



Shirdi Sai Rural Institute's

ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, RAHATA

"NAAC REACCREDITED "B++" GRADE COLLEGE"

A/P/Tal-Rahata, Dist.-Ahmednagar.(M.S.)423107

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

www.ascrahata.org



SELF STUDY REPORT-CYCLE 3rd 2018-2023

Criterion: III
Research, Innovations and Extension

Key Indicator: 3.3
Research Publication and Awards

Metric: 3.3.2 (Q_nM)

Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

Submitted to



**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)
BENGALURU**



Shirdi Sai Rural Institutes,
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Rahata

Tal- Rahata, Dist-Ahmednagar, Pin - 423107 (MS)
(University of Pune Affiliated ID No. PU/AN/ASC/052/1997)
NAAC RE-ACCREDITED "B++" GRADE COLLEGE



Ref. : ASCCR /

Date

DECLARATION

We the undersigned, hereby declare that all information, reports, true copies of the supporting documents, and numerical data submitted by our institution for the purpose of NAAC accreditation have been thoroughly verified by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). We affirm that these submissions are accurate and correct as per our records.


This declaration pertains specifically to the accreditation process for the third cycle of the institution, covering the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Dr. Vikram P. Bhalekar
IQAC Coordinator
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Rahata




Prof. (Dr.) Somnath S. Gholap
Principal
Arts, Science and Commerce College
Rahata, Tel-Rahata, Dist-Ahmednagar

Date-30/07/2024

Place- Rahata

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during year **2021-22**

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Calendar Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher	Link of the source web site
1	Dr.R.N. Wakchoure		Influence of Working From Home During the Covid-19 Crisis and HR Practitioner	AarhatMultidisciplinary International Education Research Journal,		International	2022	ISSN 2278 - 5655	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Aarhat Publication	LINK
2			Environment of Manufacturing and Marketing in India	Journal of Management and Research		International	2022	ISSN 2348 – 5922	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Institute of Business Management and Rural Development (IBMRD)	LINK

										Ahmednagar	
3			The Effectiveness of Paperless Technology in Indian Banking Industry.	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research,		International	2022	ISSN 2349 – 5162	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	IJPUBLICATIONS	LINK
4			State Bank of India's Corporate Social Responsibility (With Special Reference to Supporting Education)	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research,		International	2022	ISSN 2349 – 5162	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	IJPUBLICATIONS	LINK
5			Emerging trends in commerce and Mangement Education in india	Research Journey International E-Research Journal		International	2021	ISSN 2348-7143	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Harshwar dhan Publicatio n	LINK
6	Dr. S.K. Pulate		Sustainable Rural Development in India	Ajanta		International	2021	ISSN 2277 – 5730	Arts, Science and Commerce College	Ajanta Prakashan	LINK

									Rahata		
7			महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळाचा प्रवासी ग्राहक व्यवसाय : आर्थिक विश्लेषण	Ajanta		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2277 – 5730	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Ajanta Prakashan	LINK
8			अहमदनगर जिल्यातील डेअरी उद्योगांसाठी लागू केलेल्या विविध सहकारी योजनांचा अभ्यास	Journal of Research and Development		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2230- 9578	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichand ram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
9			Bharatatil laghu ani madhyam udyog - samasya ani sambhyavata	Journal of Research and Development		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2230- 9578	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichand ram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
10	Dr. M. S. Patgaonkar		Performance Evalution Of Nabard With Regard to The Select Rural Infrastructure	Educreator Research Journal		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2455- 0515	Arts, Science and Comme rce College	Aarhat Publicatio n	LINK

			Development Fund Schemes In The State Of Goa						Rahata		
11			Performance Evalution Of Nabard's Minor and Major Irritation Scheme In The State of Goa	Aarhat Multidisciplin ary International Education Research Journal,		Internati onal	2022	ISSN 2278-5655	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Aarhat Publicatio n	LINK
12	Dr. A. S. Shaikh		Sahitya aur Sinema ka Sambhandh	Research Analysis Evaluation		Internati onal	2022	ISSN 0975-3486	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Research Analysis Evaluation Jaipur india	LINK
13		Durdarshan aur Hindi		Jansanchar aur Takniki Hindi : Vividh Aayam		Internati onal	2021	ISBN:97 8-93-85804-69-4	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Chintan Prakashan	LINK
14			Rashtriya Ektame Hindi ka Yogdan	Shodh Samiksha Aur Mulyankan		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2320-5474	Arts, Science and Comme rce College	Dr.Krishan Bir Singh	LINK

									Rahata		
15			Sanchar Madhyamo ki Bhasha Hindi (Online Publication)	Research Journey International E-Research Journal		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2348- 7143	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Harshwar dhan Publicatio n	LINK
16	Mr. C.M.Bansode		A Geographical Study of Health Care Infrastructure and Medical Facilities in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India.(2020)	Aayushi International Interdisciplina ry Research Journal		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2349- 638X	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Latur : aiirjournal	LINK
17			A Geographical Study of Human Resources in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India	Research Review International Journal		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2455- 3085	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	RR Publicatio n	LINK
18			Demographical and Economical Characteristics of Dev River Basin in Parner Tehsil of Ahmednagar	Research Journey International E-Research Journal		Internati onal	2021	ISSN 2348- 7143	Arts, Science and Comme rce College	Harshwar dhan Publicatio n	LINK

			District Using GIS						Rahata		
19	Dr. R.D.Kasar		Impact of globalization on Language and literature	Research Journey International E-Research Journal		International	2022	ISSN 2348-7143	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Harshwar dhan Publication	LINK
20		Impact of globalization on Language and literature	Positive and Negative Influences of social media on english Language Learning				2022	ISSBN-978-93-94403-00-0	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Prashant Publication	LINK
21	Dr. J.R.Dighe		Women Social Problems: Special Reference To Indian Agricultural Sector And Women Entrepreneurs	B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal		International	2021	ISSN 2278-9308	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Aahar International Publication	LINK
22			Problems Of Women Entrepreneurs in Agricultural Marketing During Pandemic Situation: A Case Study of	Scholarly Research Journal For Interdisciplinary Studies		International	2021	ISSN 2278-8808	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Amitesh Publishers & Company	LINK

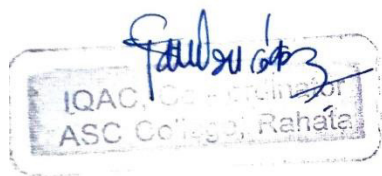
			Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra								
23	Dr. A.G. Antre		GST Benefits and Challenges in India	B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal		International	2022	ISSN 2278-9308	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Aahar International Publication	LINK
24			Corporate Social Responsibility Benefits and Challenges	Vidyavarta		International	2022	ISSN 2319-9318	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Ghodke Archana Rajendra	LINK
25	Mr. S.V.Lahare		Phytochemical Analysis and Microbial Activity of Mimosa Pudica L.	Journal of the maharaja sayajirao University of Baroda		International	2022	ISSN 0025-0422	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	The maharaja sayajirao University of Baroda	LINK
26	Dr. V.S. Patil		Phytochemical Analysis and Microbial Activity of Mimosa Pudica L.	Journal of the maharaja sayajirao University of Baroda		International	2022	ISSN 0025-0422	Arts, Science and Commerce College	The maharaja sayajirao University of Baroda	LINK

									Rahata		
27	Dr. V.R.Pawade		Comparative toxicity of the dhatura on fresh water fishes channel	Journal of research and development		Internati onal	2022	ISSN 2230-9578	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichand ram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
28	Mr. S. Talole		Comparative toxicity of the dhatura on fresh water fishes channel	Journal of research and development		Internati onal	2022	ISSN 2230-9578	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichand ram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
29	Miss R. Desai		Phytochemical Analysis and Microbial Activity of Mimosa Pudica L.	Journal of the maharaja sayajirao University of Baroda		Internati onal	2022	ISSN 0025-0422	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	The maharaja sayajirao University of Baroda	LINK
30	Mr.P.S. Kolage		अहमदनगर जिल्यातील डेअरी उद्योगांसाठी लागू केलेल्या विविध सहकारी योजनांचा	Journal of Research and Development		Interatio nal	2021	ISSN 2230-9578	Arts, Science and Comme rce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichand ram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK

			अभ्यास								
31	Dr. D. T. Satpute		Electronic Resources in Engineering College Libraries	Vidyavarta		International	2022	ISSN 2319-9318	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Ghodke Archana Rajendra	LINK
32			Digital Library in India	Printing Area		International	2021	ISSN 2394-5303	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Ghodke Archana Rajendra	LINK
33	Dr. D. N. Dange		"Vartman Pariprekshya me Vivah ka Badlta Swarup"	Sahityalok		International	2021	ISSN 2705-4810	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata		
34			Dr.Shankar Shesh ke Natak 'Raktbeej' me Mithakiy Prayog	Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal		International	2021	ISSN 2582-5429	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Akshara Publication	LINK

35			Vishwastar par rojgar ke avasar aur Hindi	Research Journey International E-Research Journal		International	2021	ISSN 2348-7143	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Harshwar dhan Publication	LINK
36	Dr A A Aher		Studies on the effect of algal aqueous extract on seed germination and seedling growth in <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Journal of Research and Development		International	2022	ISSN:22 30-9578	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichandram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
37			A preliminary Limnological studies of Village pond	Journal of Research and Development		International	2022	ISSN:22 30-9578	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichandram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
38	Dr V R Kadu		Lemon Juice (Citrus Limon) Mediated Green Protocol for Synthesis of β -Amino Carbonyl Compounds	Journal of Research & Development		International	2022	ISSN:22 30-9578	Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata	Dr R V Bhole , Ravichandram , Jalgaon (MS)	LINK
39			Multicomponent Approach in	Journal of Research &		International	2022	ISSN:22 30-	Arts, Science	Dr R V Bhole ,	LINK

			Synthesis of Cinnamamides using Boric Acid as a Versatile Catalys	Development				9578	and Commerce College Rahata	Ravichandram , Jalgaon (MS)	
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 (Prof. Dr. S. S. Gholap)
PRINCIPAL
 Art's, Science & Commerce
 College, Rahata

INFLUENCE OF WORKING FROM HOME DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS AND HR PRACTITIONER

***Dr. Rajaram Nathaji Wakchaure**

**Professor & HOD Dept. of P.G. Section in Commerce, Art, Science and Commerce College, Rahata, Ahmednagar,
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Abstract:

The pandemic sweeping the world, COVID-19, has rendered a large proportion of the workforce unable to commute to work, as to mitigate the spread of the virus. Due to the pandemic, most if not all workers experienced work from home (WFH). Hence WFH has become a policy priority for most governments. In doing so, the policies must be made keeping in mind the practicality for both employers and employees. However, this current situation provides unique insight into how well working from home works, and may play a vital role in future policies that reshape the current structure of working hours, possibly allowing for more flexibility. The pandemic has changed the way people work, and more and more people are choosing to work from home (WFH). Unlike traditional work patterns, this approach has limitations and has had a significant impact on both organizations and individuals. It also brings many challenges to the work of HR practitioners. HR practitioners, as key players in strategic human resource management, need to take advantage of management innovations under the crisis to improve employees' work flexibility and effectively address the impact of working from home. This study aims to address the need for employee skill improvement, psychological stress relief, work-family balance, and company culture reinforcement from an HRM perspective because of the impact of WFH work patterns during the COVID-19 crisis.

Key words: Pandemic, Traditional Work, Practitioner, Strategic, Employee.

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Introduction:

The pandemic sweeping the world, COVID-19, has rendered a large proportion of the workforce unable to commute to work, as to mitigate the spread of the virus. Due to the pandemic, most if not all workers experienced work from home (WFH). Hence WFH has become a policy priority for most governments. In doing so, the policies must be made keeping in mind the practicality for both employers and employees. However, this current situation provides unique insight into how well working from home works, and may play a vital role in future policies that reshape the current structure of working hours, possibly allowing for more flexibility. Using an exploratory framework and a SWOT analysis, this study investigates the continuing experience of the employer. A critical insight and related recommendations have been developed for future policy decisions. It will also critically investigate if this work arrangement will remain as a transitory element responding to the exceptional circumstances, or whether it could be a permanent arrangement.

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19), a pandemic sweeping across the globe, has challenged society in ways once considered unimaginable, forcing people to reconsider a wide variety of practices, from work, to leisure, to basic travel

Environment of Manufacturing and Marketing in India

Prof. Dr. Rajaram Nathaji Wakchaure¹

¹*Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Arts, Science and Commerce College Rahata, Ahmednagar.*

(Maharashtra) India

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Abstract

The industrial scenario reveals that Indian industries and products are attaining world class level. The liberalization process, besides intensifying competition, has helped manufacture to achieve advantage. Rural market is an emerging area. It is both opportunity as well as challenge for the marketers. The Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Sector also show some sign of improvement. Since this sector has to compete with global players, it requires formulating effective strategies for manufacturing and marketing the Product. There is a need to design suitable strategies to top the growing rural market. The manufacturing sector is the backbone of any nation's GDP and over the years, the sector has created an endless number of opportunities for all stakeholders. However, like any other industry, the sector consumes a great number of resources while generating a lot of waste leading to environmental damage. Thus, it is imperative that manufacturing industries strive for 'Sustainable Manufacturing' on an immediate basis. Present article intends to highlight various facts related to the Marketing, Manufacturing Environment of India.

