

**Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Arts, Science and commerce College, Mokhada, Dist: Palghar-401604**

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

2017-18 to 2021-22

INDEX

Sr. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapter /Paper published	Year of publication	ISBN number	Page No.
1	Dr. Ayaj L. Shaikh	Analysis of Correlation between Chemical Factors of Ashti Lake, Dist: Solapur (M.S.)	2021	2319-9318	01
2	Mr. Mahendra R. Khambait	Vatavarnatil badalacha nashik jilhyatil adivasinchya pramukh Nagali pikachya utpadanat zhalelya badalacha vishelshantmak abhyas	2021	2230-9578	02
3	Mr. Mahendra R. Khambait	Dr. Babasaheb Anbedkaranchya Bhartiya Shetivishayak Vicharanche Vartamanatil Mahatwa	2021	2319-359X	03
4	Mr. Mahendra R. Khambait	Nashik jilhytil adivasi bhagatil naisargik paryatan sthalancha ek vishesh abhyas	2021	2349-638x	04
5	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	E-Commerce in Agriculture Development: Advantages & Challenges	2021	2348-7143	05
6	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Sthul Arthshatra-I	2021	---	6-7
7	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Vyavsay Nirnayache Arthashstra	2021	978-93-91735-10-4	8-9
8	Dr. Santosh H. Jadhav	Karmavir Annachya Vaicharik Varasdar: Pracharya Sumatibai Patil	2021	2278-9308	10
9	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Cyber Security in E-Commerce	2021	2319 9318	11



10	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	Dr. Babasaheb Amedkar yanchi manavtawadi rajkiya vichar pranali	2022	978-81-940865-8-1	12-15
11	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Challenges of Warehousing Management	2022	978-93-5593-562-5	16-18
12	Mr. Prafulla M. Dhavane	Some Important Information Communication Technology Based Library and Information Services of Health Science Field	2022	2348-7143	19
13	Mr. Prafulla M. Dhavane	An Analytical Study of ICT Based Library and Information Services in Maharashtra University of Health Science Nashik	2022	2348-7143	20
14	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	British Samrajyaantargat Shetkaryanchya Chalwali	2022	978-93-93119-05-6	21
15	Mr. Ramesh A. Kawale	Chemistry of Alkali Metals	2022	978-93-5619-925-5	22
16	Dr. Vilas B. Gade	Biodiversity and its Conservation	2022	978-93-5619-925-5	23
17	Mr. Subhash A. Funde	Current Scenario of India in Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development	2022	978-93-5619-925-5	24
18	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	A Study the Socio-Economic Problems of Tribal Community of Mokhada Taluka District Palghar	2022	2582-5429	25
19	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	A Study the Role of Nabard in Agriculture & Rural Development in India	2022	2582-5429	26
20	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	A Study the Importance of GST in Indian Economy	2022	2279-0489	27
21	Dr. Santosh H. Jadhav	Ekvisavya Shatkat Maharashtraatil Adivasi Sriyanchi Shiti	2022	2278-9308	28



22	Mr. Dattatray R. Bhoys	Srivaad aani Maharashtraatil Adivasi Sri	2022	2278-9308	29
23	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Mangrove and their associates from Rajapur tehsil of Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra).	2022	978-93-5593-562-5	30
24	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	British Samrajyaantargat Bhartiya Vicharwant	2022	978-93-92310-07-2	31
25	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Checklist of Sedges of Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra	2022	2231-0096	32
26	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Checklist of Herbaceous Plants of Seasonal Pond and Surrounding Area of Lateritic Plateaus of Sakhar Village, Rajapur	2022	2231-0096	33
27	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Inventory of genus Fuirena Rottb. (Cyperaceae) in India	2022	2231-0096	34
28	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Checklist of Aquatic Plants of Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra	2020	2231-0096	35
29	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	An overview and identification characters of some Genera of family Cyperaceae of Maharashtra	2020	2231-0096	36
30	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	Britishkalatil Dr. Ambedkaranche Arthik Yogdan	2020	978-93-90005-06-2	37-40
31	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Pratham Varsha Vanijyya Vyavsaik Arthashastra-01	2020	---	41-42
32	Dr. Santosh H. Jadhav	Ambegaon Talukyatil (Ji. Pune) Britishanche Sanad Bhashantar Dhoran	2020	2277-5730	43
33	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	A Study the Role of SHGs in Socio-Economic Development of Women: With Special Reference to Panvel Taluka, District: Raigad, Maharashtra	2020	2394-5532	44
34	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Agriculture Marketing in India : Problem & Remedies	2021	2348-7143	45-47



35	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	Shriyanchya Chalwaliche Badalate Swarup- Ek Samiksha	2021	978-93-90870-00-4	48-54
36	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Pratham Varsha Vanijyya Vyavsaik Arthashastra-02	2021	---	55-56
37	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Plastic Recycling Technology: Suitable for Sustainable Life	2021	2277-5730	57
38	Dr. Santosh H. Jadhav	Maji Amdar Baburao Gholap Yanche Rajkiya va Samajik Karya	2021	2394-8426	58
39	Dr. Pravin A. Baviskar	Impact of Violent Television Serial on Aggression Among Adolescents: Psychosocial Study	2021	2394-6040	59
40	Dr. Pravin A. Baviskar	Television Violence and Viewer Aggression: Psychosocial Review	2021	2394-8426	60
41	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Waste seeds of Ziziphus rugosa lam. as potential material for removal of heavy metal from waste	2021	2455-541X	61
42	Dr. Balwant B. Magdum	Rayat Shikshan Sanstheche Mokhada Parisartil Shaikshanik Yogdan	2018	978-93-5346-532-2	62-65
43	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Maharashtrachya Sarvangin vikasatil loknete Sharadchandraji Pawarsaheb yanchya yogdanacha Abhyas	2019	978-93-5346-532-2	66-69
44	Dr. Yashwant H. Ulvekar	Rayat Shikshan Sanstheche Gramin Vikasatil Yogdan-ek drustikshap	2019	978-93-5346-532-2	70-72
45	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	Maharashtrachya prabodhan chalawalitil karmaviranche shaikshanik yogdan	2019	978-93-5346-532-2	73-76
46	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Problems of E-Marketing in India	2020	2394-3114	77
47	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Migration and Rural Development of Konkan Region of Maharashtra	2020	2349-638x	78
48	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Challenges & Opportunities of Social Media in Marketing	2020	2319-9318	79



49	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Challenges & Opportunities of Rural Entrepreneurship in Konkan Region	2020	2394-3114	80
50	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Checklist of herbaceous plants (summer season) of Rajapur tehsil of Ratnagiri district (Maharashtra)	2020	2231-0096	81
51	Dr. Vilas B. Gade	A Spectral Analysis of Some Representative Synthesised Chromone Derivatives	2020	0474-9030	82
52	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Problems & Remedies of Rural Entrepreneurship in Kokan	2018	2348-7143	83
53	Dr. Amol B. Mamlayya	Coleoptera of Northern Western Ghats, India	2018	978-81-937217-1-1	84-85
54	Dr. Amol B. Mamlayya	Colonization Pattern and Guildwise Relationship Between Scarabaeid Beetles	2019	978-81-931247-8-9	86
55	Mr. Janardhan B. Warghade	Paryatanachi Gramin Bhagachya Vikasatil Bhumika	2019	2348-7143	87
56	Dr. Vasudev Dongardive	Samajik Mulyanche Sahityakar-Mahatma Jyotirao Phule	2019	2348-7143	88
57	Dr. Vasudev Dongardive	Bhartiya Sansthan V Tyavaril British Prabhav	2019	2348-7143	89
58	Mr. Subhash Saindanshiv	Survey of Flowering Plants from Mokhada Taluka: A Preliminary Report	2019	2348-1269	90
59	Mr. Subhash Saindanshiv	Effect of VAM Inoculation on Enhancement of Physiological and Biochemical Parameters of Groundnut (Arachis hypogea Linn.) var. TAG-24	2019	2348-1269	91
60	Dr. Amol B. Mamlayya	Biology of Temperate Tasar Antheraea proylei J	2019	978-613-9-89436-9	92




61	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	A protocol for multiplication of <i>Eleocharis wadoodii</i> (Cyperaceae), an endemic species of Maharashtra	2019	2348-7143	93
62	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Identity and achene morphology in <i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i> (Retz.) J. Presl & C. Presl and <i>Eleocharis geniculata</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. (Cyperaceae)	2019	2348-7143	94
63	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Achene morphology of genus <i>Eleocharis</i> R. Br. (Cyperaceae) in Konkan regions of Maharashtra	2019	2348-7143	95
64	Dr. Vilas B. Gade	Synthesis and Spectral Analysis of Some Representative Pyrazoline Derivatives	2019	2454-7468	96
65	Dr. Vilas B. Gade	A Brief Review on Microwave Assisted Synthesis of Pyrazole Derivatives	2019	2454-7468	97
66	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Yancha Manavtawad	2017	---	98
67	Dr. Vasudev M. Dongardive	Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Aani Arthik v Rajkiya Vichar	2017	---	99
68	Mr. Vishnu B. Adsare	Manasshastrachi Multatwe Bhag-1	2017	978-93-86174-26-0	100-102
69	Mr. Vishnu B. Adsare	Manasshastrachi Multatwe Bhag-2	2017	978-93-87235-96-0	103-105
70	Mr. Vishnu B. Adsare	Manasshastra-2	2017	978-93-5077-118-1	106-108
71	Mr. Vishnu B. Adsare	Manasshastra-2	2017	978-93-87523-07-4	109-111
72	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	<i>Coryandra elegans</i> (Capparaceae / Cleomaceae) aus Indien	2017	0173-2273	112
73	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	<i>Aponogeton nateshii</i> S. R. Yadav (Aponogetonaceae), eine ungewöhnliche, neue Art aus Indien	2017	0173-2273	113



74	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	<i>Parasopubia hofmannii</i> (Orobanchaceae)—an addition to the flora of Maharashtra, India	2017	0970-3306	114
75	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Advantages & Limitations of GST on Indian Economy	2017	2394-742X	115
76	Mr. Prakash J. Shinde	Gunatmak Shikshanasathi Abhyaskram Vikasan	2018	2278-8808	116
77	Mr. Janardhan B. Warghade	The current Scenario of Food Processing Industry in India	2018	2319-9318	117
78	Mr. Janardhan B. Warghade	The Role of NAAC in Higher Education	2018	2394-5303	118
79	Mr. Vaibhav V. Gadhave	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy	2018	978-1-387-55067-8	119
80	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Floral Pigments from <i>Bombax insigne</i> : an Endemic Tree Species of East-Asia	2018	2395-6011	120
81	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	First Report of Sea Urchin Genus <i>Echinometra</i> from Konkan Coast of India	2018	2395-6011	121
82	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Flower opening incident and changing colors in <i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L. (Capparaceae Juss.)	2018	978-81-927211-2-8	122
83	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	An overview of genus <i>Eleocharis</i> R. Br. (Cyperaceae) in Maharashtra	2018	2231-0096	123
84	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	Checklist of genus <i>Eriocaulon</i> L. (Eriocaulaceae) from Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra	2018	2231-0096	124
85	Dr. Arun N. Chandore	A New Record: Incidence of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) in <i>Eleocharis konkanensis</i> an Endemic Sedge of Maharashtra (India)	2018	2319-7706	125



86	Mr. Prafulla M. Dhavane	Innovative Technocentric Methods in Teaching Learning Process and Librarian	2018	2278-8808	126
87	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	M-Commerce: Challenges & Opportunities	2018	2278-5655	127
88	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Challenges & Opportunities of Fruit Processing Industry	2018	978-81-927211-2-8	128
89	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Ratnagiri jilhyatil amba prakriya udyoganchya samasya	2018	978-81-927211-2-8	129
90	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Problems of Small Scale Fruit Processing Industries in Konkan	2018	978-81-927211-2-8	130
91	Mr. Santosh G. Mengal	Advantages & Disadvantages of GST	2018	978-93-87665-42-2	131


Dr. V. B. Gade
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 Criteria III




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Analysis of Correlation between Chemical Factors of Ashti Lake, Dist. Solapur (M.S.)

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Water, being permissible to many molecules contains various elements in it. During present investigation chemical parameters of Ashti lake, Dist. Solapur (M.S.) were analyzed during March 2019 to February 2020. Ashti lake is the huge water body which supply water to the 22 nearby villages. The study reveals that these chemical parameters are correlated with each other. Further all those parameters are within standard permissible limits of water quality. Results are discussed with recent literature. Keywords- Chemical parameters, Ashti Lake, Correlation

Introduction

Natural water contains many types of the molecules and particles either dissolved or suspended in it. Water is amongst the basic need for being alive due to the fact that almost all cellular activities need water. Hence water

is the prime necessity of all living organisms including human. Natural water is source of drinking water and it is also used in agricultural farms. Potability of water is dependent on the chemical entities present in it, their amount and proportion. Hence it become necessary to study these parameters present in water. In any naturally occurring aquatic ecosystem chemical parameters are correlated with each other (Welch, 1952). Chemical factors and molecules are added into the water bodies from rock, soil, precipitation and anthropogenic activities. These chemical factors are inter-related and they have impact on one another, which eventually have its effect on suitability of water for drinking purpose. This states the importance of comparative study while analyzing chemical nature of water of an aquatic ecosystem (Wetzel, 2001). Though the water is prime necessity of life, even of the human, it is getting polluted day by day. According to Wetzel (2001), freshwaters of the world are facing rapid harmful qualitative and quantitative effects on water. Ingress of unwanted components by natural process and human activities is leading to serious water pollution issues which may end up into huge loss of potable water resources. There is tolerable range of limit regarding water quality parameters within which all living organisms can live; disturbances in these limits may pose serious effects on the liveliness of these organisms (Devenport, 1993).

Many researchers have carried out investigation of chemical parameters of water of various aquatic bodies few of them are Kate et al. (2020), Jadhav and Jadhav (2020), Roy (2018), Mulla and Bhosale (2016), Mane (2013). Present investigation is an attempt to assess the chemical nature of water of Ashti lake by analyzing few chemical parameters and correlation between them.

Material and Methods

Material-

Present investigation is carried out at



वातावरणातील बदलाचा नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासींच्या प्रमुख 'नागली' पिकाच्या उत्पादनात झालेल्या बदलाचा विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास

डॉ. मंजुषा अर्जुन मुसमाडे/ कु. महेंद्र रामचंद्र खंबार्डे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, नोरोसजी वाडिया महाविद्यालय, पुणे.

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, पु.जि.शि.म. प्रो. रामकृष्ण मोरे कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, आकुर्डी, पुणे.

गोष्टवारा :-

मागील दहा-बारा वर्षात वातावरणातील व हवामान बदलामुळे नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' ह्या तालुक्यातील आदिवासी भागात पर्जन्यमानात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला आहे. आणि त्याचा परिणाम म्हणजे याभागात पर्जन्यमानात घट झालेली दिसून येते. तसेच या पर्जन्यमानातील घटीचा परिणाम आदिवासींच्या नागली, बरी, भात व इतर पिकांवर झालेला आहे. विशेषतः 'नागली' या पिकावर मोठा परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. तसेच आदिवासी शेतीतील प्रमुख 'नागली' या पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेत व उत्पादनात घट झालेली दिसून येते.

कीवर्ड्स :- पर्यावरण बदलाचा परिणाम, हवामानातील बदल, कृषी उत्पादन, आदिवासी शेतीतील नागली पिक.

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतात नागली पिकाखाली ११.१० लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र लागवडीखाली असून त्यापासून १५.९० लाख टन उत्पादन मिळते. देशाची एकूण उत्पादकता हेक्टरी १,४३२ किलो इतकी आहे. महाराष्ट्रात नागली पिकाखाली १.१२ लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र असून एकूण उत्पादन १.१९ लाख टन आहे. राज्याची उत्पादकता ही सरासरी १,०६७ किलो प्रति हेक्टर आहे. महाराष्ट्रात नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील नागली पिकाचे क्षेत्र (२५,८०० हेक्टर) सर्वात जास्त आहे. तसेच नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील नागली पिकाची एकूण उत्पादकता हेक्टरी १,४३२ किलो इतकी आहे. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील बहुतांश भाग हा आदिवासी भाग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. यांपैकी पेठ, सुरगाणा, बंबकेश्वर, व इगतपुरी या तालुक्यात नागली, बरी, आणि भात ही प्रमुख पिके मोठ्या प्रमाणात घेतली जातात. तसेच या पिकाकडे आदिवासी लोक पारंपरिक पीक म्हणून पहिले जाते. जिल्ह्यातील हे तालुके एकेकाळी नागली उत्पादनात अग्रेसर होते. परंतु हवामान बदलामुळे नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' ह्या तालुक्यातील आदिवासी भागात पर्जन्यमानात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला आहे. आणि त्याचा परिणाम म्हणजे याभागात पर्जन्यमानात घट झालेली दिसून येते. तसेच या पर्जन्यमानातील घटीचा परिणाम आदिवासींच्या नागली, बरी, भात व इतर पिकांवर झालेला आहे. विशेषतः 'नागली' या पिकावर मोठा परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. तसेच आदिवासी शेतीतील प्रमुख 'नागली' या पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेत व उत्पादनात घट झालेली दिसून येते.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) आदिवासींच्या प्रमुख 'नागली' पिकावर हवामानातील बदलाचा झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) आदिवासी शेतीतील प्रमुख 'नागली' या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात झालेल्या घटीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी भागात पर्जन्यमानात झालेल्या बदलाचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाची गृहितके :-

- १) हवामानातील बदलाचा आदिवासींच्या 'नागली' या प्रमुख पिकावर मोठा परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो.
- २) आदिवासी शेतीतील प्रमुख 'नागली' या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात घट झालेली दिसून येते.
- ३) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी भागात पर्जन्यमानात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला दिसून येतो.

संशोधनाची पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात दुय्यम सामग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. या दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीमध्ये विविध संदर्भग्रंथ, प्रकाशित साहित्य, शासकिय अहवाल, व इंटरनेट इत्यादी दुय्यम साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे तसेच प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' ह्या दोन प्रमुख शंभर टक्के आदिवासी तालुक्यांची निवड केली आहे. तसेच ह्या दोन आदिवासी तालुक्यातील प्रमुख पिकांमध्ये नागली, बरी व भात या पिकांचा समावेश केला जातो. तसेच ह्या आदिवासी भागातील प्रमुख पिकांमध्ये 'नागली' या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात वातावरणातील बदलाचा झालेला परिणामाचा विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास केला आहे.

संकलित माहितीचे स्पष्टीकरण :-

१. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी भागातील 'नागली' पिकाखालील प्रति हेक्टरी उत्पादन क्षेत्र

५. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या भारतीय शेतीविषयक विचारांचे वर्तमानातील महत्व

प्रा. महेंद्र रामचंद्र खंबाईत

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे, कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा, जि. पालघर, मोखाडा



गोषवारा

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे भारतीय शेतीविषयक विचार त्यांच्या १९१८ मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या "Small Holdings In India And Their Remedies" आणि त्यांच्या १९४७ मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या "States And Minorities" या ग्रंथात भारतीय शेतीविषयक विचार मांडले आहेत. कृषी विषयक लेखना आणि भाषणे ही प्रामुख्याने स्वतंत्र्यापूर्वी कालखंडातील आर्थिक समस्यांशी निगडित आहेत. तरी देखील त्यामध्ये त्यांच्या विचारांची सखोलता आणि दूरदृष्टीपणा प्रत्ययास येतो. वारसा हक्कामुळे होणारे जमिनीचे लहान तुकडे, जमिनिदारी आणि खोती पद्धती आणि शेतीवर निर्भर असणाऱ्याची अतिरीक्त या काही मूलभूत समस्या आहेत. ज्यामुळे शेती लाभदायक होत नाही, त्या प्रश्नांची सोडवणूकीसाठी सहकार पद्धतीने शेती, शेतीचे एकीकरण व शेतमजुरांनी कुटुंबनियोजनाद्वारे कुटुंबाचा आकार मर्यादित ठेवणे, असे तत्कालीन समाज व्यवस्थेनुसार क्रांतिकारक ठरणारे विचारे तसेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी भारतीय शेतीविषयक विचारांचे भाकीत सद्यःस्थितीत खरे ठरताना दिसून येते.

बिजशब्द - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, शेतीविषयक विचार, लहान धारण क्षेत्र, जमिनीचे तुकडीकरण.

प्रस्तावना

भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना जगात थोर समाजसुधारक, घटनेचे शिल्पकार, उत्तम पत्रकार शिक्षक तज्ञ आणि राजकीय नेता इ. गुणवैशिष्ट्यांसाठी ओळखले जाते. अर्थशास्त्र विषयात त्यांनी एम.ए., पीएच.डी. आणि 'डॉक्टर ऑफ सायन्स' या सारख्या उच्च व प्रतिष्ठित समजल्या जाणाऱ्या पदव्या मिळविल्या. त्यांच्या अर्थशास्त्र लिखाणातील महत्त्वाच्या ग्रंथांमध्ये १९२३ मध्ये "The Problem of Rupee, Its Origin And Its solution". तसेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे भारतीय शेतीविषयक विचार त्यांच्या १९१८ मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या "Small Holdings In India And Their Remedies" म्हणजेच 'भारतातील अल्प भूधारणा आणि त्यावरील उपाय' आणि त्यांच्या १९४७ मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या "States And Minorities" म्हणजेच 'सरकार आणि अल्पसंखांक' या ग्रंथात मांडलेल्या अर्थविषयक विचारांमध्ये दिसून येतात.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे भारतीय शेतीविषयक विचार त्यांच्या १९१८ मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या "Small Holdings In India And Their Remedies" या शोधनिबंधात शेतीचे प्रमुख चार प्रश्न आहेत. अ) शेतीत काय पिकवावे? ब) शेतीसाठी लागणाऱ्या साधनांचे उत्पादन कसे करावे? क) शेतीच्या गटाचे क्षेत्र किती असावे? ड) शेतजमीन धारणेचे प्रमाण कोणते असावे? इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत शेतीची दर हेक्टरी उत्पादन क्षमता कमी असण्याचे कारण

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा एक विशेष अभ्यास



डॉ. मंजुषा अर्जुन मुसमाडे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, नोरोसजी वाडिया महाविद्यालय, पुणे, Khada

प्रा. महेंद्र रामचंद्र खंबाईत

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

पु.जि.शि.म. प्रो. रामकृष्ण मोरे कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, आकुर्डी, पुणे.

गोषवारा :-

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' हा आदिवासी भाग नैसर्गिक संसाधनांनी समृद्ध असा हा भाग आहे. आदिवासी भागात विविध ठिकाणी नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. त्यात नैसर्गिक धबधबे, नैसर्गिक नद्यांचा त्रिवेणी संगम, गरम पाण्याचे झरे, घाटमाथे, थंड हवेचे ठिकाणी, पर्वतरांगा, उंच पर्वत शिखर, नैसर्गिक वने व जंगल पर्यटन इत्यादी आदिवासी नैसर्गिक पर्यटनस्थळे आहेत. तसेच 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आजही दुर्लक्षित आहेत. या आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासात अनेक सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय समस्या आहेत. त्यामुळेच आदिवासी शेतीला पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा विकास झालेला नाही. त्या समस्यांचा आर्थिक दृष्टीकोनातून अभ्यास करून पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे हा या संशोधन शोधनिबंधाचा महत्वाचा उद्देश आहे.

बीजशब्द :- नैसर्गिक संसाधने, नैसर्गिक पर्यटन, आदिवासी नैसर्गिक पर्यटन,

प्रस्तावना :-

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील बहुतांश भाग हा 'आदिवासी' भाग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील हा आदिवासी भाग नैसर्गिक संसाधनांनी समृद्ध असा हा भाग आहे. आदिवासी भागात विविध ठिकाणी नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. त्यात नैसर्गिक धबधबे, नैसर्गिक नद्यांचा त्रिवेणी संगम, गरम पाण्याचे झरे, घाटमाथे, थंड हवेचे ठिकाणी, पर्वतरांगा, नैसर्गिक वने व जंगले पर्यटन इत्यादी आदिवासी नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत.

यांपैकी पेठ, सुरगाणा, त्रंबकेश्वर, कळवण बागलाण व इगतपुरी या आदिवासी तालुक्यात विविध ठिकाणी नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. परंतु ते आजही दुर्लक्षितच आहेत. आदिवासी तालुक्यात नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासाबाबत सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय दृष्ट्या उदासीनता दिसून येते.

