disburse to the owner or beneficiary of the advantage, an assured sum if the loss occurs.

In one form or a further, we all own insurance. Whether its auto, medical, liability, disability or life, insurance serves as an exceptional risk-management and wealth-preservation apparatus. Having the right category of insurance is a critical element of any good financial plan. Whereas most of us own insurance, many of us don't recognize what it is or how it workings. In this lecture, we'll analysis the basics of insurance and how it works, then acquire you during the main types of insurance out there.

Insurance is an oft-misunderstood financial apparatus. I think like it's my responsibility to help people out with their questions when I can. Don't obtain me incorrect, I don't think I'm the supporter saint of insurance, but I do think the world would be a faintly better place if I could facilitate people save money, progress their coverage, or understand their coverage better.

❖ **WHAT IS INSURANCE?**

All possessions have economic value. The advantage would have been created during the efforts of the owner, in the anticipation that, whichever through the income generated there from or some other output, some of his needs would be met. In the casing of a motor car, it provides ease & convenience in transport. There is no direct income. There is a normally probable life time for the asset during which time it is likely to execute. The owner, aware of this, can so manage his affairs that by the end of that life time, a substitute is made available to ensure that the value or income is not lost. However, if the asset gets lost earlier, being destroyed or made nonfunctional, through an accident or other unfortunate event, the owner & those deriving benefits there from suffer.

❖ **HISTORY OF INSURANCE :**

The beginning and perform of insurance is as ancient as being people. Since yield age till date, the story of evolution of mankind is in fact a history of continuous explore for security. His problems have been the identical; however the form has changed with the social & economic situation.

When man used to be alive in the caves, he used to explore for protection against animals because they might kill him while he was asleep. He was not at all sure if he could follow every day & get his food. Because of the above uncertainty he used to be alive in groups so that the other members of the people could come to help him in time of crisis. Later on, insurance was accomplished in a different form. Small

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THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY ACTS OF DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The history of the establishment of libraries in India has also been very important. There are many types of libraries. Public libraries are related to the public and not to any particular person. So it is clear that they are established keeping in mind the interests of the public. The maintenance of the material stored in public libraries and its smooth operation is the responsibility of the government, due to which the Act is required for the operation of the library. Such acts are created by a nation-state or public authority. Therefore, for the establishment, maintenance, and development of public libraries, the need for the Library Act is mandatory for all countries. Even today there are many states in India where the public library act has neither been passed nor any positive efforts are visible in this context. The purpose of this research is to make a comparative study of the Public Library Acts of different states of India.

KEYWORDS: *Libraries, Public Library, Public Authority, Library Act*

INTRODUCTION

The role of libraries is important in the development of the public in all the countries of the world, but it is difficult to run public libraries smoothly in the absence of government cooperation because the government is a powerful and dominant medium. After surveying the nation's population, language, literacy level, people's occupation, interest in the study, means of transport, climate, etc., Library Act can be established based on that.

Ignoring the Library Act by the government, another means of nurturing the libraries is to provide grants, grant-in-aid is provided for library operation, but library service is not able to get stability. Sometimes, due to the non-receipt of grants on time, the condition of the library goes on deteriorates, and in the future, it is not possible to compensate that the operation of the library can be resumed systematically. The social, intellectual, political, and economic levels of the country can be raised only through public libraries. Public libraries in the world are making important contributions to the development of their respective countries.

The need for a public library may be at the national level and the provincial level. The act can also be passed by the authority of the local government. Library Acts can be further improved by establishing proper coordination between governance, administration, and authorities. Similarly, the services of libraries can be further strengthened by establishing proper coordination between the national, state, and local levels. With time, many states of the country have tried to join a new genre by passing the

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE INTERNET BANKING

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ABSTRACT

The internet banking has got tremendous response in recent years. There have been huge following of internet baking in India and in the world also. But the major concern about internet banking is that it is popular in urban area and that too in young generation. Every national bank is striving hard to provide internet banking to its customers. It is in bank as well as customer's favor that internet banking becomes more reachable. There are certain factors which are encouraging the use of internet banking at the same time there are some factors which are prohibiting internet banking. In this paper the researcher has made an attempt to analyze both these factors.

KEYWORDS

internet banking, customer perception.

JEL CODES

L86, M31, G21.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Banking Regulation act 1949,Banking is defined as: "Accepting for the purpose of the lending of deposits money from public repayable on demand or other wise and withdraw able by cheques, draft, order or by any method." The bank is one of the major institutes in today's life. Every activity of human is dependent on money and the money is primarily exchanges in the banks. The numbers of banks have increased by leaps and bounce in India. In India the government is providing encouragement to promote banking. The schemes like Jan Dhan Yojna have influenced many people to pursue banking in their daily life. This has increased tremendous pressure on banks. Hence the effort has been made by banks to reduce its pressure by promoting online baking. The internet use has also increased in the same rapid way. The rate of internet has decreased in considerable rate. The more and more people are getting used to with internet. The number of smart phone users has increased a lot. These all things are favorable for internet banking. Banking services are informational (Bradley and Stewart, 2002) these can easily be automated and digitised (Porter and Miller, 1985), every bank these days is considering the adoption of information technology equipment's as a means to improve the performance, service quality and efficiency in delivering the services. Realizing this fact, academicians, practitioners put emphasis in their studies that information source in banks is of huge significance and they looked at information technology as strategic response to dynamic financial environment (Ammayya, 1996). Centeno argues that speed, the convenience of remote access, 24/7 availability and price incentives are the main motivation factors for the consumers to use internet banking (Centeno 2004). E-banking service is a self-service by customers, it requires less resources and lower transaction and mere production costs (Southard and Siau, 2004). Daniel (1999) elaborates electronic banking as the delivery of bank's information and services by banks to customers by various ways such as a personal computer or a mobile phone with browser.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the factors affecting the choice of internet banking
2. To evaluate the uses of internet banking
3. To understand the fear factors which are prohibiting the customers to use internet banking.

HYPOTHESIS

H_0 There is no significant difference between the age of customer and frequency of using internet banking facility

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Barnes and Corbett (2004) suggest that latest innovations in telecommunications have enabled the launch of new methods for banking industry. One of these is mobile banking; in which a customer interacts with a bank via a mobile phone or personal digital assistant.
Broderick and Vicharapornpuk (2002) studied the importance of customer role in designing and providing quality service in Internet banking.
Tushar Chaudhari (2017) suggest that All the major banks must have separate counter which will be specifically used for assistance in cash less transaction also Extra charges on Cash less transaction must be stopped.
Gupta (2006) in his study analyzed the potential of Internet banking and found that its capability to reach each and every cranny and gap of the world holds great significance for a realm like India.
Khare (2010) in his study described the importance of technology in civilizing customer service levels in being used deliberately and progressively more by service organizations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current method of research is exploratory. The emphasis was given on the collection of primary data. The primary data was collected in Nagpur city. Pilot study was undertaken by the researcher before actually finalizing a questionnaire. The necessary changes were made and then it was distributed to the respondents. The questionnaire was filled from respondents. The observation during the course of the research was also proved to be vital. The sampling method was random sampling method. The details of respondents are given in the table number 1.

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स्त्रीवादी मराठी साहित्य आणि एकविसावे शतक

प्रा. डॉ. उल्हास मोगलेवार

मराठी साहित्यात १९६० नंतर अनेक बदल घडून आले. १९६० नंतरचे मराठी साहित्य खऱ्या अर्थाने उपेक्षितांचे जीवन चित्रण करणारे आणि उपेक्षितांच्या वेदना प्रभावीपणे मांडणारे साहित्य ठरले. दलित, ग्रामीण आदिवासी, भटकरी, ख्रिश्चन, मुस्लिम, स्त्रीवादी अशा अनेक विचारधारा मराठी साहित्याला मिळाल्या मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील स्त्री संत महदंबा, मुक्ताबाई, जनाबाई आजच्या कालखंडातील लेखिका मेधा पेठे सानिया कविता महाजन यांच्यासारख्या लेखिकांनी मराठी साहित्याला आपले महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे.

१९६० नंतर ललित साहित्य आणि वैचारिक साहित्य या दोन्ही साहित्य प्रकारांमध्ये अनेक स्त्रियांनी लेखन केले. वैचारिक साहित्यात प्रामुख्याने स्त्री शिक्षण, दलित, ग्रामीण आणि मुस्लीम या वेगवेगळ्यातील स्त्रियांच्या समस्या मांडण्यासाठी हे लेखन झालेले दिसून येते.

स्त्रीवादी चळवळ ही स्त्रियांना माणूस हक्क मिळवून देणारी चळवळ आहे. परंतु आज देखिल समाजात असे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहे ज्याविरुद्ध स्त्रियांना चळवळ उभारावी लागते आहे. स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या, आंतरजातीय, आंतरधर्मिय विवाहाला होणारा विरोध, हुंडाबळी, मुस्लिम स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न, बलात्कारित स्त्रियांच्या वेदना, वेश्यांचे प्रश्न, नौकरीच्या क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना दिली जाणारी दुय्यम वागणूक त्यांचे लैंगिक शोषण या सर्वच प्रश्नांचे स्त्री जीवनावर विघातक परिणाम झाले असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांनी त्यांचे चित्रण कथाकारांनी केले या सर्व प्रश्नांचा विचार करणेसुद्धा आवश्यक आहे. स्त्री लेखिकांच्या अनुभवविश्वाचे चित्रण साहित्यातून होतच असते परंतु त्याला सुद्धा मर्यादा असतात. परंतु काही लेखिकांनी मर्यादित्या बाहेर जाऊन लेखन केलेले आढळून येते. सामाजिक, कौटुंबिक व वैयक्तिक जिवनात स्त्रियांना मिळणाऱ्या दुय्यमत्वाच्या विरोधातला संघर्ष त्यांनी साहित्यात मांडला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात १९७५ नंतर स्त्रीवादी चळवळीला सुरुवात झाली. स्त्रीवादी संघटनांनी चालवलेली मुखपत्रे, नियतकालिके याच काळात सुरू झाली. स्त्रीयांमध्ये जागरण झालेले आत्मभान आणि स्त्रीमुक्तीसाठी झालेले प्रयत्न साहित्यात दिसून येतात.

"अमेरिकन स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा इतिहास पाहिला तर अमेरिकन स्त्री ही नशीबवान होती असे म्हणावे लागते. तरी सुद्धा मानव म्हणून आपले हक्क मिळविण्यासाठी अमेरिकन स्त्रियांनाच आसलीत आसत लढा द्यावा लागला. उच्च शिक्षण घेण्याचा हक्क, करियर करण्याचा हक्क, मतांचा हक्क यासाठी मागणी करणाऱ्या स्त्रीवादाची निर्भत्सना केली गेली व पुरुषांच्या मानसातून जन्माला आलेल्या विकृतीचे बळी असो त्यांची संभावना झाली. स्त्री म्हणून लैंगिक समागमात निष्क्रीय सहभाग घेणे. पुरुषाचे वर्चस्व मान्य करणे. आई म्हणून मुलांना जन्म देऊन त्यांचे पालनपोषण करणे एवढेच स्त्रीचे कार्यक्षेत्र आहे आणि स्त्रीवादांची मागणी ही स्त्रियांच्या या नैसर्गिक स्वभावाला धक्का लावी असा युक्तिवाद करण्यात आला."[१]

स्त्रीवादी चळवळीतील मेरी वुलस्टोन क्राफ्ट किंवा तिच्या अन्य सहकारी स्त्रिया या सुखी समाधानी वैयक्तिक जीवन जगणाऱ्या होत्या सुझन ॲन्थनीसारख्या जरी अविवाहित होत्या. त्या पुरुषांशिवाय स्त्रियांच्या व्यक्तित्वाला परिपूर्णता येऊ शकते, व्यक्ती म्हणून त्या वाढू शकतात आणि प्रेमाइतकीच माणूसपणाची जाणीव ही स्त्रीची भूक आहे हे सिद्ध करणाऱ्या होत्या. "१८७९ मध्ये इब्सेनने आपल्या 'डॉल्स हाऊस' या नाटकात नोराच्या रूपाने स्त्रीच्या माणूसपणाची जाणीव व्यक्त केली. युरोप आणि अमेरिकेतल्या हजारो स्त्रियांनी यानंतरी स्वतःला नोराच्या रूपात पाहिले. यापूर्वी १९४८

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३४. राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि प्राथमिक शिक्षण

विनोद राजेंद्र कामडी
संशोधनकर्ता

शिक्षणातून फक्त सुशिक्षित समाज तयार करणे, इतकेच माफक उदिष्ट न ठेवता शिक्षण ही परिवर्तनाची गंगोत्री आहे, हे ध्येय बाळगून राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांच्या मोफत व सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची मुहुर्तमेढ रोवण्याच्या घटनेस 101 वर्ष पूर्ण होत आहेत. 24 जुलै 1917 रोजी शाहू महाराजांनी प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत व सक्तीचे करण्यासाठी कायदा केला होता, या जाहीरनाम्याची अंमलबजावणी 21 सप्टेंबर 1917 रोजी करण्यात आली होती.