Keywords- *Liberalization, strategy, products, competition, Environment, Manufacturing, Marketing.*

I. Introduction

Indian economy has grown tremendously with the advent of policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization since 1991. Markets all over the world are witnessing an unlimited potential for global business and marketing development. The Socialist-based economics in Europe, almost all sectors of the economy have achieved noteworthy progress and achieved the distinction of second fastest economy of the world after only China. With the modest beginning in 1949, Indian car manufacturing and marketing has attained the important milestone.

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JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PAPERLESS TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY

(With Special Reference to Nationalised Banks in Western Maharashtra)

PROF. DR. RAJARAM NATHAJI WAKCHAURE

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(Recognised Research Guide, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)

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Abstract:

There is an effective banking system in behind the developed economy. The most important part of the economy is the bank because it plays important role in economy as mobilization of resources. Banking system has been going under several changes and situation and it became more and more powerful, now it is going to transforming itself by accepting the digitalization. The digitalization is required for all over the world. Now all sector and country are involving in the digitalization their business and trade out of this banking sector also has to change the traditional system and acceptance to the new technology. The new technology is gradually covering all financial sectors but it is firstly adapted by the private sector. The private sector banks have been adopted the computerization, digitalization and the now digital converting in to the environment effective banking sector. Public sector banks also adapted the digitalization and moving toward the environment protection trough banking. Therefore, it is important to know whether the changes are beneficial to customer or not and banker as well as to the whole economy. Now it is in the new banking phase that is paperless banking and green banking, these are new concept are emerging in to the banking system. The banking system is now thinking in the view of Environment protection and save environment. Therefore, it is important to study the effectiveness of the new technology to make suggestion over the problems which are arises from the recent technological changes.

Key-word: Electronic Banking, economy, digitalization, business and trade, technology, Environment,

Introduction

Paperless banking technology is based on electronic banking but there is difference in the motive of the banking. The Electronic banking only refers the performance of banking functions using electronic media. But paperless banking refers to the various tool which effects to reduce the paperwork in banking system. Paperless banking technology includes electronic media, network and storage devices and computer mechanism to operate banking system. There a similarity between the electronic banking, green banking and paperless banking is that the use of electronic Media. But the meaning of each concept is different. A Study of Effectiveness of Paperless technology in Indian Banking Industry with Special Reference Nationalized banks in to Western Maharashtra.

Scope of the study:

The scope of the study is exclusively limited to the effectiveness of paperless banking technology. The geographical area of the study is confined to the western Maharashtra. The study is concern with the nationalized banks

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JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

STATE BANK OF INDIA'S CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

(with Special Reference to Supporting Education)

PROF. DR. RAJARAM NATHAJI WAKCHAURE

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ABSTRACT:

CSR as an ever-growing topic of discussion in the corporate world goes beyond what is required by law or regulators and promotes the betterment of business practices for sustained positive change for all stakeholders. Companies create shared value for business and society through their forward thinking and getting involved in society welfare activities via CSR initiatives. Business has emerged today, as one of the most powerful institutions on the earth. Globalization is making the world smaller and business worldwide, expanding like never before. By crossing geographical boundaries, companies are expanding their business arms.

Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies, acknowledged by large multinationals. Considering the global competition on every front, companies no longer expected to behave in traditional way and play the traditional role of profit maximizing. The increasing role of civil society and their demands from companies has started to put pressure on companies to act in economically, socially and environmentally sustainable way. There is a growing pressure on companies to be transparent and accountable for their employees, customers, shareholders, media and civil society.

Key-word: CSR, Globalization, socio-economic, environment, corporate world, Education.

INTRODUCTION:

Corporate Social Responsibility (hereafter mentioned as CSR) has emerged as topic of concern in government, corporation and international business forums due to its multidimensional benefits. Considering the corporate world, corporate stakeholders are getting increasingly conscious about various socio-economic challenges across the globe and ethical business practices of companies.

'Today, it is expected from business organizations that they become seriously concerned about their responsibilities towards their stakeholders and the society at the large. Hence, CSR has emerged as an unavoidable priority in corporate world in present times. The most successful companies in the world have a reason for being ethical or responsible that goes beyond reaching commercial targets of their business. Contribution in community development, which they impact and depend upon, is now an important consideration for all type of business: large, medium or small.

The common understanding amongst most CSR definitions concern with how the profits are made and how they are used, keeping in mind the stakeholders' interest.



Emerging Trends in Commerce and Management Education in India

Prof. (Dr.) Rajaram Nathaji Wakchaure

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Abstract:

The entire society and human life both have changed considerably since that a few years back. Education has increased the pace of development and we have developed hundreds time more everything has changed tremendously including morals, ethics and significance. So is true for education patterns and traditions. Professional courses should be more on real life industrial exposures and less on literature. The reason is the speed by which the world is changing. Teaching from the books written years before would not be inducing a practical approach and realistic behaviour in students. They need to be made aware about the current business scenarios with direct exposure to industrial affairs.

Keywords: Commerce & Management Education, Online Education, E-marketing, E-commerce. Management science, economic organ.

Introduction:

Commerce education carefully studies the individual's action which is injurious to the society as a whole and recommends the methods of their prevention. There are then certain commerce issues which are of direct interest to the society. The problem of money is protection, incidence of taxation, import-export, the development of agriculture, industries and the like affect the society as a whole. Commerce carefully studies these problems in the light of social welfare and gives its unbiased opinion. Commerce education gives the knowledge of well-earnings with good business.

The growing phenomenon of globalization, liberalization and privatization has been immensely influencing the Commerce Education. Alvin Toffler in his famous book "Future Shock" says that, "To help avert future shock, we must create a super industrial educational system and to do this, we must search for our objectives, methods in the future rather than past. Education must shift into future tense." The Higher Education sector in India is very vast. The role of Higher Education in National development is well established. The objectives of Higher Education can be achieved only through qualitative change in the system. The output of Commerce Education should be multidimensional and with full global competitiveness. But we have to realize that the Commerce graduate have lack of practical knowledge. The practical oriented Commerce Education is a need of the age. The main objective of education is to develop Human Resources to face any challenges of the life. The role of commerce education is to develop Human resources to overcome the challenges in the field of commerce and business. To achieve this goal, the commerce education must be focused on linkage with business and industries. It should be more practical and as like on job training and hands on experience.

20. Sustainable Rural Development in India

Dr. Suresh Kashinath Pulate

Assistant Professor & Head of Dept of Commerce, Arts Science and Commerce College Rahata,
Tal. Rahata, Dist- Ahmednagar.

Abstract

National development in a country like India, where 74 per cent of the population resides in Villages, is not possible without the development of its rural areas. Rural development is an essential Component. Recognizing the fact since independence, the government and various voluntary organizations have attempted to focus their effort on designing and implementing number of integrated rural development and community development activities.

Community development is a process in which the people, unserved and underserved achieve a state of welfare by their initiation, motivation and efforts, initially in association with the schemes supported by the government as well as other funding agencies. Change for better standard of living by means of enhancing one's income through available resources such as agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., attain essential education, awareness, values and meeting the health needs, is the expected outcome of community development.

Introduction

Rural Development is a sub-set of the broader term "development". We define it, development is a universally cherished goal of individuals, families, communities and nations all over the world. Development is also natural in the sense that all forms of life on planet earth have an inherent urge to survive and development.

Concepts of Rural Development

Development is a subjective and value-loaded, concept and hence, there cannot be a consensus as to its meaning. It basically means unfolding revealing of opening up something which is latent. When applied to human beings, it therefore means unfolding or opening up their potential powers. Generally speaking the term development, implies change that is desirable.

Some of the Objectives that are Usually Included in the Set are as Follows.

1. Increase in real income per capital (Economic growth).
2. Improvement in distribution of income.

१८. महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळाचा प्रवासी ग्राहक व्यवसाय: आर्थिक विश्लेषण

डॉ. पुष्पाटे एस. के.

वाणिज्य विभागप्रमुख कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय राहता.

गोवाळे स्वप्नील दासोदर

पद्मश्री विखे पाटील कला, विज्ञान आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, प्रवरानगर.

प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळाची स्थापना सन १९४८ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केली. याच वर्षामध्ये नगर ते पुणे अशी पहिली एस.टी. धावली. महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळातील महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात महत्त्वपूर्ण वाहतूक सेवा प्रदान करत आहे. 'सुरक्षित व अपघात विरहित बससेवा' या ध्येयाने महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळ आपले योगदान देत आहे. वाहतूक व्यवस्था हा विकसित होण्याचा महत्त्वाचा आधारस्तंभ आहे. आज पेट्रोकेमिकल्स चे साठे वाचवायचे असतील तर सार्वजनिक वाहतूक हाच एकमेव पर्याय उपलब्ध आहे. आणि याच सार्वजनिक वाहतुकीचा महत्त्वाचा पर्याय म्हणजे बससेवा आहे.

संशोधनाची आवश्यकता

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील सर्वसामान्य लोकांना खेड्यापासून ते शहरापर्यंत जोडणारी एस.टी. ची सेवा हे एक सामाजिक बांधिलकी निर्माण करणारी सेवा आहे. अनेक खेड्यापासून शाळेत जाण्यासाठी विद्यार्थी वर्गाचे हक्काचे वाहन म्हणजे एस.टी. होय. तसेच रुग्णांना, वृद्धांना, विकलांग लोकांना प्रवास करण्यासाठी हक्काचे व सुरक्षित प्रवासाचे साधन म्हणजे एस.टी. आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळाचे ३१ विभागीय कार्यालय असून महामंडळात एकूण १८९८८ गाड्यांचा ताफा आहे तसेच ६०८ बसस्थानके व २५० बस आगरे आहेत. दररोज महामंडळाच्या बसने ६७ लाख प्रवासी प्रवास करतात. वरील आवश्यकता लक्षात घेऊन संशोधकाने महामंडळाच्या आर्थिक घटकांचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी वरील विषय संशोधनासाठी घेतला आहे.

संशोधनाच्या मर्यादा

वरील संशोधनात संशोधकाने महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळातील फक्त आर्थिक घटकांचे अध्ययन केलेले आहे. तसेच वरील संशोधनाचा कालावधी हा २०१५-१६ ते २०१७-१८ आहे.

भारतातील लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योग – समस्या आणि संभाव्यता

प्रा.डॉ.पुलाटे एस.के.^१ श्री. घोलप सागर बाळासाहेब^२

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गोषवारा –सूक्ष्म, लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योग हे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानले जातात. गेल्या काही दशकांमध्ये लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांनामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगार प्राप्त झालेला दिसून येतो. कमी भांडवलामध्ये ग्रामीण भागामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर औद्योगीकरणाला मदत झालेली दिसून येते. लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांमुळे प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्यास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मदत झालेली दिसून येते. या उद्योगांमुळे देशाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासात प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणावर योगदान दिलेले आहे. १९९१ पासून भारत सरकारने लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी आणि विविध समस्यांचे निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक पावले उचललेली दिसून येतात. सूक्ष्म लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना २०१०-११ पर्यंत स्थिर वाढ दर १० % पेक्षा जास्त दर्शविला आहे. तोच दर मन २०११-१२ मध्ये १९ % इतका वाढला आहे की जो आधीच्या वर्षाच्या वाढीच्या अंदाजे दुप्पट आहे. या शोधांनेवंधामध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमधील लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांच्या कार्यप्रणालीचे विश्लेषण करणार असून त्याबाबतची सरकारची ध्येयधोरणे, आव्हाने, समस्या आणि संभाव्यता यांबद्दल विश्लेषण करणार आहे.

मुख्य शब्द - सूक्ष्म, लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योजक, भूमिका आणि कामगिरी, सरकारी धोरणे, समस्या आणि संभावना.

परिचय –

लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योग हे जागतिक स्तरावर आर्थिक वाढ आणि न्याय्य विकासाचा चालना देणारे एक प्रमुख साधन मानले जाते. लघु व मध्यम उद्योग क्षेत्राची वाढ ही मोठ्या उद्योगांपेक्षा खूप अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. वन्याच अर्थव्यवस्थामधील एकूण उद्योगांपैकी ९० % पेक्षा जास्त उद्योग हे या दोन क्षेत्रांमध्ये असल्याचे दिसून येते. रोजगार वाढीचा सर्वोच्च दर आणि आर्थिक उत्पन्नाचा मोठा वाटा तसेच निर्यातीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेला अमुलाग्र बदल केवळ या दोन क्षेत्रांच्या विकासांमुळेच शक्य झालेला आहे. आर्थिक मंदीत टिकाव धरण्यासाठी भारतात या दोन उद्योगांना अतिशय मोलाची स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे.

या उद्योगांमुळे मागासलेल्या आणि ग्रामीण भागात सशक्त अशा सेवा प्रदान करणे सुलभ झाले आहे. या उद्योगांमुळे एकूण राष्ट्रीय वाढीतील योगदान, देशाच्या एकूण औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्थेतील भूमिका यामध्ये वाढ झालेली दिसून येते.

२. साहित्य समीक्षा –

लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना आजच्या वाढत्या स्पर्धेच्या युगात सतत स्पर्धेचा सामना करावा लागतो. जागतिकीकरणाच्या सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांना गती प्राप्त करावी लागेल तसेच शेजारील उद्योजकांची धोरणात्मक यूती करावी लागेल.