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आजही दुर्लक्षित आहेत. तसेच या आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासात सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय समस्या आहेत. त्यामुळेच आदिवासी शेतीला पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा विकास झालेला नाही.

संशोधन समस्या निवडीचे कारण :-

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आजही दुर्लक्षित आहेत. प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' या आदिवासी तालुक्यात विविध ठिकाणी नैसर्गिक धबधबे, नद्यांचा संगम, गरम पाण्याचे झरे, घाटमाथे, थंड हवेचे ठिकाणी, पर्वतरांगा, नैसर्गिक वने व जंगल पर्यटन इत्यादी आदिवासी नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. म्हणूनच या दोन आदिवासी तालुक्यांची निवड केली आहे. म्हणूनच "नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा एक विशेष अभ्यास" या संशोधन विषयाची निवड संशोधनासाठी केली आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 'पेठ-सुरगाणा' आदिवासी भागातील नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) आदिवासी शेतीला पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा अभ्यास करून नैसर्गिक पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासासाठी उपाय-योजना सुचविणे.

E-Commerce in Agriculture Development : Advantages & Challenges

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Abstract:

Indian agriculture sector play the important in economic development of the country. Most of the peoples are depends on agriculture and agro business. During the recent years Indian farmers have growing good quality crops in large quantity because they have used a new technology in agriculture. They have not received sufficient rate for crops in markets due to large supply chain and problems. E-commerce platform can give the more income to farmers and agri-business. Farmers and agriculture business have facing some challenges in e-commerce system. This paper is focused on the advantages and challenges of e-commerce in agriculture development.

Keywords:- Agriculture development, e-commerce.

Introduction:

Agriculture sector contributing a major part of Indian economy. Farming and marketing environment is changed in 21st century in India. Peoples participating through e-commerce in farming business in India. E-commerce system is important for agriculture business. Sellers can earn more income, reduce wastage and provide fresh products to customers through e-commerce system. This system is suitable for farmers, mediators and customers. Consumers get easy delivery with low price and good quality while other hands sellers have receive the benefit of cross boundaries. It is important and need of developing countries where maximum peoples are depends on agriculture system and agriculture sectors contribution are more in GDP.

Now a days most of the farmer are using the mobiles with internet connections on large scale in India. E-commerce provides the online platform for purchase and sales of agriculture produces and online payment system to farmers. Some mobile operators provide the services e-commerce to farmers in rural area. It is possible to extensive rural connectivity through mobile money. Agri e-commerce business required scalable and sustainable business model and skilled human resource for the success of e-commerce. It has been successfully used by some peoples engaged in agro marketing.

Agri e-commerce system is suitable for market of grains, fruits, vegetables, spices & other selected foods. Farmers and customers can use the innovative model of agri e-commerce and reduce the cost of middleman. E- Commerce can develop the business to business and business to customer markets. Government has provided the platform through e-NAM and private organizations.

Advantages of E-Commerce in Agriculture:

1. Higher Profit Margin –

Now a days farmers and producer of agro products have not get appropriate rates for their goods. E-commerce has ability to play the important role in helping the developing



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प्रकाशक :

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प्रस्तावना -

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीत सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक चळवळीचे खूप मोठे योगदान आहे. या सामाजिक चळवळीचा एक महत्वपूर्ण पैलू म्हणजे स्त्रीमुक्ती व स्त्री सुधारणा चळवळ होय. हा सामाजिक सुधारणेचा एक अविभाज्य भाग होता. स्त्रियांवर लादली जाणारी बंधने, अनिष्ट प्रथा दूर करणे हा होता. त्यासाठीच महात्मा फुले यांनी समाजाचे प्रबोधन करण्यासाठी स्त्री - शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार केला. त्यांनी पुणे येथे मुलींच्या शिक्षणासाठी पहिली शाळा इ.स. १८४८ साली भिडेवाड्यात सुरु केली. त्याकाळात धार्मिक रितीरिवाजांचे पालन केले जात होते. बहुजनांना व स्त्रियांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित ठेवले जात होते. अशा परिस्थितीत महात्मा फुले यांनी उचलले पाऊल खूप धाडसाचे होते. समाजातील सनातन बर्ग या कार्यास विरोध करत होता. समाज व्यवस्थेत स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान होते. बहुजन व स्त्री अशा वंचित घटकाला त्याच्या न्याय्य हक्काची जाणीव करून देण्याचे कार्य महात्मा फुले यांनी केले.

समाज शिक्षणाची गरज पूर्ण करताना कुटुंब हे केंद्रीभूत ठेवले. कुटुंबातील स्त्री शिकली पाहिजे. असा महात्मा फुले यांचा दृष्टीकोन होता. एक स्त्री शिकले म्हणजे पूर्ण कुटुंब शिकेल आणि एक पुरुष शिकला ते शिक्षण त्याच्यापुरतेच मर्यादित राहिल. हे महात्मा फुले यांनी जाणले होते. म्हणूनच समाजात स्त्री जीवनाला बंधने घालणाऱ्या अनिष्ट प्रथा व चालीरीती दूर केल्याशिवाय सुधारणा होणार नाही. म्हणून पुणे येथे मुलींची दुसरी शाळा १८४९ मध्ये सुरु केली. महात्मा फुले यांना सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी मोलाची साथ दिली. समाजातील सनातनी व अज्ञानी लोकांकडून होणारा त्रास सहन करून मुलींना शिक्षण देण्याचे कार्य केले. त्यामुळे स्त्री - शिक्षणाचे महत्व समाजाला पटू लागले.

त्यातील एक उदाहरण म्हणजे रयत शिक्षण संस्थेतील माजी प्राचार्या सुमतीबाई चव्हाण - पाटील होय. त्यांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात नावलौकिक मिळविला. प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून गुणवत्ता प्राप्त केली. पदव्युत्तर पदवीचे शिक्षण घेतल्यानंतर रयत शिक्षण संस्थेत शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात प्राध्यापक म्हणून सेवेला प्रारंभ केला. प्राचार्य पदावर सेवा केली त्यावेळी कुशल व शिस्तप्रिय प्रशासक अशी ओळख निर्माण केली. त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोगाच्या सदस्य व अध्यक्ष या उच्च दर्जाच्या पदावरील त्यांची कारकीर्द उल्लेखनीय राहिली आहे. त्यांनी केलेले कार्य महत्वपूर्ण आहे.

सुमतीबाई पाटील यांनी स्वतःच्या आयुष्यभर रयत शिक्षण संस्थेच्या प्रगतीसाठी कष्ट घेतले. त्यांची गोरगरीब विद्यार्थ्यांविषयी असणारी तळमळ, अध्यापनातून विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत ज्ञान पोहोचविण्याची हातोटी, प्रशासक असताना निर्माण केलेली शिस्त, महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोगात सदस्य व अध्यक्षपदाची कारकीर्द, सामाजिक कार्य आणि विशेष म्हणजे आयुष्यभर निस्वार्थी भावनेने सदैव ज्ञानदानाचे कार्य केले. पी.जी. सरांच्या प्रत्येक कार्यात साथ दिली. या दाम्पत्याने मृत्युपत्रात आयुष्यभर काटकसरीने जमवलेली पुंजी पुन्हा समाजालाच दान केली. अशा पद्धतीने रयत शिक्षण संस्था व कर्मवीर अण्णांच्या विचारांचे वारसदार म्हणून केलेले कार्य समाजासाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरेल.

कौटुंबिक पार्श्वभूमी -

सुमतीबाई पाटील यांचे माहेरचे कुटुंब उच्चशिक्षित व सुसंस्कृत होते. सुमतीबाई यांचे वडील हे त्याकाळातील कोल्हापुरातील सुप्रसिद्ध डॉक्टर होते. त्यांचे नाव डॉ.शं.ग.चव्हाण असे होते तर आईचे नाव सुशीलाबाई असे होते. या दाम्पत्याला तीन मुळे होती. शं.ग.चव्हाण स्वतः डॉक्टर असल्यामुळे त्यांची जडणघडण शिस्तबद्धपणे झाली होती. त्यांनी आपल्या मुलांना जयसिंह चव्हाण, विजयसिंह चव्हाण आणि सर्वात धाकटी मुलगी सुमती यांच्यावर लहानपणापासून चांगले संस्कार केले. घरची आर्थिक स्थिती चांगली असूनही मुलांना काटकसरीने व योग्य तेथेच खर्च करण्याची सवय लावली. घरामध्ये अभ्यासाचे वातावरण होते त्यामुळे तिन्ही भावंड ह्युशार झाली.

शं.ग. चव्हाण यांना लोक 'आबा' या नावाने ओळखत होते. कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील जास्तीत जास्त लोक मैन्यामध्ये भरती होत. आबासाहेबांचे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यावर ते आर्मी मेडिकलमध्ये भरती झाले. तो काळ ब्रिटीश

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17

Cyber Security in E-Commerce

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Introduction:

E-commerce is new trend in the market. Ecommerce means buying and selling the goods and services, transfer money through internet network. E-commerce providing safe, suitable and immediate payment system for transfer funds to users. Now a day's critical transaction are increased in ecommerce through cybercrime. Cybercrime is internet security threat. Peoples are facing the significant finance and information losses in the transactions. E commerce is growing fast in business technology.

Ecommerce give the opportunities to all business and individual peoples. Small scale business can use the opportunities for convert their business in large scale industries. Due to time bounding and other factors traditional business could not reach up to effectively in sales and profit. They have limitations of time, distance, customer relation and huge shop rents. Majority of organizations spread their business on the web to reach the new markets and earn more profits.

E- Commerce is facing the problem of security threats of cybercrimes. In today's century cyber-crime growing fast in ecommerce through the criminals, who were participate in the process of buy and sell of valuable goods and services. They stole the important financial data through hacking the websites and programs. Skilled cyber criminals mostly attack through malware, and malicious software's,



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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Role in Nation Building

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INDEX



Sr. No.	Research Topic	Author	Pg. No.
1	Damming The Rivers : A Revolutionary Insight In Water Resource Management pioneered by babasaheb dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Enlightened One Towards Nation Building During 20 th Century in India (An Economic Study in Historical Perspective)	Dr. Indira P	1
2	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Perspective of Human Rights and Nation Building	Dr. Sandesh Wagh	6
3	Expectations of Ambedkarism from us.	Dr. Santosh Bansod	12
4	Independent Labour Party and Dr Ambedkar	Dr. Vasant R. Dongare	15
5	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and His Philosophy	Dr. Chandrakant Koligudde / Dr. Jayamma. B	18
6	Dr. Babasheb Ambedkar's Role in Women Empowerment	Dr. Padmanand M. Tayade	21
7	Basic Philosophy of Indian Constitution and Challenges	Dr. Nirajkumar D. Ambhore	26
8	Caste System the Biggest Obstacle in Nation Building: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Perspective.	Dr. Manish B. Wadive	31
9	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: The Architect of Water and River Navigation Policy and his Contribution	Seema Gholap	35
10	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Family Planning	Dr. Kishor N. Ingole	41
11	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar as an Economist	Prof. Sangita Virendra Dumore	45
12	Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Education System of India	Dr. Harshal R. Nimbhorkar	48
13	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Theory and Practice of Emancipation through Education	Dr. Jagdish Chhaburao Sonawane	52
14	Conceptualising Social Discourse Of Freedom In Baby Kamble's <i>The Prisons We Broke: A Self-Affirmation</i>	Dineshkumar Ukandi Shinde	65
15	Need of Ambedkarism in Current Scenario	Dr. Shyam Prakash Deokar	70
16	Contribution Of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Towards The Nation Building As An Educationist	Dr. Punam Rajsingh Pardhi	73
17	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: The Pioneer of Women's Liberation	Dr. Sujata H. Gaurkhede	77
18	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Social Democracy	Dr. S. Marithai	80
19	Political Party System and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Prof. Dr. Anand C. Wele	84
20	The golden views of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar- the great economic philosopher and Emancipatory Economist	Dr. Sandip Bhimrao Dongare	88
21	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे अर्थशास्त्र विषयक विचार	ज्ञानेश्वर विश्वनाथ रोकडे	90
22	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आर्थिक लोकशाहीवरील विचार	कोकीळा बोदुळे	96
23	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा पाणी व्यवस्थापनाचा दृष्टिकोन.	प्रा. डॉ. कैलास गायकवाड /	101



		सागर किसनराव राखोडे
24	डॉ. बाबासाहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर की परिप्रेक्ष्य में अछूतों के लिए पृथक मतदार संघ	चंद्रशेखर लक्ष्मणराव कोरे
25	स्त्रीयांच्या प्रगतीत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे योगदान	श्रीमती शितल बुधा सोनवणे
26	खोती पद्धतीच्या निर्मूलनात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची भूमिका	धर्मद्र शामरावजी ताटीसार
27	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि पुणे करार	प्रा. किशोर शेषराव चौरि
28	महिलांचे उध्दारकर्ते - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	डॉ. टी. जी. हापसे
29	मराठी दलित कथेवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव	तोष्णा भा. बोंदाडे (मोकडे)
30	डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण	प्रा. जानेश्वर वारंगे
31	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची गोलमेज परिषदांमधील भूमिका	रविकिरण बसंतराव सदानशिव
32	सायमन कमिशन साक्ष : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे अस्पृश्य समाजाच्या राजकीय क्षेत्रातील योगदान	प्रा. लतिका पंकज पाटील
33	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा राष्ट्र उभारणीसाठीच्या कार्याचा आढावा	निता श्रीराम राठोड / जया श्रीराम राठोड
34	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कृषिविषयक विचार आणि कार्य : एक चिकित्सक अध्ययन	डॉ. रेखा मनोहर बडोदेकर
35	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची मानवतावादी राजकीय विचार प्रणाली	डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे
36	खोती पद्धती निर्मूलनात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची भूमिका	विजय सुखदेवराव निमजे
37	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची राष्ट्र उभारणीतील भूमिका	सतीश पाटीलबा चव्हाण
38	डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे राष्ट्र उभारणीतील योगदान	आकाश प्रशांत मेश्राम
39	खोती पद्धतीच्या निर्मूलनात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे योगदान : एक अध्ययन	प्रा. प्रविण श्रीकृष्ण राऊत
40	खोती पद्धतीचे उच्चाटन आणि डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विचार	प्रा. डॉ. सुरेश संतराम
41	आधुनिक भारताचे निर्माते युगपुरुष डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	माळशिखरे
42	जहागीरदार, इजारदार व जमिनदार यांच्याविषयी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार	प्रा. विजय वि. आठवले
43	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक कार्य	प्रणिता डोमाजी धनविज
44	आदिवासी समाजाच्या विकासामध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे योगदान	प्रा. डॉ. कल्पना मेहरे
45	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रह	अजय हतेंसिंग सोळंके
46	नवभारताची निर्मिती आणि संविधान	कु. युगंधरा यशवंत शिवणकर डॉ. सिद्धार्थ जाधव /



डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची मानवतावादी राजकीय विचार प्रणाली

डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे

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प्रस्तावना-

कोल्हापूरच्या राजर्षि शाहू छत्रपती महाराजांनी २० मार्च १९२० रोजी मानगाव येथे भरलेल्या परिषदेत डॉ. आंबेडकरांबद्दल म्हटले की, 'सूर्य जसा मध्यानी प्रखर तेजाने तळपत असतो, तसा हा तरुण आपल्या जीवनाच्या मध्यावर आपल्या तेजस्वी करतूटवाने जगात तळपल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही.' डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी मानवतेच्या कल्याणासाठी जाणतंत्रीय पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे अधिक उपयुक्त व उचित मानले आहे. मानवी स्वातंत्र्येला त्यांनी मानवी जीवनाचे संधी मानले आहे. अनियंत्रित स्वातंत्र्याचा त्यांनी पुरस्कार केलेला नाही. अश्यावेळी मानवाच्या पाशवी प्रवृत्तीला नियंत्रणात ठेवण्यासाठी राज्यव्यवस्था महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडण्याचे काम करीत असते. राज्य व्यवस्थेच्या माध्यमातून मानवाच्या अनियंत्रित व्यवहास पायबंद घालणे अधिक सोयीचे होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, राज्याच्या माध्यमातून सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक परिवर्तन तसेच त्या सुधारणा घडवून आणणे यातून जाणकाळ्यांनाचे कार्य घडविणे शक्य आहे. यामुळेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी लोकतंत्राच्या राज्यव्यवस्थेला अधिक उपकारक वुंस्था असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केले आहे. असे असले तरी राज्यांतर्गत उधभवलेल्या आराजकीय, अशांत तसेच आराजकीय परिस्थितीला नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी राज्य व्यवस्थेचे महत्व अधिकच वाढलेले निदर्शनास येते.^२

राजकीय विचारविषयक दृष्टिकोण-

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचा जन्म मुळातच एक अस्पृश्य कुटुंबामध्ये झाला. त्यामुळे त्यांना प्रत्यक्ष जीवनात सर्वत्र संघर्ष आणि संघर्षच अनुभवास मिळाला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, मनुष्याला राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य तर आवश्यक आहेच, त्याच बरोबर सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य सुद्धा तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे. आशावेळी सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवनाचा असणार सहसंबंध त्यांनी आपल्या राजकीय विचारातून नमूद केलेला आहे. म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, राजकीय लोकशाहीला सामाजिक लोकशाहीचा आधार असल्यावयाचुन ती कधीही टिकू शकणार नाही. देशाच्या राजकारणात प्रत्यक्ष भाग घेऊन ते, आपल्या ध्येयास अनुकूल बनविल्याशिवाय आपले दुखे, समस्या यांचे निवारण करता येणे शक्य नाही. आणि या जाणिवेमुळेच डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी १९३५ च्या कायद्यानुसार होणाऱ्या निवडणुकांसाठी स्वतंत्र मंजूर पक्षाची स्थापना केली.^३

पाश्चत्य राजकीय विचार-

काही युरोपियन राजकीय विचारवंतांनी तत्कालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये झालेली महत्वपूर्ण घटना व स्थित्यंतरे लक्षात घेऊन राष्ट्रवाद व राजकीय भूमिका या विषयीचे मत दिले आहे.

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**TRENDS
AND
INNOVATIONS
IN
HUMANITIES
MANAGEMENT
COMMERCE
SCIENCE
AND
TECHNOLOGY**

EDITOR

DR. EKNATH MUNDHE

17	A STUDY OF HOMONYMY IN BANGLA <i>Dr. Paramita Purkait</i>	123
18	THE IMPACT OF HEDGING AND TRADING DERIVATIVES ON FINANCIAL MARKETS IN INDIA - VALUE AND PERFORMANCE <i>Shital Kalidas Barge</i>	132
19	DEVELOPING THE MODEL OF FORECASTING FOR THE GDP GROWTH OF INDIA <i>Dr. Saujanya Jagtap</i>	139
20	BACILLAYIAL ALGAE AT MEHEKARI LAKE IN BEED DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA <i>Prakash B. Jadhavar</i>	147
21	A SYSTEMATIC STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF THE COVID19 BLOCKADE ON THE DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN AURANGABAD <i>Dr. Dilip.S.Chavan</i>	150
22	AN OVERVIEW OF MUCORMYCOSIS FUNGI <i>Jothika P. S & Dr. G.N.Nirmala</i>	161
23	ETHANOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED TO TREAT ASTHMA IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU, INDIA <i>Ilakkiya R, Asra Fathima A, Vivek Pazhamalai & Abhishek Biswal R</i>	172
24	INDIA EMBRACING DIGITAL - THE STUDY ON USAGE OF DIGITAL PAYMENT, ITS GROWTH, CHALLENGES AND SUGGESTIONS IN INDIA <i>Dr. Hiren R. Raval</i>	181
25	TRENDS AND STAGES IN SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN <i>Dr. B. J. Mundhe</i>	189
26	CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS <i>Shahnaz Shabbir Shaikh</i>	197
27	MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND HOLISTIC EDUCATION: A REVAMP OF INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM BY NEP - 2020 <i>Asma Ramzan</i>	206
28	KNOW THY CUSTOMER: COLLEAGUES AS CUSTOMERS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. <i>Ms. Elizabeth Kanade & Dr. Bharat Vhankate</i>	210
29	MANGROVE AND THEIR ASSOCIATES FROM RAJAPUR TEHSIL OF RATNAGIRI DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA) <i>Dr. A. N. Chandore</i>	219
30	CHALLENGES OF WAREHOUSING MANAGEMENT <i>Mr. Mengal Santosh Gangaram</i>	223
31	CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKET & INDIAN GOVERNMENT OVERVIEW <i>Prof. Amol Dattatraya Matore</i>	226
32	SEARCH TECHNIQUES FOR RESEARCH ARTICLES IN DATABASES <i>Mr. Dhanaji N Lavate</i>	231
33	OMICRON AN IMPACT ON INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY <i>Dr. Yogesh M. Kulkarni</i>	236

CHAPTER-30

CHALLENGES OF WAREHOUSING MANAGEMENT

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Introduction:

Warehousing plays important role in business development of India. Agriculture marketing, rural banking, financing and food security processing sector developed in the India through the warehousing facility. Warehouse maintains the balance of agricultural commodity markets. Ware houses stores the finished goods in harvest season and available for supply of agricultural commodities during off season in the market. Hence, it solves the problems of pressure of agriculture market and market rate of agriculture goods which are the main problems of agriculture marketing India. In India transportation and logistics business are well developed and they can cooperate for improving warehousing. The warehousing system is developed from traditional 'godowns' to modern facilities of warehousing in India.

In India maximum handling and warehousing facilities are provided by traditional methods. For loading, unloading and handling of goods. Some warehouses which are mechanized they have used new technology for handling like as forklifts or hydraulic hand pallet trucks. These traditional method conditions clearly indicate that shortage of organized and good quality warehousing and storage infrastructure for agricultural and nonagricultural commodities in India. The Indian warehouse has increased due to constant changes in consumer demand agricultural and nonagricultural products in India. Increased demand of customer is create chances of improvement of operations of warehouses of Production Company and agricultural producers for good service level and decreased cost of product. The latest new technologies are creating in the logistic very few new technologies are available and used in this development of India. Due to the liberalization of Indian economy only face to competition is available for development.

Objectives of study

1. To discuss the challenges of warehouse management in India.
2. Suggestion on challenges of warehouse management in India.

Challenges of Ware Housing Management

1. Globalization-

India has accepted the globalization. The competition is increased in the world market. All countries produce the various produce in the market but they cannot provide always the same level of workmanship but lower production cost destroys the Indian business. Because lower cost of production can create more demand from the customer. Well warehouse management will save money and time through automated processes and good delivery order services in the world.

Some Important Information Communication Technology Based Library and Information Services of Health Science Field

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Arts, Science and Commerce College,

Mokhada, Dist. Palghar.



Abstracts:

The primary WANs in India include DELNET, ADINET, INDONET, INFLIBNET, MALIBNET, NICNET, and ADINET. EDDS (Electronic Document Distribution Service). It is an excellent network based medium and it is a very popular medium. Our librarians can use this type of network media for a variety of purposes, especially to provide certain network-based services. This allows them to communicate with publishers and suppliers. For knowledge sharing and exchange, the Internet links universities, colleges, schools, and other educational institutions. The entire status of library work has altered as a result of Internet access to information. The response will be forwarded to the user's email account or placed on the Internet for the user to view once a specific amount of time has passed.

Key words- ICT, Library Services, ICT Based services, Internet

Introduction:

We know that ICT based library and information services are not limited and regular. That ICT having no any types of dimensions to library users getting services. Many types of ICT based services are working from digital library to multimedia library and multimedia library to virtual library services. Some important services are here discussed in shortly for our ICT based studies. These services are following

1. E-Book Service:

There are several variables to consider when using e-books in educational libraries. These include the content of the e-books, the software and hardware standards, protocols, digital rights management, accessibility, archiving, privacy and marketing. EBooks are a way to improve digital libraries. They have access to 24X7 official information worldwide. Helps users easily, quickly, efficiently and quickly retrieve and access specific research material.



An Analytical Study of ICT Based Library and Information Services in Maharashtra University of Health Science Nashik

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Abstracts: -

This study outlines ICT based libraries Provide services at the Maharashtra University of Health Science Nashik. Research results show that basic ICT equipment Most libraries under research provide technology. These are the ones. The library offers ICT-based services such as an online catalogue and photocopying. Full text can access databases such as, but not digital libraries and Lack of organizational knowledge base. Most librarians are Software knowledge to provide services. In front of the library Issues such as a lack of library funding and employees that aren't well-trained.