आधी पाया मग कळस

शिक्षण सर्व सुधारणांचे मुळ असते हे महात्मा जोतीरावांनी ओळखले होते.ज्या काळात अज्ञानाचा अंधार पसरला होता, त्या काळात समाज–शिक्षणाचे निशान हाती घेऊन समाज–शिक्षणासाठी टाहो फोडणारा महापुरूष म्हणून जोतीरावांचा उल्लेख करणे उचित ठरेल. तत्कालीन इंग्रजांच्या "झिरपणी–पद्धती" च्या शिक्षण प्रक्रियेला सुरूंग लावण्याचे पहिले काम जोती रावांनी केले. वरच्या वर्गापासून खालच्या वर्गापर्यंत शिक्षण झिरपत जाईल, या लॉर्ड मेकॉले च्या शिक्षण सिद्धांताला जोतीरावांनी पहिला विरोध केला. तसेच जोतीरावांनी हंटर कमिशनपुढे ठणकावून सांगितले की, "12 वर्ष वयोमर्यादेपर्यंत प्राथमिक शिक्षण सर्वांना सक्तीचे करावे. "आधी पाया मग कळस " या न्यायाने खुद्द जोतीरांवानी इमारत उभारण्यास सुरवात केली.

"आर्यभटांनी नीच मानलेल्या सर्व शूद्रादी अतिशूद्रासह भिल्ल, कोळी वगैरे मानवबांधवानी आपआपल्या कन्यापुत्रास शाळेमध्ये पाठवून त्या सर्वांस सत्यज्ञान शिकविण्यास प्रारंभ करावा; म्हणजे त्यातून सत्यज्ञान प्राप्त झाल्याबरोबर एखादा सत्पुरूष आपल्या सर्वांच्या समाधीवर पुष्पवृष्टी करेल." महात्मा फुलेच्या या भविष्यवाणीत बहुजन समाजाच्या उन्नतीप्रित्यर्थ प्राथमिक शिक्षणाला मोठे महत्व दिले गेल्याचे दिसून येते.

जोतीरावांनी प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे रोपटे लावले, राजर्षींनी त्यास खतपाणी घातले. फुला–फळांनी ते बहरले. याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे राजर्षींची प्राथमिक शिक्षणाविषयीची व्यापक दृष्टी हे होय.

राजर्षी शाहूंचे प्राथमिक शिक्षणाविषयी विचार

राजर्षींच्या शिक्षणविषयक स्वतंत्र विचारश्रेणीतून बाहेर पडलेल्या कार्यपद्धतीचा एक मुख्यभाग म्हणजे त्यांचा व्यापक प्राथमिक शिक्षणासंबंधीचा ठोस विचार. नाशिक येथील एका भाषणात ते म्हणतात, "रयतेतील थोडासा भाग पूर्ण सुशिक्षित होण्यापेक्षा सर्व रयतेला प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा थोडा तरी अंश मिळाला पाहीजे. रयेतेमधील मोठा भाग अडाणी राहिला, थोडे लोक विद्यासंपन्न झाले व प्रजेस अधिकार दिले तर ते या थोडया लोकांच्या हाती पडणार व सुशिक्षित नोकरशाही तयार होणार."

शाहुपूर्व काळातील शिक्षणविषयक परिस्थितीचे चित्र रेखाटतांना राजर्षी शाहू म्हणाले होते की, "शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत आमचा गतकाल म्हटला म्हणजे इतिहासातली एक अंधारी रात्र आहे. शिक्षणाच्या पायावरच सर्व समाजाची उन्नती करता येईल." शिक्षणाशिवाय सारा समाज मतीहीन होईल, नितीभ्रष्ट होईल, गतीहीन होईल, वित्तशून्य होईल आणि कायमचा खचून जाईल म्हणून राजर्षींनी सर्वांसाठी शिक्षणाची पाणपोई उघडली.

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11. Optical Performance of Ca2P2O7:Ce3+ Pyrophosphate Phosphor

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Abstract

In the present study $Ca_2P_2O_7:Ce^{3+}$ pyrophosphate phosphor was synthesized by modified solid state diffusion. Materialization of crystalline phases were recognized by X ray diffraction pattern and their photoluminescence properties were studied using excitation and emission spectra under ultraviolet ray excitation ranging from 250 to 400 nm. The $Ca_2P_2O_7:Ce^{3+}$ phosphor was excited at 298 nm, the emission spectrum exhibited two intense bands at 362 nm and 390 nm emission due to $5d \rightarrow 4f$ transitions of Ce^{3+} ions. The morphological investigations of $Ca_2P_2O_7$ pyrophosphate have been carried out by scanning electron microscopy. The type of interaction between activator and the influences of the doping concentration of Ce^{3+} on the luminescence characteristics are discussed from photoluminescence excitation and emission spectra.

Keywords: Photoluminescence; XRD, SEM, FTIR, Pyrophosphate

1. Introduction

The luminescence properties of inorganic phosphors based on lanthanide 4f –5d transitions have been broadly studied until now and they are utilized for numerous applications [1–5]. Generally $Y_3Al_5O_{12}:Ce^{3+}$ is used as a yellow emitting component in InGaN/GaN-based light emitting diodes, as much as scintillating phosphors are concerned commercially available $Lu_2SiO_5:Ce^{3+}$ is strongly indorsed in medical imaging detectors for position emission tomography (PET) systems, and. $Y_2SiO_5:Ce^{3+}$ is advised to be an effective blue emitting phosphor for field emission displays (FED). Technological prominence of pure and rare earth stimulated pyrophosphates is increasing progressively due to their commendable luminescent, dielectric, magnetic, semiconductor and ion-exchange belongings. Because of these properties innumerable investigators are repaying attention in the synthesis of pyrophosphates. Li et al. offered the luminescence properties of first lutetium diphosphate $NH_4LuP_2O_7$ doped with Ce

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER'S SATISFACTION IN DIGITAL MARKETING A CASE STUDY OF HINGNA TALUKA

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ABSTRACT :

The digital marketing is the part and parcel of modern era. There has been tremendous improvement in number of beneficiaries of digital marketing. There are several factors which are responsible for its growth. One of the crucial among them will be the availability of internet facility at modest price. The internet adeptness has made everyone to feel good about digital marketing. In this research the researcher has made an effort to study the satisfaction in digital marketing. for this purpose he has filled questionnaire from 100 respondents in Hingna city.

KEYWORDS : *Digital marketing, customer satisfaction .*

INTRODUCTION:

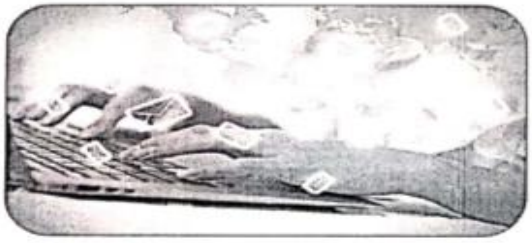
Digital marketing, e-marketing, Internet marketing and electronic marketing are all related in terms which, basically put; refer to "marketing online whether via websites (Chaffey & Smith, 2008) and Waghmare (2012) e commerce pointed out promotion of products through digital media.

Using the internet, social media, mobile apps, and other digital communication technologies has become part of billions of people's daily lives. For instance, the current rate of internet use among American adults is about 87% and is closer to 100% for demographic groups such as college-educated and higher-income adults (pee research center)

The first approaches to digital marketing defined it as a new approach of conventional marketing with latest tools and strategies, on Internet. However, the many things of the digital world and its application in marketing have increased the development of channels, formats and languages that have led to tools and strategies that are unthinkable offline.

As per a report by IAMAI and Boston consulting group, India has one of the largest and fastest growing populations of Internet users in the world—190 million as of June 2014 and growing rapidly.

- According to a report, India will cross 500 million Internet Users Mark in 2020
- According to Direct Marketing Association, Digital Marketing Industry is worth $62 billion
- According to eMarketer, advertising via mobile phones and tablets rose 180 percent, to $4 billion in 2014



- According to a report published in The Hindustan Times, New Delhi digital advertising space in India is worth Rs. 6000 crore and video is Rs. 1600 crore of that. In 2016 the digital ad space will grow to Rs. 8100 crore and video will grow faster than search and classified.

OBJECTIVES

1)To study the concept & progress of digital marketing in India.

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A STUDY OF ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAIT AMONG GIRLS STUDENTS OF HINGNA TALUKA

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ABSTRACT :

The entrepreneurs holds key in the economic development of the country. Rural development and entrepreneurial trait among graduate students goes hand in hand. If the young women aspirants wish to take entrepreneurship as a career nothing better. This research paper will be an effort towards identifying the willingness of graduate women students to take entrepreneurship as carrier, it will not only identify the traits like risk taking, innovation, decision making, Perseverance etc which are vital for becoming entrepreneur but during the course of research it will make people aware about the traits required for entrepreneurship, it will also identify the factors which are prohibiting students from taking entrepreneurship as a carrier. Lastly, based on this research the researcher has made some valid suggestions.

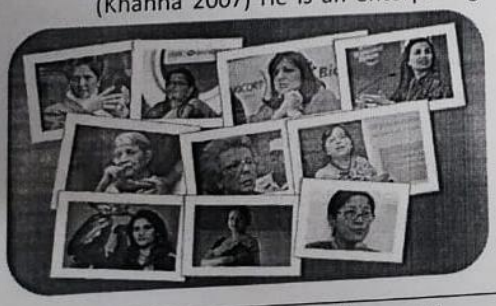
KEYWORDS : *Entrepreneurs, Course Curriculum, Education institutes.*

INTRODUCTION

The word 'entrepreneur' first appeared in the French language and was applied to leaders of military expeditions in the beginning of sixteen century (Cochran 1968). According to 2011 Census 68.84% people are living in rural areas of India. Nagpur district is often looked as region of economically backward. If one sees the region one can see economic and social prosperity in Nagpur city but in rural area things changes dramatically. Majority of population in rural Nagpur district are dependent on agriculture which is dependent on rain. Hence one or two years of bad weather reduces revenue of the people hence one can see reports in media about farmer's suicide. It is time for people particularly young generation to see others sources of earning. Entrepreneurship is one of crucial sources among these. Young generation if nourished properly can take entrepreneurship as a carrier so that they will become job giver than job seeker. One of significant problems is that rural India is predominantly male dominated. Nagpur district rural region is not exception to it. Hence it is extremely vital to make effort to inculcate entrepreneurship among girls.

In spite of efforts of central and state government the entrepreneurship has not prospered in Nagpur district. The effort has been made by government to establish SEZ like MIHAN which has given a new hope of economic prosperity. But still it has not yield the desired result.

(Khanna 2007) He is an enterprising individual, energetic resourceful, alert to new opportunities, and one who is able to adjust to changing conditions.



Entrepreneurship in India is a far more relaxed approach and there is no scientific method associated with it. Many a times it is a just a forceful activity or an ancestor activity. In other words we can say that it is far more behnd than that of developed country.

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Isolation of Aryl Naphthalene's from Cleistanthus Collinus by Column Chromatography

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ABSTRACT

Aryl naphthalene's lignans are extracted by pet. ether from Cleistanthus collinus . The bark, leaves, heartwood, fruits and other parts of this plant are rich in lignans cleistanone along with their lactones. Isolation of chemical constitutions by column chromatography, followed by TLC examination and Detection in iodine chamber with UV lamp or sprayer solution (CH2Cl2: CH3OH). The isolated arylnaphthalide lignans are cleistanone, diphyllin, cleistanthins A, C and D and 4-O-(30-O-methyl-b -D-glucopyranosyl)-diphyl lin.

Key words: Cleistanthus Collinus, column chromatography, cleistanone, diphyllin, cleistanthins.

INTRODUCTION

Cleistanthus collinus is a highly poisonous plant. In Botanical Description Cleistanthus collinus is a plant species first described by Roxburgh, with its current name after Bentham and Hooker. It is included in the family Phyllanthaceae, the IUCN categorizes this species as vulnerable.