सुब्रह्मण्यम (२००४) यांनी जागतिकीकरण आणि देशांतर्गत होणाऱ्या विविध उद्योग क्षेत्राचा वाढीच्या दृष्टीने लघु उद्योगांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावरती फटका बसला आहे. लघु व मध्यम उद्योजकांनी या गोष्टीवर लक्ष केंद्रित करायला हवे असे सुब्रह्मण्यम यांनी सुचविले आहे.

लघु व मध्यम उद्योग हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील स्पर्धा, राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न आणि रोजगारामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर योगदान देतात.

व्यंकटेश आणि मुथिया (२०१२) यांनी सांगितले की औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांची भूमिका बेगाने वाढत आहे आणि ते भविष्यातील वाढीसाठी आग्रगण्य क्षेत्र बनले आहेत. त्यांनी लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांच्या पालनपोषण करण्यावर भर दिला. देशाच्या आर्थिक कल्याणासाठी हे क्षेत्र आवश्यक आहे.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF NABARD'S MINOR AND MAJOR IRRIGATION SCHEME IN THE STATE OF GOA.***Arun Ramakant Marathe And **Dr. Madhavi S. Patgaonkar**** Assistant Professor in Commerce, Vidya Prabodhini College of Commerce, Education, Computer & Management, VidyaNagar, Parvari Goa.**** Associate Professor in Commerce, Art, Science and Commerce College, Rahata, Maharashtra***Abstract :**

It is said that India lives in villages and if India has to flourish, rural India must come on the path of development with focus on agriculture and infrastructural facilities. Agriculture has remained the main occupation of the Indian villages since ages. India has a very long history in agriculture since the Vedic period. Agriculture without irrigation is mere impossible. Hence to bring the primary sector to its highest level of potential areas must be irrigated at the larger scale. NABARD has one of its function dedicated to bring areas under irrigation under its minor and major irrigation scheme through Rural Infrastructure Development Fund under its financial function. This study is confined to evaluate the performance of minor and major irrigation scheme and the satisfaction of the farmers towards it.

Key words : NABARD, Major irrigation, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Minor irrigation.

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Introduction :

To bring self-sustainability to Indian villages agriculture has the huge potential. Indian agriculture needs intervention in terms of irrigation, technological development. Mahatma Gandhi once said, "If the village perishes India will perish too". If India as country wants to remove the tag of 'Developing country' and should become 'Developed country' major focus of the Government, its policies, implementing agencies must be on the overall growth of the rural India. Rural population of India still depends largely on the agriculture and allied activities. Another area of concern is that the young generation is reluctant to enter into agriculture and therefore it's a need of the hour to make it attractive for younger population.

Need of the study :

NABARD occupied an important place in promoting agriculture as well as rural development. The Govt. of India in meeting its national objectives, crores of rupees are invested in different economic activities through NABARD. It is very essential that these invested funds should be used for productive purpose and benefits of the same must be passed on to the beneficiaries. Therefore, this study is really relevant and justifiable one.

**PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF NABARD WITH REGARD TO THE SELECT RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND SCHEMES IN THE STATE OF GOA*****Arun Ramakant Marathe & **Dr. Madhavi S. Patgaonkar,**** Assistant Professor in Commerce, Vidya Prabodhini College of Commerce, Education, Computer & Management, Vidyanagar, Parvati Goa**** Associate Professor in Commerce, Art, Science and Commerce College, Rahata, Maharashtra,***Abstract:**

For the development of any region roads and bridges plays a very vital role. It connects the underdeveloped villages to the developed urban areas, agricultural products to the market, farmers to consumers, students to the study centres, and job seekers to the employment market and so on. Faster growth is possible with construction of good quality roads and bridges in the villages. Hence NABARD has one of its function dedicated for the development of such infrastructure in the rural areas. The NABARD funds the rural infrastructure through Rural Infrastructure Development Fund under its financial function. This study is confined to evaluate the performance of select rural infrastructure development fund scheme and the satisfaction of the users towards the rural roads and bridges.

Key Words: NABARD, Rural roads, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund.

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Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi once said, "If the village perishes India will perish too". Gandhiji firmly believed that self-reliant villages can form a strong footing for a just, equal and non-violent order. If India as country wants to remove the tag of 'Developing country' and should become 'Developed country' major focus of the Government, its policies, implementing agencies must be on the overall growth of the rural India. Rural population of India still depends largely on the agriculture and allied activities. Hence infrastructural development need to take place so as to improve the life standard on the villages. After 72 years of independence also Indian villages are facing problems pertaining to poverty, unemployment, and social-inequality. Till today in few states the rural population is deprived basic amenities like, roads, electricity, communication, pure drinking water, health facilities, education etc. That means without up-bringing the large population in the villages Indian economy may not be able to succeed and achieve sustainable growth. To uplift the rural population, efforts must be put in to bring sustainable growth in agriculture and allied activities as large population is dependent on it.

Need of the Study:

NABARD occupied an important place in promoting agriculture as well as rural development. The Govt. of India in meeting its national objectives, crores of rupees are invested in different economic activities through



साहित्य और सिनेमा का संबंध



प्रा. डॉ. ऐनूर शब्बीर शेख

हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष, कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रायचूर

प्रस्तावना :

मानव जीवन में कला का एक महत्व है। कला और विनोद के समन्वय रूप में प्राचीन काल से नाटक खेले जा रहे हैं। विज्ञान के अविष्कार होते-होते कला और मनोरंजन का स्वरूप सिनेमा में परिवर्तित हुआ है। इसी को चलचित्र भी कहते हैं। आजकल के जीवन में सिनेमा एक मुख्य अंग माना जाता है।

सिनेमा का विकास :

आरम्भ में 'मैजिक-लैटन' के रूप में चलचित्र होते थे। बाद में 'मूकचित्र' आये। उसी का विकसित रूप चलचित्र या सिनेमा है। वर्तमान में बड़े शहरों में कई सिनेमा घर होते हैं। छोटे शहरों में टूरिंग-टाकीज होते हैं। आज के समाज में बच्चों से लेकर बूढ़ों तक स्त्री-पुरुष सब सिनेमा देख कर मनोरंजन कर लेते हैं।

सिनेमा के लाभ :

सिनेमा में कला और मनोरंजन के साथ शिक्षा मिलती है। ऐतिहासिक चित्र तथा भौगोलिक दृश्य हम देख सकते हैं। धर्म, कला, साहित्य, विज्ञान आदि विषय हमें सिनेमा के द्वारा प्राप्त होते हैं। विविध प्रदेशों की संस्कृति, वेशभूषा, आचार-विचार आदि विषय सिनेमा के द्वारा हम देख सकते हैं। इनके अलावा वृत्तिचित्रों से हमें विशेषज्ञान की प्राप्ति होती है। आजकल वर्णचित्रों के माध्यम से सिनेमा के प्रदर्शन की सहजता बढ़ गयी है। सिनेमा प्रसार का भी सुगम साधन है। सरकार अपनी वृत्तियों द्वारा समाज को संदेश भेज सकती है। वाणिज्य प्रचार की सिनेमा के द्वारा हो सकता है।

परिभाषा :

डॉ. रोजर्स : "चलचित्र किसी क्रिया को उत्प्रेरित करने हेतु एक उत्तरोत्तर अनुक्रम में प्रक्षेपित छायाचित्रों की एक लंबी श्रृंखला द्वारा विचारों के सम्प्रेषण का एक माध्यम है।"

सत्यजीत रे : "एक फिल्म चित्र है, फिल्म आंदोलन है, फिल्म शब्द है, फिल्म नाटक है, फिल्म एक कहानी है, फिल्म संगीत है, फिल्म हजारों अभिव्यक्ति श्रव्य तथा दृश्य आख्यान है।"

डॉ. कालिदास नाग : "अपने वास्तविक अर्थों में सिनेमा सिर्फ गतिशील खिलौने का चित्र मात्र नहीं है प्रत्युत वह जनशिक्षण का बड़ा ही प्रभावशाली माध्यम है।"

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सन्दर्भ में सिनेमा शायद सबसे ज्यादा लोकप्रिय और सबसे अधिक शक्तिशाली संचार माध्यम है और हिन्दी फिल्में सुनिश्चित रूप से दूसरी भाषाओं की फिल्मों की अपेक्षा अधिक लोकप्रिय है। चलचित्र मनुष्य की गहन अनुभूतियों एवं संवेदनाओं को जाहिर करनेवाला एक अत्याधुनिक माध्यम है जिसमें लेखन, कल्पना, दृश्य, मंच, निर्देशन, रूप, सज्जा के साथ प्रकाश विज्ञान, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, कार्बनिक तथा भौतिक रसायन विज्ञान के तकनीकी योगदान है। यह सृजनात्मक एवं यान्त्रिक प्रतिभा का सुंदर संगम है। मानव मन पर गहरा असर डालने की क्षमता की वजह से चलचित्र जन-संचार का सर्वाधिक साधन है।

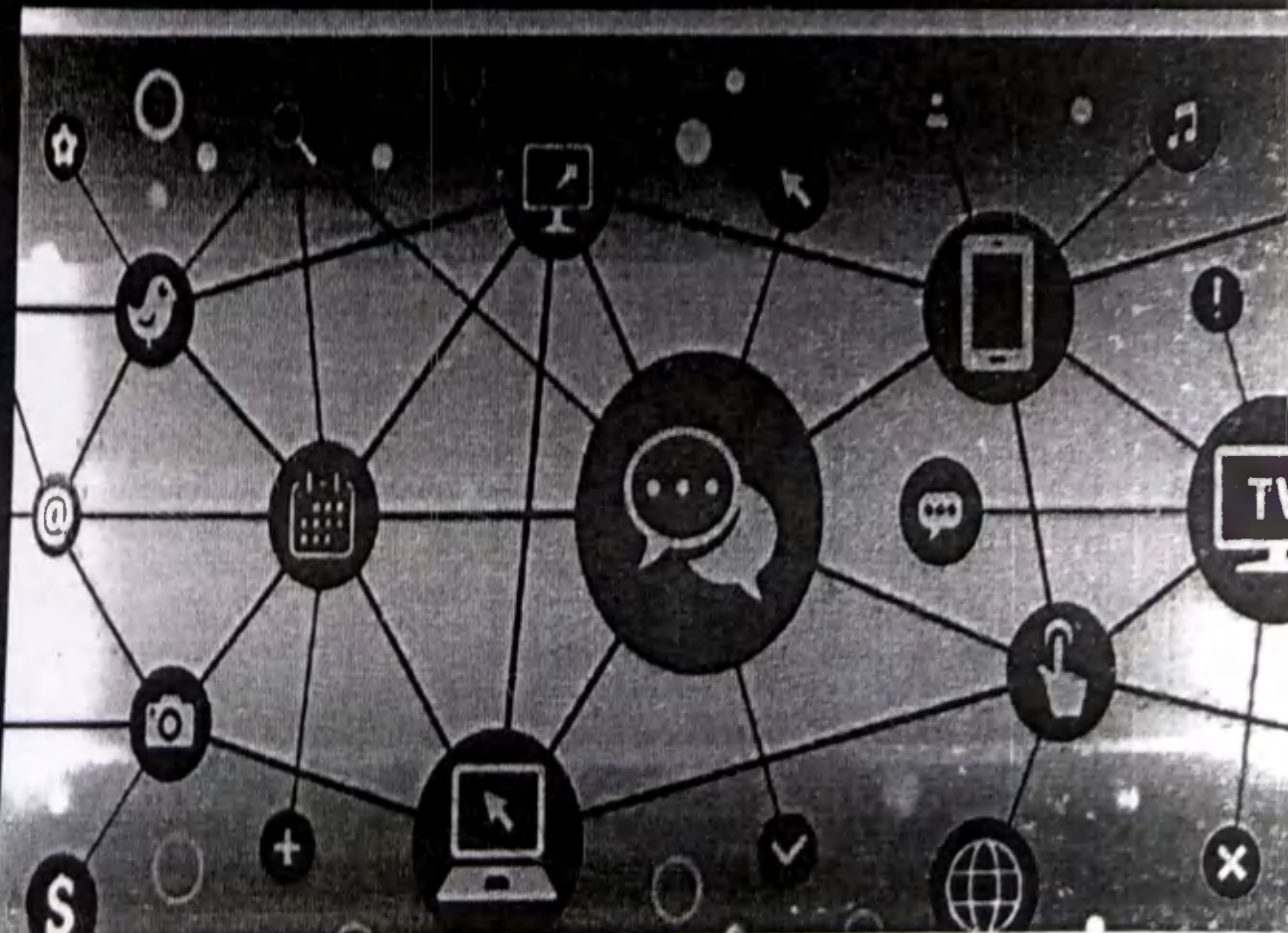
"सिनेमा में विज्ञान की शक्ति कला का सौंदर्य है जो मस्तिष्क को खींच देती है तथा हृदय को आन्दोलित करती है।" सिनेमा अभिव्यक्ति का सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावशाली

जलसंचार और तकनीकी हिंदी : विविध आयाम * प्रो० काळे

जलसंचार और तकनीकी हिंदी

विविध आयाम

प्रो० काळे



दूरदर्शन और हिन्दी

संचार की प्रक्रिया मनुष्य के जन्म के साथ ही आरंभ होती है। संचार एक अत्यंत व्यापक अवधारण है। प्राचीन काल से आज तक मानव संचार के कारण जुड़ा है। संचार मानव जीवन की आवश्यकता है। संचार माध्यम जनता, समाज, राष्ट्र और विश्व के सजग प्रहरी है। वर्तमान समय में जनसंचार के यह माध्यम मनुष्य जीवन के साथ ऐसे घुलमिल गये हैं कि उनके बिना मनुष्य का दिनक्रम ही पूरा नहीं होता। मनोरंजन से लेकर देश-विदेश की खबरे, खेल, व्यापार, शिक्षा, राजनीति के साथ सभी क्षेत्रों की जानकारी देने का काम जनसंचार माध्यम कर रहे हैं।

‘जनसंचार’ में संचार शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत के ‘चर’ धातु से हुई है, जिसका अर्थ है ‘चलना’ अर्थात् हम किसी भाव विचार या जानकारी को दूसरों तक पहुँचाते हैं और यह प्रक्रिया सामूहिक पैमाने पर होती है, वह जनसंचार कहलाती है। ‘संचार का अर्थ सूचना को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुँचाना है।’¹ जनसंचार का अर्थ है जन-जन तक सूचनाओं को संप्रेषण करना। जनसंचार सूचना, संरचना की ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो ‘वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्’ की भावना को चरितार्थ करती है।

डेनिस में केबल— ‘संचार को एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति तक अर्थपूर्ण संदेशों के सम्प्रेषण के रूप में स्वीकार किया जा सकता है। कोई भी व्यक्ति संचार के बिना जी नहीं सकता।’²

बुकर— ‘सम्प्रेषण ऐसा कोई भी व्यवहार है जिसमें किसी अर्थ का आगत-निर्गत किया जाता है। जिसमें एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति को संदेश दिया जाता है।’³ ‘शब्दों में किसी भाव, विचार या जानकारी दूसरों तक पहुँचाते हैं और यह प्रक्रिया सामूहिक पैमाने पर होती है, तो इसे जनसंचार कहते हैं।’⁴ जिन माध्यमों के द्वारा किसी सूचना, विचार या मनोरंजन सामग्रियों को लोगों या समाज तक ले जाया जाता है, उन्हें जनसंचार माध्यम कहा जाता है। दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में घटित घटना को कुछ ही पल में लोगों के सामने पहुँचाने का काम जनसंचार माध्यम कर रहे हैं। ‘संचार से तात्पर्य है व्यक्ति के भावों,

विचारों को दूसरों तक सम्प्रेषण जिन माध्यमों से होता है उन्हें जनसंचार माध्यम कहा जाता है।⁵ आज का युग सूचना, संचार तथा विचार का युग है। जिस प्रकार साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। संचार मनुष्य के जीवन की प्रथम आवश्यकता है। संचार के विविध माध्यम हैं—जैसे मुद्रित माध्यम, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम और नवइलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम। परंतु इन सभी माध्यमों में दूरदर्शन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम सबसे लोकप्रिय है। दूरदर्शन एक ऐसा जनसंचार माध्यम है जो सारी दुनिया को आकर्षित करता है। दूरदर्शन ने हिंदी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार में वैश्विक क्रांति की है। यह एक ऐसा जनसंचार माध्यम है जो हिंदी के विकास में महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहा है।

आज दूरदर्शन पर हिंदी मनोरंजक परक कार्यक्रम की भरमार है। दूरदर्शन पर हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए व्यापक क्षेत्र खुला है। समाचार, धारावाहिक, विज्ञापन, चर्चा, समाचार आदि के लिए हिंदी भाषा का बड़ी सुगमता से प्रयोग होता गया। सूचना, शिक्षण और मनोरंजन के क्षेत्र में इसका महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। दूरदर्शन ने राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम और समाचारों के प्रसारण के जरिये हिंदी को जनप्रिय बनाने में काफी योगदान दिया है। दूरदर्शन में मनोरंजन कार्यक्रमों, फिल्मी गीतों के प्रसारण में हिंदी भाषा को देश के कोने-कोने तक पहुँचाने का कार्य किया है। दूरदर्शन ने हिंदी के प्रचार-प्रसार में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

दूरदर्शन आज सबसे प्रभावी दृश्य-श्रव्य माध्यम है। मनोरंजन, शिक्षा और जनजागृति का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य दूरदर्शन करता है। आज दूरदर्शन घर-घर तक पहुँच गया है। रामायण, महाभारत, चंद्रकांता, शक्तिमान, कौन बनेगा करोड़पति, पवित्र रिश्ता, छायागीत, चित्रहार, रंगोली जैसे कार्यक्रमों ने हिंदी को हर हृदय तक पहुँचाने का काम किया है। आज दूरदर्शन हर कोने-कोने तक पहुँच गया है। लोगों के जीवन में सोचने की शक्ति और जीने के तौर तरीकों में परिवर्तन आ गया है। हिंदी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार एवं विकास की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शन की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्त्व की रही है। साहित्य, समाज, संस्कृति, राजनीति, कला, विज्ञान, धर्म, शिक्षा, व्यवसाय आदि कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं बचा है जो दूरदर्शन से अछूता है। सूचनाओं के सम्प्रेषण के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन, ज्ञानवर्धन का महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन दूरदर्शन है।

हिंदी भाषा को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, विभिन्न भूप्रदेश तथा विभिन्न जाति-धर्मियों तक ले जाने का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य दूरदर्शन करता है। “देश के कोने-कोने में, दूर दराज तक, खेतों-खलिहानों, नदियों, पर्वतों, रेगिस्तानों, अंचलों, गाँवों, कस्बों तथा नगरों-महानगरों तक जिस माध्यम ने संदेश के लिए हो या समाचार के लिए, लोकरंजन के लिए हो या लोककल्याण के लिए हिंदी को जन-जन तक पहुँचाया वह माध्यम दूरदर्शन ही है।”⁶

दूरदर्शन के कारण समस्त विश्व हिंदी से जुड़ा है। भारत के लगभग 80

प्रतिशत लोग हिंदी को जानते-समझते हैं। दूरदर्शन एक ऐसा प्रसार माध्यम है, जिसमें लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अनेक अवसर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

निष्कर्ष— हिंदी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शन के सामने अन्य संचार माध्यम सक्षम नहीं हैं। अपने अस्तित्व को बनाये रखने के लिए दूरदर्शन को हिंदी की आवश्यकता है और हिंदी को व्यापक क्षेत्र में बनाये रखने के लिए और जन-जन तक पहुँचाने के लिए दूरदर्शन की आवश्यकता है। दूरदर्शन हिंदी के प्रचार-प्रसार में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस बात से पता चलता है कि दूरदर्शन और हिंदी का एक-दूसरे के विकास में गहरा संबंध है। अतः यह बात निर्विवाद सत्य है कि देश और दुनिया में हिंदी भाषा प्रचार-प्रसार में संचार माध्यमों में दूरदर्शन का योगदान सराहनीय है।

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डॉ० ऐनूर एस० शेख

हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष

कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, राहाता

जि० अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र)

चलभाष— 90114 49636

राष्ट्रीय एकता में हिंदी का योगदान



प्रा. डॉ. ऐनूर शब्बीर शेख

कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, राहाता

भारत वर्ष अध्यात्मिक भावनाओं, आस्थाओं तथा मान्यताओं से ओत-प्रोत एक प्राचीन देश है। भारत वर्ष विविध भाषाओं, धर्मों तथा बोलियों का विशाल देश है किंतु उसकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता उसकी अनेकता में एकता की भावना है।

जिस साधन के द्वारा मनुष्य अपने भावों और विचारों को बोलकर या लिखकर अभिव्यक्त करता है उसे भाषा कहते हैं। भाषा विभिन्न भाषाओं और बोलियों का एक गुलदस्ता है। भाषा देश की एकता, अखंडता एवं अस्मिता की प्रतीक होती है जो मानव के संस्कार, समृद्धि और मानवता को परिष्कृत करती है।

भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति का ही साधन नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र विकास तथा आर्थिक विकास का भी उपकरण है। देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जानेवाली हिंदी का स्थान सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में सर्वोपरि है। हिंदी महान, उदार व सहिष्णु भाषा के रूप में गौरवान्वित है। अपनी सरलता, सहजता एवं उदारता के कारण आज हिंदी विश्व पटल पर दृष्टिगोचर है।

भारत वर्ष में विभिन्न धर्म, संप्रदाय, प्रांत, भाषा तथा रितिरिवाज के लोग निवास करते हैं। अनेकता में एकता इसकी पहचान है। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् का संदेश देनेवाली भारतीय संस्कृति के मूल में समन्वय की भावना निहित है। भावात्मक एकता और सांस्कृतिक चेतना का मूल आधार भाषा है। भाषा में मानव को बांधने की अपूर्व शक्ति होती है। भाषा का मूल आधार भाव संप्रेषण है। भारत देश की राष्ट्रीय एवं भावात्मक एकता तथा अखंडता बनाए रखने के लिए एक राष्ट्रभाषा होना जरूरी है।

*निजभाषा उन्नति अहै, सब उन्नति कौ मूल ।
बिनु निज भाषा ज्ञान के, मिटे न हिय को सूल ।*

किसी भी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की अपनी एक भाषा होती है जो उसका गौरव होती है। राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्र के स्थायित्व के लिए राष्ट्रभाषा अनिवार्य रूप से होनी चाहिए जो किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होती है। भाषा अतीत तथा वर्तमान को

भविष्य से जोड़ती है। भाषा ज्ञान, विज्ञान की उन्नति तथा देश की सम्यता और संस्कृति की सुरक्षा का आधार है। भारत देश में अनेक भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसमें हिंदी महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है। चीनी भाषा के बाद हिंदी भाषा बोलनेवालों की संख्या अधिक है। इस भाषा को सम्मान देने के लिए हर साल 14 सितंबर को हिंदी दिवस और राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस मनाया जाता है।

कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और कच्छ से कोलकाता तक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रभावशाली टूटी-फूटी ही सही पर सबको हिंदी आती है। हिंदी इस देश के कोने-कोने में रच, बस गई है। अब संवाद का माध्यम बनने में पूर्णतया समर्थ है। एक कवि कहता है—

*भारत की पहचान है हिंदी, जनमनगण का गान है हिंदी
रची बसी है जनजीवन में, अक्षरों की मुस्कान है हिंदी ।*

हिंदी भाषा ने जनमन में राष्ट्रीय भावना जागृत की। सूरदास, तुलसीदास, कबीर, मीरा, जायसी रहीम आदि भक्तिकाल के संतो ने हिंदी को काफी समृद्ध किया। जायसी ने पदमावत और तुलसीदास ने रामचरितमानस की अवधि में रचना कर हिंदी को जनप्रिय बनाया।

देश के स्वाधीनता आंदोलन में हिंदी गीतों एवं नारों ने नवजागरण का मंत्र फूँका। भगतसिंह का रंग दे बसंती चोला हो, या रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल की सरफरोसी की तमन्ना, श्यामलाल गुप्ता का विजयी विश्व तिरंग प्यारा हो, या माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी का मुझे तोड़ लेना वनमाली, उस पथ पर देना तुम फेंक, मातृभूमि पर शीश चढ़ाने, जिस पथ जावे वीर अनेक गीत हो। क्रांतिकारियों की जुबान पर हिंदी गीतों को सुनकर भारतवासियों में आजादी का जोश पैदा कर दिया था। संविधान निर्माताओं ने 14 सितंबर, 1949 को देवनागरी लिपि में लिखित हिंदी को भारत की राजभाषा स्वीकृत किया। इसी दिन संपूर्ण भारत वर्ष में हिंदी-दिवस हर्षोलास के साथ मनाया जाता है। मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने सच ही कहा है



A Geographical Study of Health Care Infrastructure and Medical Facilities in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India.

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Abstract:

Health is considered an important component of social welfare and human resource development. The availability of health alone cannot be considered a component of human development as health facilities need to be put to good use and their distribution needs to be in the right form so that people can use them easily. Proper distribution of health facilities and accessibility is a must as well as allocation with sync to threshold population and rage of goods. In this research paper, it is important to study the extent to which health facilities have been developed between 2014 and 2019, as well as the distribution of these facilities. It has also studied the changes that have taken place in health facilities during this period. These studies have been done according to the talukas in the district.

Key word: Health, Medical, Infrastructure, Ahmednagar, qualitative and quantitate methods.

Introduction:

Geographical, socio-political factors affect human health facilities as well as distribution. Also this distribution is greatly affected by the population distribution, population density, and growth rate and transport connectivity. The accessibility of health facility is one of the parameters of social well-being to improve the quality of life in the region, is considered as the best indicator for better Planning and development. In short, health facilities and distribution are considered to be the good components of human resource development. Beside the availability of the Healthcare facility are important measurement of social well-being their distributional pattern affected the overall development of the people^[2]. Government Health Organization provide health facility to the masses but there unplanted location due to socio economic, cultural and political factor causes regional imbalance and inequality. Health facilities are considered to be one of the important socio-economic factors in regional development. For this, the health condition of the people in a region can be seen from the health facilities and health distribution. Availability of Health Care amenities and facilities may not be regarded as a good indicators of human resource development until and unless their proper distribution^[22, 23]. As well as accessibility and allocation with reference to size of population of settlements and rage of good. Literacy, human density, population growth rate and human health are considered important factors for human resource development^[4, 5, 6, 7]. That population is the most important factor affecting human health facilities. Health care is an active process through which human health and personal well-being are enhanced. Good human health is considered important for economic development and growth. All these processes depend on three factors, firstly the environment, secondly human quality of life and health care facilities^[17]. Healthcare is considered to be an important factor for economic development. In short, healthcare is considered to be one of the factors affecting economic development^[8]. Birth rate and mortality rate of health facilities are recurring^[25]. Therefore, in this research paper, the objective of study is to distribute human health facilities. It is important to study how health facilities are distributed in the tehsil wise. This study has been done on the basis of statistical information from 2014 to 2019 and this study has been done by tehsil wise in the Ahmednagar district.