Keywords: ICT based library services, ICT, Library and ICT facilities

Introduction:

The facts prove that ICT is good for all service industries Social sectors, namely health, education especially Health and Medical, business and agriculture. There is no educational library an exception, because they are Department of Education. Today, the Library of Education Uses ICT for daily administration Functions and use it as a useful tool Provide services to users. The last few years. The electronic collection of the library is gradual Increasingly eventually changed. The library's services are of a particular character. Email alerts and social media use are examples of ICT-based services, as are numerous internet-based services, SMS reminders, and electronic file delivery. For their apps, users rely on current technology. These ICT-based library services play a critical part in scholars' educational progress.

Literary Criticism:

Hussein (2013) Do you spend a lot of time researching ICT-based library and information services in India? ICT-based research was undertaken at the Delhi Library and Information Services NCR region. Researchers have proven Understand the main ways and purposes of ICT. ICT-Supported Library Services and Purpose Services used by the user.

Ridwan (2015) in his application research in information and communication technology Information resource management and Highlights service opportunities and issues Information and Communication Technology of Kaduna State Tertiary Library.

Kumar (2015) investigated the different ICT facilities offered by engineering firms in Andhra Pradesh's Royal Seema area. He determined that 60% of libraries are somewhat automated, with barcode technology being the most popular choice. Cycle and DELNET seem to be two of the most popular information network services.

Con (2016) Focus on the library's and communication technology's influence on its service. We spoke about how ICT is implemented. Unprecedented adjustments and changes Library and information services for education.

Bansot and Visway (2017) Evaluated by Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Literacy of librarians University of Maharashtra Library. They found out Most are



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सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

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प्रकाशित ग्रंथ :

~ महात्मा गांधी आणि सत्याग्रह

~ महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले यांचा मानवतावाद

~ महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले यांचा आर्थिक व राजकीय अभ्यास



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ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यांतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांच्या चळवळी

डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे



अजिंक्य प्रकाशन

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यांतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांच्या चळवळी । डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे



अजिंक्य प्रकाशन

21

CHAPTER-20

CHEMISTRY OF ALKALI METALS



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Group 1 Elements (Alkali metals):

Lithium (Li, Z=3), sodium (Na, Z=11), potassium (K, Z=19), rubidium (Rb, Z=37), caesium (Cs, Z=55) and francium (Fr, Z=87) are the IA (group-1) elements of the periodic table. The general electronic configuration is ns^1 . The general valency (oxidation state) of alkali metals is +1. They are known as alkali metal, because their water soluble hydroxides are highly alkaline.

Occurrence:

Due to their high reactivity of alkali metals, they are always found in combined state. Among the alkali metals, Sodium and Potassium are abundant. Lithium which is less electropositive found in the form of silicate while other more electropositive elements are found in their chlorides forms. Compounds of sodium and potassium are the abundant among the alkali metals. Those of remaining alkali metals rarely occur in nature. Francium is radioactive and short lived (Half life period- 21 Minutes).

Electronic Configuration: Within a group all elements in their valence shells possess same number of electrons and showing similar chemical properties. Elements of alkali metals have single electron in their valence shell. ns^1 is the general electronic configuration of alkali metals.

Element	Atomic number	Electronic configuration	Condensed electronic Configuration
H	1	$1s^1$	$1s^1$
Li	3	$1s^2 2s^1$	$[\text{He}] 2s^1$
Na	11	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s$	$[\text{Ne}] 3s^1$
K	19	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s$	$[\text{Ar}] 4s^1$
Rb	37	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^1$	$[\text{Kr}] 5s^1$
Cs	55	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 6s^1$	$[\text{Xe}] 6s^1$
Fr	87	$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^6 7s$	$[\text{Rn}] 7s^1$

Physical properties of alkali metals:

- Physical appearance:** All alkali metals are silvery white. Due to soft nature, they can be easily cut with a knife. Softness increases down the group.
- Atomic and ionic radii:** Their atomic and ionic radii are largest in corresponding periods and increase on moving down the group i.e. From Li to Cs. Size of monovalent ions (M^+) are smaller than M.

CHAPTER-11

BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION



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WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY?

Biodiversity is the diversity of life on earth. Biodiversity is thus nothing but variety of plants, animals and microbes present at global level. Biodiversity is the sum totals of species richness i.e. the number of plants, animals and microbes occurring in a given habitat. Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecosystem complexes in which they occur.

DEFINITION

The term "biodiversity" may be defined as-"Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including diversity within and between species and ecosystems." Biodiversity includes three different but closely related aspects as below

Genetic diversity: It is the diversity within species. It refers to the variation of genes within species.

Species diversity: between species. It is full range of species of microbes like it is most basic level of biodiversity pattern. It is diversity bacteria, viruses, plants, animals and fungi at global level.

Ecosystem diversity: Ecosystem diversity is the number of species (Microbes, plants, animals) in different environment. A community of organisms found in it is the diversity of organisms exists in different land forms, each of which supports different and specific vegetation. As compared with genetic and species diversity ecosystem diversity is difficult to measure, but it can be best understood if one studies the communities in various ecological niches, within a given ecosystem. Each community is associated with definite species complexes. Ecosystem biodiversity is thus distinctive assemblage of species that live together in the same area and interact with the physical environment in unique ways.

BIODIVERSITY AT GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL:

The concept of biodiversity is concerned with natural communities. It actually refers to total variability within all the living organisms and ecological complexes with which it exists. Diversity of organisms is highly variable from pond to hill tops and plains. It is essential for proper functioning of food chain and survival of human kind.

The greatest enemy of biodiversity is man. There is rise in human population but fall of biodiversity at global level.

A. Biodiversity at global level:

About 5 to 30 million forms of living organisms may be present on our earth. Only 1.5 million have been identified. However, some of the rough break up at global level is below.

CHAPTER-18

CURRENT SCENARIO OF INDIA IN RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Abstract

In recent years the increasing prices of fissile fuels and increase of greenhouse gas emission scientist have increase their interest in development of alternative renewable energy sources. The main objective of installing renewable energy in India is to improve energy security, improve access to energy, improve economical development and minimize climate change. Sustainable development is possible only with the use of renewable and sustainable energy sources they are affordable to use. In these days we are facing many environmental changes and that requires long term potential actions and sustainable development. For that renewable energy is the most effective and efficient solutions. Therefore there is big linkage between sustainable development and renewable energy. In this paper scenario of renewable energy use and environmental impacts is discussed.

1. Introduction

Without electricity or energy the whole system of world will collapse. 24 Hr cutoff of electricity will show us how we are dependent on particular form of energy i.e. electricity. Computers lifts will stop their working, Operation theaters, Industries will stop. As population grows the need of energy more and more will increase. Better lifestyle and energy demand increases simultaneously wealthy industrialized economies contains worlds 25% population and consumes worlds 75% of energy.[1] Coal, oil, natural gas are the sources of electricity production and they have contributed one third of world green house gas emission. Any country has increasing demand to their economical and industrial growth. The National Electricity Plan NEP[2] developed by Ministry of Power. This is 10 year action plan to provide electricity across the country efficiently and in reasonable cost. According to Worlds institute report india is at 4th rank of total global carbon emission next to china.[3] India is one of the largest coal consumer country in the world and imports fissile fuel.[4] Near to 74% of energy demand is of country is fulfilled by coal and oil. According to Centre for monitoring Indian economy the country imported 213 million ton coal in 2017-2018.[5] therefore there is huge and urgent need to search alternative sources for electricity generation. The country will have rapid transitions to renewable energy technologies for achieving sustainable growth and avoiding environmental changes. It is accepted that renewable energy will efficiently cover energy demand sand reduce carbon emission significantly. India has developed new paths and policies for its energy supply and awareness for saving of energy. They have started promotion of renewable energies among Indian citizens to use solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy. This renewable energys are clean and less harm full to society. The estimation of consumption of global energy demonstrate that energy consumption of India is continuously increasing and it will retain its position even in

05

A STUDY THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY OF MOKHADA TALUKA DISTRICT PALGHAR

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ABSTRACT:

The Tribal Community in India is known as Scheduled Tribes or ST under Article 366. In India there are 212 tribes of 14 States. Out of 14 states, Maharashtra state is one of them. Mokhada taluka is the tribal community taluka of Palghar district, Maharashtra. Mokhada Taluka of Palghar district has total population of 83,453 as per the Census 2011. Out of total populations of Mokhada taluka 76842 (92.07%) people are tribal community. To study the socio-economic conditions and problems of tribal community of Mokhada taluka. The study is needful for understand the socio-economic conditions and problems of tribal community of Mokhada taluka. With the help of this study we can suggested some remedies to local *nagar panchayat* for solves difficulties of this tribal community. For this research paper we have used secondary data collection method.

KEYWORDS: Tribal Community, Unemployment, Harassment, Socio-economic Development,

INTRODUCTION:

Tribal peoples are often known by national terms such as native peoples, aboriginal peoples, first nations, *adivasi*, *janajati*, hunter-gatherers, or hill tribes etc. The Tribal Community in India is known as Scheduled Tribes or ST under Article 366. In India there are 212 tribes of 14 States. Out of 14 states, Maharashtra state is one of them. Mokhada taluka is the tribal community taluka of Palghar district, Maharashtra. Mokhada Taluka of Palghar district has total population of 83,453 as per the Census 2011. Out of total populations of Mokhada taluka 76842 (92.07%) people are tribal community. Definite Common Topography, Sense of Unity, Endogamous Group, Common Dialect, Ties of Blood-relationship, Protection Awareness, Distinct Political Organization, Common Culture, Importance of Tribal culture etc. is the main characteristics of the Tribes in Mokhada taluka. Preservation of culture is essential for our identity. India is a unity of diversity of culture that is most important feature of Indian society. Tribal culture is one of them which show the unique identity of the tribal population in the nation.

OF STUDY:

The objectives of the present research are as follows

1. To study the concept of tribal community
2. To study the socio-economic conditions and problems of tribal community of Mokhada taluka
3. To suggest some remedies for difficulties of tribal communities people of Mokhada taluka.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

The study is needful for understand the socio-economic conditions and problems of tribal community of Mokhada taluka. With the help of this study we can suggested some remedies to local *nagar panchayat* for solves difficulties of this tribal community.

HYPOTHESIS:

The hypotheses of the present research are as follows,

1. The tribal community people of Mokhada taluka faced so much socio-economic problems.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- **Basumatary Monita (2020):** In article titled, "Issue, Challenge and Development Problems in Socio, Economic and Culture of Tribal People in Assam", discussed that, Tribals are known to be the autochthonous people of the land. Tribals are refer to "vanavasi", "pahari", etc. India is

A STUDY THE ROLE OF NABARD IN AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Introduction:

The work done by the Reserve Bank on credit for agriculture and rural development is very important. For this, the Reserve Bank has implemented several schemes. The Reserve Bank has provided credit to the agricultural sector through co-operative credit institutions. In 1993, the Reserve Bank established the 'Agriculture Refinancing and Development Corporation'. also, the RBI felt the need to accelerate rural credit the need for a Apex Bank began to be felt in order to harmonize and direct the work of credit institutions for the development of agriculture and rural areas. With this in view, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established on July 12, 1982. The work of Agriculture Refinancing and Development Corporation was entrusted to NABARD.

Dr. G. R. Chintala, Chairman, NABARD said that, till January 31, 2021, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India's leading agricultural and rural development financial institution, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund has disbursed Rs 3,10,849 core. In 1995 a fund dedicated to the creation of social property in rural India. This fund is said to be about 10% of the total capital formation in rural areas, which means that NABARD seems to be playing a vital role in rural development and agricultural development.

Objectives of the study:

- To study the role of NABARD in rural development
- To study the role of NABARD in agricultural development & cooperation
- To observe the financial institutions, providing short term and long term loans in rural areas by NABARD
- To study the role of direct lending to a financial institution as directed by the Government of India

Research Methodology:

For this study we have used secondary data collection method. Secondary data are collected from reference books, special journals, reports, M.Phil., PhD thesis related to this topic and Internet websites etc.

The role of NABARD in agriculture & rural development in India:

NABARD plays vital role in agriculture and rural development. NABARD's work is remarkable in terms of providing adequate credit at concessional rates for agriculture and rural development and strengthening the co-operative society. NABARD contribution to agriculture and rural development can be illustrated with the following points.

1. Short term credit supply:

Modern agriculture, unlike traditional cultivation, involves substantial recurring investment for using high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and advanced agricultural implements. Thus, arrangements for credit, in such a setting, should go beyond the simple provision of credit and must be linked operationally with productivity and other services.

20. A Study the Importance of GST in Indian Economy



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Abstract

In India GST was first recommended by Kelkar Task Force on implementation of fiscal reforms and budget management Act 2004. After deep study on GST which is implemented from 1st July 2017. The intended objectives of GST 2017 are to replace a lot of other direct and indirect taxes like the VAT, Service Tax, Luxury tax etc. Even France was the first country to implement GST in the year 1954. Within 62 years of its advent, about 160 countries across the world have adopted GST because this tax has the capacity to rise revenue in the most transparent and neutral manner. I believe that GST is an excellent step forward and it will help in the growth of Indian economy.

Keywords: TAX System, Indian Economy, GST, Impact of GST, Disadvantage of GST

Introduction

The term of GST is defined in article 366 (12A) to mean "any tax on supply of goods and services or both except taxes on supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption." In term of section 2(52) of the GST Bill "goods" means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claims, growing crops, grass and other things attached to our forming part of land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply. In terms of section 2(102) of the CGST Bill "Services" means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activity relating to the used of money or its conversation by cash or bay any other mode, from one from, currency or denomination, to other form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration in charged.

Thus, all supply of goods or services or both would attract CGST (to be levied by centre) and SGST (to be levied by state) unless kept out of the purview of GST. GST is a destination based tax and levied at a single point at the time of consumption of goods and services by the

एकविसाव्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी स्त्रियांची स्थिती.

डॉ.संतोष हनुमंत जाधव

कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा. जि. पालघर.



प्रस्तावना

संपूर्ण जगाच्या इतिहासात प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रीला कौटुंबिक व सामाजिक जीवनात दुय्यम स्थान दिले गेले. स्त्रीला स्वातंत्र्य व समानता यापासून वंचित रहावे लागले आहे. स्त्री लहानपणी वडिलांच्या छत्राखाली तरुणपणी पतीच्या अधिकारात तर म्हातारपणी मुलाच्या आश्रयाने राहत होती; आजही खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर स्त्रियांची स्थिती तशीच आहे. विसाव्या शतकाच्या तिसऱ्या दशकापासून स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क मिळाला. तिच्या अस्तित्वाचा विचार नियम व कायद्याने होऊ लागला, मात्र पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती ही बाब उदार मनाने स्वीकारायला तयार नव्हती. म्हणून स्त्रीवादी संघटना आपल्या न्याय हक्कासाठी लढा देत आहेत, त्याला यश मिळताना दिसत आहे.

भारतीय स्त्रियांना प्राचीन कालखंडात सन्मानाचे स्थान होते. वैदिक कालखंडात तिला व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य बौद्धिक व आध्यात्मिक दृष्टीने ती बरोबरीचा दर्जाने काम करत होती. त्यानंतर सूत्रकाला मध्ये स्त्री जीवनावरती अनेक बंधने येत गेली, तीच बंधने मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात परंपरेने चालत राहिली. स्त्री ही सामाजिक परंपरा व त्यांचा बळी ठरली. आपणाला या बाबींचा अभ्यास करताना नागरी समाजातील, स्त्री मागासलेल्या समाजातील स्त्री व आदिवासी समाजातील स्त्री अशी विभागणी करावी लागते. सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी “२१व्या शतकातील महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी स्त्रियांची स्थिती” असा अभ्यास विषय निवडला आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती -

सदर शोधनिबंध लिहिण्यासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केला जाणार आहे. आधुनिक काळात वंचितांचा इतिहास लेखन असा नवीन प्रवाह रूढ झाला आहे. स्त्री हा समाजव्यवस्थेतील वंचित घटक आहे. म्हणून २१ व्या शतकातील महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी स्त्रियांची स्थिती या शोधनिबंधाची मांडणी करताना प्राथमिक, दुय्यम संदर्भ साधने आणि इंटरनेटचाही वापर केला आहे.

साहित्याचे परिशीलन -

आदिवासी म्हणजे भारतातील मूळचे रहिवासी मात्र ते आधुनिक प्रवाहापासून दूर राहिले आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात एकूण ११ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये आदिवासी समाज वास्तव्य करतो आहे. रायगड, ठाणे, पालघर, नाशिक, अहमदनगर, पुणे, धुळे, यवतमाळ, चंद्रपूर, अमरावती गडचिरोली येथे आदिवासींची संख्या मोठी आहे. महाराष्ट्रात एकूण ४७ आदिवासी जमाती आहेत. या आदिवासींच्या सामाजिक जीवन, आर्थिक स्थिती, आरोग्य याविषयी अनेक शासकीय सर्वे झाले आहेत. प्रत्येक आदिवासी समाजातील स्त्रीची स्थिती कमी-अधिक फरकाने सारखीच आहे. या समाजाच्या आर्थिक सामाजिक व संस्कृतीवरती लेखन झाले आहे. त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी - शौनक कुलकर्णी, डायमंड पुणे. पगारे म.सू. पावरा - लोकगीतातील लोकसंस्कृती प्रशांत जळगाव.गारे गोविंद - सह्याद्रीतील आदिवासी : महादेव कोळी आदिम साहित्य पुणे.इंगळे जयवंत यांच्या लेखनातून सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग असणारी स्त्रियांच्यासमस्यांवर विशेष लेखन झालेले दिसत नाही. म्हणूनच या स्त्रियांची स्थिती नेमकी काय आहे. हे शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधातून केला आहे.आदिवासी स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक व कौटुंबिक दर्जाविषयी मांडणी केली आहे. त्यातील महत्त्वाचा भाग म्हणजे स्त्रियांना पाणी, बालविवाह, बालमाता, आरोग्य, उदरनिर्वाह, शिक्षण याच्याशी संबंधित अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जाऊन जगावे लागते यासंबंधी लेखन केले आहे, तसेच या समस्यांवर कोणत्या उपाययोजना केल्या जातात, त्यामध्ये सरकारी योजना त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहोचताना लागणारी गळती, त्याचा

स्त्रीवाद आणि महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी स्त्री

श्री. भोये दत्तात्रेय रघुनाथ

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (इतिहास विभाग) रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे, कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोन्डाडा,
जिल्हा - पालघर, ४०१ ६०४.



सारांश:-

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्रीवादी विचारवंतांनी व संघटनांनी भारतातील विविध जाती-धर्मातील स्त्रियांच्या अनेक सामाजिक व धार्मिक प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडल्याचे दिसून येते. परिणामी त्यांना त्यात यशही आले. परंतु महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांचे स्थान कश्या प्रकारचे आहे आणि महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांकडे स्त्रीवाद्यांनी दुर्लक्ष केल्याचा आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेतला आहे.

मुख्य शब्द - देज, गोठूल, धवलेरी.

प्रस्तावना:-

"स्त्रीवाद म्हणजे खाजगी, सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय पातळीवर होणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या शोषणाबद्दल जाणीव निर्माण होणे / करणे आणि त्याबरोबरच शोषनाविरोधी झगडण्याची तयारी असणे म्हणजे स्त्रीवादाचा अंगिकार करणे होय." स्त्रीवाद संकल्पना हि एक सामाजिक चळवळ आहे.

१९६० नंतर स्त्रीवाद या संकल्पनेचा उदय पाश्चिमात्य देशात झाला. या देशातील समकालीन स्त्रीवादाने स्त्री-पुरुषांमध्ये येणारा लिंगाधीनता साचेबद्धपणा, पुरुषांच्या स्त्रीविषयी प्रतिमा, स्त्रियांची पारंपारिक कामे, लैंगिक क्रांतीची कल्पना, समान कामाचा हक्क, प्रभावी संततीप्रतिबंधक साधने, नीती-अनीतीवर आधारित मुल्यव्यवस्थेचे उच्चाटन, कुटुंबाची रचना बदलने अश्या विविध प्रश्नांना हात घातला. तसेच उदारमतवादी, जहाल, मार्कवादी आणि समाजवादी आह्या पाश्चिमात्य स्त्रीवादी विचारप्रवाह उदयास आले. परंतु हे विचारप्रवाह भारतीय परिस्थितीत फारसे उपयोगी पडत नाहीत. १९७५ च्या सुमारास आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्षाच्या निमित्ताने भारतीय स्त्रियांचा पाश्चिमात्य स्त्रीमुक्तीवादी चळवळीशी व विचारांशी संपर्क आला. त्यानंतर भारतात १९८० च्या सुरुवातीला मुंबईतील 'स्त्रीमुक्ती संघटना', हैद्राबादमधील 'प्रोग्रेसिव्ह ओर्गनायझेशन ऑफ वुमेन', दिल्लीतील 'स्त्रीसंघर्ष आणि महिला दक्षता', मद्रासमधील 'पेन्नूरामाई इय्यकम' अश्या अनेक संघटना निर्माण झाल्या तसेच महाराष्ट्रातही फोरम अगेन्स्ट ऑपरेशन, स्त्री-मुक्ती संघटना, मैत्रिणी, नारी समता मंच, क्रांतिकारी महिला संघटना, श्रमिक मुक्ती संघटना, फोरम अगेन्स्ट रेप, तलाक मुक्ती मोर्चा समिती अश्या अनेक संघटना उदयास आल्या.

या संघटनांनी स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचाराचा प्रश्न या संदर्भात बायकांना केली जाणारी मारहाण, बलात्कार, हुंड्यापायी होणारा खून, मुलींचे गर्भपात, सक्तीने वेश्या व्यवसाय, सती, स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याचा प्रश्न, कामाच्या ठिकाणी सुरक्षिततेची हमी, समान कामाला समान दाम, देवदासी अश्या अनेक प्रश्नांना हात घातला, परंतु या समस्या आदिवासींमध्ये नसल्याचे दिसत नाहीत. तसेच या महाराष्ट्रातील संघटनांचा आदिवासी स्त्रियांबाबत काही जास्त महत्वाची भूमिका व कार्य केल्याचे दिसत नाहीत किंवा अजूनही समाजाच्या तळागाळापर्यंत हि चळवळ पोचली नाही.

। संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:-

१) भारतातील व महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्रीवादी संघटना आणि त्यांची स्त्री प्रश्नाबाबतची भूमिका तपासणे.

Book
chapter
Feb. 2022



CHAPTER-29

MANGROVE AND THEIR ASSOCIATES FROM RAJAPUR TEHSIL OF RATNAGIRI DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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In Maharashtra the mangrove diversity is found in coastal districts (i.e., Palghar, Thane, Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg) towards the west side. Mangrove are typical shrubs or tree adapted for survival in saline habitat along coasts or brackish water. Mangrove are salt tolerant plant, also called halophytes.

The word 'mangrove' has derived from a Portuguese word 'mangue' for swampy soils at the margins of estuaries and the Spanish word 'mangle' from combination of both words an English word become forward 'grove'. Mangrove ecosystem are tropical and subtropical in occurrence, but from tropics localized in very low altitude. Mangrove ecosystem is usually referred to as halophytes. Typical mangrove usually loves to saline soil, while mangrove associate has grown on either along with saline soil or not. Mangrove are generally shrubs and trees that belong to the families Acanthaceae, Arecaceae, Combretaceae, Lythraceae and Rhizophoraceae. Mangrove are grown in salt marshes, along tidal estuaries and on muddy coasts and that usually have prop roots.

Ratnagiri district has long coastal line of about 237 km and Rajapur tehsil is towards the southern side of district. We have detailed survey of mangrove and its associates plants of Rajapur tehsil and during this investigation of mangrove ecosystem, total 17 species of mangrove and 33 species of mangrove associates were recorded from the tehsil. The present study gives the diversity of mangrove and its associate plants.

The checklist of mangrove and mangrove associates plants of Rajapur tehsil of Ratnagiri district are provided in table 1 and table 2 respectively.