Sex distribution: Cleistanthus collinus is monoecious with unisexual (male or female) flowers on the same individual. Mode of pollination: It is pollinated by wide variety of insects Seed dispersal: mechanical dispersal: barochory (dispersal of seeds by gravity), self-propagation. The ripe and dry capsule of cleistanthins collinus opens to scatter the seeds

To explore the possibilities of using homoeopathic drugs to develop desired medicinal properties in medicinal trees used in traditional healing with the help of traditional healers on Indian state chhattisgarh the selected drugs were applied on Cleistanthus collinus. After different durations desired plant parts were collected by the traditional healers. They tested its medicinal properties through traditional methods and medicinally rich parts were used in traditional healing. Healers suggested the use of homoeopathic drugs with traditional allelopathic solutions

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Little rip cosmological models with quadratic equation of state with time dependent parameters

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Abstract We have studied flat FRW cosmological model of the universe filled with an ideal fluid with quadratic equation of state (EOS) with time dependent parameters $\omega(t)$ and $A(t)$. We found the equation of the state parameter $\omega(t)$ is less than -1 and also found Little Rip (LR) and Pseudo Rip (PR) behavior for dark energy.

Keywords Cosmology models · Dark energy · Little Rip (LR)/Pseudo Rip (PR) · Quadratic equation of state (EOS)

1 Introduction

The discovery of an accelerated expansion of the universe led to the appearance of the new theoretical models in the cosmology (Bamba et al. 2012; Nojiri and Odintsov 2011) and significantly changed our view of the fate of the universe. Recent observations suggest that the universe is dominated by a negative-pressure component named dark energy (dark fluid).

Such quintessence/phantom dark energy proposed to explain the cosmic acceleration should have the strong negative pressure. It can be characterized by an equation of state parameter ω which is the ratio of the pressure to the density: $\omega = \frac{p}{\rho}$. Its equation of state parameter ω is smaller than -1. The condition $\omega < -1$ corresponds to a dark energy density that monotonically increases with time t and scale factor R.

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One of the consequences is that our universe will encounter a singularity at a finite time, namely the so-called Big Rip (Caldwell et al. 2003). At this singularity, the scale factor R, energy density ρ and pressure P of our universe are all divergent. In fact, besides the traditional Big Bang, Big Crunch, and the Big Rip, many novel singularities have been considered in the literature, such as Sudden singularities, Generalized sudden singularities, Quiescent singularities, Big Boost, Big Brake, Big Freeze, ω singularities, Inaccessible singularities, Directional singularities (Fernandez-Jambrina 2010; Nojiri et al. 2005). These singularities arise at the price of violation of one or several energy conditions. As mentioned, in Nojiri et al. (2005) (also example Fernandez-Jambrina 2010; Dabrowski and Denkiewicz 2010; Yurov 2010) the future singularities have been classified into four types.

But, singularities usually are not desirable in physics. Therefore, other possible fates of our universe are also considered in the literature, such as the cyclic cosmology. There are some interesting possible scenarios concerning the fate of the universe, including Big Rip (Caldwell et al. 2003; Nojiri and Odintsov 2004), Little Rip (Nojiri and Odintsov 2003; Frampton et al. 2011, 2012a, 2012b; Brevik et al. 2011; Astashenok et al. 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Nojiri et al. 2012), Pseudo-Rip (Frampton et al. 2012b) models. These models are based on the assumption that the dark energy density ρ is a monotonically increasing function.

It can be divided into four categories based on the time asymptotic of the Hubble parameter $H(t)$ (Frampton et al. 2012b), as

- Big Rip: $H(t) \to \infty$, when $t \to t_{\text{rip}} < \infty$
- Little Rip: $H(t) \to \infty$, when $t \to \infty$
- Cosmological Constant: $H(t) = constant$
- Pseudo-Rip: $H(t) \to H_{\infty} < \infty$, when $t \to \infty$

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नागपूर के एथलेटिक्स पुरूष एंव महिला खिलाडियों का राष्ट्रीय खेलों में प्रदर्शन के स्तर का अध्ययन

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सारांश

खेल एक सहज प्रवृति है, जो आत्म-स्थापन का एक रूप और इसलिए जिसे मूल प्रवृति माना जा सकता है। यह मनुष्य ही नही प्राणिमात्र के वक्त में मिश्रित है। हम प्रतिदिन पशु-पक्षियों को परस्पर विविध प्रकार से क्रीडायें करके अपना मनोविनोद करते देखते है। गाइयें अपने शावकों के साथ खेल करती है। अत: खेल का इतिहास उतना ही पुराना है, जितना पुरान जीव का पृथ्वी पर प्रथम प्रादुर्भाव है। उपरोक्त कारणों को ध्यान में रखकर ही शोधकर्ता ने नागपूर के समाजकल्याण विभाग अंतर्गत आनेवाले नागपूरमें रहनेवाले छात्रों का राष्ट्रीय खेलों में प्रदर्शन के स्तर का अध्ययन के लिए चयन किया है।

प्रस्तावना

हमारे यहाँ खेल के लिए मुख्यत: दो शब्द है- खेल और क्रीडा। लीला शब्द क्रिडा के अर्थ का तनिक अर्थ देश के साथ विस्तार है। खेलन, खेल, खेलि, किउन और आक्रीड शब्द खेल और क्रीडा शब्दों के ही तदर्थक रूपान्तर है। क्रीडनक और खिलौना शब्द खेल की साधन मूल वस्तूओं के रूप में व्यवहत होते है। खेल शब्द का धात्वर्थ है हिलना, जिसके अर्थ विस्तार है 'कांपना' और 'इधर-उधर' घूमना। 'क्रिडा' का धात्वर्थ है आत्म विनोद। वैदिक भाषा मे क्रिडा को 'क्रीळ्ठा' लिखा जाता है और खिलाडी के अर्थ में क्रीळ्ठु शब्द है।

ओलंपिक राष्ट्रमंडल और एशियाई देशों की खेल समारोह की ही तर्ज पर हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय खेलों का सूत्रपात किया गया।

खेल को खेल की भावना से खेलो (प्ले द गेम इन द स्पिरिट ऑफ द गेम) का महामंत्र देने वाले स्वर्णीय जवाहरलाल नेहरु स्वयं भी एक बहुत अच्छे खिलाडी थे। उन्हें घुडसवारी, पर्वतारोहण और योगाभ्यास में शीर्षासन का बेहद शौक होने के साथ-साथ तैराकी, लान-टेनिस, क्रिकेट, बिलियर्ड और फुटबॉल आदि खेलों से बेहद दिलचस्पी थी। अहमदाबाद की जेल में वह कभी-कभी वालीबॉल भी खेला करते थे।

भारतीय खेल जगत को नेहरू जी से बहुत सहयोग और प्रोत्साहन मिला। उन्हीं प्रोत्साहन से भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एथलेटिक प्रतियोगिताओं में हिस्सा

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लक्ष्मीकांत देशमुखांच्या कथांची चिकित्सा

प्रा. डॉ. उल्हास पोकळेवार

१९९०च्या नंतर कवेच्या प्रांतात विलक्षण परिवर्तने घडून आलेली दिसतात अनेक नवीन कथाकार या काळात निर्माण झाले. त्यांच्या लेखणीने त्यांनी कथेचा प्रांत समृद्ध केलेला दिसून येतो. जागतिकीकरणामुळे मानवी जीवनात घडून आलेला बदल समाजजीवनावर त्याचा होणारा परिणाम बदलती संस्कृती, ग्रामीण जीवनात झालेला बदल, राजकीय क्षेत्रातील स्वार्थ, मूल्यहीनता यासारख्या अनेक आशयसूत्रांना कवेत घेऊन कथाकार आपले कथालेखन करतांना दिसत आहे. लक्ष्मीकांत देशमुख या लेखकानेसुद्धा याच काळात समृद्ध असे कथालेखन केलेले आहे.

'अंतरीच्या गूढगर्भी' हा देशमुखांचा पहिला कथासंग्रह १९९५ साली प्रकाशित झाला त्यानंतर ठरक (१९९७) त्याची दुसरी आवृत्ती 'पाणी, पाणी!!' या नावाने निघाली 'मंवर वन' (२००८) 'सावित्रीच्या गर्भात मारलेल्या लेकी (२०१३) आणि अग्निपथ असे एकूण पाच कथासंग्रह त्यांचे प्रकाशित झाले. या पाचही कथासंग्रहातून समाजजीवनातील वेगळ्या विषयसूत्राची मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला आहे. मानवी जीवनातील नातेसंबंधाची सूक्ष्म वीण, व तिच्यातील ठम्या आडव्या धाग्यांची गुंतागुंत अस्मानी संकटामुळे कोलमडून पडणारे ग्रामजीवनातील भावविश्व, प्रेमाची जाणीव, स्त्रीहा विश्वातील प्रवृत्ती व अपप्रवृत्ती स्त्रीभ्रूणहत्या अशा अनेक सूत्रांना त्यांची कथा अधोरेखित करते.

लक्ष्मीकांत देशमुख यांच्या कथासंग्रहात शेती, शेतकरी पाणीटंचाई नापगडा आणि शासकीय यंत्रणेसंबंधी परवरीच्या कथा आहे. आज उजाड होत असलेली खेडी व त्यामुळे तिथल्या माणसांचं विकिरीच जगण लेखकानी विविध कथातून अतिशय सशक्तपणे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. आजच्या काळातील पाणीटंचाईचा विचार केला असता पाणीटंचाईच्या प्रश्नामुळे सगळ्यांचीच झोप उडाली आहे. अशावेळी श्रीमंतानी गरिबांचे हक्काचे पाणी पळवणे, फळझाड योजनेचा गलीच कारी लोकाच्या पदरी पडणे, रोजगार हमी योजनेत काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रीयांची होणारी घुसमट, भूकबळी पडलेल्या ठकूबाईला कागदपत्रांच्या आधारे आजारी ठरवणे, सर्वच मार्गानी पैसा कमविण्याची नशा, दोन घोट पाण्यासाठी जागरा जीव व जीवनाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात होणारी ध्येयवाद्यांची गोची असे अनेक विषय कथेच्या माध्यमातून लक्ष्मीकांत देशमुख हाताळतांना दिसतात. एका अर्थाने देशमुखांच्या कथा ग्रामीण भागातील वर्तमानाच्या कथा आहेत. सर्वच तेथा विघडत चालले असते अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये काही ध्येयाची हिरवी बेटही आहे आणि हेच समाजजीवनाला जिवीत ठेवण्याचे काम करतात. हे जीवनमूल्य त्यांच्या कथासंग्रहाचे वेगळेपण आहे.

'सावित्रीच्या गर्भात मारलेल्या लेकी' हा देशमुखांचा कथासंग्रह स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या हा विषय मांडणारा थीम बेस्ड कथासंग्रह आहे. संपूर्ण भारतीय परंपरेचा विचार केला असता कुटुंबात स्त्रीयांना देण्यात आलेले दुय्यम स्थान त्यातही कुलदीपक म्हणून 'मुलगाच हवा' हा अट्टहास पोसला जातो आणि त्याचे परिणामकारक रूप म्हणजे गर्भजल परीक्षा होऊन लिंगनिश्चिती केली जाते. आणि स्त्रीभ्रूण आढळले तर त्याची हत्या केली जाते. ही घटत्या बालिका दरची समस्या भविष्यात येणाऱ्या संकटाची नांदी आहे. या समस्येमुळे व्यथित झाल्यामुळे देशमुख यांनी एकाच विषयावर प्रथमपुरुषी निवेदनपद्धती तंत्रामधील वेगवेगळ्या आठ कथा लिहिलेल्या दिसून येतात. या सामाजीक कुप्रथेला जाणीव जागृतीचा विचार त्यांनी दिला आहे हे विचार फक्त कथेतून व्यक्त केले

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३०. नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांच्या वर्तमान स्थितीसंबधी चिकित्सक अध्ययन

डॉ. गणेश एस. मायवाडे
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगणा, जिल्हा - नागपूर.

सारांश

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामुळे नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांच्या वर्तमान स्थितीसंबधी माहिती प्राप्त होऊन त्या ठिकाणी पर्यटकांना पुरविण्यात येणा—या आधारभूत संरचना, रोजगार निर्मिती, दळणवळण व्यवस्था, संचार व्यवस्था इत्यादी संबंधीत माहिती प्राप्त होऊ शकेल त्याचप्रमाणे या पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासाकरीता बाधक असलेल्या घटकांची देखील माहिती मिळू शकेल. या संशोधनाअंती करण्यात येणा—या निष्कर्षांवरून पर्यटन स्थळांच्या सार्थक विकासाकरीता मदत मिळू शकेल व नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांना पर्यटनाकरीता सर्वस्वी अनुकूल बनवून या क्षेत्रातील रोजगार निर्मिती, आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास वाढवण्यास मदत होऊ शकेल.