Study Area:

The present study Ahmednagar district has been selected as a study area. It extends between 18° 20' and 19° 59' north latitudes and 73° 40' to 75° 43' east longitudes (Map.1) located in part in the upper Godavari basin. The district is very dense in shape and length of 200 km. a width of 210 km. This study

A Geographical Study of Human Resources in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India

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Abstract

The paper itself is dependent on secondary data, Reference books and various research papers have been used for this. This article is an only theoretical with geographical for population as a resource. Population is a curse to some countries and a boon to some countries, it depends on the nature of the population. In short, population is a resource that depends on quantitative and qualitative aspect. This article is based on secondary data, it mainly uses various reference books, research articles and internet information and statistical data collected from Indian census. In this article the theoretical study is done from the point of view that human is a resource.


Keywords: Human Resources, Population, quantitative and qualitative, Resources

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Introduction

The population of any country or region is an asset depending on the quality of the population and the numerical factors. There are two main types of human resources one qualitative population another numerical population. Numerical resources consist mainly of population growth and population distribution and qualitative people mainly include people's skills, knowledge, good health age group, literacy, sex ratio etc^[1,2]. Geographically, these include the factors such as Sex ratio, Literacy, Population Density, Growth Rate etc. If a geographical region has a high literacy rate of population, it is considered a population is resources. There are also resources if there is good health of peoples. Also, the population that uses technology and various tools is resources. If the economic development of an area is high then it means that the area has a rich population so that the population contributes a lot to the economic development^[3, 7]. The connectivity of transport and industry is high which means there is a population those regions are resourceful peoples is supporting. In short, not only is the population large and of no use, but that population should be useful to the country or to any other factor. We have to look at how that population will become resources. For this, it is necessary to provide a large number of facilities and amenities. The economic development of any region and the development of agriculture depend on Human resources development^[3, 31, 32].

Demographical and Economical Characteristics of Dev River Basin in Parner Tehsil of Ahmednagar District Using GIS

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Abstract :-

In present paper is attempt to Demographical and Economical Characterises of Dev River Basin in Parner Tehsil of Ahmednagar District Using GIS. The Dev river basin is one of the south flowing river and left bank tributary of kukadi River. Dev river is originated at 913 meters mean above the sea level (MSL) near Vadagaon Darya village dev is a major left bank tributary of kukadi river. The total length of Dev river channel is 26.3432 kms. form its origin to confluence of kukadi river. The total area of the basin is 110.0245 Sq.km. and it falls in the Survey of India (SOI) Toposheet No, (47I/8, 47 J/5) for watershed boundary.

Introduction :-

The study area includes the plateau region of the central part of Deccan plateau in Parner tehsil. The Kukadi is one of the main sub-streams of the Ghod River. Dev River is major sub-tributary of Kukadi River.

Study area:-

The study area includes the plateau region of the central part of Deccan plateau in Parner tehsil. Study area is located at a latitudinal extent between $18^{\circ}, 56', 58''$ N to $19^{\circ}, 6', 53''$ N and a longitudinal extent between $74^{\circ}, 15', 4''$ E to $74^{\circ}, 24', 42''$ E. Delineation has map preparation is on 1:50000 scale.

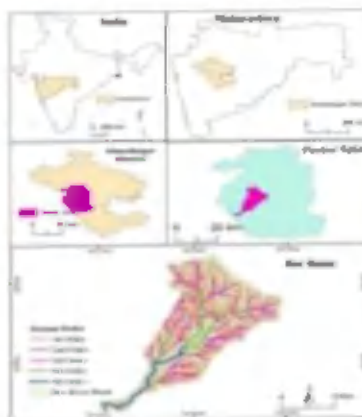


Fig. Location Map

Objective:- To study the Demographical and Economical Characterises in Dev River Basin.

Methodology:-

The present study is based on the survey of India Topo-sheets (47 I/8, 47J/5) at 1:50000 scale map. It was scanned and georeferenced with appropriate projection parameters (Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, UTM, Zone 43 N and Datum GCS.WGS.1984). The survey of Indian Toposheet at the digitization work has been carried out for the entire analysis of the basin

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON **LANGUAGE** AND **LITERATURE**

Dr. S. R. Jadhav ■ Ms. D. D. Tambe ■ Ms. S. R. Pachore



IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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Positive and Negative Influences of Social Media on English Language Learning

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ASC College, Rahata.

Abstract:

Advancement in information communication technology (ICT henceforth) is an offshoot of globalization. At present, it is the peak time of ICT. The technology has reached every corner of the world; may it be the remotest part of the world. ICT has played a vital role in shaping and reshaping of English language and vice-versa. English language has the prime role in the development of ICT. Social media has become a part and parcel of every human being who uses smart phone and internet. It rules the mind of young generations. COVID-19 pandemic has proved a blessing in disguise to acquaint with the ONLINE mode. The present researcher wants to pinpoint some facts with reference to the young generation and the use of English language by them through gadgets especially mobile phones. This paper is a modest effort to show positive as well as negative influences of the use of social media on English Language learning.

Key Words: ICT, social media, COVID-19 pandemic, English language learning etc

Advancement in information communication technology (ICT henceforth) is an offshoot of globalization. At present, it is the peak time of ICT. The technology has reached every corner of the world; may it be the remotest part of the world. ICT has played a vital role in shaping and reshaping of English language and vice-versa. English language has the prime role in the development of ICT. Social media has become a part and parcel of every human being who uses smart phone and internet. It rules the mind of young generations. The present researcher wants to pinpoint some facts with reference to the young generation and the use of English language by them through gadgets especially mobile phones. This paper is a modest effort to show positive as well as negative effects of the use of social media on English Language learning.

Every coin has two sides. Human being is the master of every

PROBLEMS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DURING PANDEMIC SITUATION: A CASE STUDY OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract

The entrepreneurship is the usefull path to increase women's contribution in economic development. Women should take an important part in production activates. But very few numbers of women entrepreneurs have been seen in business area. Woman education in India plays important role in the development of the country. After the independence the government has taken various measures to provide education to all Indian woman. As a result woman literacy rate has grown up. As a result women's literacy rate has grown up. As education has spread woman, started to go to out of home for wage employment or entrepreneurship career. Woman are seeking increasing opportunity as an entrepreneurship. The research paper highlights the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in Pandemic situation with reference to Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra.

Keywords: Pandemic Situation, Women, Entrepreneurship, Industries, Problems.

1.1 Introduction:

In the emerging economic scenario of liberalization, the contribution of woman towards the gross domestic product is important. The entrepreneurship is the use full path to increase women's contribution in economic development. "Women in Business" is considered a recent phenomenon in India. In India, the female population is 48.46% of the country's total population as per the census 2011. It indicates that women should take part in production activates. According to 2011 census there are 940 females behind every 1000 males are working in informal sector. But very few numbers of women entrepreneurs have been seen in business area.

Woman education in India plays important role in the development of the country. After the independence the government has taken various measures to provide education to all Indian woman. As a result woman literacy rate has grown up. As a result women's literacy rate has grown up. As education has spread woman, started to go to out of home for wage employment or entrepreneurship career. Woman are seeking increasing opportunity as an entrepreneurship.

The Central and State government have been working in implementing various schemes to enable more women to undertake entrepreneurial activities in order to improve income level of urban and rural women's. Now a days Indian women are coming out kitchen and taking up entrepreneurial activities on a par with men. Women are making all efforts to upgrade their standard of living by increasing their income and saving. Their is no field today where women are not approaching. Women plough field, harvest crops, sells food, make handicrafts, work as an entrepreneurs.

1.2 Entrepreneurs:

'The word entrepreneur originate from the French word 'Entreprendre' which means 'to undertake' in business context, It means to start business'¹

The entrepreneur is commonly known as a business leader who promotes the unit, establish the factors of production and manage the affairs of the business. Management skill and strong team building abilities are needed to become successful entrepreneur. The entrepreneur is define in following approach. 1. 'Entrepreneur' is a business leader an innovator of new ideas in the business process.²



GST Benefits And Challenges In India

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Introduction

GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax. It is an Indirect tax which has replaced many Indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, Services tax etc. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017. In other words, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services. Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, Multi-Stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. GST is a single domestic Indirect law for the entire country. GST is among the biggest reforms in the taxation system of India. It brings benefits to all the stakeholders viz. Industry, government and the citizens. It is expected to lower the cost of goods and services, boost the economy and make our products and services globally competitive. GST will make India a common national market with uniform tax rates and procedures and removes the economic barriers, thereby paving the way for an integrated economy at the national level. By subsuming most of the central and state indirect taxes into a single tax and by allowing a set-off of prior-stage taxes for the transactions across the entire value chain, this paper study GST Structure, benefits and challenges etc.

Key word - Tax Structure, GST, Benefits, challenges.

Research Methodology - The study mainly based on secondary data which is collected from different sources like journals, newspaper websites, reports of various agencies etc.

Tax Structure in India Taxation in India is majorly divided into central and state Government taxes.

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Income tax, Capital Gains tax, Corporate Tax	Service Tax, Indian Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Customs Duty, Securities Transaction tax, Stamp Duty, Entertainment Tax.

with two types of

Source: Canarabanklife.com

This chart shows there are two types of taxes in India direct and indirect tax. The direct tax includes income tax, capital Gains tax, and corporate tax, while indirect tax includes value-added tax, service tax, customs duty etc.

India has got a well-structured and simplified taxation system, wherein an authoritative Segregation has been done among the Central Government, the different State Governments.

As well as the Local Bodies. But many disadvantages create in direct and indirect tax incidents of double taxation and cascading effect, very high after tax prices for goods and services. This situation GST helps to remove the complexity and hurdles towards participation in nationwide Markets for businesses. For the individuals GST made the goods and services cheaper, while making taxation transparent and easy for sellers.

GST Structure in India

The One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, introduced a national Goods and

ELECTRONIC THESIS AND DISSERTATION BY TOP 10 INDIAN UNIVERSITIES IN SHODHGANGA PROJECT: A STUDY

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Abstract

This study examine electronic thesis and dissertation (ETD) deposited at INFLIBNET Shodhganga Project by Top 10 Indian Universities. It is found that 92531 Thesis have been deposited on various disciplines by Top 10 Universities ranked by INFLIBNET Shodhganga Project. Now a day Information is available just one click, Students, Professor and Researcher need not to travel from one place to another for Literature Collection, or review of Literature. They can easily Collect Literature for their research through Shodhganga website. They can understand what recent trends is in the Particular subject. There is need to create awareness among students and researcher about electronic thesis and dissertation availability online. There should be training by handouts, tutorial, meeting, group discussion blog etc. Recent research and Research Article discuss the complexity of ETD repositories and their creation, storage and Dissemination and security, management. Electronic Thesis and Dissertation is the core Knowledge Production by the University and Research Institution. ETD are important data set for Research and Development. The Main purpose of the Paper is to find out the Top 10 Universities contribution of Electronic Thesis and Dissertation. Open Source Initiative and New Technology, New Paradigms on Intellectual Property have encourage project in the Control and Access of the Thesis and Dissertation. Thesis Literature is an element of accessing quality of Researcher. In the global

Scenario, doctoral research program are become essential to the development of higher education, where the university are key players in carrying the major responsibility for molding good researcher. No of students undertaking and completing higher degree there has been growing rapidly. Indian university collectively awarded almost 3 lakhs plus doctorates. There is no doubt about that electronic Thesis Contribution to the world of Knowledge. ETD improve access to scholarly because it makes available to access anyone in the internet. Today Many Scholar do their research on an online topic, and maximum no of thesis were submitted in English Language. After year 2000 thesis contribution are increased.

Keyword: Shodhganga, Electronic Thesis, INFLIBNET, Electronic access.

Introduction

Electronic Thesis and Dissertation is very valuable resources for newly researcher and all academic institution in earlier days online Thesis not available to researcher. But in the 21st century Information and Communication Technology era everything's is possible. We can systematically Managed resources Organized, processing and dissemination of Information to all. The Innovation of Open Access has made drastic change to access any form of Information in this digital environmental very easy. Now a day's higher educational institution have also started to deposit their educational e-content in the form of institutional repository. The UGC-Notification

Corporate Social Responsibility benefit and challenges

Dr. Archana Godhaji Antre

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Abstract- CSR in India has traditionally been seen as a philanthropic activity and in keeping with the Indian tradition, it was believed that every company has a moral responsibility to play an active role in discharging the social obligations, subject to the financial health of the company. In the early 90's Mahatma Gandhi introduced the concept of trusteeship helping socio-economic growth. India became the first country to legislate the need to undertake CSR activities and mandatorily report CSR initiatives under the new companies Act 2013 this is the beginning of a new era for CSR in India. This paper focuses on Top CSR companies Activities, Significance of CSR in India, challenges.

Keywords – corporate social responsibility, CSR Activities, benefits, challenges etc.