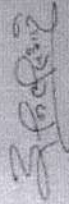
Table 1. Checklist of mangrove of Rajapur tehsil of Ratnagiri district:

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family
1	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> L.	Acanthaceae Juss.
2	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i> (L.) Blanco	Myrsinaceae R.Br.
3	<i>Avicennia alba</i> Blume	Acanthaceae Juss.
4	<i>Avicennia marina</i> (Forssk.) Vierh.	Acanthaceae Juss.
5	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> L.	Acanthaceae Juss.
6	<i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i> (L.) Blume Enum.	Rhizophoraceae Pers.
7	<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i> (L.) Savigny	Rhizophoraceae Pers.
8	<i>Ceriops tagal</i> (Perr.) C.B. Rob.	Rhizophoraceae Pers.
9	<i>Cynometra iripa</i> Kostel.	Fabaceae Lindl.
10	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae Juss.
11	<i>Kandelia candel</i> (L.) Druce	Rhizophoraceae Pers.

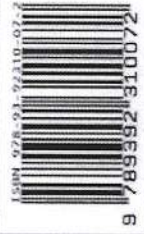


डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे

डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे एक अलीकडील काळातील आघाडीचे संशोधक म्हणून सर्व महाराष्ट्राला परिचित आहेत. त्यांचे चिंतन आणि वाचन पुरोगामी चळवळीसाठी दिशादर्शक ठरणारे असते. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील भारतीय विचारवंत हा तसा गांभिर्याने घ्यावा लागणारा विषय डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे यांनी अत्यंत सुलभतेने हाताळलेला आहे. हा ग्रंथ वाचकाना निश्चित आवडेल याची खात्री वाटते. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रातील एक मौलिक कार्य केल्याबद्दल डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे सरांचे खूप खूप कौतुक, अभिनंदन आणि शुभेच्छा.


(डॉ. अनिल मिश्रा)

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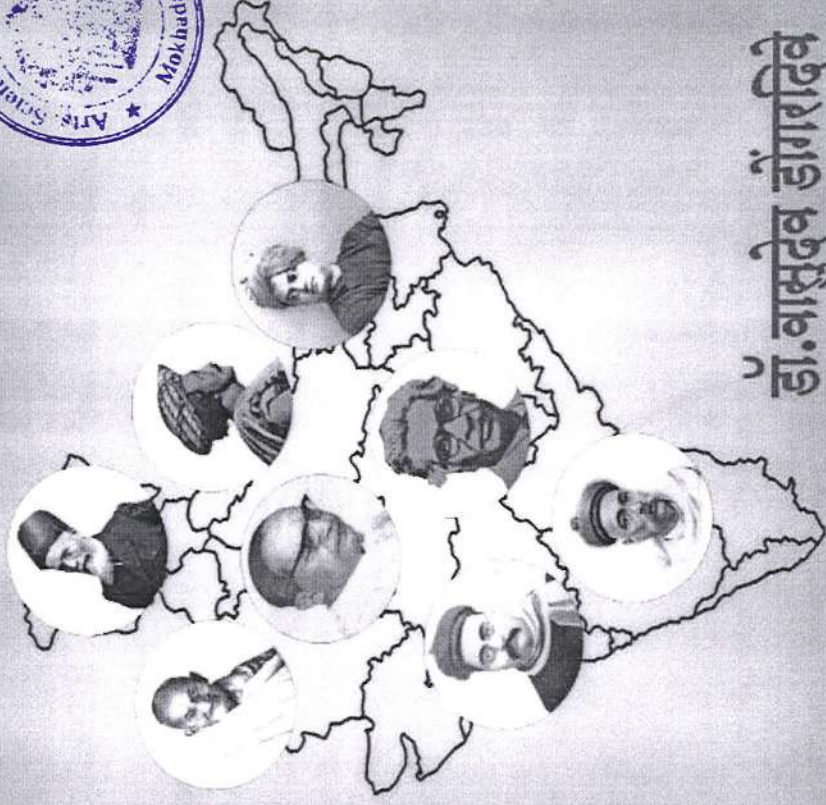
पुस्तक मार, मंदववन कॉलेज, औरंगाबाद

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फोन: ७०२०३०८२३९

विशाल बुक्स इन्टरनॅशनल अँड सेलर्स, एम.जी.रोड, नाशिक.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यांतर्गत भारतीय विचारवंत



डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे



रमणशील पब्लिकेशन, औरंगाबाद

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यांतर्गत भारतीय विचारवंत

डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे

Checklist of Sedges of Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra



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Abstract:

During field survey for floristic work on sedges of Konkan region of Sindhudurg district (Maharashtra) and the consultation of relevant literature of sedges revealed total 102 taxa belonging to 11 genera of sedges are reported from Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. Total 8 endemic species are reported from the study area. Present study provided the detailed checklist of sedges for Sindhudurg district with its correct name, synonyms, (if any).

Key Words: Enumeration, Cyperaceae, Konkan, Sindhudurg District.

Introduction:

Sindhudurg district is spread over an area of around 5,207 sq. kms. and divided into 8 tehsils for administrative purpose. The district is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the West, Goa state and the Belgaum District (Karnataka state) on the South and the Ratnagiri district on the North and Ghats region and Kolhapur district on the East of Sindhudurg district. Sindhudurg being a coastal district, the climate is generally moist and humid and the temperature variations during the day and throughout the seasons are not large.

Cyperaceae is a large family comprising of 109 genera and about 5,500 species distributed throughout the world (Govaerts, et al., 2015). The family in India is represented by 39 genera and about 580 species (Karthikeyan et al., 1989; Prasad & Singh, 2002). The family Cyperaceae occupies 3rd position in the sequence of dominance in monocots. Total 20 genera of family Cyperaceae are reported from Maharashtra state; out of these, three genera have unisexual flowers i.e., *Carex*, *Diplacrum*, *Scleria* while remaining 17 genera have bisexual flowers.

Sedges may be found growing in almost all environments; many are associated with wetlands or with poor soils. The knowledge about the uses of Sedges available at present is scanty. This is probably due to inadequate information on primary data of Cyperaceae. Present study provided checklist of 102 taxa of sedges

from Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

General Characters of Sedges (Family Cyperaceae Juss.):

Stem often 3-angled; Leaves usually 3-ranked containing silica bodies, rarely distichous or polystichous, usually sheathing at base; Glumes Present; Flower in spikelet of cyme; Flower subtended by a single bract; Lodicules absent; Perianth represented by bristles, scales or absent; Ovary superior with single ovule; Fruit is nut and seeds are endospermic.

Review of Literature:

C. B. Clarke (1883, 1884) was the first one to do extensive study of Indian Cyperaceae, whose work is included in J. D. Hooker's Flora of British India. A total number of 449 species coming under 28 genera are enumerated in this flora. He also described new genera and species of Cyperaceae (1908). Most of the species reported by Cooke (1908) in Flora of the Presidency of Bombay. The late Prof. E. Govindarajalu (1966-1998), Indian Cyperologists who devoted more than 30 years in studying the sedges of country and described many new species of Cyperaceae. Excellent worked on Cyperaceae of North East India by Rao & Verma (1982). Vartak (1982) worked on multifarious uses of sedges from Western India. Prasad & Singh (2002) had done outstanding work on sedges of Karnataka state. Recently Wadoodkhan (2015) had done excellent work on Cyperaceae of Western Ghats, West Coast and Maharashtra; he has reported total 404 taxa belonging to 16 genera. Cook C. D. K. (1996) also work done excellent on Cyperaceae in his book Aquatic and Wetland Plants of India. Some genera of Cyperaceae have been recently revised by taxonomist e.g. the tribe Rhynchosporae (Dey & Prasanna, 2010) reported 4 genera and 11 species for India. The genus *Scleria* revised for peninsular India and reported 21 species (Wadoodkhan et al., 2007). Recently work on the taxonomic revision of the genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. in India is done (Chandore, 2016).



Checklist of Herbaceous Plants of Seasonal Pond and Surrounding Area of Lateritic Plateaus of Sakhar Village, Rajapur



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Abstract:

Sakhar village is situated in the Rajapur tehsil of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra. During our floristic studies in Sakhar village and surrounding area of Rajapur tehsil were surveyed and collection of herbaceous plants and prepared checklist and herbarium specimens of 70 herbaceous and aquatic flowering plant species belonging to 20 families. In this study reported two dominant families, viz Cyperaceae Juss. and Poaceae Barnhart with highest number of species diversity and 12 endemic species.

Key Words: Inventory, Flowering plants, Lateritic plateaus, Konkan, Ratnagiri District.

Introduction:

Herbaceous plant is a plant that does not have much wood and its stems are green and soft. Herbaceous plants may be annuals, biennials or perennials but most are annuals and die at the end of their growing season. Biennial and perennial herbaceous plants will live for two or more years but the stems that are in the air will die every year; underground stems will form the new aerial stems.

Small seasonal pond is situated on lateritic plateaus at Sakhar village of Rajapur area. During floristic survey in low lateritic plateaus of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state, continuous field visits were conducted at Sakhar village and surrounding area. Total 70 species of herbaceous and aquatic plants were collected from lateritic plateaus of seasonal pond and surrounding area of Sakhar village including recently described five species viz. *Aponogeton nateshii* S.R. Yadav, *Corynandra elegans* Chandore, U.S. Yadav & S.R. Yadav, *Eleocharis konkanensis* Chandore, Borude, Kambale & S.R. Yadav, *Eriocaulon rayatianum* Chandore, Borude & S.R. Yadav and *Pogostemon jaitapurensis* Chandore & S.R. Yadav.

Review of the relevant literature:

Western Circle of Botanical Survey of India situated at Pune made significant contributions to the floristic

studies on Maharashtra. BSI has published a floristic account of Monocotyledones (Sharma et al., 1996) and Dicotyledones of Maharashtra State in two volumes (Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000; Singh et al., 2001). In addition to number of research papers, floristic accounts of Konkan districts such as Ratnagiri, Raigad and Sindhudurg have been published by different authors and also studies of floras, monograph and revisionary works viz., Report of the Botanical survey of India Ratnagiri District flora project (Mistry, 1986), Flora of Sindhudurg (Kulkarni, 1988), Flora of Sawantwadi (Almeida, 1990), Aquatic and Wetland Plants of India (Cook, 1996), Endemic and threatened flowering plants of Maharashtra (Mishra and Singh, 2001), Flora of Kolhapur District (Yadav & Sardesai, 2002), The Family Eriocaulaceae in India (Ansari, 2009), Grasses of Maharashtra (Potdar et al., 2012), Cyperaceae of Western Ghats, West Coast and Maharashtra (Wadoodkhan, 2015).

Materials and Methods:

The regular field visits were made to survey, collection and documentation of plant species during different seasons. The collected specimens were dissected under stereo zoom microscope and microphotographs of taken with the help of camera. The collected specimens were identified by referring to various floras, monographs, and revisions (Almeida 1990, 1996; Ansari 2009; Chandore et al., 2016, 2019, 2021; Cooke 1908, 1996; Kulkarni 1988; Lekhak & Yadav 2012; Mistry 1986; Mishra & Singh 2001; Potdar et al., 2012; Sharma et al. 1996; Singh et al. 2000; Wadoodkhan, 2015; Yadav & Sardesai, 2002; Yadav et al. 2015)

Herbarium specimens prepared as per Jain & Rao (1977) methods. Checklist of herbaceous plant of study region prepared as per recent nomenclature of ICN, IPNI & POWO.



Inventory of genus *Fuirena* Rottb. (Cyperaceae) in India



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Abstract

Fuirena Rottb., called umbrella sedges and is a genus of the sedge family (Cyperaceae). During our revisionary work on genus *Fuirena* Rottb., consultation of herbaria and the consultation of relevant literature revealed that, total 10 species and one variety of genus *Fuirena* are reported from India. In which six species and one variety are endemic to India, namely *Fuirena cuspidata* (Roth) Kunth, *F. pubescens* var. *pergamentacea* C.E.C.Fisch., *F. simpsonii* Ravi, N.Mohanan & Shaju, *F. swamyi* Govind., *F. trilobites* C.B. Clarke and *F. tuwensis* M.B. Deshp. & Shah. Present study provided the checklist of genus *Fuirena* for India with its correct name, synonyms, basionym (if any), nativity, and Indian distribution is investigated.

Keywords: Sedges, *Fuirena*, Enumeration, Review, India.

Introduction:

Family Cyperaceae is a cosmopolitan distributed with 91 genera. The members of family are commonly called as sedges. Among the genera of the family *Fuirena* is one of distributed throughout globe with represented by 55 species and most of the species distributed in warm temperate to tropical areas. In India, the genus consists of 10 species and one variety among them, 6 species and one variety are endemic. Most of the species are perennial grow in wet habitats along the sea level to up to 3000 m from mean sea level. Some of the species are noxious weed in rice fields. (Shrama et al. 1996, Khan 1998, Prasad & Singh 2002, POWO, Tropicos). Genus *Fuirena* can be easily identified from its other related genera of Cyperaceae by its grass like appearance, paniculate inflorescence, unique shape of scales and nuts. Rottboll in 1773 described the genus with a type species *F. umbellata* in *Descriptionum et Iconum Rariores*. (Muasya 1998).

Materials and methods:

Intensive and extensive field tours were conducted to observe plants in the field in relation to habit, habitat,

phenology and distribution of population of genus *Fuirena* in the period from year 2019 to 2022. In addition, authors examined herbarium specimens housed at some reputed herbaria. Each species is provided with accepted name, synonym, basionym (if any), nativity and Indian distribution. Accepted names, Synonyms Nativity and Indian distribution is studied on various relevant literature like states floras, revisionary work and consulting with experts also online database such as POWO, IPNI, TROPICOS, JSTOR, Plants of the world online, and online flora of peninsular India (JCB).

Checklist of *Fuirena* species in India:

1) *Fuirena ciliaris* (L.) Roxb, Fl. Ind. (Carey & Wallich ed.) 1: 184 (1820). *Scirpus ciliaris* L., Mant. Pl. Altera 182 (1771). Synonyms: *Fuirena rottboellii* Nees, *Fuirena striata* Llanos, *Scirpus aristatus* Willd., *Scirpus ciliatus* Rottb. *Scirpus pilosus* Retz.

Distribution: Tropical & Subtropical Old World.
INDIA: KA, MH, OD, TN, WB.

2) *Fuirena cuspidata* (Roth) Kunth, Enum. Pl. [Kunth] 2: 187 (1837). *Scirpus cuspidatus* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 31 (1821). Synonyms: *Fuirena wallichiana* Kunth, *Isolepis cuspidata* (Roth) A. Dietr.

Distribution: Endemic to south India. (KL)

3) *Fuirena ponmudiensis* Ravi & Anil Kumar, Rheedia 4(2): 102 (1994).

Distribution: Endemic to South India. (KL)

4) *Fuirena pubescens* (Poir.) Kunth, Enum. Pl. [Kunth] 2: 182 (1837). *Carex pubescens* Poir. Voy. Barbarie 2: 254 (1789). Synonyms: *Scirpus pubescens* (Poir.) Lam., *Isolepis pubescens* (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.,

Distribution: Africa, India. INDIA: KA, MH.

5) *Fuirena pubescens* var. *pergamentacea* C.E.C.Fisch. Fl. Madras 1669 (1931).

Distribution: Endemic to South India (TN)

6) *Fuirena simpsonii* Ravi, N.Mohanan & Shaju., Nordic J. Bot. 22(3): 329 (2003).

Distribution: Endemic to South India (KL).



Checklist of Aquatic Plants of Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra



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Abstract:

Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary area of Maharashtra was surveyed for aquatic plants during year 2015-16. During the work, total 83 species (57 genera) of aquatic plants belonging to 27 families have been reported from Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary. Cyperaceae is the dominant family; it includes about 21 species belonging to 8 genera. Detailed checklist of aquatic plants (Table 1) of study area is prepared and classified into four categories of habitat i.e. 1) Submerged water plants (S); 2) Floating water plants (F); 3) Emergent water plants (E); and 4) Swamp/marsh plants (M).

Key Words: Fresh Water, Aquatic plants, Nandur Madhmeshwar, Bird Sanctuary

Introduction-

Wetlands play a number of roles in the environment, principally water purification, flood control, food for aquatic animals and birds. Wetlands are also considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal life. A thorough investigation of aquatic plants has become an urgent necessity not only because of the economic and ecological importance of biodiversity but also of accelerated genetic erosion occurring as consequence of destruction of the wetlands and other habitat. Inventory is a continuous process of searching and re-examining the earlier findings. Therefore the present research work generated the detailed account of aquatic plants of Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary and prepared checklist of aquatic plants of study region as per recent rules of ICN (International Code of Nomenclature - Shenzhen code, 2018).

Review of Literature-

The major contribution of Aquatic and Wetland Plants of India was made by C.D.K. Cook (1996), also most significant explorations in Peninsular India were made by T. Cooke (1901-1908) and Gamble (1915-1936) published 'The Flora of Presidency of Bombay', 'and 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras' respectively. Botanical Survey of India has published floristic account of Maharashtra state in three volumes viz., Monocotyledones in single volume

(Sharma *et al.*, 1996) while Dicotyledones in two volumes (Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000; Singh *et al.*, 2001). Other important floristic work done in Maharashtra i.e. 'Flora of Marathwada' (Naik, 1998) and 'Flora of Nasik District' (Lakshminarasimhan & Sharma, 1991).

Study area-

Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary is located in Niphad Tahsil of Nashik district in Maharashtra. A dam wall was constructed in 1907-13 across the river Godavari just below the union of Kadwa and Godavari Rivers at Nandur Madhmeshwar. The water released from Gangapur and Darana water reservoirs is stored at Nandur Madhmeshwar and subsequently released from here through canals for irrigation. Silts and organic matter that are carried away with water are accumulated in the lake, due to which islands and shallow water ponds have been created. This resulted in the biological enriched conditions by which aquatic vegetation has been stabilised. Thus the habitat has turned into good wetland appropriately described as 'Bharatpur of Maharashtra'.

Table 1. Checklist of aquatic plants of Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra

Habitat: Submerged water plants (S); Floating water plants (F); Emergent water plants (E); Swamp/marsh plants (M).

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Habitat			
			S	F	E	M
1.	<i>Azochyromene azgera</i> L.	Fabaceae Lindl.				*
2.	<i>Aitenaudiera paronychioides</i> A. St. Hill.	Amaranthaceae Juss.			*	*
3.	<i>Aitenaudiera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	Amaranthaceae Juss.			*	*
4.	<i>Aitenaudiera pungens</i> Kunth	Amaranthaceae Juss.			*	*
5.	<i>Aitenaudiera recutit</i> (L.) R. Br. ex DC.	Amaranthaceae Juss.			*	*
6.	<i>Amonnita fascifera</i> L.	Lythraceae J. St. Hill			*	*
7.	<i>Asolla pinnata</i> R. Br.	Salvinaceae Martinev		*		
8.	<i>Ecocoromontieri</i> (L.) Wenz.	Plantaginaceae Juss. (Scrophulariaceae Juss.)			*	*
9.	<i>Sidaea bismata</i> (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff.	Asteraceae Burcht. & J. Presl			*	*
10.	<i>Blumea</i> sp.	Asteraceae Burcht. & J. Presl			*	*
11.	<i>Bolbochochone maritima</i> (L.) Palla	Cyperaceae Juss.			*	*
12.	<i>Corucia allianis</i> Roxb.	Asteraceae Burcht. & J. Presl			*	*
13.	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	Ceratophyllaceae Gray	*			
14.	<i>Clava</i> sp.	Characeae Gray	*			
15.	<i>Corchorus</i> sp.	Malvaceae Juss. (Tiliaceae Juss.)			*	*
16.	<i>Croton vitorum</i> (Lam.) R. Amari & V.J. Nair	Amaranthaceae J. St. Hill.			*	*
17.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae Barnhart			*	*
18.	<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i> Rottb.	Cyperaceae Juss.			*	*
19.	<i>Cyperus alufianus</i> J. Kern	Cyperaceae Juss.			*	*



An overview and identification characters of some Genera of family Cyperaceae of Maharashtra



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Abstract:

Sedges (Cyperaceae) are usually overlooked by botanists as they grow in marshy habitats, have comparatively inconspicuous size, minute non-attractive flowers and non-availability of standard literature, even by the present-day botanists, mainly due to the difficulty in identifying them. Therefore, present study given etymology, identification characters and distribution of sedges genera in India. Total 20 genera of family Cyperaceae are reported from Maharashtra state; out of these, three genera have unisexual flowers i.e. *Carex*, *Diplacrum*, *Scleria* while remaining 17 genera have bisexual flowers.

Key words- Sedges, Genera, Etymology, Features, Distribution

Introduction-

Cyperaceae is a large family comprising of 109 genera and about 5500 species distributed throughout the world (Govaerts, *et al.*, 2015). The family in India is represented by 39 genera and about 580 species (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 1989; Prasad & Singh, 2002). The family Cyperaceae occupies 3rd position in the sequence of dominance in monocots. Sedges may be found growing in almost all environments; many are associated with wetlands or with poor soils. The knowledge about the uses of Sedges available at present is scanty. This is probably due to inadequate information on primary data of Cyperaceae. In sedges the shape and surface of nut are of special importance in taxonomy; morphologically family Cyperaceae is difficult to identify even at generic level. Therefore, present study given etymology, identification characters and distribution of about 20 genera of sedges in Maharashtra.

Review on Indian Cyperaceae-

C. B. Clarke (1883, 1884) was the first one to do extensive study of Indian Cyperaceae, whose work is included in J. D. Hooker's Flora of British India. A total number of 449 species coming under 28 genera are enumerated in this flora. He also described new genera and species of Cyperaceae (1908). Most of the species reported by Cooke (1908) in Flora of the Presidency of

Bombay. The late Prof. E. Govindarajalu (1966-1998), Indian Cyperologists who devoted more than 30 years in studying the sedges of country and described many new species of Cyperaceae. Excellent worked on Cyperaceae of North East India by Rao & Verma (1982). Vartak (1982) worked on multifarious uses of sedges from Western India. Prasad & Singh (2002) had done outstanding work on sedges of Karnataka state. Recently Wadoodkhan (2015) had done excellent work on Cyperaceae of Western Ghats, West Coast and Maharashtra; he has reported total 404 taxa belonging to 16 genera. Cook C. D. K. (1996) also work done excellent on Cyperaceae in his book Aquatic and Wetland Plants of India. Some genera of Cyperaceae have been recently revised by taxonomist e.g. the tribe Rhynchosporae (Dey & Prasanna, 2010) reported 4 genera and 11 species for India. The genus *Scleria* revised for peninsular India and reported 21 species (Wadoodkhan *et al.*, 2007). Recently work on the taxonomic revision of the genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. in India is done (Chandore, 2016).

General Characters of Sedges (Family Cyperaceae A. L. de Jussieu)

Stem often 3-angled; Leaves usually 3-ranked containing silica bodies, rarely distichous or polystichous, usually sheathing at base; Glumes Present; Flower in spikelet of cyme; Flower subtended by a single bract; Lodicules absent; Perianth represented by bristles, scales or absent; Ovary superior with single ovule; Fruit is nut and Seeds are endospermic.

Etymology, identification characters and distribution of 20 genera of Cyperaceae-

a) Unisexual flower 3 genera-

1) Genus- *Carex* L.

Etymology: (Cutter) the sharp leaf margins
Characters: Flower unisexual; Nut enclosed in an utricle.

Distribution: c.2000 species distributed throughout the world; c. 160 species in India

2) Genus- *Diplacrum* R. Br.

Etymology: (Double-lobed) the glumes have two side lobes

Characters: Flower unisexual; Nut closely

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर गौरवग्रंथ



संपादक

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प्रा. डॉ. संजय कांबळे, प्रा. श्रावण वनंजे

एज्युकेशनल पब्लिशर्स

□ डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर गौरवग्रंथ



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या पुस्तकातील लेखकांची मते सर्वस्वी त्यांची आहेत. त्यास संपादक व प्रकाशक जबाबदार असतीलच असे नाही.