प्रस्तावना

पर्यटन ही २० व्या शतकातील एक महत्वाची सामाजिक व आर्थिक घटना मानली जाते. जगातील सर्वाधिक गतिशील, रोजगाराभिमुख, अधिक श्रमशक्तीला सामावून घेणारा तसेच जलदगतीने विकसित होणारा आणि विदेशी चलन मिळवून देणारा एक प्रमुख उद्योग म्हणून पर्यटन उद्योगाकडे आज बघितले जाते. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या उत्पादनाची निर्यात न करता देशाला विदेशी चलन मिळवून देणारा पर्यटन हा जगातला एकमात्र उद्योग ठरला असून विकसनशील देशांच्या विदेशी चलन प्राप्ती आणि शोधनशेषातील असंतुलन यासारख्या समस्यांच्या निराकरणात पर्यटन उद्योगाची भूमिका महत्वाची व निर्णायक ठरणारी असल्याचे दिसून येते. आज पर्यटन उद्योगाने अनेक विकसनशील देशाची कृषी आणि उत्पादन क्षेत्रावरील अतिनिर्भरता व—याच प्रमाणात कमी करण्यास मदत केली आहे. विदेशी चलन प्राप्ती बरोबरच अनेक प्रकारचे लाभ देशाला मिळवून देण्याचे सामर्थ्य या उद्योगात असल्यामुळे आज जागतिक स्तरावर प्रत्येकच देश आपल्या देशात या उद्योगाच्या विकासाकरीता प्रयत्नशील आहेत. जेन्च्या शाश्वत विकास विभागाचे प्रमुख श्री. सुनिस यांनी मे २००४ मध्ये युरोप येथे आयोजित जागतिक बँकेच्या चर्चासत्रात असे नमूद केले की, गरीब राष्ट्रांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासामध्ये पर्यटन उद्योग महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडीत असून विकसित देशांच्या तुलनेत अविकसित देशात पर्यटनाचा अतिशय वेगाने विकास होतो आहे या संदर्भात जेनकीन (अभ्यासपदे) असे सूचवितात की, विकसित राष्ट्रांनी पर्यटनाचा प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक परिणाम करणारी एक सामाजिक क्रिया म्हणून विचार करावा तर विकसनशील राष्ट्रांनी सामाजिक परिणाम असणारी मोठी आर्थिक क्रिया म्हणून प्रामुख्याने पर्यटनाचा विचार

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Role of Climate Change on the Sustainable Economic Development

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Abstract :

The diversity and extremes of India's climate and geography are characteristic of its society as well. Religious and cultural diversity is a major feature of Indian life.

The current climate of India is highly diverse, ranging from the subfreezing Himalayan winters to the tropical climate of the south.Global observations suggest that climate change is well under way. At continental, regional, and ocean basin scales, numerous long-term changes in climate have been observed, including widespread changes in precipitation amounts; ocean salinity; wind patterns; and aspects of extreme weather including droughts, heavy precipitation, heat waves, and the intensity of tropical cyclones. This climate change had impacting on the nation's economy in many spears. The climate change is adversely impacting on the economic development of the nation. So it is necessary to manage sustainable economic development by adopting climate change or to minimize the climate change conditions. This paper focus on how climate change is impacting on the sustainable economic development.

Keywords : Climate Change, economic development, sustainable development

Introduction :

In both its greenhouse gas emissions and its vulnerability to climate change, India is one of the most significant countries in the world. With a large and growing population, India's emissions of greenhouse gases are increasing. Moreover, potential climate impacts in India are severe: sea level rise, changes in the monsoon, increased severe storms and flooding, more drought, and severe water stress. Recently, climate variability in the form of floods and cyclones has resulted in destruction of crops, property and infrastructure, as well as in negative impacts on human health and well-being. All of these impacts set back general socio-economic development.

४. भंडारा व नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील भात उत्पादकांद्वारे शेती विषयक सल्ला घेण्यासंबंधीचे अध्ययन

डॉ. गणेश एस. मायवाडे
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, संत गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय, हिंगणा, जिल्हा - नागपूर.

साराशं

भारताप्रमाणेच महाराष्ट्रातही कृषीला महत्त्व आहे. आजही पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात कृषीक्षेत्राचा विकास झालेला नाही. त्याला अनेक नैसर्गिक आर्थिक व सामाजिक घटक कारणीभूत आहेत. परंतू या समस्या समजून घेऊन त्यावर काही उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी कृषी समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी काही उपयोजना सुचविण्यासाठी शासनद्वारे कृषी सल्ला केंद्राची सुरूवात केलेला आहे. त्या अतंर्गत भंडारा व नागपूर जिल्हयातील बहुतांश भात उत्पादक शेतीविषयक सल्ला घेतात किंवा नाही व घेत असल्यास सल्लयांच्या स्त्रोतांसंबंधीचे अध्ययन करण्या करीता संशोधनकर्त्याने प्रस्तुत विषय निवडला आहे.

प्रस्तावना

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देशअसून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा सर्वात महत्वाचा व्यवसाय शेती आहे. भारतातील भूमीउपयोजनात असे दर्शविले आहे की एकूण क्षेत्रफळाच्या 47: क्षेत्र हे शेतीखाली आहे. देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या 70: लोक हे शेतीवर प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष अवलंबून आहेत. भारतातील शेती ही मोसमी हवामानार अवंलबून आहे. भातरतात पावसाळयात पाऊस पडतो मात्र हा पाऊस सर्व भारतभर समान प्रमाणात पडत नाही काही भागात अतिपर्जन्य होते तर काही भागात अत्यल्प पर्जन्य होते. म्हणजेच मोसमी पर्जन्य हे अतिरिक्त व विषम असल्याने भारताच्या शेतीवर याचा फार मोठा परिणाम होतो. भारतामध्ये शेती हा प्राथमिक व महत्वाचा व्यवसाय आहे. भारत हा दाट लोकसंख्येचा देश आहे. मागील तीन ते चार दशकामध्ये भारतामध्ये शेती व्यवसायात अमुलाग्र बदल झालेले दिसून येतो. आधुनिक पद्धतीची जलसिंचन पद्धती, कृषीतंत्रज्ञानात झालेले बदलाचा अवलंब व पिक पद्धतीतील बदल यामुळे शेतीला चांगले दिवस येत आहे. 1967–68 या वर्षी भारत सरकारने हरितकांती योजना सुरू केली व याचा परिणाम म्हणून अनेक पिकांच्या दरहेक्टरी उत्पादनात वाढ झाली. शिवाय भारतात काही पिक विमा योजना सुरू करण्यात आल्याने नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे पिकांचे होणारे नुकसान भरून मिळण्याची हमी शेतक–यास मिळू लागली.

भारतातील महाराष्ट्र हे राज्यही कृषीप्रधान राज्य आहे. एखाद्या राज्यातील शेतीचा अभ्यास करतांना तेथील शेतीचे महत्व, कृषी भूमीउपयोजना, शेतीची पद्धत, पिके, शेतीचा विकास आणि त्या भागातील शेतीच्या समस्या या गोष्टीचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे ठरते. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये शेतील अद्यापही

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AEROMYCOFLORA OF TWO RESIDENTIAL PLACES AT NAGPUR (MS) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Aeromycological study of two residential places viz. well aerated bungalow and poor constructed house was carried out for two consecutive years i.e. September 2006 to August 2008 by using rotorod air sampler. A total of 29985 spore/m^3 catch from site I and 33510 spore/m^3 from site II were observed. Aerospora study showed dominance of fungal spores. *Cladosporium*, Aspergilli, *Curvularia, Alternaria, Nigrospora* and *Helminthosporium* were predominant fungal forms from both sites. The occurrence of fungal spores was correlated with the meteorological parameters. These studies will be helpful for allergologists, allergy patients, plant pathologists and other related fields.

KEYWORDS: Aeromycoflora, Aspergilli, meteorological parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Aerobiology is the science concerned with airborne microbes, pollen grains, fungal spores and other substances of biological origin as well as their occurrence, characteristics, relation to human welfare and control (Frank Land 1991). Thus aerobiology is a multidisciplinary branch of science which deals with dispersion, deposition and dissemination of micro-origin and bioparticles through the atmosphere and their impact on plants animals and human beings. Indoor air and outdoor air is usually exchanged continuously and rapidly by ventilation.

Singh et al (2002) has categorized the indoor environment into two type's viz. industrial work place and non industrial work places. But the residential places are not totally free from

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Optical performance of $Ca_2P_2O_7:Ce^{3+}$ pyrophosphate phosphor synthesized via modified solid state diffusion

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ABSTRACT

In the present study $Ca_2P_2O_7:Ce^{3+}$ pyrophosphate phosphor was synthesized by modified solid state diffusion. Materialization of crystalline phases were recognized by X ray diffraction pattern and their photoluminescence properties were studied using excitation and emission spectra under ultraviolet ray excitation ranging from 250 to 400 nm. The $Ca_2P_2O_7:Ce^{3+}$ phosphor was excited at 298 nm, the emission spectrum exhibited two intense bands at 362 nm and 390 nm emission due to 5d → 4f transitions of Ce^{3+} ions. The morphological investigations of $Ca_2P_2O_7$ pyrophosphate have been carried out by scanning electron microscopy and fourier transform infrared spectra at room temperature was also examined. Stoke's shift, type of interaction between activator and the influences of the doping concentration of Ce^{3+} on the luminescence characteristics are discussed from photoluminescence excitation and emission spectra.

1. Introduction

The luminescence properties of inorganic phosphors based on lanthanide 4*f* −5d transitions have been broadly studied until now and they are utilized for numerous applications [1–5]. Generally $Y_3Al_5O_{12}:Ce^{3+}$ is used as a yellow emitting component in InGaN/GaN-based light emitting diodes, as much as scintillating phosphors are concerned commercially available $Lu_2SiO_5:Ce^{3+}$ is strongly indorsed in medical imaging detectors for positron emission tomography (PET) systems, and $Y_2SiO_5:Ce^{3+}$ is advised to be an effective blue emitting phosphor for field emission displays (FED). Technological prominence of pure and rare earth stimulated pyrophosphates is increasing progressively due to their commendable luminescent, dielectric, magnetic, semiconductor and ion-exchange belongings. Because of these properties innumerable investigators are repaying attention in the synthesis of pyrophosphates. Li et al. offered the luminescence properties of first lutetium diphosphate $NH_4LuP_2O_7$ doped with Ce ions [6]. In recent times we have reported certain pyrophosphate phosphors prepared by solid state diffusion for solid state lighting [7–10]. However, for application in recent era lanthanide-doped scintillation materials with more rapid luminescence response are desired [11], since for competent rare earth activated scintillators the energy deposited in the lattice must be transferred quickly to the emitting ions. The Ce^{3+} ion is well known luminescence centre with a fast response. It has one electron in the 4f state that is excited to the unfilled 5d shell through interaction with radiation. The spectroscopic performance of 5d-level for Ce^{3+} ion is very forthright. P. Dorenbos [12] established empirical model for inorganic compounds that estimates the situations of the 4f and 5d levels of the comprehensive lanthanide series if the position of single lanthanide ion is acknowledged. When Ce^{3+} ion accommodated in a crystalline host the red shift of the initial f–d-transition comes from two elementary contributions: (1) The lowering of average energy of Ce^{3+} 5d configuration in relation to the value for Ce^{3+} as a free ion which is known as the centroid shift. (2) The energy difference between highest and lowest 5d-level known as the total crystal field splitting [13]. The orbital 5d-electron intersection with the neighboring ligand ions, as a result of their motion the optical properties are strongly prejudiced by host lattice structure. Due to splitting characteristic of 2Fj states the excitation and emission spectra of Ce^{3+} ions shows broad band characteristics. In fact the position of 5d band itself is strongly influenced by the host, consequently the spectral arrangements of excitation and emission bands and the Stoke's shift is also host dependent. Besides in phosphates, the emission may be obtained in ultraviolet region and quenching of PL emission is

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Spectroscopic investigations of Dy^{3+} activated $MCaP_2O_7$ (M = Sr/Ba) pyrophosphate phosphors

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ABSTRACT

The dysprosium activated $SrCaP_2O_7$ and $BaCaP_2O_7$ phosphors were synthesized by solid-state diffusion technique and studied for their phase uniformity by X-ray diffraction pattern (XRD). Besides, photoluminescence (PL) properties under ultraviolet (UV) ray excitation have been investigated. Photoluminescence (PL) excitation spectrum measurement shows these phosphors can be efficiently excited by near-ultraviolet (UV) light from 300 to 400 nm and presents dominant luminescence band centered at around 470–490 nm (blue) and 575 nm (yellow). A scanning electron microscope (SEM) shows an average crystallite size in sub-micrometer range. The room temperature FTIR spectrum was investigated to study the nature of the chemical bonds and their molecular environment. CIE chromaticity coordinates values are estimated from emission spectra of $SrCaP_2O_7$:Dy^{3+} and $BaCaP_2O_7$: Dy^{3+} for the prepared samples. The obtained results indicate that these phosphors have possible applications in the lamp industry especially for solid state lighting and n-UV LED. The investigations on quantum efficiency, quantum yield and the energy band gap will be carried out in near future for the present phosphors.