Introduction – We live a dynamic life in a world that is growing more and more complex. Global-scale environment, social, cultural and economic issues have now become part of our everyday life. Boosting profits is no longer the sole business performance indicator for the corporate and they have to play the role of responsible corporate citizens as they own a duty towards society. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), introduced through Companies Act, 2013 puts greater responsibility on companies in India to set out a clear CSR framework. Corporate Social Responsibility is a means through which a company incorporates environ-

mental, social and human development concerns into its planning and actions to ensure that its operations are ethical and beneficial for society. CSR in India has traditionally been seen as a philanthropic activity. However, with the introduction of section 135 in Companies Act 2013, India became the first country to have statutorily mandated CSR for specified companies. The Act requires companies with a net worth of 500 crore rupees or more, or turnover of 1000 crore rupees, or a net profit of 5 crore rupees or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend 2 percent of the average net profits of the immediately preceding three years on CSR activities. Companies decide voluntarily to contribute to a better society and cleaner environment. CSR activities should be undertaken only in Project / program mode. The Act provides detailed guidelines regarding what kinds of activities are eligible across several categories.

Research methodology : The study is mainly depends on secondary data. Various reports, books, journals, articles, various research papers, news papers,

CSR ACTIVITIES –

- Eradication of hunger & poverty.
- Promotion of education.
- Gender equality and women empowerment.
- Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.
- Environment sustainability.
- Contribution to prime minister Relief fund and other state and other funds Social business project
- Combating HIV/AIDS, maternal and other disease.
- Employment enhancing vocational skills.

Corporate Social Responsibility some examples of CSR by companies are as per the following:

In FY 2018-2019 the total spending on CSR was Rs 10,904.01 crore, covering

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ABSTRACT:

A creeping perennial or annual herb, *Mimosa pudica* L. It was known as 'Lajjahu' in Ayurveda and was found to have analgesic, antidepressant, and anti-inflammatory qualities as well as antiasthmatic, aphrodisiac, and characteristics. The phytochemical investigation's active phytochemicals verified the existence of *Mimosa pudica* L. The effectiveness of antimicrobial drugs *Mimosa* was examined using the good diffusion technique. Tests were conducted on the exercise. *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Citrobacter divergence*, and *Klebsiella pneumonia*, are the results of varied doses of 50, 100, and 200 g/disc, respectively.

Keywords: Anti-inflammatory, Microbial, Antidepressant, Analgesic Activity, Phytochemical Activity, *Mimosa pudica*

INTRODUCTION:

The use of plants for medical purposes is known as herbal medicine. The term "herb" encompasses a wide range of plants. Leaves, stalks, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, rhizomes, and bark are all examples of plant parts. There is no denying that the use of plants for medicinal reasons is the oldest type of medicine known. The search for plants that have Medicinal characteristics is still being studied by scientists, who are in desperate need of plants, particularly those with medicinal benefits.

Ethnobotanical relevance for a wide range of biological functions, including antibiotics.

Anticancerous is a term used to describe something that is not likely to happen. Several traditional plant and herb species have antibacterial and antifungal properties. Antiviral characteristics (Shelef, 1983; Zaika, 1988), raising scientists' hopes for future Phyto-antimicrobial agents' (Das et al., 1999)

Several phytochemical surveys have been published, including one that used a random sample approach and included plant accessions from all around the world. The most important chemical the alkaloids and steroidal sapogenins were the focus of these studies, but other compounds were also investigated. Flavonoids, tannins, unsaturated sterols, and a variety of other naturally occurring phytochemicals. There have also been reports of triterpenoids, essential oils, and other compounds (Lozoya et al., 1990). Currently, there is a huge and growing global population that favors natural goods for treatment and prevention Medicinal plants are proven to offer a large reservoir of medicinal compounds, which can be used to avoid medical disorders properties.

Mimosa pudica L. is a creeping annual or perennial herb with complex leaves that fold inward and droop when touched and reopen within minutes. It is a member of the Fabaceae a plant family. *Mimosa pudica* is a tropical weed that originated in Brazil. Other surnames humble plant, Shame plant, and Touch me not (Germplasm Resources Information) are all names given to this plant. Sleeping grass (Tropical Biological Association), Prayer plant (Species Epithet Network, 2008). Because of its peculiar nature and ease of use, "pudica" is a Latin equivalent for "Bashful" or "Shrinking." procreation. In young plants, the stem is upright, but as the plant becomes older, it becomes creeping or trailing. The plant reaches a height of 1.5 meters (5 ft.). With one or two pinnae pairs and 10-26 leaflets per pinna, the leaves are bipinnately compound. The petioles are thorny as well, and a close investigation reveals that the upper section of the floret petals is red, while the filaments are pink to lavender. The fruit is made up of 2-8cm long pods, spiky on the edges, in clusters of 2-8. The pods are divided form two to five segments. Seeds that are pale brown and 2.5mm in length (US Forest Service, 2008).

This plant has a long history of being used to treat a variety of diseases. The root is the most widely used plant part for this purpose, but flowers, bark, and fruit can all be employed. Several studies have been conducted. The phytochemical components of *Mimosa pudica* (Ahmad) have been studied

Comparative Toxicity Of The Datura On Fresh Water Fishes Channel Catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)

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Abstract: The present study deals with the identification of those plants which are used as natural toxins for capturing fishes. In different district have their own toxicant plants which can be used for capturing fishes. Fishes are the important source of protein for humans and other Animals. During study, a toxicant plants are find out with the help of the fisherman. This plant are identified taxonomically with the help of Botanist. Comparatively the Datura Root extract is Highly toxic (Lc 50-09ppm) than seed extract (Lc50-12.5ppm), leaves extract (Lc50-16.5ppm) and Flower extract (Lc50-20ppm).

Introduction:

The fish is very much preferred for cultivation in ponds because of its excellent growth rate, omnivorous habit, breeding in confined water's, hardy nature and easy adaptability to artificial feeds.

The main principle behind using fishes as bio-indicators is due to its sensitiveness towards water quality and thus is behind used extensively to assess the water quality of aquatic ecosystem. The family is also extremely important as a source of drugs in medicine, pharmacology but many are poisonous when used in excess.

Datura stramonium which is commonly called thorn apple, jimson weed, Angel's trumpet is a wild growing plant that is entirely toxic. *Datura stramonium* seeds are flat, disc-shaped and brown in colour and



Datura stramonium



Datura plant seeds

appear similar to tomato's seeds. All parts of the plant contain a variety of alkaloids including atropine, hyoscyamine and scopolamine having hallucinogenic and anticholinergic effect. In which the anticholinergic effects the Dryness of mouth, thirst, Slurred speech, dry hot skin with flushing, hyperpyrexia, Dysuria, urinary retention, bladder distension, Death, coma, respiratory depression. Many people use *Datura* in herbal medication to manage common illnesses such as asthma, chronic, bronchitis, flu symptoms and pain.

The present study evaluated the effect of *Datura stramonium* plants seed, root, flower, leaves extract on fresh water fishes.

Material And Method:

Fish acclimatization: The fishes were fed twice daily with pellets commercially available fish feed throughout the acclimatization period. The water was renewed after 24hrs daily. The fish were stocked in 500 litres tank containing dechlorinated tap water and were acclimatization for 15 days.

Preparation of aqueous leaf, seed, flower, root extract of *Datura stramonium*:

The *Datura stramonium* plants were collected from in our farming area to collect the fresh leaves, root, fruit and flower. The leaves thoroughly washed and the pulverized in an electric blender. Aqueous leaf extract prepared by dissolving 1gm of leaves in 1000ml of distilled water, the mixture was filtered and the extract was used immediately in experiment. As like that the other seed, root, and flower extract of *datura* prepared

Determination of 72hrs. LC50 and sublethal toxicity testing:

**“अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील डेअरी उद्योगांसाठी लागू केलेल्या विविध
सरकारी योजनांचा अभ्यास”**

प्रतिष्ठापक निदेशक (संशोधक विद्यार्थी, सवित्रीबाई फुले विद्यापीठ, पुणे)
डॉ. एस. के. पुसाटे (कला, विज्ञान आणि वणिज्य महविद्यालय राहाता)

प्रस्तावना:

मुंबई शहरातील नागरिकांना निर्जंतुक केलेले दूध उपलब्ध व्हावे या उद्देशाने सन 1951 साली मुंबई येथे आरे दुग्ध वसाहत ही आशियातील पहिली दुग्धशाळा उभारण्यात आली. संपूर्ण राज्यामध्ये दुग्धव्यवसाय विकसित करण्यासाठी आवश्यक संरचना उभारणीसाठी शासनाचा स्वतंत्र दुग्धव्यवसाय विभाग सन 1958 साली स्थापन करण्यात आला. जिन्हा दुग्धव्यवसाय अधिकार विभाग, ठाणे या कार्यालयाची 2005 सा कोकण भवन येथे स्थापना झाली.

ग्रामीण भागातून दूध संकलन करण्यासाठी गाव स्तरावर प्राथमिक सहकारी संस्था, तामुका आणि जिन्हा स्तरावर सहकारी दूध संघ आणि त्यांच्यामार्फत होणारी शासनाकडील दूध स्वीकृती अशा तऱ्हेची एक साखळी निर्माण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने जिन्हा स्तरावर जिन्हा दुग्धव्यवसाय विकास अधिकारी या पदाची निर्मिती 1978 साली करण्यात आली. तसेच त्यांना मदत करण्यासाठी सहाय्यक जिन्हा दुग्धविकास अधिकारी आणि सहनिबंधक (सहकारी संस्था) व इतर कर्मचारी यांची नेमणूक करण्यात आली.

दुग्धव्यवसाय हा शेतीचा जोडधंद्या म्हणून केला जातो. ग्रामीण भागात उत्पादित केलेले दूध शहरी ग्राहकांना रास्त दराने पुरविण्यासाठी शासन कटीबद्ध

आंतरराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका

प्रिंटिंग एरिया

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Digital Libraries in India

Dr.D.T.Satpute

Librarian,

Arts Science & Commerce College, Rahata,
Tal-Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar

Abstract

Information and communication technologies have brought significant changes in all-round development of the society through transmission of information. Information is the fulcrum for power and wealth and very crucial for economic and social development of the society. In India, a number of digital library initiatives and digitization programmes have been initiated across the country. Most of the digital library initiatives are government funded. The Ministry of Communications and Information technology has also established the Digital Library of India. This paper discusses various problems, challenges and issues involved in design and development of digital libraries in India.

Keyword: Digital Library, Information Communication Technology, Open Access Movement

Introduction

The network is of great importance to libraries to tackle today's burning issues, such as knowledge overload, user diversity, and financial crunch, whereby digital service subscription depends on consortia broader access to digital services at a consequently lower cost. The term electronic library resources define the information processed and digitally driven using hardware and software that offer information that can be accessed by digital electronic users through remote information provider networks or mounted locally by digital library managers. In reality, it transfers the citadel of his-

torically getting information to a personalized, adaptable, and synergistic culture based on information, communication, and technology (ICT) Digital libraries are mainly designed to solve specific library problems. Academic institutions, through their library departments, make major investments for DL resources in the area of subscription fees, information management systems, awareness, and marketing of DL resources to ensure clients are aware of the available tools and are actively using them. Therefore, library users must know their information needs and make maximum use of the provided DL resources to appreciate the value of investments made by their libraries.

Digital Library Services

The quality of service (QoS) has become crucial in assessing the efficacy of service delivery. Diverse models and structures have been suggested to analyze the QoS in DL systems Nevertheless, the prevalent concentration of work in QoS for the DL is about the extent of the user experience perspective. Ahmad and Abawajy addressed different dimensions that are from the perspective of digital service providers. The model shows that the level of QoS provided by digital service providers directly affects the perception and satisfaction of end-users.