अनुक्रमणिका



क्र.	नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
1	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे व्यवस्थापकीय व प्रशासकीय विचार, प्रा. डॉ. विनायक खिल्लारे	०७
2	डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे महिला सक्षमीकरण विषयक विचार व महिलांची सद्यःस्थिती, डॉ. मधुकर चाटसे	११
3	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे जातिनिर्मूलन विषयक विचार, प्रा. डॉ. संजय कांबळे	१५
4	डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि आर्थिक जीवनातील बदल ब्रिटीश काळातील डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक योगदान, प्रा. डॉ. डोंगरदिवे वासुदेव महादेवराव	२०
5	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे महिला सक्षमीकरणातील योगदान, डॉ. आरती धनवे	२५
6	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर : आपण पुन्हा जन्माला या, डॉ. गंगणे जीवन सुदामराव	२८
7	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जागतीक ग्रंथकार आणि अभ्यासू व्यक्तीमत्त्व, प्रा. वनंजे सुरेश विठठलराव	३९
8	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक व राजकीय विचारातील सहसंबंध, प्रा. शिनगारे भास्कर श्रीरंग	४३
9	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचाराचा दलित नाटकावरील प्रभाव, प्रा. सतिश सावळे	४६

“डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि आर्थिक जीवनातील बदल ब्रिटीश काळातील डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक योगदान”

प्रा. डॉ. डोंगरदिवे वासुदेव महादेवराव
इतिहास विभाग
कला, विज्ञान आणि कॉमर्स महाविद्यालय
मोखाडा, जि. पालघाट

डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा आर्थिक दृष्टीकोन :

राष्ट्रीय स्वातंत्र्याचा लढा हा ज्या उच्चवर्णियांच्या हाती राहिला त्यांनी एकूणच सामाजिक प्रश्नांची आणि विशेषतः अस्पृश्यतेच्या प्रश्नांची उपेक्षा केली. सामाजिक परिषदेचे कार्य इतिहास जमा होऊन राजकीयदृष्ट्या जहाल पण सामाजिकदृष्ट्या प्रतिगामी असे स्वरूप काँग्रेस चळवळीचे झाले होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी राजकारणाच्या बाहेर राहून सामाजिक क्षेत्रातच कार्य करण्याच निर्णय घेण्यामागे हे एक महत्त्वाचे कारण होते.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी ‘मूकनायक’ व बहिष्कृत हितकारणी सभा, स्थापन करून अस्पृश्यात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार करणे त्यांना रोजगार व न्याय मिळण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न केले.

राष्ट्र व राष्ट्रवाद यासंबंधीचे विचार हा आंबेडकरांच्या राजकीय चिंतनाचा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग आहे. ‘स्टेटस अॅण्ड मायनॉरीटीज’ अनहिलेशन ऑफ कॉस्ट, अशा ग्रंथातून राष्ट्रवादासोबतच आर्थिक विकासात्मक दृष्टीकोन स्पष्ट होतो. आर्थिक विषमता, सामाजिक उच्चनिचता आणि तत्सम सर्व विभाजानकारी भेदभावांवर मात करून समाजाचे ऐक्य बळकट करण्याचे सुप्त सामर्थ्य राष्ट्रवादाच्या ठिकाणी असते. याची जाणिव आंबेडकरांना होती.


वस्तुतः डॉ. आंबेडकर हे मुळचे अर्थशास्त्राचे विद्यार्थी असून त्यांनी सर्व क्षेत्रातील कामगिरीवर अर्थतज्ञाचा ठसा उमटविला आहे. स्वातंत्र्य पूर्व तसेच स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात शासनाला वेळोवेळी सादर केलेल्या निवेदनातून, तसेच अनेक आयोगापुढे त्यांनी दिलेल्या साक्षीतून भारतीय अर्थकारणाच्या समस्यांबाबत



**प्रथम वर्ष वाणिज्य
व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र - १
सत्र - १
विषय कोड : UBCOMFSI.3**



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 डॉ. सुहास पेडणेकर कुलगुरु, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई	डॉ. कविता लघाटे प्राध्यापक नि संचालक दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई	प्रा. अनिल आर. बनकर, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक इतिहास आणि सहाय्यक संचालक व प्रभारी अध्ययन साहित्य विभाग, दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई
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प्रकल्प समन्वयक	: प्रा. राजश्री पंडीत दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई.
लेखक	: डॉ. बालाजी सुरवासे अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कला व वाणीज्य महाविद्यालय, फोंडाघाट तालुका, कणकवली, जिल्हा सिंधुदुर्ग - ४१६६०१
	: डॉ. अजय दिक्षित अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, सी.के. ठाकुर कला व वाणीज्य महाविद्यालय, न्यु पनवेल - ४१०२०६
	: प्रा. युवराज महालिंगे अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, कणकवली महाविद्यालय, कणकवली, जिल्हा सिंधुदुर्ग - ४१६६०२
	: डॉ. यशवंत युल्वेकर सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कला, वाणीज्य, सायन्स महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा

डिसेंबर २०२०, प्रथम वर्ष वाणिज्य, व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र-१

प्रकाशक :	प्रभारी संचालक, दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, विद्यानगरी, मुंबई-४०० ०९८.
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अक्षर जुळणी :	अश्विनी आर्टस्, गुरुकृपा चाळ, एम्. सी. छगला मार्ग, बामणवाडा, विलेपार्ले (पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०० ०९९.
मुद्रण :	



७. आंबेगाव तालुक्यातील (जि. पुणे) ब्रिटिशांचे सनद भाषांतर धोरण

डॉ. संतोष हनुमंत जाधव

कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा, जि. पालघर.

प्रस्तावना

आंबेगाव तालुक्यात म्हणजे ब्रिटिशकालीन आंबेगाव पेट्यात इंग्रजांनी जमीन महसूल वसूल करताना शेतकऱ्यांवर अन्याय करत होते. सावकार शेतकऱ्यांकडून अतिरिक्त व्याज आकारणी करत होते. सावकारांना ब्रिटिश शासन सहकार्य करत होते. त्यामुळे शेतकरी वर्ग त्रासून गेला होता. त्याचवेळी ब्रिटिश सरकारने राजकीय, सामाजिक व धार्मिक धोरण थोडंसं मवाळ वसहानुभूतीपूर्ण ठेवले. सर्वसामान्य जनतेला ब्रिटिश राजवटीबद्दल चीड निर्माण होऊ नये याची खबरदारी घेतली. त्यामध्ये ब्रिटिशांचा स्वार्थ दडला होता. या धोरणानुसार त्यांनी आंबेगाव तालुक्यातील मौजे कळंब येथील विठ्ठल मंदिर व वडगाव काशिबिग येथील गणपती मंदिर येथे दिलेली सनद याचे ब्रिटिश सरकारने इंग्रजी भाषेत भाषांतर केले. आणि ब्रिटिश शासनाचे राजकीय व सामाजिक धोरण राबविले. सदर सनदाविषयी ब्रिटिशांची असणारी भूमिकेची मांडणी सदर शोध निबंधातून केली आहे.

ब्रिटिशांचे राजकीय व सामाजिक धोरण

इ.स. १८०३ साली दुसऱ्या बाजीराव पेशव्याने इंग्रजांबरोबर वसईचा तह केला. तेव्हापासून मराठी सत्तेला अखेरची घरघर लागली. दिनांक १७ नोव्हेंबर १८१७ रोजी माऊंट स्टुअर्ट एल्फिन्स्टनच्या नेतृत्वाखाली शनिवारवाड्यावर इंग्रजी फौजांनी आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित केले.^१ अशा प्रकारे शनिवारवाड्यावर इंग्रजांचा युनियन जॅक ध्वज फडकू लागला. मराठी राज्याची अखेर होऊन इंग्रजांनी पेशव्यांकडून ५०,००० चौरस मैलांचा व ४०,००,००० लोकवस्तीचा प्रदेश ताब्यात घेतला. माऊंट स्टुअर्ट एल्फिन्स्टनला डेक्कन कमिशनर या पदावर नेमून त्याच्याकडे पुणे व आसपासच्या प्रदेशाचा कारभार दिला. पेशव्यांकडून जिंकलेल्या प्रदेशावर हुकूमत गाजविताना इंग्रजांनी प्रचलित व्यवस्थेमध्ये फारसा क्रांतीकारक बदल करवयाचा नाही असा त्याने विचार केला होता. जेम्स कॅनिंग ग्रॅट डफला तसे त्याने पत्राद्वारे कळविलेही होते. इ. स. १८१८ मध्ये पेशवाईच्या पाडावानंतर महाराष्ट्रात ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीची सत्ता सुरू झाली. या राजकीय बदलांबरोबरच प्रशासकीय आणि त्याच्या अनुषंगाने सांस्कृतिक बदलाची महाराष्ट्रात सुरुवात झाली. महाराष्ट्रात इंग्रजी सत्तेची स्थापना करण्यात माऊंट स्टुअर्ट एल्फिन्स्टनची अर्थपूर्ण भूमिका होती. नव्या ब्रिटिश सत्तेला मजबूत करण्यासाठी एल्फिन्स्टनने आपले कार्यकर्तृत्व पणाला लावले. इंग्रजांनी सैन्यबळावर मराठ्यांचा पाडाव करून सत्ता मिळविली तरी आता सत्ता टिकविण्यासाठी शक्तीपेक्षा एल्फिन्स्टनला संमतीचा मार्ग अधिक योग्य वाटला. एल्फिन्स्टनची डेक्कन कमिशनरपदी नियुक्ती झाली. तेव्हापासून त्याने वर उल्लेख केल्याप्रमाणे ध्येयधोरणे



**A Study the Role of SHGs in Socio-Economic Development of
Women: With Special Reference to Panvel Taluka,
District:Raigad, Maharashtra**



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Abstract

“There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing”- Swami Vivekanand. SHGs are important part of microfinance. The SHG is not only an effective tool to fight against poverty, but also a means of promoting the empowerment of the most marginalized sections of the society, especially women. It is noticed that, the Government, NABARD, different Banks, NGOs, DRDA, and Panchayat Samities of Panvel Taluka has plays significant role in the growth and development of SHGs in Panvel Taluka. Today the development of SHGs movement in Panvel Taluka is found in the full strength, but if we think village-wise development, there is an imbalance in growth and development of SHGs in Panvel Taluka. After minute survey it is observed that, SHG movement played significant role in empowerment of women. The present research study is related to the Panvel Taluka, district-Raigad, Maharashtra

Keywords: SHGs, Women Empowerment, Socio-Economics Development, Panvel Taluka

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty continues to be a major problem remaining a hurdle in the process of growth and development in developing and under developing countries. Among the human resources, small farmers, marginal farmers, landless agricultural labours, non-farm casual workers as well as women and children by and large constitute the majority of the poor. Out of 1.3 billion poor in the world, 900 million are poor women. Actually women and men are equally important for the growth and development of individual part of economic development and social status. According to Swami Vivekanand, “There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing”. The purpose of economic development is to improve life-style of people, to annihilate poverty, to render business with respect; it should always start with women

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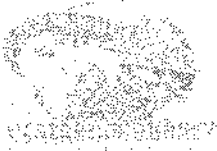
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INDEX

> List of Articles :

Select Year : 2021

01

11 30 Apr, 2021

12 27 May, 2021

15 27 May, 2021

16 27 May, 2021

16 27 May, 2021

16 27 May, 2021

17 27 May, 2021

18 27 May, 2021

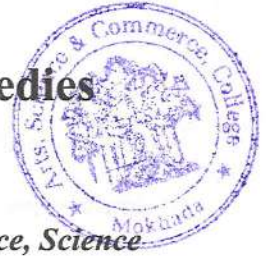
19 31 May, 2021

20 31 May, 2021

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
01	Legal Issues Related to Information	Ayub Ali	05
02	Intellectual Property Right : Fair Use and Plagiarism	Ms. Gunjan Mishra	14
03	Corporate Social Responsibility : A Theoretical Perspective	Mrs. M. Unnamaheswari & Dr. E. L. Ramar	22
04	A Study on the Growth of Mice Industry in India	Mrs. R. Maheswari, Dr. A. A. Mageesan	25
05	Information Seeking Behavior among the Students in Selected Arts Commerce and Science Colleges in Ahmednagar District : A Survey	Mr. Kiran Gudagad	31
06	Role of Digital Library and its Impact on Library Professionals in Covid - 19	Mrs. Prajakta Mhaprolkar	37
07	Digital Payment System : Problems and Prospects during Pre-Covid and Post-Covid Period with Special Reference to Mumbai	Mrs. Kanan Bhatt	46
08	Green Library : An Overview	Shrikrishna Jadhav	53
09	Website Content Analysis of Central University Library Websites of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh State, India: A Study	Kandan Jha & Dr. Sarita Mishra	56
10	Impact on Recruitment in India during Covid-19 Pandemic in Information Technology (IT) Industry	Yatin Karmia	60
11	Cash Flow Statements Analysis of Selected Indian Companies of Medical Equipment Manufacturing Industry	Ms. Krishna Vyas	64
12	Impact of Educational Institute is Depending Upon the Development and Growth of Collection of the Library	Gajanan Muneshwar	68
13	Emerging Technologies and Their Applications in the Digital Libraries	Prachin Waray	71
14	Library Consortium in 21st Century India : An Overview of INFLIBNET, e-shodhsindhu and N-list Programme	Manisha Sarmaut	76
15	Dividend Decisions And Firm Value: A Literature Review On Dividend Theories And Select Empirical Studies	Sathvik S. & Dr. Nirrjala J.	85
16	Ganapatheswaram Temple Sculpture: An Overview	Dr. S. Sridhar	92
17	Contribution of Women in Economic Growth of India	Dr. Sunita Thakkar	99
18	The Kinship System of Tribals in Tamil Nadu	Dr. K. Govindara	102
19	Library Science Education in India	Miss Komal Bhavanath	107
20	Agriculture Marketing in India : Problem & Remedies	Pr. J. Santosh Mengal	113
21	Author Productivity and Application of Lotka's Law on Fossil Fuels Research Publications	M. Indrani & Dr. C. Muragan	117
22	Marketing of University Library Services in 21st Century	Mr. Vijay Rahane & Dr. Kirin Shukla	135
23	Reading Habit of Doctors, General People, Lawyers and Students analyzed by M.Lib Student of MGM's College of Library Science of Nanded City : A Literature Review	Md. Zakriya Md. Ismaili & Dr. R. S. Pawar	140
24	Basic Provisions of Factory Act for Social Welfare	Meghabahen Nayak	146
25	Re-engineering in Library Services	Dr. Bhausaheb Shelke	149
26	Covid- 19 Changing the Buyer Behavior towards Online Shopping	Mrs. Mrudul Kamble	152
27	New Trends in Knowledge Organization: Global Role of Knowledge Centers	Dr. Sarla Nimbhorkar	156

496

Agriculture Marketing in India : Problem & Remedies



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Introduction:

Agriculture is one of important sector which generate more income to Indian economy. Agriculture has always been celebrated as the primary sector in India. Agriculture is backbone of Indian economy. True to this even to this day, in spite of the Indian economy opening out to the world and globalization, close to 70% of the population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Agriculture sector face some problem in finding markets for increased production and generate more income. In some rural area farmers have not get market to sell their produce. The issue of agriculture and agriculture marketing is dealt with state and central government in the India. In India , there are some central organizations working in agriculture marketing such as Cotton corporation of India, food corporation of India, Jute corporation of India, Commission for Agriculture cost and prices etc. APMC system and some special marketing bodies working for various agriculture produce.

Now a days India has change some sections of agriculture act for betterment of farmers. Farmers have facing the some problem and challenges due to change of act. Farmers are not agreed for some changes in agriculture act. They cross to government through agitation of farmer movement on changes of agriculture act. Due to some inappropriate fact, Indian agriculture marketing system facing some problems. This paper tries to understand problems of agriculture marketing in India and suggest remedies on problems of agriculture marketing.

Objectives:

1. To study the Indian agriculture marketing system.
2. To study the problems of agriculture marketing in India.
3. To suggest the remedies on the problems of agriculture marketing in India.



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समस्या, संघर्ष आणि प्रतिकार

संपादक
डॉ. प्रदिप वाघमारे

48



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सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित। इस प्रकाशन के किसी भी हिस्से को प्रकाशक की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक या किसी अन्य माध्यम द्वारा पुनः प्राप्ति समेत किसी भी रूप में प्रतिलिपिकृत, अनुवादित, संगृहीत नहीं किया जा सकता है और न ही किसी भी रूप में या किसी भी माध्यम द्वारा इसे प्रसारित किया जा सकता है।

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झपसू यादव द्वारा 'अखण्ड पब्लिशिंग हाऊस' के लिए प्रकाशित। वी.एम. ग्राफिक, दिल्ली द्वारा कवर डिजाइन व शब्द संयोजन तथा आरना इंटरप्राइजेज, दिल्ली से मुद्रित।



अनुक्रमणिका

मनोगत	vii
प्रस्तावना	
-डॉ. प्रदिप वाघमारे.....	१

विभाग १ दलित चळवळ

१. महाराष्ट्रातील वंचित घटकांसाठी बापूसाहेब राजभोज यांचे राजकीय कार्य -डॉ. किशोर कोंडबाजी काजळे.....	२१
२. आंबेडकरी चळवळीतील सुरबा टिपणीसांचे खंबीर नेतृत्व -डॉ. रामचंद्र गायकवाड.....	३४
३. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे घटनात्मक कार्य -डॉ. सुधाकर लहुपचांग.....	५५
४. बॉम्बे इलाख्यातील महार समाजाची सामाजिक स्थिती: १९०० - १९५० -डॉ. मंगेश ग. सावंत.....	६४
५. नव्वदोत्तर विद्रोही साहित्य/सांस्कृतिक चळवळ - एक आढावा -डॉ. लीना केदारे.....	७७

विभाग २ भटके-विमुक्त व आदिवासी समूहांच्या चळवळी

६. महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या - विमुक्तांच्या बंधमुक्तीच्या चळवळी
-डॉ. नारायण भोसले..... १७
७. पालघर जिल्ह्यातील तलासरी तालुक्यातील आदिवासी वारली
समाजाची स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील चळवळ
-डॉ. हेमलता मुकणे..... १०८
८. महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी चळवळ - स्वरूप व दिशा
-विरेंद्र राजधर चौहान..... ११४
९. 'धूजी तपे तीर' में भील समाज का संघर्ष
-डॉ. पी. व्ही. महालिंगे..... १२१

विभाग ३ शेतकरी व कामगार वर्गाच्या चळवळी

१०. भूदान आंदोलन : भूमिहीन आणि जमिनीचे वितरण
-डॉ. रमिला दीपक गायकवाड..... १२७
११. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील पालघर तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचे उठाव
-प्रेरणा राजत..... १३५
१२. सर्वोदयी विचारधारा आणि कृषिक्षेत्र व शेतकरी विकास
-संध्या देवदत्त शिरोडकर..... १४२
१३. वंचित समूहांचे प्रश्न आणि अनिल अवचटांचे रिपोर्टाज
-शिल्पा नेवे..... १५१
१४. संजीव के "फांस" उपन्यास में किसान मजदूरों
की समस्याएँ
-सरिता जिलेदार बिन्द..... १५७

विभाग ४ स्त्री वर्गाच्या चळवळी



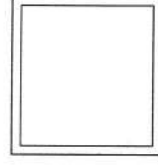
१५. 'स्त्रियांच्या चळवळीचे बदलते स्वरूप' - एक समीक्षा
-डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे..... १६५
१६. सबाल्टर्न दृष्टिकोनातून स्त्रीवादी चळवळीतील काही स्थित्यंतरे
-डॉ. ज्योती अरविंद पोटे..... १७२
१७. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील विदर्भातील दलित स्त्री चळवळ: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास
-पल्लवी शेंडे..... १८७
१८. दलित स्त्रीवादी चळवळ: संघटनात्मक बुद्धिजीवींचा दृष्टिकोन
-पुनम गायकवाड १९४
१९. महात्मा फुले यांच्या समाजसुधारणा चळवळीचा महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री जीवनावरील प्रभाव
-प्रदीप फापाळे..... २०५
२०. कमलेश्वर के उपन्यासों में नारी चित्रण
-गोदावरी नरेंद्र सब्बानी..... २१७
- संपादक परिचय..... २३१
- लेखक परिचय..... २३३

‘स्त्रीयांच्या चळवळीचे बदलते स्वरूप’ - एक समीक्षा

प्रस्तावना

१९ व्या शतकात स्त्रीयांवर होणाऱ्या सामाजिक अन्यायाला वाचा फोडण्याचे काम पुरुष समाज सुधारकांनीच केलेले दिसते. बंगालमधील राजाराम मोहन रॉय, ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गुजरात मधील- दुर्गादास मेहताजी, महाराष्ट्रात गोपाळ कृष्ण आगरकर, महर्षी कवी, न्यायमूर्ती रानडे आणि महात्मा जोतीबा फुले, स्त्रीयाबाबत सती, पडदा, बालविवाह, विधवा पुनर्विवाह, संमती वयाचा कायदा इत्यादी सुधारणा व त्या बाबतचे कायदे या विषयीचे कायदे निर्माण झालेत. मुस्लीम समाजामध्ये खाजा अल्ताफ हुसेनहाजी आणि शेख महमूद अब्दुल्ला यांनी मुलींच्या शिक्षणावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले. रत्न नायडू यांनी देवदासी प्रथेला विरोध केला. आंध्र मध्ये विशालिंगत यांनी विधवा विवाहाच्या कार्याला प्रोत्साहन दिले.^१ महात्मा जोतीबा फुले यांनी आपल्या पत्नी सावित्रीबाई फुले यांना शिकवून त्यांच्या साहाय्याने १८४८ मध्ये स्त्री शिक्षणाला खरी सुरुवात केली. पुढे विधवांचे, केशवपण थांबविणे, विधवा स्त्रीला झालेल्या मुलांचे संगोपनगृह अशा अनेक सुधारणा घडविल्यात. अशा प्रकारे एका यज्ञाने स्त्रीयांच्या सामाजिक सुधारणासाठी ह्या चळवळीने मूळ धरतांनाच म. गांधींच्या नेतृत्वाखालील असहकार आणि सत्याग्रह चळवळीतून स्वतंत्र लढयाला वेग आला. म. गांधींच्या अहिंसा आंदोलनात स्त्रियांनी मोठया संख्येने सहभाग घेतला. देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्या इतकाच स्त्रीयांच्या सामाजिक उद्धाराचा गांधीजींना ध्यास लागला.^२ भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढयात असंख्य स्त्रियांनी सहभाग घेतला. ज्यामध्ये ग्रामीण, शहरी, श्रमिक,

डॉ. वासुदेव डॉंगरदिवे, इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, कला, विज्ञान आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा, जि.पालघर, महाराष्ट्र



प्रथम वर्ष वाणिज्य
सत्र - २
व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र - २
विषय कोड : UBCOMFSII.3



प्राध्यापक सुहास पेडणेकर

कुलगुरु,
मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई

प्राध्यापक रविद्र द. कुलकर्णी

प्र-कुलगुरु,
मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई

प्राध्यापक प्रकाश महानवार

संचालक,
दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई

प्रकल्प समन्वयक

: प्रा. राजश्री पंडीत

दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था,
मुंबई विद्यापीठ, मुंबई.

लेखक

: डॉ. बालाजी सुरवासे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
कला व वाणीज्य महाविद्यालय,
फोंडाघाट तालुका, कणकवली,
जिल्हा सिंधुदुर्ग - ४१६६०१

: डॉ. अजय दिक्षित

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: प्रा. युवराज महालिंगे

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जिल्हा सिंधुदुर्ग - ४१६६०२

: डॉ. यशवंत युल्वेकर

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
कला, वाणीज्य, सायन्स महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा

फेब्रुवारी २०२१, मुद्रण - १

प्रकाशक :

संचालक, दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ,
विद्यानगरी, मुंबई-४०००९८.

अक्षर जुळणी :

अश्विनी आर्टस्,
विलेपार्ले (पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०००९९.

मुद्रण :

8. Plastic Recycling Technology: Suitable for Sustainable Life

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Abstract

The invention of plastic is one of the most dangerous inventions in human life. Worldwide 260 million tones of plastic waste are generated annually. As a result humans face many kinds of problems, such as, land pollution, water pollution, global warming, solid waste management problem, problems with plastic decomposition, adverse effects on human-animal health, adverse effect on marine aquatic life etc. Only 16 percent of the 260 million tones of plastic waste are recycled each year. "Plastic recycling is the process of recovering scrap or waste plastic and reprocessing the material into useful product". Plastic recycling means is not about making new plastic; it is about making new plastic by processing old plastic.

The main aim of the study is how plastic recycling will reduce the amount of new plastic and how it will have a positive impact on employment and human life. For this research paper secondary data collection method is used by researcher. Considering the welfare state, the Indian government needs to focus on increasing plastic recycling project to reduce the amount of plastic.