1. Introduction

Alkaline earth phosphate doped with rare earth (RE) ions has attracted research interests in the field of photoluminescence ever since they are appropriate hosts with great chemical stability, offers superior homogeneity and pull down sintering temperature. Moreover it can produce adequate crystal field surroundings applied on emission centers. Limited studies on RE-doped pyrophosphates have been testified in the previous collected works.

A literature search reveals no available data for $SrCaP_2O_7$ and $BaCaP_2O_7$ This composition is could be considered as an alternative approach environmental-friendly characteristics especially in the field of solid state lighting.

In recent years solid state lighting, particularly ultraviolet light emitting diodes (UVLEDs) and their potential applications have attracted much interest for every day lighting requirements. Light-emitting diode (LED)-based white light sources have already widely used and have promising features such as low power consumption, high efficiency, longer lifetime, and mercury-free excitation [1,2], consequently they are expected to replace conventional incandescent and fluorescent lamps for general lighting application in future. With the advances in science and technology, there is an ever-increasing demand for novel ultraviolet (uv) and vacuum-ultraviolet (vuv) phosphors, scintillators, and laser materials, which have been wide application in numerous domains. Efforts have been made for assembling w-UVLEDs is to coat the UVLEDs through tri-color (RGB) phosphors or single-phase-full-color phosphors. On account of the increasing demand of competent red or single-phase- full-color phosphors suitable for the excitation of the UVLEDs (λ excitation at around 370–400 nm), searching for novel phosphors fitting the requirements of w-UVLED is essential. Stoichiometric rare earth phosphates have gained a special attention because of their excellent physical properties, especially when considering their optical properties [3,4]. Rare-earth (lanthanide) compounds are well known for their the photoluminescence properties for decades [5,6]. An important characteristic of luminescent lanthanide materials is their emission, resulting in a elevated color purity in the emission of light which depends on the lanthanide ion rather than the environment given to lanthanide ion.

Recently it has been reported that in the area of light emitting diodes, solid state lasers, scintillators, microwave dielectrics and fluorescent lamps the functionality of materials can be increase by

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Chromosomal study of the Butterflies of family Papilionidae

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ABSTRACT

Chromosome cytology has contributed significantly to insect systematic by emphasizing the cytotaxonomic differences which exist between related species. Cytologists are concerned with differences between species in chromosome number or in the sizes and shapes of some of the chromosomes, as some cryptic species cannot be separated on external characters. Such chromosome counts will help to resolve the badly confused status of several other members of families. Chromosomal study has been carried out in family Papilionidae butterflies from Nagpur of Maharashtra. The aim of the study was to determine the variation in chromosome number in these butterflies. Testicular meiosis examined in all species demonstrated variation in haploid chromosome number. It is suggested that as in other several species of butterflies from different part of the world, the chromosome number in butterflies of family Papilionidae in Nagpur district of Maharashtra might have evolved due to chromosomal aberrations. However, conventional staining analysis has not revealed its origin and these data remain open to future research.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Papilionidae, chromosome?

Introduction:

A number of Lepidopterists are dealing with the taxonomy, variation and distribution of butterflieson the basis merely of morphological characters. Cytological studies of Lepidoptera make it possible to compare the chromosome finding with a sophisticated taxonomic analysis based largely on several structures of the male genitalia and androconical wing scales (1).Chromosome cytology has contributed significantly to insect systematic by emphasizing the cytotaxonomic differences which exist between related species. Cytologists are concerned with differences between species in chromosome number or in the sizes and shapes of some of the chromosomes, as some cryptic species cannot be separated on external characters (2). Such chromosome counts will help to resolve the badly confused status of several other members of families. Chromosome differences in Lepidoptera usually are correlated with species distinctness (3). The suggestion of polyploidy in butterflies is not strongly supported because exact multiple of the typical haploid number is not usual among species with high numbers. A variation in the chromosome number of related Lepidoptera insects is caused by fusion and fragmentary disappearances of ancestral chromosomes (4).

Little attention has been paid in cytogenetic studies in insects because of the difficulty in procuring the different stages of these insects, the generally high number and small size of the chromosomes, characteristic of Lepidoptera and the drawback of the sectioning and squashing techniques available to earlier workers (5). Bigger (6) and Rishi (7) through the use of improved cytological techniques, claim to have demonstrated the presence of localized centromere in such chromosomes.

The chromosome number in Papilionidae is n, 30. The unusual karyotype has probably derived from one fusion of two ancestral chromosomes of the same size, in the course of evolution (8).

In the present study attempts were made to study chromosomal study of the Butterflies

दशावतारी खेळात सूत्रधाराची भूमिका महत्त्वाची असते. सूत्रधाराचा वेश जरीकाठी किंवा करवतकाठी धोतर, लांब बाहयांचीकला जुन्या घाटणीचा अंगरखा, रेशमी उपरणे, जरीच्या झिरमिऱ्यांची पुणेरी पगडी असा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण असतो. दशावतारी खेळात सूत्रधार बहुविध भूमिका पार पाडतो. तो दशावतारी खेळात नियोजन करतो, पदे म्हणतो, स्वरसाथ देतो, ढोल धरतो, सोंगांची संगतवणी करतो, सोंगे आणि प्रेक्षक यांच्यातील दुवा होतो. नाटयांशाचे सूतोवाच करतो. लोच दिग्दर्शन करतो. या करिता सूत्रधार गायनकार, बहुश्रुत व उत्तम गायक असतो. वाचीक अभिनयात निष्णात असतो. प्रसंगानुरुप सात्त्विक व तामस भाव त्याच्या स्वरातून तो प्रकट करतो.

गिरीश कर्नाड यांनीही हयवदन व नागमंडल या नाटकाच्या रुपातून लोकविधकारांना नागरी नाटयाशी जोडले आहे. मराठीत विजय तेंडुलकर यांनी असा प्रयोग घाशीराम कोतवाल मध्ये तर सतीश आळेकर यांनी महानिर्वाण मध्ये केला आहे. यावरुन दशावतारी खेळाचे लोकरंगभूमीवरील महत्व अधिक प्रभावीपणे लक्षात येते.

संदर्भ :-

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२) अक्षरवाङ्मय - अंक ४ एप्रिल २०१३

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स्त्री सक्षमीकरण आणि भारतिय महिलांचे योगदान

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भारतीय स्त्री जीवनाचा इतिहास हा वेदकालापासून सुरु होतो, वेदकालातील स्त्री जीव अतिशय मानाचे व उच्च दर्जाचे होते. कोणत्याच देवाला स्त्री तत्वाशिवाय पूर्णता येत नाही असे आर्य मानले होते. वेदकालातील स्त्रियांना पुरुषाप्रमाणेच स्वतं आणि अध्यात्मिक जीवन लाभलेले होते. पुरुषाप्रमा त्यांचा उपनयन संस्कार होत असे. त्यानंतर त्या वेदाध्ययन सुरु होई. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्त्री-पुरुषांचेवर व्यवहार असे. कुटुंबात आणि समाजा तिचा विशेष प्रभाव होता.

परंतु मध्ययुगीन म्हणजेच सूत्रकालात स्त्रियांच सामाजिक दशाहीन दीन झाली होती. केवळ भोगदास होऊन प्रजोत्पादनाचे एक साधन म्हणून पुरुषांच्य संरक्षणाखाली जगणे तिच्या नशिबी होते. सामाजिक धार्मिक बंधनात ती जखडली गेली. बालविवाहाच पद्धत याच काळात रुढझाली. घरकामाशिवाय कोणतेह शिक्षण घेण्यास स्त्रिया लायक नाही असा समज पसरवु त्यांना शिक्षणापासून कायमचे हद्दपार करण्यात आले तसेच धर्मकार्यात तिला कोणतेही स्थान उरले नाही याच काळात स्त्रियांची गणना शूद्रांच्या बरोबरीने होऊ लागली. मध्ययुगात दुष्ट ब्राह्मणांच्या कर्मकांड वैचारिकतेचा समाजमनावर इतका पगडा होता क सतीची पद्धत मध्ययुगात पुन्हा तशीच रुढझाली मध्ययुगात विधवा स्त्रीला विद्रूप केले जायचे. ति केशवपन करुन अंधारकोठडीत तिला जगायला भ

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वीरशैव धर्मपंथातील स्त्रिसाहित्य: एक चिकित्सा

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भारत हा मूळातच बहुधर्मीय देश आहे. वीरशैव हा भारतातील एक प्राचीन धर्मपंथ आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात वीरशैवहा भारतातील एक प्राचीन धर्मपंथ आहे महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात वीरशैव धर्माला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. सुमारे पाच कोटी अनुयायी असलेल्या विरशैव धर्मपंथास 'वीरशैव' आणि लिंगायत अशी दोन प्रमुख संबोधने आहेत.

जगातील आधुनिक प्रमुख विचारधारांमध्ये 'स्त्री—वाद' ही महत्त्वाची विचारधारा आहे. या वैचारिक प्रवाहाचा प्रभाव जगातील सर्व भाषेतील साहित्यावर पडला आहे. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीतूनस्त्रीवादी समीक्षाही पुढे आली.स्त्री मुक्ती चळवळीचे माध्यम म्हणून स्त्रियांनी साहित्य निर्मिती केली. तसेच स्त्री साहित्याचे विश्लेषण पुरुषसत्ताक मूल्यदृष्टीतून न करता स्त्रीकेंद्री दृष्टीतून व्हावे ही या समीक्षेची भूमिका आहे.

वीरशैव धर्माची स्थापना केव्हा झाली आणि त्याचे संस्थापक कोण आहेत याबाबत मुख्यत्वे तीन निरनिराळ्या विचारप्रणाली आहेत.

अ) शिव संस्थापित वीरशैव धर्म, ब) पंचाचार्य संस्थापित वीरशैव धर्म क) बसवेश्वर संस्थापित वीरशैव धर्म.

भारतीय समाज व संस्कृतीचा इतिहास हा वेदकाळापासून सुरु होते. म्हणूनच भारतीय स्त्री—जीवनाचा इतिहास सुध्दा वेदकाळापासून सुरु होतो असे आढळते वेदग्रंथात स्त्री—जीवन अतिशय उच्च स्तरीय होते. आर्यांच्या कल्पनेनुसार आर्यांच्या देवता समूहात अनेक स्त्री देवतांचा समावेश झाला होता. आर्यांनी अनेकस्त्री—देवतांची स्तुती केली असे वेदातील सुक्तावरुन आपल्याला आढळून येते. कोणत्याही देवाला स्त्री—तत्त्वाशिवाय पूर्णत्व येत नाही. असे आर्यांनी मानले होते. अर्धनारीनटेश्वराची कल्पनाही त्यातूनच निघालेली आहे. "भारतीय संस्कृतीकोशात अशी साडे तीनशे नोंदवली आहे."[१] वेदकालीन स्त्रिया मानाने जगत होत्या कारण तत्कालिन काळात त्यांचे स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकसित झाले होते.

"वेदकाळात स्त्रियांना आपले बौद्धिक आणि आध्यात्मिक जीवन समृध्द करण्यासाठी शिक्षणाची सर्वी उपलब्ध झाली होती. वैदिक सूक्ते आणि नित्यांच्या नैमित्तिक कृत्यांना लागणारी सूत्रे त्या मुखोद्गत करीत 'पुरुषाप्रमाणे त्या सकाळ संध्याकाळ संध्या करीतं।" म्हणजे वरवाला अनुरुप शिक्षण स्त्रियांना प्राप्त झाले होते.