Copyright Issue

Academic librarians have complex barriers and problems in managing the copyright process of the labyrinth. Some of the issues are evident, but others, especially in a digital environment, are much more subtle. Issues that cause confusion and concern about copyright law's applicability include e-reserves, registration, delivery, and equal use of information. The role of academic libraries is to offer access to information to their constituents anywhere and at any time

Digital library creators and their materials, i.e., digital-born, digital turned, and acquired digital, should preserve copyright issues in the production and management of digital libraries

विद्यार्थ पर रोजगार के अवसर और हिंदी

डॉ. साधनादेव नारायण शर्मा

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

हिंदी विभाग

कला, विभाग एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, राहाता

तहसील-राहाता, जिला-बहुनकरनगर, महाराष्ट्र 423107

प्रस्तावना:

वर्तमान युग में हिंदी भाषा की उपयोगिता हमारी वैयक्तिक और सामाजिक जरूरतों से जुड़ गयी है। जीवन की भूमिभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु उपयोग में आनेवाली हिंदी ही उपयोगी हिंदी है। साक्षरता और उपनोदघात के इस दौर में प्रयोजनपरक हिंदी का स्तर अधिक व्यापक और समृद्ध होता जा रहा है। भाषा के प्रयोजनपरक साधन का संबंध हमारी सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं और जीवन की उस व्यवस्था से होता है, जो व्यक्तिपरक होकर भी समाज भाषेज होता है और इस साधन का प्रयोग किसी प्रयोजन विशेष के संदर्भ में होता है।

प्रयोजनमूलक हिंदी आज इन दिनों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बरातन पर प्रचलित हो रही है। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच संबंधों का पुन बसाने में आज इसकी बहुत भूमिका की महत्ता नहीं जा सकता। आज हमने एक और कम्प्यूटर, टेलेफोन, तार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, टेमीडिटर, दूरदर्शन, रेडियो, जलवायु, डाक, फिल्म और विज्ञापन आदि जनसंचार के माध्यमों को अपनी निरक्षरता से से निचा है, जो नहीं दूसरी और तेवर बाजार, रेल, हवाई जहाज, बीमा उद्योग, बैंक आदि औद्योगिक उपकरणों, रक्षा, मेना, इन्वीनिचरिन आदि प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं, तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों, अनुसंधान, कृषि, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, ए० एन० आई० के साथ विभिन्न संस्थाओं में हिंदी माध्यम से प्रसिद्ध विज्ञान कानिनों, विद्यविद्यालयों, सरकारी, अर्द्धसरकारी कार्यालयों, सिट्टी-पट्टी, मेटर पैड, स्टॉक-रजिस्टर, मिखाफे, मुडरें, नामरु, स्टेशनरी के साथ-साथ कार्यालय-साधन, परिपत्र, आवेदन, राजपत्र, अधिसूचना, अनुमतिपत्र, प्रेस-विज्ञापन, निविदा, नीलाम, अपील, केवलज्ञाप, संसूरी पत्र तथा पावती आदि में प्रचलित होकर अपने महत्व की स्वतः सिद्ध कर दिया है। कुछ मित्राकर यह कि नवीन बाजार, तीर्थस्थल, कम-कारखाने, कचहरी आदि अब प्रयोजनमूलक हिंदी की अब में आ गए हैं। हिंदी के लिए यह युग है।

वैयक्तिक संदर्भ में हिंदी:

वैयक्तिक संदर्भ में हिंदी अब साहित्यिक अध्ययन और अध्यापन की सीमाओं से बाहर आ कर विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकीय और व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों में अपना स्थान बना चुकी है इन दिनों देश में ही नहीं विदेश में भी व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में हिंदी (अथ भाषाएँ) की व्यावहारिक कार्यपरक कुशलता पर बल दिया जा रहा है। भारतीय व्यावसायिक जगत में अपने व्यक्तियों को कार्यक्षम बनाने की दृष्टि से विज्ञान हिंदी के पाठ्यक्रम बनाए जा रहे हैं। किसी संस्था या सरकारी मीकरी के अतिरिक्त अनेक क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिन में हिंदी में कार्य कुशलता वैयक्तिक स्तर की स्व-रोजगार की संभावनाओं के लिए गए दरवाने खोल देवी। नहीं तक कि हिंदी के वैयक्तिक प्रचार-प्रसार और अध्ययन को भी बल मिलेगा और हमारे सभी छात्र हिंदी को अपने रोजगार के लिए भी उपयोगी बना लेंगे।

स्वयं रोजगार के दो क्षेत्र हैं-

डॉ. शंकर शेष के नाटक 'रक्तबीज' में मिथकीय प्रयोग

डॉ. दादासाहेब नारायण डोंगे

हिंदी विभाग,

कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, राहाता तहसिल- राहाता, जिला- अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र

डॉ. शंकर शेष को समकालीन युग के सुप्रसिद्ध एवं प्रयोगधर्मी नाटककार के रूप में विशेष ख्याति मिली। समकालीन जीवन की ज्वलंत समस्याओं का सामना करनेवाले संघर्षशील मध्यमवर्गीय व्यक्ति की त्रासदी का चित्रण उनके अधिकतर नाटकों का केंद्रीय विषय रहा है। मोहन राकेश के बाद के नाटककारों में उनका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। उनके द्वारा लिखित विभिन्न नाटकों एवं एकांकियों का समय-समय पर रंगमंच पर सफलता से प्रदर्शन होता रहा। मंचीयता की दृष्टि से उनके लगभग सभी नाटक सफल हैं। उनके अधिकतर नाटकों में मिथक का प्रयोग मिलता है। वे मिथक का आधार लेकर वर्तमान जीवन की विसंगतियों एवं समस्याओं को यथार्थ रूप में उद्घाटित करते हैं। मानो मिथक उनके लिए एक हथियार है, जिसके माध्यम से डॉ. शेष वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य के भीतर घनप रही विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियों पर प्रहार करते हैं। मिथक में हमारा पुरातन आख्यान समाहित रहता है। मिथक इसी पुरातनता को नवीन संदर्भ प्रस्तुत कर सत्य की खोज करता है। डॉ. शेष ने वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य के भीतर उत्पन्न हो रही विभिन्न मानसिक विकृतियों को रेखांकित करने के लिए मिथक का सुंदर प्रयोग किया है। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. सुनील कुमार लवटे ने कहा है, 'रक्तबीज' नाटक में डॉ. शेष ने 'रक्तबीज' के पौराणिक मिथ का प्रयोग कर आधुनिक जीवन की व्याख्या करने का प्रयास किया है। पौराणिक कथा में 'रक्तबीज' एक ऐसा राक्षस था, उसे यह वरदान प्राप्त हुआ था कि, अगर उसे मारने की कोशिश की जाएगी तो जमीन पर रक्त से दूसरे नये रक्तबीज पैदा होंगे। और यह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा। डॉ. शेष ने आधुनिक समाज में ऐसे रक्तबीजों का अनुभव किया।¹ इसीलिए डॉ. शेष ने आज के रक्तबीजों का खात्मा करने के लिए पौराणिक मिथ 'रक्तबीज' का प्रयोग किया है। इस शोध आलेख में 'रक्तबीज' नाटक में प्रस्तुत मिथक पर विचार किया गया है।

रक्तबीज नाटक में डॉ. शंकर शेष ने मिथक का प्रयोग किया है। पुराणों में एक रक्तबीज नामक राक्षस का उल्लेख मिलता है, जिसे रक्तबीज का वरदान प्राप्त था। उस रक्तबीज को केवल दूसरों को मारकर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने में रुचि थी। पुराणों में लिखा है कि, उसे मारने की हर कोशिश नाकामयाब हो जाती थी। क्योंकि उसकी टपकती रक्त-बून्दों से हजारों रक्तबीज पैदा हो जाते थे, जिससे समाज का केवल अहित होता था। वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य के भीतर भी इसी प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति उत्पन्न हो रही है। अपनी इच्छा अपेक्षाओं को पूर्ण करने तथा प्रसिद्धि के लिये किसी का भी इस्तेमाल करने की राक्षसी मनोवृत्ति आज बढ़ती जा रही है। इसे डॉ. शंकर शेष ने अपने नाटक 'रक्तबीज' में सूक्ष्मता से प्रस्तुत किया है। असल में रक्तबीज एक पौराणिक पात्र है, जिसके माध्यम से डॉ. शेष ने महानगरीय व्यक्तियों की मनोवृत्तियों को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने आज के व्यापक परिवेश में व्याप्त रक्तबीज की पहचान करायी है। नाटक में बताया गया है कि, सफलता पाने के लिए लोग दूसरों का कैसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसके लिए वह अपनी को भी दौंव पर लगाने में संकोच नहीं करते। पति अपनी पत्नी का, बॉस अपने अधीनस्थ का हर जगह इसी तरह इस्तेमाल करता है। डॉ. शेष ने इस नाटक में मानवीय कमजोरियों को अत्यंत सूक्ष्मता से अंकित किया है। 'रक्तबीज' में बताया गया है कि, हत्या और आत्महत्या तो केवल एक परिणाम है। नाटक के आरंभ में ही सी का यह कथन इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है। वह कहती है, ".....हत्या और आत्महत्या तो परिणाम है। असली है वे कारण जिनके कारण ये होती हैं। असली है वह रक्तबीज। हमारी व्यवस्था की सांस-सांस में बैठा वह रक्तबीज।"² डॉ. शेष ने इस नाटक में मध्यवर्गीय व्यक्ति से उस राक्षस को मारने के लिए कहते हैं, जो दूसरों का खून चूसता है। वे कहते हैं, अगर इस रक्तबीज को नहीं मारा गया, तो यह व्यवस्था ऐसे ही चलती रहेगी और हत्या और आत्महत्याओं का यह क्रम भी चलता रहेगा। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि, इन हत्या-आत्महत्याओं के कारणों की तलाश की जाए। यही इस नाटक का मूल स्वर है।

डॉ. शंकर शेष हिन्दी नाट्य साहित्य क्षेत्र में सर्वश्रेष्ठ नाटककारों में से एक हैं। उनके नाटकों में मध्यवर्गीय व्यक्ति के संघर्ष का तथा उसके महत्वाकांक्षी जीवन की त्रासदी का चेहरा साफ नजर आता है। वर्तमान समाज में आर्थिक विपन्नताओं के कारण मध्यवर्गीय व्यक्तियों में तनाव, कुण्ठा, घुटन और निराशा एवं असुरक्षा की भावना उत्पन्न हुई है। इसीलिए मध्यवर्गीय व्यक्ति इस समस्या से मुक्ति पाने के लिए कुछ करना चाहता है और उसकी यही चाह उसे दूसरों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मजबूर करती है।

"वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में विवाह का बदलता स्वरूप"



डॉ. दादासाहेब एन. डांगे

सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय तहसिल- राहाता, जिला- अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र

प्राचीन काल से विवाह एक पवित्र बंधन माना जाता है। विवाह हमेशा-से दो परिवारों के बीच बहुमूल्य संबंध स्थापित करता आ रहा है। परंतु वर्तमान समय में जिदगी की तेज रफ्तार में यह बहुत ही कमजोर साबित हो रहा है। उसका वह मूल्य कम हो रहा है, जो पहले था। आज नयी पीढ़ी विवाह में 'लिव इन रिलेशनशिप' को बेझिजक स्वीकार रही है। उन्हें विवाह गले में गुलामी का पट्टा लग रहा है। विवाह को लेकर अब उनकी सोच बदल रही है। अब वे छोटे-छोटे कारणों से भी एक-दूसरे से अलग होने की बात करने लगे हैं। इसमें लड़कियां लड़कों से भी अधिक स्वतंत्र हुई हैं।

इसका मतलब यही है कि, आज की पीढ़ी विवाह को, विवाह की पवित्रता को समझना नहीं चाहती या समझने में नाकाम है। प्राचीन और नयी शादियों में आज काफी अंतर दिखायी देता है। पहले माता-पिता और परिवार-जनों की सहमति से शादियां होती थी। उसमें कई परिवार, रिश्तेदार, मित्र-परिवार शामिल होकर विवाह के साक्षी बनते थे। ऐसे में जब कभी रिश्तों में दरार उत्पन्न होती, तो उसे बचाने में सभी एकसाथ जुट जाते। परंतु विपरीत उसके, आज विवाह कुछ खास गिने-चुने लोगों के सहयोग से तय होते हैं और असमय टूट भी जाते हैं।

सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा का आज किसी को भय नहीं रहा है। पहले यही सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा रिश्तों को बचाती थी। आज उसे कोई महत्व नहीं दे रहा है। आज सभी आत्मनिर्भर हैं। सभी

अकेले-अकेले जीवन जीने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जीवन जीने की इसी पद्धति ने विवाह जैसी पवित्र संस्था को खोखला कर दिया है। यह मानव जीवन एवं संस्कृति के लिए एक दिन घातक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

विवाह हमेशा जोड़ने का काम करते आया है। वह दो व्यक्तियों को ही नहीं बल्कि दो परिवारों और उनसे जुड़े अन्य सभी सगे-संबंधियों तथा दो भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों को भी प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जोड़ने का काम करता है। प्रारंभिक काल में समाज में विवाह को लेकर अलग-अलग मान्यताएं थी। लोगों को जीवन-यापन की विभिन्न समस्याओं से टकराना पड़ता था। खराब आर्थिक स्थिति के चलते उन्हें बच्चों की आवश्यकता महसूस होती थी। क्योंकि बच्चों उनके काम में उन्हें सहयोग देते थे और उनके बुढ़ापे का सहारा भी बनते थे। बावजूद इसके, विवाह में प्रेम और सहयोग की भावना दिखायी देती थी। दो परिवारों के बीच परस्पर संबंध हो जाने से उन्हें आर्थिक एवं मानसिक आधार प्राप्त हो जाता था। वे अपने आप को सुरक्षित महसूस करते थे।

इसीलिए उस समय घर के बड़े-बुजुर्ग लड़कें-लड़कियों को देखकर नहीं, उनका परिवार, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति, समाज में उनकी प्रतिष्ठा, उनकी जाति, कुण्डलि तथा लेन-देन आदि को देखकर रिश्ता तय करते थे। लड़कें-लड़कियों की सहमति-असहमति का कोई महत्व नहीं था। उन्हें अपना जीवन साथी चुनने का कोई अधिकार



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Studies on the effect of algal aqueous extract on seed germination & seedling growth in *Cucumis sativus* L

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Abstract- This research deals with the study the effect of fresh water algal extract of two species i.e. *Lyngbya* spp. & *Chara zeylanica* on seed germination & seedling growth of *Cucumis sativus* L Experiment carried out by soaking the seeds overnight in different concentrations (1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, & control) of algal extract. The maximum growth of the *Cucumis sativus* L plant was recorded at the concentration 15 % and 20 % for *Lyngbya* spp. and *Chara zeylanica* respectively. However, *Chara zeylanica* extracts reported maximum growth of *Cucumis sativus* L as compared to *Lyngbya* spp. extract.