Keywords: Plastic recycling, Environmental impact, Waste management, Sustainable life, Employment

Introduction

Sustainable technology is a technology that will not adversely affect the current generation as well as next generation will not have to bear the consequences. While living in the 21st century, human has made many inventions or discoveries with the help of science and technology to make their lives happier. Some of the man made inventions have been beneficial to humans and some were dangerous. The invention of plastic is one of the most dangerous inventions in human life. Worldwide 260 million tones of plastic waste are generated annually.

माजी आमदार बाबुराव घोलप यांचे राजकीय व सामाजिक कार्य

डॉ. संतोष हनुमंत जाधव.

कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य

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सारांश :-

बाबुराव घोलप संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र जनपरिषद पक्षाचे आमदार होते. त्यांनी इ.स. १९३३ साली पुणे जिल्हा लोकल बोर्डात चीफ ऑफीसर पदावर नोकरी स्वीकारली. त्या कामाच्या निमित्ताने पुणे जिल्ह्याच्या ग्रामीण भागात पहाणी करण्यासाठी जावे लागत असे. त्यादरम्यान आपला समाज शिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे मागे राहतो आहे असे त्यांच्या लक्षात आले. ग्रामीण भागातील बहुजन समाजातील मुलांच्या शिक्षणाची सोय व्हावी म्हणून त्यांनी 'पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाची' स्थापना केली. आज या संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष नामदार अजितदादा पवार, उपमुख्यमंत्री महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे आहेत. पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळ ही पुणे जिल्ह्यातील अग्रणी संस्था आहे.

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीत बाबुराव घोलप यांचे योगदान महत्वपूर्ण आहे. त्यांनी राजकीय जीवनात नगरसेवक, मुंबई शहर काँग्रेस अध्यक्ष संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र जनपरिषद पक्षाचे अध्यक्ष त्यानंतर पुढे पक्षाचे आमदार अशी वाटचाल केली. आमदार असताना मतदार संघातील जनतेचे प्रश्न सोडविण्याचा सातत्याने प्रयत्न केला. तसेच त्यांनी राजकीय व सामाजिक जीवनात अनेक संघटनांची व संस्थांची राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघाचे उपाध्यक्ष, बी.ई.एस.टी. युनियन व मुंबई टॅक्सी असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष पदे भूषविली होती.

प्रस्तावना :-

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीत महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले, राजर्षी शाहु महाराज, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इत्यादी महापुरुषांनी मोलाचे योगदान दिले. शैक्षणिक विकासात डॉ.कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील यांनी शिक्षणाची गंगा खेडोपाड्यापर्यंत पोहोचविली, तसेच डॉ.पंजाबराव देशमुख, डॉ. बापुजी साळुंखे, मामासाहेब जगदाळे इत्यादींनी ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार केला. त्याचप्रमाणे विसाव्या शतकात पुणे जिल्ह्याच्या विकासासाठी पुणे जिल्ह्यातील शंकरराव पाटील(इंदापूर), शारदाबाई पवार (बारामती), अण्णासाहेब आवटे (आंबेगाव), संभाजीराव काकडे (बारामती), इत्यादी नेतृत्वांनी सामाजिक व राजकीय कार्य केले. त्यामध्ये बाबुराव घोलप यांचे नाव अग्रक्रमाने घ्यावे लागते. त्यांच्या कार्याचा आढावा सदर शोधनिबंधातून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे.

उद्देश :-

- १) बाबुराव घोलप यांची राजकीय कारकीर्द समाजापर्यंत पोहोचविणे
- २) सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती -

सदर शोधनिबंधाचे लेखन करताना ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धती वापरली आहे. त्यासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर केला आहे. या शोधनिबंधात बाबुराव घोलप यांचे प्रारंभिक जीवन आणि राजकीय, सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक कार्याची मांडणी केली आहे.



Original Research Article

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Impact of violent television serial on aggression among adolescents: psychosocial study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Now days, just about any time you are turn on the TV you are seen with a barrage of violent scene and images including aggressive behavior, explosions, war casualties and suicide bombings. Many social psychologist conducted research about television violence and aggression among adolescents. American adolescents watching average of between four and five hours of television shows daily. As the conclusions, television violence and adolescents has become a violent serials and shows. Studies show extensive watching of television violence may cause adolescents to become more aggressive behavior and anxious.

Methods: The study was community based cross-sectional with psychosocial designed and was carried out in an urban area of Jalgaon. The population of the research was chosen from secondary school students from the different public school of Jalgaon city.

Results: The research sample consists of 640 students (320 boys and 320 girls). Purposive sampling method of sampling was used for selection of data. The investigator was used Aggression questionnaire developed by Dr. Buss and Perry to collect the necessary data.

Conclusions: This study concluded that adolescents who watch violent TV serials are more aggressive than the adolescents who watch Non-violent TV serials. Second, Government school adolescents are aggressive than private school adolescents. Third is Male are aggressive than female adolescents. Then, Rural area adolescents are aggressive than urban area adolescents.

Keywords: Aggression, Adolescents and area, Television serials

INTRODUCTION

Television is one of the most effective electronic media used to promote all types of programmed. Unsupervised television serials watching in children can lead to early exposure to things they may not understand or may misinterpret. Television serials may influence the children to resort to improper measures. Mostly, presented serials,

advertisements and film stories deeply impact young minds, thus influencing the thoughts and behavior of children. Many people are more time watching television serials, especially children and youngsters, start identifying with what is shown on television. They relate to television shows and serials to such an extent that they get bored of living a normal and simple life. They crave for fame and riches; they yearn for living the lives of their favorite TV characters. This may lead to dissatisfaction



Television Violence & Viewer Aggression: Psychosocial Review

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ABSTRACT -

Background: Many social psychology researchers conducted over past 30-40 years supports the conclusion that watching violent television serials has negative consequence for adolescents, this research suggests that three areas in which watching violent television serials can impact young viewers : 1. Aggressive behavior and attitudes 2.cultivate fearful and pessimistic attitudes 3. Desensitize real world and fantasy violence.

Methods: The study was community based cross-sectional designed and was carried out in an urban area of Jalgaon. For this purpose a sample is taken which is the representative of the population. The population of the research was chosen from secondary school students from the different public school of Jalgaon city. The research sample consists of 640 students (320 boys and 320 girls). Purposive sampling method of sampling was used for selection of data. The investigator was used Aggression questionnaire developed by Dr. Buss and Perry to collect the necessary data.

Conclusions: The study concluded that adolescents who watch violent TV serials are aggressive than the adolescents who watch Non-violent TV serials. Second conclusion that Male are aggressive than female adolescents.

Keywords: Aggression, Television serials, Adolescents & Area.

Introduction -

Most of the research study concluded that heavy content and exposure to television violence is one of the causes of aggressive behavior and violence in community. The evidence come from both research survey and real life studies. Violence television serials affects Youngers of all ages of both genders and level of intellectual abilities. The National Television Violence Study, (NTVS) is the largest study of media content ever undertaken. It is a three-year study that assesses the amount, nature, and context of violence in entertainment programming, examines the effectiveness of ratings and advisories, and reviews televised anti-violence educational initiatives. The study, which began in 1994 and is funded by the National Cable Television Association, defines television violence as "any overt depiction of the use of physical force--or credible threat of physical force--intended to physically harm an animate being or group of beings. Violence also includes certain depictions of physically harmful consequences against an animate being or group that occur as a result of unseen violent means" (National Television Violence Study, Executive Summary, 1996, p. ix).

Few research topics in social psychology are as widely discussed as the relationship between violent serials in television and aggressive behavior. Few of the Research studies findings in this area are often cited as evidence to justify the demand for policy decisions concerning television. As such, the topic relates to highly practical and applied issues as well as to theoretical concerns of contemporary social psychology. Some previous reviews on this topic have supported the



Waste seeds of ziziphus rugosa lam. as potential material for removal of heavy metal from waste

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Abstract

In recent years various toxic elements Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd) and Copper (Cu) are present in the industrial waste water. Adsorption is important method for the removal of various heavy metal from waste water. Extensive material used for waste water treatment from various industries. The mechanical and chemical methods used are very costly. Now there is need of safe and economical methods for the elimination of heavy metals at very low cost. Now a day's biomass technology was used for adsorption. Biomass is alternative to chemical method for removing the heavy metals. we have developed a simple method from waste seeds of Ziziphus rugosa Lam. These seeds occur everywhere in the waste so that we can develop inexpensive adsorbent for elimination of heavy metal from waste water. The experiments were performed at different conditions. The result obtained were fruitful. We develop simple method for the removal of heavy metal from waste seeds.

Keywords: ziziphus rugosa lam, heavy metals, adsorption

Introduction

The industrialization is increased very fastly in the world. During this process large amount of organic and inorganic material are used. (Tariq et al.2018) [1]. Most of the time organic pollutants are easily degraded but inorganic metals remain as it is in the environment (Gupta et al.2001) [2]. Large use of these inorganic materials in the various filed was led to the large pollution in water as well as soil (Gunatilake 2015). These toxic and heavy metal come into the water body from various industrial sources such as batteries industries, alloy industries and storage, smelting, chloralkali, tanneries, radiator manufacturing, metal plating, mining operations (Kadirvelu et al. 2001) [4, 26]. This industrial waste does not degrade remain as it in the soil or settle in it (Demcak et al. 2017; Zayat et al.2010; Huang et al. 2009) [5, 6, 7]. This include the simple material like Cu, Cr, Cd, Hg, Ni, As, Pb, Zn etc (Mohana et al.2017; Chen et al.2018; Keshvardoostchokami 2018) [9] the presence of heavy metal leads to the various diseases like reproductive system disorders, liver damage, kidney failure death (Gupta et al.2000) [11]. Due to such dangerous effect of these heavy metals there is need to reduce the heavy metal from waste. to do this there are large number of methods such as reverse osmosis, ion exchange, membrane filtration, chemical precipitation, electroextraction are present (Fu 2011; Zinicovscaia 2016) [12, 13], Sometimes chemical precipitation method can be used (Alfarra 2014) [14], but these methods are large sludge disposal, loses less amount, high costs, large amount of chemicals which are expensive (Kelly-Vargas et al. 2012) [15].

As we know these chemical methods are costly to remove the heavy metals. There are certain economical methods are

developed which are low cost and developed from the waste from bagasse of sugar cane (Mohanal.2002; Khan et al.2001; Ayub et al.1998) [16, 17, 29, 18] from rice husk (Srinivasan et al.1998; Munaf et al.1970; Ajmal et al.2003; Suemitsu et al.1986; Khan et al.2003) [21, 22, 23, 28] using saw dust (Ajmal et al.1996) using different coconut husk (Kadirvelu 2003) [25], by the palm shell neem bark (Selvietal.2001). These are low cost, easily prepared, less by product (Baile et al.2015)

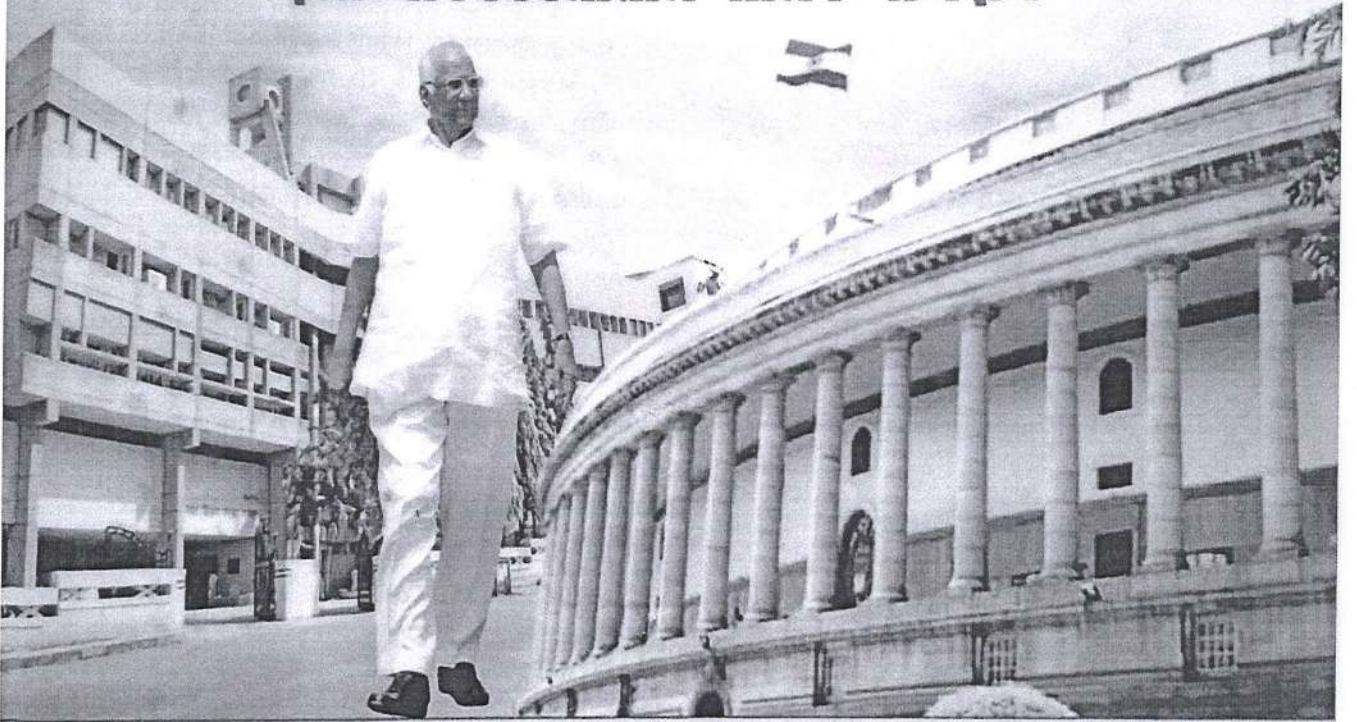
In this work we have used Ziziphus rugosa Lam. Fruits seeds are used for the study waste seed are collected. Ziziphus rugosa Lam (Rhamnaceae) is shrub occur in Kokan region with subcordate leaves with paniculate flower and red hard fruit which on ripening turn white. It mainly occurs in evergreen forest (Bland et al.1996) [31]. This plant contains the cyclopeptide alkaloid which is present in its bark. It also has certain triterpenes or steroids aliphatic, betulic oleanolic, 2- α -hydroxy xyrosolic acids and ziziphuses ebelin lactone (Berger et al.2006) [32]. Ziziphus rugosa Lam (Rhamnaceae), contain the various flavonoids such as luteolin-7-O-glucoside, kaempferol-4'-methylether, luteolin present in the bark of Z. rugosa (Singh et al.2009) [33]. Z. rugosa used in the treatment of hemorrhage, menorrhoea, treatment of rheumatism, heal the wounds and used for diarrhea (Huie CW et al.2002) [34]. Z. rugosa bark shows the significant antibacterial activity against salmonella typhi, streptococcus pyrogens and shows very a few bacteria. Z. rugosa shows good free radical scavenging activity and shows the good medical property. Recently, antibacterial, insecticidal of methanol extract of pericarp of was reported. Present study deals with nutritive composition of Ziziphus rugosa Lam. Fruit pulp.



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रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे

महात्मा फुले कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय

पनवेल, जि. रायगड - ४१० २०६

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62

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63



अनुक्रमणिका

१. संपादकीय प्राचार्य डॉ. गणेश ठाकूर	७
२. प्रस्तावना डॉ. अनिल पाटील, चेअरमन, रयत शिक्षण संस्था, सातारा	९
३. रयतेचा कोहिनूर : पद्मविभूषण मा. खा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब प्राचार्य डॉ. गणेश ठाकूर	१३
४. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे समाजकारण आणि राजकारण प्राचार्य डॉ. के. एच. शिंदे	१७
५. कृषी-औद्योगिक व ग्रामीण विकासाचे शिल्पकार : मा. खा. शरदरावजी पवार डॉ. अनिलकुमार वावरे, प्रि. डॉ. शिवलिंग मेनकुदळे	१९
६. रयत शिक्षण संस्था : आधुनिक शिक्षणाची प्रयोगशाळा डॉ. पांडुरंग भोसले	२४
७. रयत शिक्षण संस्थेची महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रबोधन चळवळीतील वाटचाल डॉ. अनिल बांगर	२६
८. भारताचे माजी संरक्षण मंत्री मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब डॉ. अशोक आढाव, कु. प्रियांका आढाव	२८
९. सहकार क्षेत्राचे क्रांतीसूर्य - शरद पवार प्रा. सुचिता औंधकर	३०
१०. रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे मोखाडा परिसरातील शैक्षणिक योगदान डॉ. बलवंत मगदूम	३२
११. माणूसपण जपणारं दुर्मिळ व्यक्तिमत्त्व शरद पवारसाहेब प्रा. चिंतामण धिंदळे	३४
१२. पवारसाहेब यांचे महिलाविषयक विचार डॉ. रमेश पोळ	३६
१३. कर्मवीर भाऊरावांचा शिक्षकांबद्दलचा दृष्टिकोन गणेश खैरे	३८
१४. कर्मवीरांचा वारसा जपणारे शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब डॉ. काशिनाथ सोलनकर	४०
१५. कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील यांचे एक निष्ठावंत अनुयायी-कर्जतचे दादा पाटील प्रा. भास्कर मोरे	४३
१६. शरद पवारसाहेब यांचे क्रीडाविषयक धोरण प्रा. सारीका युवराज धनवटे	४६





रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे मोखाडा परिसरातील शैक्षणिक योगदान

डॉ. बलवंत मगदूम

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा

मोखाडा हा पालघर (पूर्वीच्या ठाणे) जिल्ह्यातील अतिशय मागास, डोंगराळ, दुर्गम असा आदिवासीबहुल तालुका. या तालुक्यात ९९ % आदिवासी जमातीचे वास्तव्य असून, बारली, कोकणा, कातकरी, महादेव कोळी, ढोर कोळी, क - ठाकूर, म - ठाकूर इ. आदिवासी जमातीचे लोक राहतात. मोखाडा ह्या आदिवासीबहुल तालुक्यामध्ये वरील आदिवासी जमातीबरोबरच मुस्लिम, अनुसूचित जाती, भटक्या जमाती इतर मागासवर्गीय जमातीही राहतात. असे असताना या परिसरातील आदिवासी जनतेकरिता शिक्षणाची कोणतीही मूलभूत व्यवस्था येथे अस्तित्वात नव्हती. ती अस्तित्वात यावी, हा आदिवासीबहुल परिसर शिक्षणाच्या प्रक्रियेत यावा असे कै. परशुराम मुळे व मोखाडा परिसरातील काही मान्यवरांना वाटले व त्यातूनच १९६० साली संपूर्ण मोखाडा तालुक्यात एकमेव माध्यमिक विद्यालय सुरू झाले. पुढे उच्च माध्यमिक व पदवी शिक्षणाची सोय झाली.

मोखाडा तालुक्याची शैक्षणिक पूर्वावस्था :

मोखाडापासून २० कि. मी अंतरावर नाशिक येथील गोखले एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे हायस्कूल होते. मोखाडा तालुक्यासाठी जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळेव्यतिरिक्त कोणतीही व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात असल्याचे दिसत नाही. म्हणूनच त्याकाळी मोखाडा या गावातील सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते कै. परशुराम मोहिनीराज मुळे व व्यापारी पेठेतील काही व्यापारी यांनी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व ओळखले होते. त्यासाठी त्यांनी ती व्यवस्था उभी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न सुरू केले. पण त्या प्रयत्नांना फारसे यश आले नाही. या संदर्भातील पहिला प्रयत्न इ. स. १९५६ साली केला गेला. तत्कालीन जव्हार संस्थानाचे राजे श्री. यशवंतराव मुकणे महाराज यांच्याकडे गेले. मोखाडा येथे माध्यमिक शिक्षण देणारे एक हायस्कूल गोखले एज्युकेशन सोसायटीच्या बतीने करावे असा प्रस्ताव त्यांच्यासमोर मांडला. परंतु या प्रस्तावास श्री. यशवंतराव मुकणे महाराज यांनी मान्यता देणे अवघड आहे, हे वाघिणीचे दूध पिण्याचे साहस तुम्ही मंडळी कशी करता असा प्रश्न करून हायस्कूल चालविणे म्हणजे हत्ती पोसण्यासारखे आहे असा सल्ला दिला. तरीही कै. परशुराम मुळे व इतरांनी आपले प्रयत्न चालू ठेवले.

तत्कालीन मोखाडा तालुक्यात सातारा परिसरातील श्री. शाम येडेकर यांच्या सल्ल्यानुसार कै. परशुराम मोहिनीराज मुळे व इतर सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते सातारा येथे गेले. तेथे त्यांनी रयत शिक्षण संस्थेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांबरोबर

मोखाडा येथे आदिवासी समाजाला माध्यमिक शिक्षण देण्यासाठी एक विद्यालय सुरू करण्याबाबत चर्चा केली. त्यानुसार रयत शिक्षण संस्थेने मोखाडा येथे माध्यमिक विद्यालय सुरू करण्याची परवानगी दिली. १९६० साली संपूर्ण मोखाडा तालुक्यात एकमेव माध्यमिक विद्यालय सुरू झाले. खरे तर माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची सोय झाली खरी मात्र उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रश्न होताच. या परिसरातील सर्वांना उच्च शिक्षणाची सोय नसल्याने उच्च शिक्षणासाठी नाशिक अथवा ठाणे मुंबई या शहरावर अवलंबून रहावे लागत होते. इथल्या परिसराची आर्थिक परिस्थिती, अज्ञान, दारिद्र्य यामुळे आदिवासी समाज उच्च शिक्षणासाठी तालुक्याबाहेर जाऊ शकत नव्हता पर्यायाने त्याला उच्च शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहावे लागत होते.

मोखाडा येथे माध्यमिक शिक्षणाप्रमाणेच उच्च शिक्षणाचीही सोय व्हावी म्हणून कै. परशुराम मोहिनीराज मुळे यांनी प्रमुख भूमिका घेऊन त्यांचे सोबत कै. नारायणशेट चुंभळे, कै. गणपतराव विठ्ठल चुंभळे, पै. हशम करीमशेट मनियार, कै. विठ्ठल त्र्यंबक पाटील, कै. बाळू महादू पाटील, धोंडूशेट डिंगोरे श्री. रामचंद्र धारणेकाका, अँड. देविदास पाटील इ. नी मोखाडा येथे एक महाविद्यालय सुरू करण्यासाठी रयत शिक्षण संस्थेकडे प्रयत्न सुरू केले. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांना यश मिळून जून १९८४ पासून मोखाडा येथे कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय सुरू झाले.

अशाप्रकारे मोखाडा परिसरात रयत शिक्षण संस्थेने १९६० मध्ये माध्यमिक शिक्षण तर जून १९८४ पदवी शिक्षणाचा प्रारंभ केलेला आढळतो, तर १९९२ मध्ये झालेल्या वावर वांगणी भूकबळी प्रकरणानंतर तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री मा. सुधाकरराव नाईक यांनी रयत शिक्षण संस्थेस आश्रमशाळा सुरू करण्याची परवानगी दिली. त्यातून १९९२ नंतर या परिसरात आश्रमशाळेच्या माध्यमातून निवासी शिक्षणाचा प्रारंभ झाला.