बसवकालात मात्र स्त्रियांची सामाजिक दशा हीन—दीन होती. वेदकाळातील तिचे स्वातंत्र्य नाहीसे झाले होते मुलगी केवळ भोगदासी होऊन प्रजोत्पादनाचे एक साधन म्हणून पुरुषांच्या संरक्षणाखाली जगणे तिच्या नशिबी होते. मुलगी जन्मली तर सुतक पाळत मुलगा जन्माला तर आनंदोत्सव साजरा करीत असत. पत्नीनी जगणे स्त्रियांच्या नशिबी असल्यामुळे लहानपणापासून ती स्वत:ला दुर्दैवी अबला समजत असे शिक्षणापासून वंचित असल्यामुळे तो धार्मिक बंधनात जखडली गेली. अज्ञानामुळे व निरक्षरतेमुळे स्त्रिया अंधश्रध्दाळू बनत गेल्या स्त्रियांना त्या काळात वेदाध्ययन करण्याचा अधिकार नव्हता. धार्मिक कृत्यांत त्यांना सहभागी होता येत नव्हते. स्त्रियांची गणना शुद्रांच्या बरोबरीने होत होती. याबाबत डॉ.सरोजिनी बाबर यांचे असे म्हणणे असे आहे. "वेदविषयक ग्रंथात आणि धार्मिक वाङ्मयात कोठीचाही आधार नसलेल्या जाचक गोष्टी स्त्रियांवर लादल्या गेल्या. अध्ययनासाठी त्यांच्यावर बंदी घातली गेली. बालविवाह प्रचारात आले. वाडवडिलार्जित संपत्तीमधील हक्क नाहीसा झाला सती जाण्यास उत्तेजन मिळत गेले."[२] आर्य संस्कृतीने प्रभावित झालेल्या वैदिक धर्माने वेद उपनिषदांमध्ये स्त्रियांना धर्मसंस्कारापासून वंचित ठेवले.

वीरशैव धर्मशास्त्राप्रमाणे शिवात शक्तीचा

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Inhomogeneous Spherical Symmetric Models with Quark and Strange Quark Matter and Varying Cosmological Term

Authors(2) :-Rajani Shelote, Narendra Gharad

Abstract | Authors | Keywords | References | Details

In this paper we have studied a class of inhomogeneous spherical sym metric space time possessing the varying cosmological term with quark and strange quark matter.

Important Dates

Paper Submission: 30-Nov-2020

Article Preview

Inhomogeneous Spherical Symmetric Models with Quark and Strange Quark Matter and Varying Cosmological Term Λ

Rajani Shelote and Narendra Gharad *

December 15, 2017

Abstract

In this paper we have studied a class of inhomogeneous spherical symmetric space-time possessing the varying cosmological term with quark and strange quark matter.

Key word: Cosmology, Strange quark matter

1 INTRODUCTION

It was suggested that the quark matter composed of comparable members of u, d and s quarks may be the true ground state of matter which is stable at zero pressure and temperature [Witten (1984), Farhi and Jaffe (1984), Modsen and Haensel (1991)] in which case some or all neutron stars can turn out to be so-called strange stars [Witten (1984), Farhi and Jaffe (1984), Modsen and Haensel (1991), Haensel et al. (1986), Alock et al. (1986)]. If on the other hand strange

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Detection and Quantification of Mineral and Heavy Metals Analysis in Leaf of Cleistanthus Collinus for Toxicity

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ABSTRACT

It is a poisonous and toxic plant but they are sources of many bioactive compounds i.e. aryl naphthalene, alkaloids and some terpenoids. The plant is made in different region of Maharashtra, India and across the world. It contaminates the water in affected area for digestion metabolism. Along with that they may also contain some substances as pesticides, heavy metals and which have harmful effect on the body. In this work, Cleistanthus collinus were studied to determine Pb , Cd , As, Mn , Cu , Co , Ni contents in them .This was analyzed using Inductively coupled plasma Spectroscopy (ICP-OES). The results were compared with the safety standards of world Health Organization (WHO). The average concentrations of heavy metals detected are ranged higher than the permissible limits. Pb (18.20 ppm) is not ranges from 3.3ppm-4.59 ppm, Cd (0.60 ppm) is not ranged from 0.04pm-0.4 ppm . Concentration of As (2.00ppm) was not ranges from 0.7ppm -1.5 ppm, Ni (27.40 ppm) was not found to range between 2.82 ppm – 5.76 ppm , in clasthnthus collinus and most of them were well higher than maximum permissible limits (MPL).

Keywords: Heavy metals, Minerals, Aryl naphthalene, Maximum Permissible limit (MPL), ICP-OES.

I. INTRODUCTION

An ancient day there is huge contribution of vaidhya in India for making drugs from varieties of plants[1]. In recent study Cleistanthus collinus is toxic and highly poisonous plant among in plantae-kingdom, locally this plant is known as "Garari". The toxicity concept is reformatting of consumption of concentration in water, soil, etc to Maximum permissible limit (MPL) of World health organization (WHO). In the literature study confirms that 1-phenyl naphthalene and their derivatives are present in given plant [2].

Cleistanthus collinus have been perceived to have some therapeutic properties due to antileshmanial, anticancer, hostile to HIV, antimicrobial, mitigating, and against excessively touchy limit[3]. Despite the fact that plat contain numerous lethal compound and minerals as aggregation of substantial metals. The plant is in charge of defiled with follow and substantial metals to nourishment as a propensity may bring about aggregation of these in human organs and prompt distinctive medical issues[4]. The across the board sullying of flavors and herbs with substantial metals in most recent two decades has expanded the logical enthusiasm as it has the hurtful impact on human wellbeing. This has lead the specialists to ponder the impact of overwhelming metals on nourishment, air and water and to decide their possibility for human utilization [5]. A few examinations were done to decide the grouping of overwhelming metals in given plants and to contemplate their hurtful impacts. Substantial metals past as far as possible influences the human wellbeing and my prompt sickness of human hatchling, preterm work and mental hindrance in kids[6]. Grown-ups may experience the ill effects of weakness, hypertension, kidney inconveniences and direct contact to cause uncertain death [7-8].

The objective of this work is to assess the levels of substantial metals that are Lead, Cadmium, Arsenic, Selenium, Cobalt, Manganese, Nickel and Copper that

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Resource Sharing in Libraries

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Abstract

The term "resource sharing" refers to the practice of sharing library resources among participating libraries on the basis of cooperation. Sharing documents, personnel, services, space, and equipment are all examples of this. The primary focus of this paper is on "What is Resource Sharing?" Why Share Resources?, Methods, Means, and Means: Definition, Objectives, Needs, Areas for Co-Activity and Asset Sharing, Parts, Prerequisites, Idea, Benefits, Analysis, Boundary, Moves toward Advance Asset Sharing through Organization, Library Consortium and their sorts and works, Benefits and hindrances.

Keywords: Resource Sharing, Steps to Promote Resource Sharing through Network, Library Consortium.

Introduction:

The multifaceted growth of published documents in recent years, the rising cost of books and subscriptions to periodicals, and the development of new technology for information processing and dissemination are some of the fundamental factors that necessitate information resource sharing among libraries. These factors have altered the object of resource sharing in modern times. From quite a while, libraries were rehearsing data asset sharing among libraries. In addition to participating in the practice of inter-library loan, libraries considered resource sharing in light of the proliferation of information caused by the rapid growth of publications and their limited budgets. They are attempting to incorporate resource sharing cautiously into their principle of collection development. Participating libraries should collaborate in two main areas for collection development:

- Developing the collection on shared basis
- Developing services for exploiting such collection

Information communication obstacles like the lending library's indifference, conservatism, distance, language, cost, time, and other factors have a significant impact on traditional libraries. for loan between libraries. The computerized inter-library loan system has the potential to eliminate these obstacles. The print environment's resource sharing has been constrained in a number of ways up until recently;

- Open access to shared resource not possible & Service depends upon library performance
- Access to shared resource at a cost & Authenticity of collected information resources on internet

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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नागपूर जिल्हयातील धान उत्पादकांच्या विभिन्न समस्याचे अध्ययन

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जिल्हा-नागपूर.

सारांश

प्रस्तुत विषय हा शेतक-यांशी संबंधित असल्यामुळे एकूण उत्पादनापैकी धान उत्पादनाचा वाटा किती? तसेच हया उत्पादनामुळे शेतक-यांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थितीवर काय परिणाम झालेला आहे. याचाही अभ्यास प्रस्तुत विषयाद्वारे करण्यात आला आहे. हया विषयाचे अध्ययनासाठी नागपूर जिल्हा हे कार्यक्षेत्र निश्चित केले. अशून २०१२-२०१३ ते २०१६-२०१७ हा कालावधी निश्चित करण्यात आलेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना

शेती व्यवसाय हा जगातील अत्यंत महत्वाचा पुरातन व्यवसाय आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषीला महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे कृषीच्या विकासा-शिवाय मानवी जीवन कधीही सुखी व समृद्ध होऊ शकणार नाही. मानवाची अन्नधान्याची गरज कृषीमार्फतच पूर्ण होऊ शकते. उद्योगांना आवश्यक असणा-या कच्चामालाचा पुरवठा सुद्धा शेतातूनच होत असतो. भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या खेड्यात राहत अशून शेती हा त्याचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय आहे. भारताच्या लोकसंख्येपैकी जवळजवळ ७२ टक्के लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. खेड्यातील बहुतांश लोकांचे शेती हे उपजीविकेचे प्रमुख साधन आहे. शेती व शेतीशी संलग्न असलेले व्यवसाय जसे पशुपालन, दुग्धव्यवसाय, कुक्कूटपालन इत्यादीचा एकत्रित विचार केल्यास जवळ जवळ ८० टक्के लोकसंख्या कृषी आणि संलग्ण व्यवसायावर अवलंबून असल्याचे दिसून येते.

राजकारणापासून तर अर्थकारणापर्यंत सर्व क्षेत्रात कृषि उत्पादनाचे अत्यंत महत्व आहे. नागपूर जिल्हयातील शेतकरी गेल्या कित्तेक वर्षापासून सोयाबिन, गंहू, ज्वारी इ. पिकांच्या उत्पादनाबरोबरच धान पिकाला सुद्धा अधिक महत्व देतांना दिसून येते. कारण या पिकासाठी आवश्यक

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Indoor Fungal Flora In Library As Indicator Of Biopollution

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Abstract

Aeromycoflora of indoor environment of two libraries at Nagpur was studied for the period of one year from Sept 2007 to Aug 2008 in order to study deterioration of paper through fungi. During investigation period from Site I (University library) total 66 aerospora types were observed of which 59 belongs to fungal spores and 7 to other type whereas from Site II (Vasantdada Poly.College Library) total 65 aerospora types were observed of which 58 belongs to fungal spores and 7 to other types. Total 21500 spore/$m^3$and 25590 spore/m^3 were observed in I and II site respectively. Other type includes Algal filaments, Hyphal fragments, Trichomes, Tracheideal elements, Insect parts, Pollen grains and remaining one form the group of unidentified spores. Mainly 4 major groups of fungi viz. Zygomycotina (0.89%, 0.44%), Ascomycotina (11.49%, 9.70%), Basidiomycotina (4.54%, 7.52%) and Deuteromycotina (62.92%, 58.79%) and other types (20.18%, 24.02%) were identified from Site I and Site II respectively. The most widely occurring spores in the order of dominance *were* Aspergilli followed *by Cladosporium, Alternaria, Curvularia, Chaetomium, Nigrospora and Helmithosporium.* The occurrence of fungal spores was correlated with weather parameters. An attempt was made to forecast atmospheric fungal concentration in library. The dominant aeromycoflora can be used as bioindicator of pollution in library.

Keywords: Aeromycoflora / indoor environment / Library /Nagpur /bioindicator / Aspergilli

Introduction

Now a days, air quality of indoor environments has becomes an important health concern. Aerobiology is defined as a discipline of investigation of aerial transport of biological materials Agashe *et. al* (2002). This increased awareness has made to concentrate the study of micro-organisms present in the air is important. The intramural study of mycoflora is of immense importance due to its role in the field of human allergy and plant diseases Ellis and Ellis (1985). Indoor fungal flora constitute a major part of aerospora along with bacteria, viruses, pollen grains and all other aerial plantation of plants and animal origin Begum *et. al* (2001). Libraries are one such indoor environment where working staff, university community, students and common public spent their time with consulting books, reference books, journals, news papers and other monumental works. This study also helpful and important due to microbial deterioration of material like paper, textiles, printed surfaces etc. Pelczar *et. al* (1993). Fungal spores are known to degrade the library materials like paper, leather, adhesive etc. Under the favourable condition these fungal spores grow and reproduce and biodegradation takes place. Along with affecting the library materials the airborne fungal flora may cause pulmonary health risk to the users and employs of the library. Due to low light intensity, humidity and lack of cleanliness the atmosphere of library is very suitable for the fungal growth. All these factors are responsible in the qualitative and quantitative increase of fungal flora inside the library. So, keeping in mind this point of view, a comparative study of intramural mycoflora of two libraries are taken into consideration. The proposed libraries are University Library Nagpur at (Site I) Central West part and Vasant Dada Poly. College Library Nagpur (Site II) from East part.

Material and Methods

The aerobiological survey was carried out by using rotorod air sampler for the period of one year i.e. September 2007 August 2008. To monitor the viable fungal spores present in the air of library environment air sampling was done by Rotorod air sampler. This air sampling device was developed by Perkins (1957) modified by Harrington (1959). It is a portable air sampler which was battery operated with a constant rotating speed of 2300 r.p.m. It rotates constantly two coated sticky brass rods about its axis at a constant high speed.