Key Words- *Lyngbya* spp., *Chara zeylanica*, Seed germination, seedling growth

Introduction

To meet the increased hunger and to boost the yield of the agricultural crop chemicals are considered as a suitable option since decades. Green revolution has added huge quantity of chemicals in the agriculture in term of pesticides and fertilizers. But in recent days of sustainable development, various chemicals in the agriculture have been replaced by the bio-fertilizers. The bio-fertilizer, organic manuring and bio-control of agricultural have emerged as a promising component of integrating nutrient supply system in agriculture. Bio-fertilizers include mainly the nitrogen fixing, phosphate solubilizing and plant growth- promoting microorganisms (Goel *et al.*, 1999). Among bio-fertilizers benefiting the crop production are *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum*, blue green algae, *Azolla*, P-solubilizing micro organisms, mycorrhizae and *Sinorhizobium* (Hegde *et al.*, 1987). Green manures were also found to stimulate root growth and produce good yields. Dry green algae contain high percentage of macronutrients, considerable amount of micronutrients and amino acids.

As the green revolution is started in agriculture the concept of use of fertilizers for enhancing growth and yield of crop is changed. Since ancient times tribal people and very recently some part of the rural population is using algae as a fertilizer in the agriculture. There is evidence for the presence of growth hormones in many algal members (Knight, 1947; Burrows, 1956; Weber, 1958; Thiman *et al.* 1942; and Bentley, 1958). But their effect on the growth of crops has not been investigated. Algae are a diverse group of organisms that occur in various shapes and sizes and have different ecological roles. Thousands of species of algae occur world-wide in both fresh and marine waters. *Lyngbya* also known as mermaid's hair or fireweed is naturally occurring, blue green algae that can occur in bloom proportions in some waters. *Chara zeylanica* is also another species which occur in the fresh water and both species are available in abundant in the natural water bodies.

So in present investigation an attempt was made to study the effect of two species of alga i.e. *Lyngbya* spp & *Chara zeylanica* on the root and shoot length of the *Cucumis sativus* L which is cultivated in large area of the India. It is the need of the time to replace the chemical fertilizers in the agriculture by the natural material and over the time period it has been found that algal extract can stand as a good source of nutrient which can result in good shoot and root length of the plants thereby resulting net yield from the domesticated crop varieties..

Material & Methods

Fresh water algae used in these experiments were collected from various sites of Loni Village Tal-Rahata, in Maharashtra. *Chara zeylanica* (Charophyta) and *Lyngbya*. Sp. (Cyanophyceae) was used for the present study. Healthy specimen were collected by hand picking method and brought to the laboratory and washed thoroughly with tap water. After cleaning and washing the algal forms were identified with the help of standard literature following Desikachary (1959) & Charophyta (Pal). Then they were shade dried for 4 to 6 days. Then dried algal forms were grinded with the help of mixer and the powder was stored in airtight plastic bottle and polythene bags.

Preparation of Algal Extract:

Extract of *Lyngbya* spp. and *Chara zeylanica* were prepared separately by the method of Bhosale *et al.*, 1975. 10 gm algal powder poured in 100 ml of distilled water. Then this mixture was boiled up to

A preliminary Limnological studies of village pond

Aher A.A.¹ S.N. Thitame²

Abstract- The pond is an oldest pond of Sawargaon village. Determine its limnology, in relation to diversity of phytoplankton population. Main water supply is rainwater and surface runoff from surrounding areas. It has been used for storage of water. Pure water is essential for human survival. The availability of good quality water is an indispensable feature for preventing diseases and improving the quality of life. So, it is necessary to know about the different physicochemical parameters of water such as, temperature, pH, total alkalinity, total hardness, dissolved oxygen, free carbon dioxide, chloride and algal flora. Variations in physico-chemical parameters were noted. The results also revealed that the pond water was hard, alkaline and polluted. Totally 11 genera of algae were reported from the four classes.

Key words: Physico-chemical, Limnological, algal flora

Introduction:

Water constitutes the main part of our environment. It contains a amount of impurities in varying numbers. The sources of contaminants are natural as well as artificial. The rainwater when moves on the ground carry silt and organic impurities. Waterborne domestic and industrial waste is called sewage. It is a rich source of many inorganic nutrients like sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. It contains organic and inorganic materials in soluble and suspended form. Excessive presence of nitrogen and phosphorus proliferates the growth of aquatic algae results in the formation of algae blooms (Hem, 1992). Excessive nutrients in runoff from land used for intensive agriculture will alter the natural composition of algae in streams and rivers. If the natural balance is disturbed algal blooms may occur, causing undesirable discoloration, scum and odours and even toxic effects. Algae also interfere with water treatment process. Toxins secreted by *Gymnodinium* and *Pyrodinium* kill many kinds of fishes. Algal blooms lead to oxygen deficiency to the other aquatic forms.

Singh, 1983; Goel et al., 1986; Singh, 1990; Abbasi et al., 1996; Ansari and Prakash, 2000; Kumar et al., 2015; Prakash et al.; Singh and Verma A large number of workers have studied the limnological parameters of lentic water bodies of India. The present work was undertaken for studying the limnological characteristics of Pond in relation to plankton.

Materials and method:

Monthly sampling of pond water was done from July 2021 to December, 2021. Observations were made for water temperature and pH at the site, while for rest of the parameters, analysis was made in the laboratory as per standard procedures of APHA (2005). Planktonic flora were collected from marginal and centre of pond using plankton net following standard procedures and later identified in the laboratory.

Result and discussion.

The parameter wise results obtained are elaborated and discussed below.

Water Temperature: Water temperature is dependable for not only high natural yield but also influences the physiological behavior of water organisms. The water temperature of pond ranged between 29-35 °C. The range of water temperature is suitable for growth of aquatic organism.

Table: 1 physicochemical properties of water.

Sr.No	Month	Temperature (°C).	PH	Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	Total Hardness (mg/l)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Carbon Dioxide (mg/l)	Phosphate (mg/l)
	July	30.2-33.1	7.9-8.3	100.0-116.2	79.00-88.1	8.2-9.3	8.7-15.3	0.07-0.12
	August	31.4-32.6	8.0-8.9	99.00-110.0	80.00-89.0	8.9-9.2	9.3-15.2	0.9-0.12
	September	33.6-35.1	8.1-9.1	100.00-112.00	80.10-90.00	8.3-9.5	8.7-14.2	0.8-0.13
	October	35.00-35.6	8.4-9.5	97.00-100.0	78.10-99.0	8.7-9.1	9.00-12.1	0.8-0.11
	November	33.00-34.3	8.5-9.4	98.00-110.00	79.10-98.00	8.9-9.3	9.1-14.3	0.9-0.12
	December	29.00-31.1	8.6-9.3	100.0-112.3	80.20-99.30	8.00-9.2	9.4-12.3	0.9-0.10

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Multicomponent Approach in Synthesis of Cinnamamides using Boric Acid as a Versatile Catalyst

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Abstract: The synthesis of amide derivatives of cinnamic acid has been described using a simple multi-component reaction (MCR) involving aldehydes, amines and Meldrum's acid using boric acid as catalyst. The reaction takes place under simple operating conditions. The reaction is simple and there is no requirement of other reagent, which are required for the preparation of amides by conventional procedures. The present reaction is more affordable also there is no generation of unwanted chemical by-products that are generally resulting of the use of coupling reagents, oxidants, or catalysts.

Keywords: Multi-component reaction (MCR), catalysts, simple operating conditions, conventional procedures etc.

Introduction:

A functional group with a carbonyl group attached to a nitrogen atom is known as an amides. Amides are generally prepared by the reaction of carboxylic acid with an amine. Amides can be utilised to make structural materials that are both strong and durable (e.g., nylon, Kevlar). An important organic solvent is dimethylformamide. Amido acids are produced by plants for a variety of reasons. Amide derivatives of cinnamic acid which are also called as cinnamamides are a vital class of compounds that has wide range of biological potentials (**Figure. 1., Compounds A-H**)¹⁻⁹. Piper amide and other diversified natural compounds are found to contain cinnamamides as a important core¹⁰. In the field of medicinal chemistry, a great number of cinnamamides with a wide structural variety have been synthesised to investigate the structure-activity relationship⁹.

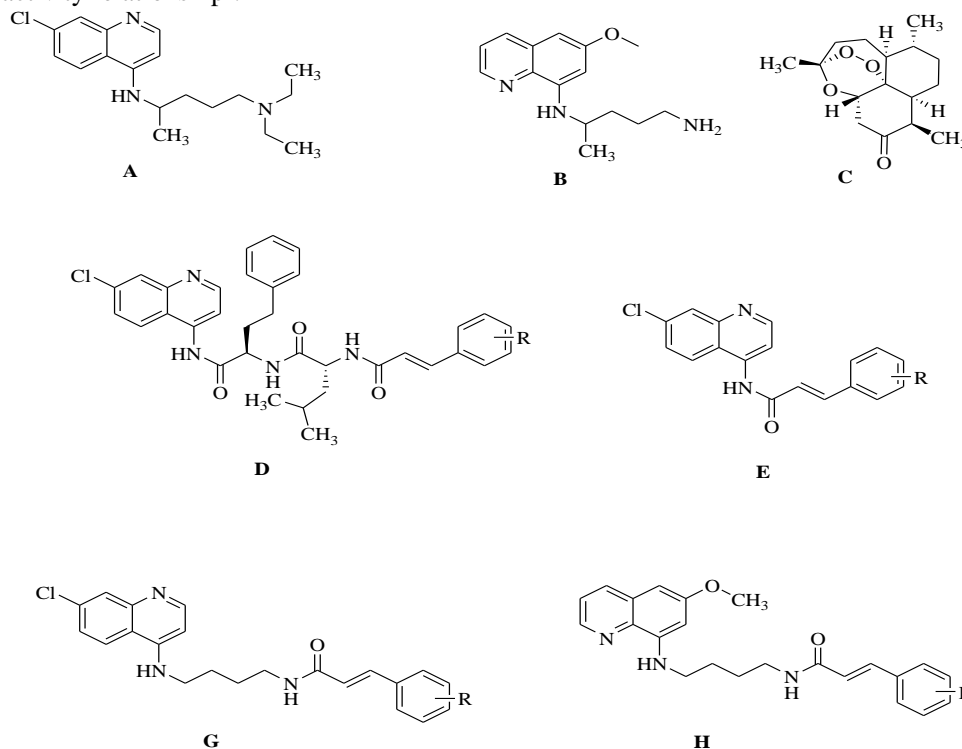


Figure.1. Structures of biologically potential cinnamamide derivatives chloroquine (A), primaquine (B), artemisinin (C), first- (D and E) and second- (G and H) generation heterocycle-cinnamic acids.

Lemon Juice (*Citrus Limon*) Mediated Green Protocol for Synthesis of β -Amino Carbonyl Compounds

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Abstract: In this research paper we propose lemon juice as a green catalyst for the synthesis of β -amino carbonyl compound. This catalyst is efficient, environmentally friendly, natural and biodegradable. A simple and efficient method has been developed for the synthesis of β -amino carbonyl compounds from aromatic aldehydes, aromatic ketones and aromatic amines by Mannich reaction in the presence lemon juice as a catalyst. The advantages of current natural catalyst are inexpensive, high yield, non-hazardous, short reaction times and eliminate hazardous solvents.

Key words: Green synthesis, Lemon juice, Mannich reaction, β -amino carbonyl compounds

Introduction:

Because of the growing concern over environmental degradation caused by the use of harmful solvents, green chemistry has got a lot of attention in recent years. Green chemistry is called environmentally friendly chemistry because it aims to use procedures that cause the least harm to the environment. The majority of green solvents are derived from renewable and natural resources. Fruit juice has recently been employed as an organic solvent and catalyst in the synthesis of pharmaceutically important compounds. Fruit juices are incomparable solvent because they are readily available, inexpensive, nontoxic, safer, and environmentally benign. Lemon juice is a natural catalyst for the synthesis of β -amino carbonyl compounds and a green alternative to harmful solvents.¹ The Mannich reaction is one of the most important reactions for carbon-carbon bond formation and is a classical route for the preparation of β -amino carbonyl compounds and their derivatives which are important synthetic intermediates for synthesis of biologically active compounds.²

The conventional catalyst used for synthesis of β -amino carbonyl compounds using Mannich reactions are Amberlyst-15³, ionic liquid⁴, silica supported sulfuric acid⁵, sulfamic acid⁶, carbon-based solid acid⁷, Bismuth(III) chloride⁸, boric acid⁹, bromodimethylsulfonium bromide (BDMS)¹⁰. β -amino carbonyl compounds are more important because they are considerably bioactive. β -amino carbonyl derivatives are used for antibacterial, analgesic, antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic and antimycobacterial activities¹¹. Ondansetron (**A**) was used to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by radiation and cancer chemotherapy¹². The plant alkaloid alpha lobeline hydrochloride (lobeline) (**B**) was used to treat asthma and bronchitis¹³. Eperisone hydrochloride and tolperisone hydrochloride (**C**) were extensively used for relaxation of skeletal and vascular smooth muscle (antispasmodic)¹⁴. Compound (**D**) contains β -amino carbonyl moiety having potential androgen receptor antagonists for early control of prostate cancer¹⁵ (**Figure 1.**). Here we report an efficient process for synthesis of different β -amino carbonyl compounds using lemon juice as a catalyst via Mannich reaction of aromatic ketones with aromatic aldehydes and aromatic amines.

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