मोखाडा परिसरातील रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे शैक्षणिक संकुले :

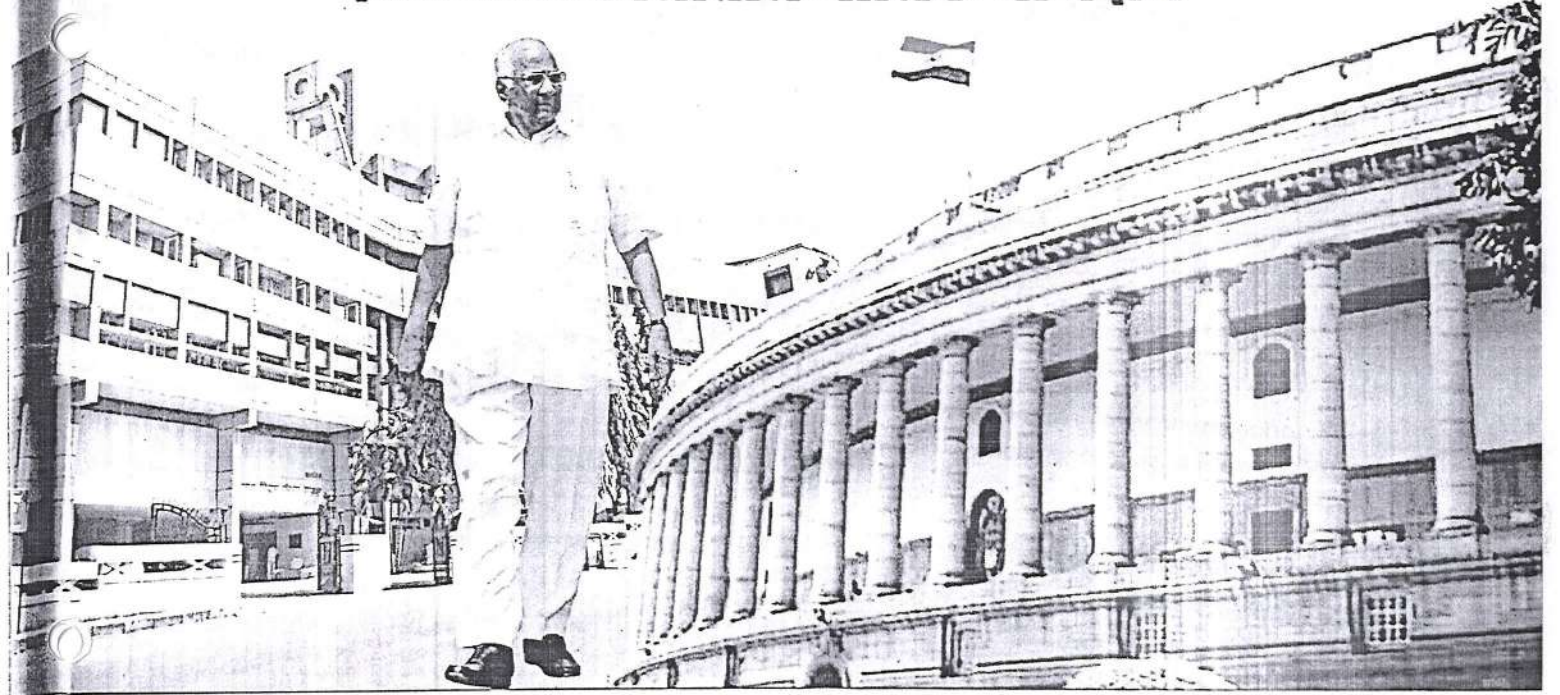
१. कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील हायस्कूल व ज्युनिअर महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा.
२. महर्षी विठ्ठल रामजी प्राथ., माध्य. व उच्च माध्यमिक आश्रमशाळा, मोखाडा.
३. कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा.



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66



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मुद्रक : गौरव आर्टस्, डोंबिवली

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३३. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे कृषिविषयक धोरण डॉ. महेशकुमार सोनावणे	९९
३४. मा. शरदरावजी पवार : बहुपेडी व्यक्तिमत्त्व डॉ. कोमल कुंदप	९४
३५. शरदचंद्रजी पवार : बहुआयामी व्यक्तिमत्त्व प्रा. सुनिल परदेशी	९६
३६. मा. शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब यांचे कृषी क्षेत्रातील योगदान प्रा. सुवर्णा खोडदे	९८
३७. शरद पवारसाहेबांचे राजकीय, सामाजिक व महिलाविषयक कार्य डॉ. तानाजी हातेकर	९००
३८. बहुअवधानी नेता : मा. शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब डॉ. तानाजी पाटील	९०३
३९. शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब यांचे क्रीडा क्षेत्रातील योगदान प्रा. गणेश चौधरी	९०५
४०. महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रबोधन चळवळीतील कर्मवीरांचे शैक्षणिक योगदान डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे	९०८
✓ ४१. महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्वांगीण विकासातील लोकनेते शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब यांच्या योगदानाचा अभ्यास डॉ. यशवंत उलवेकर, डॉ. प्रफुल्ल वशेनीकर	९१०
४२. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांच्या कृषी धोरणाची प्रयोगशाळा- बारामती पॅटर्न डॉ. भानुदास शिंदे	९१४
४३. रायगड जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यामधील मा. शरदरावजी पवार यांचे योगदान प्रा. डॉ. पराग पाटील, कु. सुकन्या पराग पाटील	९१७
४४. कृषी क्षेत्रातील पवारसाहेबांचे योगदान डॉ. रमेश म्हात्रे	९१९
४५. रयत शिक्षण संस्थेची महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रबोधन चळवळीतील वाटचाल डॉ. संगीता पैकेकरी	९२१
४६. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे समाजकारण आणि राजकारण डॉ. सुधाकर जाधव	९२३
४७. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील योगदान डॉ. पांडुरंग भोसले, प्रा. वसंत यशवंत गावडे	९२५
४८. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य डॉ. अतुल चौरे	९२८



महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्वांगीण विकासातील लोकनेते शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब यांच्या योगदानाचा अभ्यास

डॉ. यशवंत उलवेकर • डॉ. प्रफुल्ल वशेनीकर
महात्मा फुले ए. एस. सी. कॉलेज, पनवेल

आपला महाराष्ट्र दगडधोंड्यांचा, ओसाड माळरानांचा. येथे सोन्याच्या, रत्नांच्या खाणी नसतीलही पण लाखमोलाची नररत्ने या महाराष्ट्राच्या मातीत जन्माला आली, की ज्यांनी केवळ महाराष्ट्राच्याच नव्हे तर संबंध भारताच्या नावलौकिकात भर घातली आहे. सन्माननीय शरदचंद्रजी पवार साहेब हे यापैकी एक. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज, शाहू महाराज, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यासारख्या राष्ट्रनिर्मिती असणाऱ्या आणि पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राचा ध्यास असणाऱ्या महापुरुषांच्या स्वप्नांना खऱ्या अर्थाने साकारित करण्याचा आयुष्यभर प्रयत्न करणाऱ्या शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेबांचा जन्म दि. १२ डिसेंबर १९४० मध्ये पुणे जिल्ह्यातील बारामती या ठिकाणी एका शेतकरी कुटुंबात आला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव गोविंदराव आणि आईचे नाव शारदाबाई - शरदरावांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण बारामतीमध्ये झाले. शाळेत असताना देशी खेळांमध्ये विशेषतः खो-खो, धावणे, हुतू या खेळांमध्ये ते तरबेज होते. लहानपणी ते सशक्त तर होतेच पण शक्तीबरोबर युक्तीचाही वापर करून नेहमीच प्रतीस्पर्ध्यांवर मात करत असत. विहिरीत पोहण्याचाही त्यांना छंद होता. लहानपणी काचेच्या गोष्ट्या व तयार केलेले पतंग विकून ते काही पैसे मिळवित असत. त्यातून लहानपणपासूनच स्वावलंबी बनण्याची त्यांची जिज्ञासा दिसून येते. त्यागाची परंपरा असणाऱ्या रयत शिक्षण संस्थेच्या शाहू हायस्कूलमध्ये त्यांचे ८ वी पर्यंतचे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाले. या हायस्कूलमध्ये शरदरावांच्या कलागुणांना व वैचारिक सद्गुणांना अधिक वाव मिळाला. आध्यात्मिक, ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय व शैक्षणिक या महान परंपरा असलेल्या पुण्यनगरीतील बृहन् महाराष्ट्र कोलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स (बी.एम.सी.सी.) मध्ये त्यांचे महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण पूर्ण झाले.

१९५६ साली शाळेत असताना त्यांनी गोवामुक्ती सत्याग्रहाला पाठिंबा दर्शविण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांचा मेळावा अयोजित केला. तिथूनच खऱ्या अर्थाने त्यांच्या राजकीय जीवनाला प्रारंभ झाला असे म्हटले जाते. महाविद्यालयामध्ये शिक्षण घेत असताना तत्कालीन महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण एका कार्यक्रमाला त्यांच्या कॉलेजमध्ये येणार होते. त्या कार्यक्रमाच्या व्यवस्थापनाची जबाबदारी शरदरावांवर होती - दर्जेदार व्यवस्थापन करत शरदरावांनी अत्यंत प्रभावी भाषण त्या कार्यक्रमात केले. त्यांच्या अभ्यासपूर्ण वक्तव्याने यशवंतराव चव्हाणसाहेब देखील प्रभावित झाले. त्यांच्याकडे

असलेले नेतृत्व आणि कर्तृत्व या गुणांनी प्रभावित झालेल्या चव्हाणसाहेबांनी वयाच्या अवघ्या २३ व्या वर्षी शरदरावांचो निवड प्रदेश युवक काँग्रेसच्या अध्यक्षपदी केली. पुढे १९६७ च्या राज्य विधानसभेच्या निवडणुकीत बारामती मतदार संघातून ने निवडून आले. तत्कालीन महाराष्ट्राचे त्यावेळेचे मुख्यमंत्री वसंतदादा नाईक यांच्या मंत्रीमंडळात वयाच्या २९ व्या वर्षी राज्यमंत्री म्हणून त्यांचा समावेश झाला. अविश्रांत मेहनत, लोकप्रियता, पराकोटीची युक्ती आणि चाणाक्ष बुद्धी यांच्या जोरावर १२ जून १९७२ रोजी ते महाराष्ट्राचे अत्यंत तरुण वयात मुख्यमंत्री झाले. त्यानंतर १९८८ ते १९९१ व १९९१ ते १९९३ चा कालावधीतही त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्रीपद भूषविले. १९९१ मध्ये नरसिंहराव सरकारने त्यांची निवड देशाचे संरक्षणमंत्री म्हणून केली - पुढे काँग्रेस पक्षातील राजकीय मतभेदांमुळे शरदचंद्रजी पवार यांनी काँग्रेस पक्षातून बाहेर पडून स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस पक्ष १० जून १९९९ रोजी स्थापन केला. २००४ मध्ये त्यांची निवड भारताचे कृषीमंत्री म्हणून करण्यात आली. राजकारणाबरोबरच खेळातही शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेबांना विशेष रस होता. विशेषतः क्रिकेट खेळाचे ते शौकीन होते. कदाचित याचमुळे पुढे त्यांची निवड २००५ मध्ये भारतीय क्रिकेट नियामक मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष म्हणून करण्यात आले. २०१० मध्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष म्हणूनही त्यांनी काम पाहिले. आयुष्यभर महाराष्ट्र आणि राष्ट्राच्या विकासासाठी कार्यरत असणाऱ्या शरदरावजी पवारसाहेबांच्या कार्याची नोंद घेत भारत सरकारने पद्मविभूषण पुरस्कार देऊन त्यांचा गौरव केला.

लहानपणापासून आजतागायत शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब यांनी समाजकारण, राजकारण आणि शिक्षण या क्षेत्रांबरोबरच महाराष्ट्राच्या कला-क्रीडा क्षेत्रामध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल घडविला.

फुड फॉर वर्क ची संकल्पना

बारामती तालुका महाराष्ट्रातील भीषण दुष्काळी तालुक्यांपैकी एक. शरदराव महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश युवक काँग्रेसचे अध्यक्ष झाल्यापासून बारामती तालुक्यात युनेस्कोची 'फुड फोर हंगर' ही योजना राबविली जात होती. या योजनेत दुष्काळातील भुकेल्या लोकांना धान्य व पाम तेल दिले जात असे. शरदरावांना हे आवडले नाही. ते युनेस्कोच्या मुंबईमधल्या ऑफिसमध्ये गेले



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महात्मा फुले कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय

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70

१७. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब आणि रयत शिक्षण संस्था प्रा. विजया ठाकूर	४८
१८. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे महिलाविषयक धोरण डॉ. नीता भिसे-ढावरे	५१
१९. शरद पवार यांचे शैक्षणिक योगदान डॉ. पौर्णिमा शिरष कोल्हे	५३
✓ २०. रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे ग्रामीण विकासातील योगदान - एक दृष्टीक्षेप डॉ. प्रफुल्ल वशेणीकर, डॉ. यशवंत उलवेकर	५६
२१. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे महिलाविषयक धोरण डॉ. राजेंद्र बावळे	५९
२२. कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील आणि त्यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य डॉ. राजेंद्र खंदारे	६१
२३. रयत शिक्षण संस्थेची वाटचाल प्रा. रमेश जाधवर	६४
२४. शरद पवार : एक शीतीतज्ज्ञ डॉ. रेशमा दिवेकर	६६
२५. लोकनेते शरद पवारसाहेब : एक आकलन डॉ. संजय मेखी	६९
२६. सत्यशोधक विचारधारेचे पुरस्कर्ते : मा. शरदचंद्रजी पवारसाहेब डॉ. संजय नगरकर	७४
२७. रयत शिक्षण संस्था वाटचालीत श्रीमंत मालोजीराजे यांचे योगदान डॉ. संतोष कदम	७६
२८. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे समाजकारण आणि राजकारण प्रा. दादा साठे	७९
२९. मा. शरदरावजी पवार यांचा स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टिकोन डॉ. सीमा नाईक - गोसावी	८१
३०. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे महिलाविषयक धोरण प्रा. श्याम डावळे	८३
३१. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे कृषिविषयक धोरण प्राचार्य डॉ. सौ. शोभा इंगवले	८५
३२. शरद पवार यांचे क्रीडाविषयक धोरण डॉ. स्मिता ढावरे	८९



रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे ग्रामीण विकासातील योगदान - एक दृष्टीक्षेप

डॉ. प्रफुल्ल वरोणीकर • डॉ. यशवंत उलवेकर
महात्मा फुले कला विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, पनवेल

भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाची वाट ही ग्रामीण विकासातून जाते असे म्हटले जाते आणि ग्रामीण विकासासाठी आणि मानवी साधनसंपत्तीच्या विकासासाठी सर्वप्रथम महत्त्वाचे उरणे ते म्हणजे शिक्षण. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात महाराष्ट्राला शिक्षण देण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील यांनी रयत शिक्षण संस्थेची स्थापना करून केले. गावो-गावी, खेडोपाडी, आदिवासी वाड्यांवरती रयत शिक्षण संस्थेच्या शाखा असलेल्या दिसून येतात. आणि इतिहास सांगतो जिथे जिथे शिक्षणाची ज्ञानगंगा पोहोचली तिथे तिथे विकास झाला आणि तेच कार्य रयत शिक्षण संस्थेने केले आहे.

सदर शोध निबंध हा पुण्यात दुष्कृत साधनसामुग्रीवर आधारित असून यासाठी अहवाल, संदर्भ पुस्तके, विविध लेख, नियत कालीके व मासिकांमधून प्रकाशित झालेले लेख, इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा संदर्भ साहित्य म्हणून वापर केलेला आहे.

रयत शिक्षण संस्थेची स्थापना

काले, ता. कराड, जि. सातारा येथे सत्यशोधक समाजाची परिषद ता. २५-१-१९१९ रोजी भरली होती. या परिषदेचे अध्यक्ष पुणे येथील सत्यशोधक समाजाचे पुढारी केशवराव बागडे वर्काल होते. या परिषदेला सत्यशोधक समाजाची जिल्ह्यातील व जिल्हाभागांवरची प्रमुख मंडळी हजर होती. या परिषदेला प्रमुख कार्यकर्ते म्हणून भाऊराव पाटील हे हजर होते. या परिषदेत भाऊरावांनी सर्वाना आकर्षित केले. आपण सर्व कार्यकर्ते सत्याशोधक समाजाचे विचार सधा, या पद्या. समाजे, जतसे याद्वारे जनतेपुढे प्रभावीपणे मांडतो. परंतु आपल्या विचाराप्रमाणे जनतेमध्ये सुधारणा होत असल्याचे आढळून येत नाही. तेव्हा शिक्षणसारंगिवाय याला परिणामकारक तोडगा मला तरी दिसत नाही. म्हणून उन्निहित व बहुजन समाजाच्या मुलां-मुलींना शिक्षण देण्याकरिता एक शिक्षणसंस्था स्थापन करणे आवश्यक आहे. भाऊरावांचे हे विचार सर्वांना पसंत पडले, आणि या प्रमाणे या परिषदेत ठराव झाला. संस्थेच्या नावाची चर्चा झेऊन 'रयत शिक्षण संस्था' असे नाव देण्याचे ठरले.

संस्थेचे उद्देश

१) मागासलेल्या वर्गात शिक्षणची अभिरुची उत्पन्न करणे.

- २) मागासलेल्या जातीतील अत्यंत गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांस त्वयतर मोफत शिक्षण देण्याच प्रयत्न करणे.
- ३) सामान्य स्थितीतील विद्यार्थ्यांस त्यांच्या खर्चाने किंवा फारतर निम्न्या खर्चाने संस्थेत शिक्षण घेण्याकरिता ठेवणे.
- ४) ज्यांची सांपत्तिक स्थिती समाधानकारक आहे अशा परगावच्या मागासलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संस्थेत सोय करणे.
- ५) मागासलेल्या वर्गातील निरनिराळ्या जातीतील विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये प्रेमभाव उत्पन्न करणे.
- ६) पूर्वकालीन अंधरुढीस फाटा देऊन खऱ्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करण्याचे बळण देणे.
- ७) मिळून मिसळून वागण्यापासून संघशक्ती निर्माण होते, हे तिचे महत्त्व प्रत्यक्ष कृतीने पटविणे.
- ८) मुले काटकसरी, नियमित, स्वावलंबी, उद्योगी, उत्साही व शीलवान बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.
- ९) संस्थेचे शिक्षणाच्या बाबतील कार्यक्षेत्र वाढविणे.

ग्रामीण भागात संस्थेच्या कार्याचा व्याप

शिक्षण मुलास मिळून तो पदवीधर झाला तर त्यास मानाची नोकरी मिळून त्याचे कल्याण होते व प्रपंचातील गरिबी दूर करण्यास तो मुलगा हातभार लावतो असे लोकांना भाऊरावांच्या संस्थेमुळे प्रथमच समजू लागले. शिवाय सुशिक्षित मुलगा, आपला बंधू, बहीण यांच्याही शिक्षणाचा विचार करून त्यांचेही शिक्षण पुरे करण्यासाठी तो प्रयत्न करू लागला आणि आई-वडिलांना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटवून देऊ लागला. यामुळे आपल्या गावी अगर जवळपासच्या गावी हायस्कूल निघाले पाहिजे असे अनेक गावाच्या लोकांना वाटू लागले. अशा रीतीन जनतेस लागलेली शिक्षणाची भूक आणि भाऊरावांच्या सारखे जनतेस कल्याण करू पाहणारे कर्ते पुरुष यांच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे संस्थेतर्फे दरवर्षी हायस्कूलस निघू लागली.

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१. अक्षरकल्पणी

२. मुद्रक

३. मुखपृष्ठ

४. सो. नं.

५. १

६.

७.

८.

- ११
- १४
- १६
- १८
- १००
- १०३
- १०५
- १०८
- ११०
- ११४
- ११७
- ११९
- १२१
- १२३
- १२५
- १२८
३३. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे कृषिविषयक धोरण
डा. महेशकुमार मोनावणे
३४. मा. शरदरावजी पवार : चहूथीडी व्यवस्थापन
डा. कामल कुट्टम
३५. शरदरावजी पवार : रत्नावाडी क्षेत्रिय
डा. सुनील पाटील
३६. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे दुसरे क्षेत्रिय
डा. सुनील पाटील
३७. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे राजकीय, सामाजिक व महिलांविषयक कार्य
डा. नमराजो हांबकर
३८. चहूथ्यावधीनी नेता : मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब
डा. नमराजो पाटील
३९. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे डी.डी. क्षेत्रीय यीगदान
प्रा. गणेश चौधरी
४०. महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रबोधन चळवळीतील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे शैक्षणिक योगदान
डा. वासुदेव डोंगरदेव
४१. महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्वांगीण विकासातील लोकनेते शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांच्या योगदानाचा अभ्यास
डा. यशवंत उलवकर, डा. प्रफुल्ल बरोनीकर
४२. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांच्या कृषी धोरणाची प्रयोगशाळा - चारामती पेट्टने
डा. भाग्यदास शिंदे
४३. रायगड जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी मा. शरदरावजी पवार यांची योगदान
प्रा. डा. पराग पाटील, कृ. सुकन्या पराग पाटील
४४. कृषी क्षेत्रातील पवारसाहेबांचे योगदान
डा. संजय म्हात्रे
४५. स्वतंत्र शिक्षण संस्थेची महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रबोधन चळवळीतील बाटचाल
डा. संगीता पैकेकर
४६. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे समाजकारण आणि राजकारण
डा. सुधाकर जाधव
४७. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील योगदान
डा. पांडुरंग भोमरे, प्रा. वनत यशवंत पावडे
४८. मा. शरदरावजी पवारसाहेब यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य
डा. अश्विन चौधरी

७१



महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रबोधन चळवळीतील कर्मवीरांचे शैक्षणिक योगदान

डॉ. वामदेव डोंगरदिवे
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा



बहुजन समाजात शिक्षणप्रसाराशिवाय प्राप्ती हांगे शक्य नाही आणि त्यासाठी काहीतरी करणे आवश्यक आहे अशा उदार हेतूने भाऊरावाची धडपड चाललेली होती त्यासाठी पैसा हवा तेव्हा मोठ्या प्रतिष्ठित लोकांच्या संपर्कात जाऊन एखादी संस्था स्थापन करून त्यांच्या नफ्यातून अस्पृश्यांच्या उदारासाठी कार्य करावे या उद्देशाने त्यांनी कोरेगावमधील शेतकऱ्यांना संघटीत करून 'शेतकरी सहकारी सोसायटी' स्थापना करण्याचे डोंक्यात घेतले. काले, तो. कराड येथे सत्यशोधक समाजाची परिषद २५-९-१९१९ रोजी भरली होती. या परिषदेचे अध्यक्ष पुणे येथील सत्यशोधक समाजाचे पुढारी केशवराव बागडे बकिल होते. या परिषदेला समाजाचे जिल्हाबाहेरील प्रमुख मंडळी हजर होती. या परिषदेला भाऊरावही हजर होते. या परिषदेत शेवटी अण्णांनी सर्वांना आवाहन केले. आपल्या समाजाचे आपण भाषण व जलसे याद्वारे जनतेपर्यंत पोहचवण्याचा आटोकाट प्रयत्न करित आहोत परंतु आपल्याला जनता मुधारात असल्याचे आढळून येत नाही. शिक्षणप्रसाराशिवाय बाला परिणामकारक तोडगा मला तरी दिसत नाही म्हणून बहुजन समाजाच्या मुलांना शिक्षण देण्याकरीता एक शिक्षण संस्था स्थापन करणे आवश्यक आहे 'ही सूचना सर्वांना पसंत पडली. याप्रमाणे उराव झाला संस्थेच्या नावाबाबत चर्चा होऊन 'रयत शिक्षण संस्था' असे नाव देण्याचे ठरविले.

कर्मवीर दृढनिश्चयी होते. त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व पहाडी असून हाती घेतलेल्या कार्याचे संकल्प न तुटणारे होते अनेक नोकऱ्यांचा त्याग करून अनाथ अपंग दिनदलीत मुलांच्या उदाराचे स्वयं त्यांनी उगशी बाळगले होते.

भेदाभेद गरीब श्रीमंत उच्च - निचवतेच्या खोल दऱ्या नव्हत्या. सर्वजन समान होते सर्वधर्मसमभाव पाहायला मिळत होता शिक्षण क्षेत्राचे नंदनवन कारणासाठी वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबविल्या. त्यांनी घुर कलेली ज्ञानमंदिरे म्हणजे प्रचंड निव्वळा व आपुनकीने चाराविली जाणारी सांस्कृतिक केंद्रे होती. कर्मवीरांना धनिकांनी मधुन हातात देण्या दिल्या. त्यासाठी त्यांनी कोणापडे करत पणत्या गप्ती करणारे म्हणतात फक्त जगाच्या मणमणत एक जाणू शक्ये देण्यापेक्षा एक जाणू नाकानी जग एक कसया दिना तर तो अधिक श्रेष्ठ होय. म्हणजेच लोकजागीर्या कर्मवीरांचा प्रचंड विश्वास होता.