Collection of data: In the present investigation, adhesive transparent cellophane tape was cut into strips of approximate size which were applied on the sampling surface of the rods. The edges of the tape strips were trimmed to the width of the rods with sharp razor or blade. The cellophane tapes on the arms were coated with melted petroleum jelly.

Preperation of slides and **Identification**: After exposure the tape was carefully removed and placed on the glass slides and mounted in saffranin stained glycerine jelly for microscopic

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Efficient Pretreatment and Microwave Assisted Leaching of Silica from Biomass and Their Optimization

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Abstract:
In recent study optimization and leaching of silica from biomass i.e. rice husk. Rice husk (RH) is converted into rice husk ash (RHA) by heating at 400-500°C in furnace and obtained ash was calcined at 1000°C to remove carbon contained and other several volatile materials present in the RHA formed Calcined rice husk ash (CRHA). Efficient pretreatment by mineral acid to activate CRHA and remove metallic gangue. The CRHA further treated with alkali solution followed by microwave irradiation gives silica liquor. The obtained silica liquor is neutralized by mineral acid and optimizes specific pH, time and concentration. The synthesized silica gel is characterized by Spectrophotometer, Fourier transfer infra red (FTIR), Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffractometer (XRD).

Keywords: Pretreatment, Biomass, CRHA, optimization and leaching of silica, Silica liquor and gel,

1. Introduction:

Zeolite is crystalline, porous aluminosilicate with completely cross-linked open framework structures made up of corner-sharing SiO_4 and AlO_4 tetrahedra. A general empirical formula is as follows

$Na_2O.Al_2O_3.xSiO_2.yH_2O$

Where Na is exchangeable cation which may balance the negative charge created by the presence of Al in the structure. The framework may contain cages and channels of discrete size, which are ordinarily occupied by water. The main constituents of zeolite are soda, silica and alumina. There is lots of byproduct available to extract silica such as fly ash, rice husk, Pedy husk, corn cobe husk etc. In recent study we are using rice husk as silica source to synthesis zeolite. Rice husk is the major byproduct of rice processing industries. Rice husk is agriculture wastage of rice mill and it is easily found in India. In current strategy rice husk use as silica source, they contain 60-90% SiO_2. Around world India is a second largest production of rice it is accounted for that around 0.27 tons of rice husks (rice frame) are shaped from each ton of rice produced. World rice production is approximately 480.13 million tons. Asian farmers produce rice about 90% of total production of 106,500,000 tons or more, with two countries, China and India, growing more than half of the total crop. In recent investigation, calcined rice husk ash (CRHA) has been used as a source of silica. Rice husk easily converted into rice husk ash at 7000°C heating by muffle furnace. Initially, RHA is completely burned to produce carbon-free white ash and followed by calcinations of siliceous material of the husk ash into calcined rice husk ash (CRHA). In past days conventional method use to synthesis of zeolite which is tedious and time taking process. In this synthesis of zeolite-RH, approach to use green techniques such as microwave irradiation and ultrasonic waves. Leaching of silica by microwave irradiation to optimization of specific concentration and their pH to convert into silicate gel.

2. Experimental:

2.1 Materials and methods:

The crude rice husk is collected from vidharbha area, Maharashtra, India, (EMPLURA), Sodium hydroxide pellets (LOBA Chemie), |Muffle furnace (Bio-Technics, India), Green method i.e. Microwave irradiation (MW-IFB 20PMIS), Magnetic stirrer (Bio-Technics, India), Spectrophotometer (UV201, thermofisher), Flame photometer (Systronic), XRD, XRF, SEM.

2.2 Synthesis of Silica gel by biomass:

2.2.1 Conversion of Rice husk (RH) to Rice husk ash (RHA):

Initially refined rice husk material stored in well equipped muffle furnace at 400°C for 2 hours in mediatory intermixing is converted to rich husk ash for removing some organic impurity.

$$\text{Rice Husk} \xrightarrow{400^{\circ}C} \text{RHA}$$

2.2.2 Conversion of RHA to CRHA:

$$\xrightarrow{1000^{\circ}C}$$

Rice husk ash (RHA) is calcined (in absence of oxygen or limited supply of oxygen) at 1000°C for 1 hour to form calcined rice husk ash (CRHA) to remove carbon contained and other several volatile materials present in the RHA.

$$\text{RHA} \longrightarrow \text{CRHA}$$

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Modern Technique for Collection of Medicinal Plant (Cleistanthus collinus) and Preparation of Herbarium Specimen

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Abstract:

Accumulation and prepare herbarium specimen of medicinal plant for investigation of attributes by extraction, isolation. Medical plant (Cleistanthus collinus) has remarkable physiochemical activities such as anti-HIV, antioxidant for their presence in lignan. In recent and reference collection to prepare a herbarium specimen which is collected, dried and mounted by modern technology. To avoid a poising plant are pretreatment by solvents (alcohol). All the good herbarium specimens which are authenticate and laminate for future reference. The cost, energy and time viable review for identification proof of medical plant throughout an identification and authentication with voucher number. It is essential for research and paper publications.

Key Words: Cleistanthus collinus, lignan, herbarium specimen, voucher number, modern technology

1. Introduction:

A Herbarium specimen is the pressed & dried sample of plant that can be stored for future reference. Taking the plant samples for the study of their scientific or medicinal use is done since the era of Vedas. The French person J.P. Tourefort (ca 1700) used the Herbarium specimen for the term for the taxonomic research & serve as the voucher specimen. It represents information that was captured at one point in time and made available for all time. Herbarium specimen provides a permanent record validating the occurrence of the species at a particular locality & time. Specimens & the associated labeled data also provide variable & invaluable information such as distribution, ecological preferences & associated species. The process is used to make the quick drying of the plant with retaining of its color & arrangement. For future reference, the modern technique for a voucher herbarium specimen is a squeezed plant test saved. It bolsters look into work and might be inspected to check the character of the particular plant utilized as a part of a review. The voucher specimen must be saved in a perceived herbarium focused on durable preservation. The herbarium specimen used to discover or confirm the identity of a plant or determine that it is new to science. It is used to provide the information about the plant that, which part of the plant is rich in the contents which are our material of interest. It also provides the information about the locality of the plant for plan the field works of sampling. It provides the base for the illustration of plant. It makes you know the biological importance & information of the plant. Our medicinal plant to be authenticated is Cleistanthus collinus. Locally this plant is known as "*Garari*". The best time to get sample out the parts is at the morning.

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आंबेडकरवादी कवयित्रीच्या कवितेतील आशय व अभिव्यक्ती

प्रा. डॉ. उल्हास पोगलेवार
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दोन हजार पाचशे वर्षांपूर्वी भगवान गौतमबुद्धाने स्त्री–पुरुष समानतेचा विचार मांडला. त्यानंतर समाजपरिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीत महिलांचा सहभाग एकोणीसाव्या शतकात सुरू झाला असे म्हणावे लागते. या देशाच्या समाजव्यवस्थेत एकूण स्त्रीचे स्थान दलितच राहिले आहे.

सामाजिक निर्माता श्रीमती एव्हलीन रुडे यांच्यामते सुमारे आठ हजार वर्षांपूर्वीपर्यंत मातृप्रधान मानवसमाज अस्तित्वात होता स्त्रीया शेती, वैद्यकीयशास्त्र, विणकाम कौशल्य, मातीची भांडी, तसेच घरबांधणीच्या कामामध्ये कुशल होत्या. पुरुषापेक्षा स्त्रीया अधिक स्वावलंबी होत्या आणि समाजामध्ये त्यांचे स्थान वरच्या दर्जाचे होते. अज्ञातरहेने अनादिकालापासून चालत आलेल्या स्त्री प्रधान संस्कृतीचा साधारणत: अडीच हजार वर्षांपूर्वी अस्त होऊन तिच्या जागी पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंबव्यवस्था उदयाला आली. अज्ञातरहेने बहुतांशी देशातील समाजाने 'संस्कृतपणा'च्या उंबरठ्यावर पदार्पण केले. त्याचवेळी मालमत्तेच्या हक्काच्या प्रथेबरोबरच गुलामगिरीच्या प्रथेस व पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंबव्यवस्थेस सुरुवात झाली. त्यामुळे पती हा स्त्रीचा आश्रयदाता बनला व स्त्रीला गुलामाचा दर्जा प्राप्त झाला.

स्त्रीयांना न्याय मिळावा म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी हिंदू कोड बिलाचा आग्रह धरला. त्यासाठी सत्तेचा त्याग करण्यासाठी त्यांनी मागेपुढे पाहिले नाही स्त्री शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व त्यांनी ओळखले होते. एवढेच नव्हे तर कायद्याचे संरक्षणही मिळायला पाहिजे असे त्यांचे मत होते हिंदू कोडबिलाद्वारे त्यांनी स्त्रियांना त्यांचे मूलभूत अधिकार मिळवून दिले व भारतीय स्त्रीच्या विकासाचा, प्रगतीचा, उन्नयनाचा मार्ग मोकळा करून दिला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांपुढे स्त्री जागरूक व संघटीत झाली एकाच्या समाजातील स्त्रियांच्या प्रगतीवरून त्या समाजाच्या प्रगतीचे मोजमाप करता येते असे त्यांचे मत होते. मुलांना शिक्षण द्या. महत्त्वाकांक्षी बनवा असे ते म्हणत असत. बाबासाहेबांनी दिलेल्या प्रत्येक लढ्यात दलित स्त्री त्यांच्याबरोबर सहभागी झाली होती.

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या क्रांतीकारी विचारांच्या चळवळीतून प्रेरणा घेऊन आत्मोद्धारासाठी अनेक दलित व सुधारक स्त्रिया समोर आल्या आणि शिक्षण घेऊन स्वाभिमानाने जगायला लागल्या जीवनातल्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात त्यांनी आपले श्रेष्ठत्व सिद्ध करायला सुरुवात केली. अनेक स्त्रियांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांपासून प्रेरणा घेऊन साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून समाजप्रबोधनाच्या कार्यात त्या सहभागी झाल्या दलित लेखकांच्या तुलनेत स्त्रियांची संख्या अतिशय कमी आहे. तरीसुद्धा त्यांचे लेखन सामाजिक जाणिवेतून झाले आहे. समाजाने ज्यांचे माणूसपण नाकारले आहे. त्यांना माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची संधी मिळवून देणारी सामाजिक परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली पाहिजे. हा या लेखिकांच्या जिवनाचा उद्देश होता दलित स्त्रियांनी निर्माण केलेल्या साहित्याचे अनुभव जिवंत व सच्चे आहेत. त्यांनी आपल्या जिवनात जे काही भोगले जे पाहिले तेच त्यांच्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त झाले आहे. दलित लेखिकांच्या लेखन कार्याचा विचार करता असे दिसून येते की त्यांचे लेखन डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या धर्मांतरापूर्वीचे व धर्मांतरानंतरचे १९५६ ते आजपर्यंतचे दिसून येते. बाबासाहेबांच्या काळात स्त्रियांनी केलेले लेखन काहीसा ओबडधोबड स्वरूपात आढळून येते.

दलित महिला लेखिकात स्त्रीमुक्तीवर लिखाण करणाऱ्या ज्येष्ठ लेखिका कवयित्री श्रीमती सुगंधाबाई शेंडे ह्या होत. त्यांचे बहुतेक लेखन गद्य तसेच कवितेच्या स्वरूपातील आहे. त्यांच्या 'प्रिय भगिनी' ह्या कवितेत

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Extraction and isolation, synthesis, physiological activity of 1-phenyl naphthalene and its derivatives: A review

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Abstract
In medicinal chemistry, the study of lignan is significant due to their respective nature. The lignan has obtained much more active molecule yet 1-phenyl naphthalene and its derivative has various number physiological activities. For extraction and isolation, various separation methods are designed on the basis of organic solvent and soxhlet extractor. On recent study the requirement of drogue in bulk extent so that's why we keep designing the number of methods for synthesis of lignan i.e. 1-phenyl naphthalene and their derivatives. The naturally occurring compound shows multiple activity and side effects due to the conventional synthetic methods of lignans are developed. Those isolated and synthesized lignan derivatives are studied for physiological activity, in which 1-phenyl naphthalene and their derivatives show magnificent result towards activity.

Keywords: Synthesis of Lignan, 1-phenyl Naphthalene, physicochemical activity

1. Introduction
In drug discovery the major secondary metabolites, the lignans are of potential medicinal interest. Secondary metabolites are synthesized by the plants during development and their time, tissue and organ specific, they can be induced by biotic and abiotic factors [1]. The importance of medicinal plants in traditional healthcare practices, providing clues to new areas of research and in biodiversity conservation is now well recognized [3-5]. Plants have been used in traditional medicine for several thousand years. The knowledge of medicinal plants has been accumulated in the course of many centuries based on different medicinal systems such Ayurveda and Unani. In India it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants serve as regular sources off medicine. During the last few decades there has been an increasing interest in the study of medicinal plants and their traditional use in different parts of the world. Documenting the indigenous knowledge through ethanobotanical studies is important for the conservation and utilization of biological resources.
Today, according to world health organization (WHO), as many as 80% of the world's people depend of traditional medicine for their primary healthcare needs. There are considerable economic benefits it the development of indigenous medicines and in the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of various diseases [6-9]. A vast knowledge of how to use the plants against different illnesses may be expected to have accumulated areas where the use of plants is still of great importance. In the developed countries 25% of the medicinal drugs are based on plants and their derivatives. Traditional medical knowledge of medicinal plants and their use by indigenous cultures are not only useful for community healthcare and drug development in the present and future.

2. Extraction and isolation:
2.1. Selection of organic solvents:
Extraction and isolation of 1-phenyl naphthalene in solvents on the basis of polarity order and solubility.

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PREPARATION OF HERBAL SHAMPOO (HS) BY GREEN METHOD AND THEIR CHARACTERIZATION

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Abstract: Presently the entire world is endeavoring to return towards the natural herbal materials through it has a no some other side effects towards ailments. We are utilizing manufactured items for our hair, losing their magnificence, quality, strength, volume and shine. Every single manufactured item like cleanser contains a destructive substance which is in charge of damage of hair. HS is the only product which used for hair washing and also used for hair remedy on hair problem. In recent study herbal HS (HS) has remarkable properties toward hairs. Greener preparation of HS made has two sections, In first section contain, herbal extract prepared by mixtue of amla, reetha, shikakai, nagarmotha, bhringaraj, brahmi, aloevera, lemon juice and some Ingredients. Herb extract (10%) take an amla, reetha, shikakai, nagatmotha, bhringaraj, brahmi all in dried form in a beaker in aqueous medium, warm up to till the beginning of boil by microwave method, sieve and put for cooling, obtained herb extract. For their transparency add some lemon squeeze in it, followed by mixing up to colourless. In second section beaker contains SLES, glycerin and CAPB everyone followed by stirring gradually, Herb extract with lemon juice in it stir gradually due to avoid foaming. Preservative methyl paraben and sodium benzoate, for pearlising impact with EGMS to it. Pour an Aloevera in it, with small concentration of cocamono in it, mockup with water in it for small proportion, increasing a thickness with cocodi, obtained product HS. The formed HS is thick semi white transparent in colour, with great foam producing ability and fluidity. The pH of HS is between 6-7 at 250C RT, formed HS is acidic in nature which is good quality. Percentage of solid contents of HS is 0.05g after dry. The cleansing action of the formed HS is 15.1. Dirt dispersion of formed HS is light. In 1% of HS it gives 46ml froth. All these are these characters demonstrates that the herbal HS is high quality for usable in daily life.

Keywords:Herb Extract, Greener preparation, Cocodi, Cocamono, Herbal HS (HS), Microwave method.

Introduction:

HS is a widely daily unstable product all over the world. It has been used from many years. Today's market filled with a chemical HS [1]. Chemical HS prepared with several chemicals which can cure hair problem but also responsible for damage of hair. Some international research said that the chemicals of HS are also responsible for cancer [2].HS is defined as a preparation of a surfactant (surface active material) in suitable form liquid solid or power which when used under the conditions specified will remove surface grease, dirt an skin debris from the hair shaft and scalp without affecting adversely the hair, scalp or health of the user. HS has so many types are powder, liquid, lotion, cream, jelly, aerosol, specialized HS (Conditioning, Anti-dandruff, Baby, Two Layers). But the future of HS is going to be herbal Shampoo [3]. It contains all the natural ingredients with herb extract. It helps hairs to improvise their quality of moisture, shine, growth, thickening, strength of hair roots. The most advantagable thing of herbalHS is that it has no any side effects.HerbalHS contains Amla,Reetha, Shikakai, Brahmi, Bhringaraj, Nagarmotha, Aloevera, etc. all the nature things[4-6]. Future market will be for herbal Shmpoo.

Function of ingredients

1. Amla:-It nourishes hair and help for growth. It allowing the nature texture and nature oils of the hair retained for a healthy shine and appearance. It controls hair loss. It contain fatty acids that moisture the hair. Fatty acids penetrate through the scalp to remove dryness and dandruff. It contain antioxidant properties which strengthening the roots of the hairs. It acts as a conditioner that gives hair a nature shine and bounce [7-9].

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वीरशैव स्त्री साहित्य : एक आकलन

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वीरशैव आणि लिंगायत या दोन प्रमुख नावांनी ओळखला जाणारा वीरशैव हा एक मोठा भारतीय धर्म जगातील ४ थ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. सुमारे ५ कोटी लोक या धार्मिक समुदायाचे अनुयायी आहेत. पंचाचार्य किंवा म.बसवेश्वर हे दोघेही या धर्माचे संस्थापक नसून संघटक, प्रचारक आणि उद्धारक आहेत. या दोन्ही महापुरुषांना समाजात आदराचे स्थान आहे. तथापि वीरशैव धर्म, तत्त्वज्ञान आणि समाज यांची संघटना सर्वप्रथम म.बसवेश्वरांनी १२व्या शतकात केली. त्यामुळे विचारवंत, संशोधक, बहुजन समाज म. बसवेश्वरांना वीरशैव धर्माचे संस्थापकत्व देतात, आणि 'द्वितीय शंभो' मानतात. वीरशैव हा अतिप्राचीन अनादि धर्म असून तो शिवस्थापित आहे. यासाठी वीरशैव धर्माला 'शिवधर्म' असे सुद्धा संबोधले गेले आहे. वीरशैव पंथाच्या या सर्व इतिहासाचा आणि परंपरांचा आधार सांगणारे शिलालेख आणि ताम्रपट भारतभर विशेषत: कर्नाटक व महाराष्ट्रात अधिक आहेत. त्यांचा यथायोग्य अभ्यास संशोधकांनी केला आहे. शिव व रुद्र या दोन बाजू परस्पर भिन्न नसून सापेक्ष अशा आहे. देवता ही एकच परंतु अनार्यांनी तिला 'शिव' म्हणून संबोधले तर आर्यांनी तिचे नाव फक्त बदलविले ते 'रुद्र' म्हणून; पण त्यामुळे अनेक संशोधनात भ्रम निर्माण झालेला दिसतो.

वीरशैवांच्या लिंगोपासनेचे मूळ सिंधु संस्कृतीत आढळून येते. पौराणिक काळातही ही उपासना सुरु होती. इसवीसनानंतरच्या काळात या शिवोपासकांच्या विविध शैव उपासना संप्रदायांचे अस्तित्व अनेक रुपाने आकारास येत गेले. १२व्या शतकापर्यंत या विविध शैव तत्त्वना पंथांचे विलिनीकरण कर्नाटकात व दक्षिण महाराष्ट्रात म.बसवेश्वरांनी केला वीरशैव अथवा लिंगायत धर्मपंथात झाले. लोकशाही जीवनप्रणाली आणि त्याकरिता सामाजिक क्रांतीचा स्वीकार हा महात्मा बसवेश्वराच्या धर्मनिर्मितीचा मूलाधार होता. सर्वसाधारण जनतेने वीरशैव धर्माचे संस्थापक बसवेश्वरांना आणि त्यांच्या अनुयायांना सामाजिक क्रांतीचे अग्रदूत मानले आहे. म्हणूनच बसवेश्वरांना बहुजन समाजाने 'महात्मा' ही उपाधी दिली.

वीरशैव धर्म पंथात कर्मकांडापेक्षा भक्तीला श्रेष्ठ मानले आहे. शैवाचे सामान्य शैव, मिश्र शैव आणि वीरशैव असे तीन प्रकार मानले जातात. शास्त्र व वीरशैव पंथ यांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानात साम्य आढळले, पण वीरशैव दर्शनाने शिव शक्तीच्या अद्वैतास सारखे महत्त्व दिले म्हणून तो 'ईश्वरवादी' सोऊ शकला. द्वैत, अद्वैत, द्वैताद्वैत, विशिष्टाद्वैत, शक्तीविशिष्टाद्वैत अशाने प्रकार असूनही परशिव, अवतार, जीव, जगत, ज्ञानमार्ग, कर्मयोग, भक्तिमार्ग आणि योग हे या धर्माच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचे प्रमुख घटक आहेत. वीरशैव धर्मपंथात आजपर्यंत दोन प्रवाह परस्परविरोधी दिसतात. पहिला पंचाचार्यांचा, दुसरा बसवाचार्यांचा. पंचाचार प्रवाहाच्या मते, वीरशैव संप्रदाय पंचाचार्यांच्या उपदेशावर रचला असून तो वेदोक्त आहे तर दुसऱ्या प्रवाहाच्या मते, वीरशैव धर्मपंथ श्री बसवेश्वर, श्री अल्लमप्रभुदेव, सिद्धरामेश्वर, चन्नबसवेश्वर आणि अक्कमहादेवी या प्रमुख पाच शिवशरणांवर आधारित आहे.

कोणताही धर्म लोकप्रिय बनतो, महान बनतो तो त्या धर्माच्या तत्त्वावर आणि शिकवणुकीवर धर्माची श्रेष्ठता ही त्याच्या प्राचीनत्वावर अवलंबून नसते. लिंगायत धर्माची काही मूलतत्त्वे आहेत की जी माणसाला शाश्वत समाधान मिळवून देण्यासाठी एखाद्या दिपस्तंभाप्रमाणे कार्यरत आहेत. म्हणून षट्स्थल व पंचाचार ही तत्त्वज्ञानाची व आचारतत्त्वांची मर्यादित अंगे आहेत. बाराव्या शतकात स्त्रियांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचे सामाजिक, धार्मिक अधिकार नव्हते. स्त्रीची गणना शुद्रांबरोबर केली जात होती. तिच्यावर अनेक प्रकारची बंधने लादल्या गेली होती. अशावेळी कित्येक युगांपासून बंधनात असलेल्या स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य, समता व समाजाधिकार म. बसवेश्वरांनी मिळवून दिले. म. बसवेश्वरांचे कार्य स्त्री जगताच्या दृष्टीने आणि सामाजिक दृष्टीने क्रांतीकारक असे ठरले.

स्त्रीविषयक औदार्यपूर्ण दृष्टिकोन हा शिव

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Optimization and quantification of solvent, volume and time for extraction of aryl naphthalene lignan from *Cleistanthus collinus*

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Abstract
Cleistanthus collinus is a poisonous plant as they required special treatment for their safety measure for collection and preservation by herbarium specimen. Aryl naphthalene has numerous physiological activities and it is present in plant. The present investigations focus for solid-liquid extraction of plant which extract derivative of lignan by soxhlet extractor method. Optimization of types of solvents with respect to polarity alcoholic extract and defated petroleum ether has effective solvent. Quantification of solvent volume for extracting compounds from plant (1gm per 15 ml). Determination of effective time for respective solvent for extraction.

Keywords: *Cleistanthus collinus*, Aryl Naphthalene, solid-liquid extraction, optimization and quantification of solvent volume

1. Introduction

Cleistanthus collinus is toxic and highly poisonous plant whose leaves have been used for homicidal or suicidal purposes. Since the toxic effects include muscle cramps and weakness, the effect of the leaf extract on the electrical and mechanical responses to nerve and muscle stimulation [1]. To prepare a herbarium specimen of plant in carefully precaution and authenticate by Department of botany RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur (Ref. No. 10057) [2] see in fig. no. 1. Leaching of compounds from plant is an older process so on behalf of that we use soxhlet assembly for extraction. Its alcoholic extract has been reported there is a significant amount of aryl naphthalene lingans such as diphyllin, collinusin and many other related compounds present in the plant C. collinus. On defated condition we use solvent like petrolium ether for extraction. Cleistanthin A and B produce DNA strand breaks in vitro studies by reducing the viability of the cells. These cleistanthins have been accounted for to have anticancer property in vitro and in vivo and may have the plausible to lead mixes to treat malignancy [3, 5]. Hence, the present investigations focus is planned to identify the number of compounds present in plant optimization for the proper extraction of aryl naphthalene and quantification of solvent volume nodal segments as explants. The study also determines the appropriate Time for the extraction from plant at constant temperature conditions and *in vitro* conversion under aseptic conditions [6, 7].

Fig 1: Herbarium specimen of Leaves of *Cleistanthus collinus* authenticate by RTM Nagpur University