गजाराग हायस्कूलमध्ये शिकत असताना मिनांच्या सानिध्यामुळे कर्मवीरांना फुटबॉल खेळाची आवड निर्माण झाली शाळेंतील विविध

जातीधर्माच्या मुलांच्या घरी जाणे. त्यांच्याशी मैत्री करणे त्यामुळे त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व सामाजिक बनत होते भाऊराव आणि त्यांचे मित्र ग्रंथालयात आणि मित्रांच्या घरी मासिके वाचीत. कर्वीर नगरीत यावेळी म. फुलेच्या सत्यशोधक समाजाचे पुनरुज्जीवन होत होते. शाहू महाराजांचीही या चळवळीस संमती होती यावेळी भाऊराव जेन बोर्डिंगमध्ये शिकत होते. इंग्रजी शिक्षणाबरोबरच उदार धार्मिक वातावरणाकडेही मुधाराकाचा काल वाढत होता त्यातून शाहू राजांचा प्रभाव भाऊरावांवर होऊ लागला अंधश्रद्धा भोळसट कल्पना तसेच अन्यायविरुद्ध बंड करणे अशी पुरोगामी मानसिकता भाऊरावांची बनत होती.

'शिक्षणाने मनुष्य घडविता येतो व समाजनिर्मिती करता येते हे कर्मवीरांच्या शैक्षणिक तत्त्वांनाचे सार होते. शिक्षणाचा शास्त्रासारखा वापर करून त्यांना मास एन्युकेशन द्यावयाचे होते. हा विचार जनसामान्यात रुजविण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रकल्प हाती घेऊन नवसमाज घडविण्यासाठी आपले आयुष्य वेचले. शिक्षणप्रसार करित असताना सर्व अडचणींवर मात करण्याचे धडे शिकवायचे, जात-पात, धर्म, पंथ नाकारणे त्यातून सामाजिक - राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता विकसित करावी अशी ध्येये - धोरणे आखून प्रत्यक्ष कृती करण्याचे महान कसब कर्मवीरांना लाभले. त्यांनी शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात विशिष्ट तत्त्वज्ञान स्वीकारले. स्वावलंबन हे विधायक तत्त्व शिक्षणातून सांगितले श्रमप्रतिष्ठा व आत्मोद्धार या मूल्यांना महत्त्व दिले. श्रम आणि शिक्षण यांची सांगड महत्त्वाची होती शिक्षणास पूरक म्हणून श्रमाचे महत्त्व ओळखून उत्पादक श्रमाला प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करून दिली. डॉ. मा. प. मणुडकर यांनी घेतलेल्या मुलाखतीत कर्मवीर म्हणतात (११)

जानेवारी १९९९) विद्यार्थ्यांनी शिक्षण घेत असताना इतरांच्या श्रमावर न जगात कष्ट करून आपल्या पायावर उभे राहण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा आधीच आपल्या देशाला वेकारीचा शाप मिळाला आहे. अशा स्थितीत खेड्यात राहून ओसाडाचे सुषिकारत रुपांतर करणारी भाणसे तयार झाली पाहिजेत. शरीरश्रमांनी उच्च शिक्षण घेऊन असता लाज वाटू नये. शिक्षणासाठी कोणाची मदत घेतली तरी चंढर फडण्याची वनी पाहजे. यादृष्टीन माध्यमांक व उच्च शिक्षणाला ग्रामीण भागात शक्ती दागण्याची व इतर यामाची जोड मिळाली पाहिजे. एखादे गाव हायस्कूल चालविण्यासारखे आहे. तेथे मुले भरपूर मिळतात एवढे कर्मवीरांना समजताच त्या गावी जाऊन तेथे हायस्कूल सुरू करणार' असे घोषित करित. त्या गावाची इच्छा असो किंवा नसो तेथे इमारत मिळो किंवा नाही. फक्त तिथे शिक्षक टिकावा हा कर्मवीरांचा प्रथम हेतू असे संस्थेच्या प्रत्येक शाळा कॉलेजेसमध्ये



Problems of E-Marketing in India

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Abstract

India is known as developing country in the world. Marketing systems are developing through the internet. Marketers trying to reach the new customers, who are more sensitive, fragmented in the world. Internet is essential need of every person. E-marketing is popular branch of marketing in the world. Technology and new software are changing at high speed that it seems almost impossible to run only traditional trade in marketing. New products and services are developing and adapting the online sphere. The web is always changing, growing and provide the information to people.

E-marketing means develop the marketing system through new techniques, electronic media and specially internet. The term e-marketing, online marketing, internet marketing are commonly interchanged and known as synonymous. E marketing is the process of which is development the brand though the internet. E marketing is component of electronic commerce. This system includes information management, customer services, feedback, public relation and sales of product and services.

The development of e-marketing system is most important part of development of business as well as country. It gives the more opportunities for development in past decade. A marketer opens shops on websites. They give information about products and services through social media. Many marketers provide their product and services through the social media and revolutionize in marketing sector and consumer interact at e-marketing in future. Marketers, customers and peoples are facing the come problems in India. This paper focused on problems and remedies of e-marketing in India.

Keywords- marketing system, customer, and marketers, e-marketing.

77

Migration and Rural Development of Konkan Region of Maharashtra

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Introduction:

Migration is the process of shifting of peoples from one place to another for temporary or permanent residence. It depends on socio economic, cultural, environment and political factors to various places. Internal migration has grown faster in India. Migration is started from beginning of planning in India. After the independency peoples migrated from the rural area to urban area for employment. Causes of faster growing population, decreasing the per capita income and land, employments are created in minimum parentage. They are not sufficient for more Peoples of the rural area migrated for employment in urban area. Migration is not new for India. At the time British era Indian skilled labour transferred to other countries for employment. India is democratic country hence every people have independence in travel, residence and employment in overall in India.

In the modern era overall world is come to nearby through transportation and communication. Internal migration is increased in the India. Migration and urbanization are direct affected on economical rural development. Migration is important for economic and social development of country. Rural- urban migration has facing the major challenges in contemporary scenario in the world. In India After the independence maximum people are went into urban area for employment.

Rural development has always ignored in developed and developing countries. Agricultural production of rural area is develops the income of urban area. If rural development is put first, agricultural employment can stop the migration. Employment in the rural area is most basic human need of rural area of Konkan region as well as India. They have available the best option of farming for employment in rural area. Some countries reached to peoples with offering the new agri-based jobs to young people in rural area. The surplus labour force migrated in urban area.

Konkan region is one of most important region of the Maharashtra state. Konkan means the area situated between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. Sufficient employment opportunities are not available at Konkan region, so maximum people are migrated at Mumbai. Rural development of Konkan region is stopped from past various decades. This paper focused on relation between migration and rural development of Konkan region.

Objectives of study

1. To study the relation between migration and rural development of Konkan region.
2. To study effect of migration on rural development of Konkan
3. Suggestion to reduce migration of Konkan.

Migration of Konkan Region –

Konkan is not developed as industrial area. Konkan region led to shortage of level land due to geographical structure of Konkan. Konkani people not develop the farming due to lack of level of land, lack of irrigation and other facilities hence peoples of Konkan region prefer to take up any employment at Mumbai and other cities. Konkani peoples are migrated to Mumbai, Pune and other big cities of Maharashtra state from independence of the India.

Rural development of Konkan Region-

Konkan region of Maharashtra also has history and culture as old as Lord Parshuram and Shivaji. Konkan's greenery, coconut trees, beautiful virgin beaches, waterfalls, mountains and lush green valley does will definitely provide a rich and pleasant experience for the traveler. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is a Government of Maharashtra State body that looks after development of industrial belt in Maharashtra. Mahad industrial area, Roha industrial area, Usar industrial area, Chiplun industrial area, Dapoli

doing of central governments. In addition, the state governments include Value Added Tax, Central Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, Leisure Tax, Entrance Tax, Entertainment Tax, Advertising Tax, Gambling Tax, State Benefit and Increased Tax etc.

Conclusion:

It has been filed at the government level to ensure that small businessmen and entrepreneurs will face some difficulties due to the GST and guarantee that there is a viable way. Goods and Services Taxes account for 60 to 65% of the government's income, and only by applying the Goods and Services Tax, will the central government's income source will be collapse. Therefore, the GST tax system may be useful for the development of the country, but if the funds are not provided in the safe space of the government, it will be difficult for the government to provide facilities to the people. Although the government has endeavored to create a nourishing environment for the development of the country through GST, it is necessary to see the extent of success of the government. We have not accepted the GST system for two decades with the mindset of not having to face a new change. Fortunately we are now accepting this arrangement and I feel that the 'good days' of taxation will be realized.

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18

Challenges & Opportunities of Social Media in Marketing



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Abstract

India is known as largest market in the world. Social Media is the best famous tool of the marketing. Social media is now one of the trends of marketing system in the world. Now companies are connected through the social media to common man for the process of sale of goods and services in local as well as international market. Companies symbolize marketing promotion opportunities to directly consumers. Social media is important tool which is share the information to other people on base of the internet or mobile phone. Last decades companies have no confidence about social media. Now social media developing and new strategy are implemented for marketing. Social media marketing means marketing through email, websites, Facebook, twitter, what's app, Instagram and other ways. Companies are engaging to clients for online advertisement.

Social Media trend is growing fast but it is creates risk in the future which increasing the frustration in the people. Goodwill and trust is base of the social media and promotion. Social media is the system which gives the guidance to publicity of goods and services also show authorized boundaries and accountability. This system motivates to peoples for interactions among the customers and sellers. International business and companies identifies potential of the system of promotions of goods and services which are use them for sales promotion in

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES OF RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN KONKAN REGION

Prof. Mengal Santosh Gangaram

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Abstract

India is one of the big developing countries in the world. About 70 percent peoples are live in the rural area in India. Most of the peoples are depends are agriculture and its allied activities. Changes in environment, limited land, not sufficient for development of agriculture and overall development of country. There is creating a need of industrial development in India. Some peoples are migrated for employment in various cities. Rural entrepreneurship development is one of best option for on the unemployment in rural area of the India. Rural entrepreneurship plays the important role in rural development. Government of India is trying to development of entrepreneurship in rural area.

Rural entrepreneurships involve in the process of production and manufacturing process and providing employment opportunities through industrialization in rural area. Rural entrepreneurship reduces the migration and balance the regional development between urban and rural area. It plays vital role in distribution of income and wealth at top to bottom level in process of the development of India.

Konkan region is important region in Maharashtra and it is famous for alphonso mango, Jackfruit, Kokum and other Konkani culture. Natural beauty, sea beaches, forts and various tourism places are available in Konkan region. Causes of insufficient development of agricultural and industrial sector, Konkan region is always backward from rural development. Maximum peoples of Konkan region are migrated at Mumbai and cities of country for employment. Rural entrepreneurship is best opportunity to development of rural area of Konkan region. Rural entrepreneurship is best opportunities peoples of Konkan region. Rural entrepreneurs of Konkan region are facing the problems due to unavailability of finance, skilled labour, education, business skill, primary facilities like as electricity, water, transport facilities etc. This paper tries to find the challenges and opportunities in rural entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Rural entrepreneurship, challenge, opportunities.

Introduction:

India is one of the big developing countries in the world. About 70 percent peoples are live in the rural area in India. Most of the peoples are depends are agriculture and its allied activities. Changes in environment, limited land, not sufficient for development of agriculture and overall development of country. There is creating a need of industrial development in India. Some peoples are migrated for employment in various cities. Rural entrepreneurship development is one of best option for on the unemployment in rural area of the India. Rural entrepreneurship plays the important role in rural development. Government of India is trying to development of entrepreneurship in rural area.



Checklist of herbaceous Plants (summer season) of Rajapur tehsil of Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra)

Department of Botany, Abasaheb Marathe Arts and New Commerce, Science College, Rajapur

K. V. C. Gosavi and A. N. Chaudhari

Department of Botany, HPT Arts & RYK Science College, Nashik



Abstract-

Inventory is a continuous process of searching and re-examining the earlier findings. Floristic studies in Rajapur tehsil area of Maharashtra were surveyed for collection of herbaceous during the summer season (January to March). Present research works prepared checklist and herbarium specimens of 80 herbaceous flowering plants species belonging to 24 families of Rajapur Tehsil of Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra) during summer season.

Introduction-

Herbaceous plant is a plant that does not have much wood and its stems are green and soft. These plants grow fast and produce flowers and many seeds in a short period of time. In Botany, the word for a herbaceous plant is herb (from Latin herba, "grass"). Herbaceous plants may be annuals, biennials or perennials but most are annuals and die at the end of their growing season (the time when they produce flowers, fruits and seeds), leaving their seeds on the soil; those seeds will produce new plants with good weather. Biennial and perennial herbaceous plants will live for two or more years but the stems that are in the air will die every year; the underground stems will form the new aerial stems (stems that are above the ground). Underground roots and stems can resist more the bad weather (winter or a very dry season) than leaves and stems that are above the ground. Bulbs are biennial and peonies are perennial herbaceous plants. Most herbaceous plants are small and their stems are not thick because they do not have much wood but there are some cases of big herbaceous plants.

Review of the relevant literature-

The major contribution and most significant explorations in Peninsular India were made by T. Cooke (1901-1908). Western Circle of Botanical Survey of India situated at Pune made significant contributions to the floristic studies on Maharashtra. In addition to number of research papers, floristic accounts of many districts such as Akola, Nasik, Mahabaleshwar-Satara, Yevatmal, Sindhudurg, Raigad and Buldhana have been published by BSI; after floristic survey of many districts, BSI has

published a floristic account of Monocotyledones (Sharma et al., 1996) and Dicotyledones of Maharashtra State in two volumes (Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000; Singh et al., 2001). In the last three decades, some floras have been published on different regions of Maharashtra especially Ratnagiri and surrounding areas, viz., 'Flora of Sawantwadi' (Almeida, 1990), and other important recent publication on 'Flora of Kolhapur District' (Yadav & Sardesai, 2002).

Materials and Methods-

Regular field visits were made to survey, collection and documentation of plant species during summer season (January to March). The specimens were dissected under stereo zoom microscope and microphotographs of taken with the help of camera. The collected specimens were identified by referring to various floras, monographs, and revisions (Almeida 1996; Cooke 1908; Lekhak & Yadav 2012; Mishra & Singh, 2001; Sharma et al. 1996; Singh et al. 2000; Yadav et al. 2002). Herbarium specimens prepared as per Jain & Rao (1977) methods. All the collected voucher specimens are deposited in Botany Department, Abasaheb Marathe Arts & New Commerce Science College, Rajapur, district Ratnagiri. Checklist of herbaceous plant of study region prepared as per recent nomenclature of ICN.



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A Spectral Analysis Of Some Representative Synthesised Chromone Derivatives

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Abstract

Nine chalcones were prepared by grinding equimolar quantities of formyl pyrazole 3-(2, 4-difluorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde and various substituted o-hydroxy acetophenones in presence of potassium hydroxide in solvent free condition. This type of preparation method was found to be efficient, simple in terms of excellent yields, short reaction time and afford single product as illustrated in TLC. The prepared compounds were characterized by means of their IR, ¹H NMR spectral data and Mass spectrometry. This synthetic method shows potential alternative to the conventional methods.

Keywords: Chromones, DMSO, Spectral, derivatives

Introduction

Chromone¹ were well known and important oxygen containing six membered heterocyclic compound and different method have been work out for its preparation. Following chromone derivatives have been found to possess considerable biological activities. It has various marked effects, such as antimicrobial, anti-microbacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-analgesic and antidepressant activities². A large number of chromone moiety using different synthetic method for its preparation have been described in the chemistry literature. Most frequently used procedure were based on the reaction of α,β -unsaturated aldehyde and ketone with DMSO/I₂. However a series of specially substituted representative chromone derivatives have been synthesized rarely. For this reason the purpose of our present study was to synthesize systematically substituted chromone derivatives for the study of its antimicrobial activity in future.^{3, 4} Among the method used for preparation of chromone, oxidative cyclisation of substituted chalcones⁴ with DMSO/I₂ and its derivatives were commonly employed. Chromones conveniently prepared by treatment of $\alpha\beta$ unsaturated carbonyl compounds with DMSO/I₂ reagents. Pyrazole moiety containing compounds are associated with bactericidal⁵, anti-inflammatory⁶ and hepatoprotective⁷ activities. 2-(1,3-Diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-chlorochromones⁸ reported by us earlier were found to be associated with excellent antibacterial and antifungal activities. Oxygen containing heterocyclic compounds like chromones have received considerable attention in recent years due to their biological activities like anti-inflammatory,⁹ analgesic, anticonvulsant,¹⁰ and antidiabetic.¹¹ Chromones and their derivatives are also reported to possess antiprotocolytic,¹² antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral¹³ activities. Many substituted chromones are known to possess acaricidal¹⁴ activities and are used in the treatment of cerebral edema.¹⁵ Chromones are found to be useful as antioxidants.¹⁶



Problems & Remedies of Rural Entrepreneurship in Konkan

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Abstract :

India is the country which is way on development. About three-fourth of India's population are living in villages out of which 75% of the people are depends on agriculture and its allied activities. Limited land is insufficient to development for public. Therefore, there is a need to develop rural industries to solve rural unemployment and rural migration to cities.

Now a day's standard of living of peoples of rural area should be increased. Development of rural entrepreneurship is one of the answers to problem of insufficient employment. Indian rural sector is no longer primitive and isolated. Therefore, entrepreneurship in the rural and tribal areas solves the unemployment and backwardness of rural economy of country. Government of India has been continuously assigning increasing importance and support for the promotion and growth of rural entrepreneurship.

Konkan region is famous for tourism because natural beauty, sea beaches, forts and other various tourism places are located in this region. Konkan region are continuously backward from employment and industrial development. Industries are not developing on large scale in konkan. Agricultural sector is not sufficient for local people. Maximum local peoples are migrated at Mumbai and other cities for employment. Rural entrepreneurship is the best opportunities for the development of Konkan region.

This paper is focused discussion on problems and remedies of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region.

Introduction:

India is the country which is way on development. About three-fourth of India's population are living in villages out of which 75% of the people are depends on agriculture and its allied activities. Limited land is insufficient to development for public. Therefore, there is a need to develop rural industries to solve rural unemployment and rural migration to cities.

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Objectives of study

1. Study the Overview of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region.



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Coleoptera

Of Northern Western Ghats, India



84

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COLONIZATION PATTERN AND GUILDWISE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCARABAEID BEETLES

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Abstract:

The present study was carried to find out the population occurrence and density of coprophagous beetles in selected sites of Takali and Vakhari villages of Pandharpur Tahasil. In all, the study reports 10 species distributed within 7 genera belonging to one family of order Coleoptera viz. Scarabaeidae. The observations were also made on the dung insect community and their colonization pattern in relation with dung age from the sampling site Takali, Pandharpur.

Keywords: Colonization pattern, Scarabaeid Beetle.

Introduction:

Coprophagous entomofauna have been extensively studied because of their significant role in the recycling of organic wastes and enriching the soil with nutrients. Large sized dung pats of higher herbivore mammals are an ephemeral habitat of dung beetles and contribute to their relative abundance and diversity [1] [2] [3] [4]. Though several species of dung beetles are generalists and do not show any dung preferences, some are strict specialists with more or less degrees of specialization. Many species of dung beetles prefer coarse fibred dung of non ruminants mammals like elephants, while others prefer the more fluid and fine dung of ruminants and some others are attracted to the odoriferous dung of omnivorous animals [5] [6] [7] [8] [9].

Since dung pats can be tremendously irregular in space and time, resource partitioning and composition are prime features of dung beetle species assemblages [3]. Based on their nesting pattern and resource partitioning strategies dung beetles are largely divided into three functional groups viz. Rollers (telecoprid nesters), tunnelers (paracoprid nesters) and dwellers (endocoprid nesters) [1] [4].

Dung beetles are best and central species for studying how habitat disturbance and modifications impact animal communities due to their quick response to any ecological changes which is manifested as variations in their community structure, abundance, diversity and endemism [10] [11] [12] [13].

Nonetheless, ecology and community structure of dung beetles from the tropical ecoregions of Indian in general and dry zones (low rainfall areas) of Maharashtra in specific, have not received enough attention as their African, Neotropical and Indo Malayan/ South east Asian counterparts. Understanding more about the grassland dung beetles in low rainfall areas, is important not only to further our knowledge of dung beetles, but also in realising the role of larger herbivorous mammals or domestic cattle and their dung in maintaining the ground diversity at regional scale. Considering this importance of coprophagous beetles the present study was carried out in two villages of Pandharpur Tehsil to find out the colonization pattern related to the age of dung and guild wise relation in population of dung beetles.

Materials and Methods:

The present study was carried out in two phases from June 2016 to December 2017.

1. Field Phase
2. Laboratory Phase

During the sampling routine insect collection material was used. It includes plastic containers, phials, 70 % alcohol, field knife, Chloroform [14].

पर्यटनाची ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासातील भूमिका

श्री. जनार्दन भाऊ वारघडे

वाणिज्य विभाग प्रमुख

कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा, ता. मोखाडा, जि. पालघर



प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय ग्रामीण भाग हा निसर्ग, सौंदर्य, संस्कृती व पर्यावरण दृष्टीने समृद्ध आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील जीवन, कला, संस्कृती आणि वारसा दर्शविणारे घटक पर्यटनास चालना देणारे आहेत. निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात सुखाने व आनंदाने क्षण घालवणे, संस्कृतीविषयी माहिती जाणून घेणे, धार्मिक व ऐतिहासिकघटकांचा आढावा घेणे हि सहज प्रवृत्ती पर्यटनाचा मुळ आधार बनले आहे. आज सर्वत्र दळणवळणाच्या सुविधा विकसित झाल्याने जग जवळ आले असून पर्यटनाचे क्षेत्र दिवसेंदिवस विस्तारत आहे. आधुनिक काळातील पर्यटन हा एक महत्वाचा उद्योग असून पर्यटन विकासाकडे जाणीव पूर्वक लक्ष देणे ही आजची गरज बनली आहे. भारतात पर्यटन उद्योगाचा विकास जलद गतीने होत असून पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी १९६३ मध्ये झा-समिती नेमण्यात आली. झा-समितीने १९६५ मध्ये पर्यटन खात्यात हॉटेल महामंडळ, भारतीय पर्यटन महामंडळे आणि भारतीय पर्यटन वाहतूक महामंडळ अशी स्वतंत्र तीन मंडळे निर्माण केली. भारत हा विविधतेने परिपूर्ण देश असून देशात विविध ठिकाणी देवस्थाने, ऐतिहासिक वास्तू, लेणी, शिल्पे, स्मारके या बरोबरच विविध सांस्कृतिक वारसा ठिकाणे, नैसर्गिक ठिकाणे इ. असून भारतीय पर्यटन हे पर्यटकांसाठी नंदनवन आहे. यापैकी बहुतांश हिस्सा ग्रामीण भागाचा असून त्याचा पुरेशा प्रमाणात विकास झालेला दिसून येत नाही. आज खऱ्या अर्थाने देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था झपाट्याने पुढे जात असतांना सेवा क्षेत्राबरोबरच पर्यटनही वाढत आहे. ग्रामीण पर्यटनाचा विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीने ग्रामीण भागाकडे जाणीव पूर्वक लक्ष देऊन आवश्यक संसाधने पुरवणे व सोयी सुविधा पुरविणे गरजेचे आहे. यातूनच पर्यटनाची ग्रामीण भागातील भूमिका अभ्यासणे महत्वाचे वाटते.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

१. पर्यटन ही संकल्पना समजून घेऊन ग्रामीण भागातील पर्यटनाविषयी जनजागृती करणे.
२. ग्रामीण भागात पर्यटन विषयक असलेल्या सुविधांचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. ग्रामीण पर्यटनासाठी आवश्यक संसाधने आणि घटकांची माहिती घेणे.

पर्यटन संकल्पना :

पर्यटन Tourism हा शब्द Tour या लॅटीन शब्दापासून घेतला असून लॅटीन भाषेतील Tornase व ग्रीक भाषेतील Tornos या पासून ग्राह झालेला आहे. प्रवास Journey या अर्थाने पर्यटन हा शब्द वापरला जातो. आनंदप्राप्ती, नवीन स्थळाला, व्यवसाय, उद्योगाला भेट देणे, जागेचा शोध घेणे, अभ्यास, शिक्षण, संशोधन, आरोग्य इ.साठी प्रवास केला जातो.

विशिष्ट ठिकाणी जाऊन तेथील वातावरण, संस्कृती, आर्थिक, सामाजिक घटकांचा आनंद घेणे, अभ्यास करणे किंवा शोध घेणे म्हणजे पर्यटन होय.

ज्या प्रवासातून माणसाला ज्ञान, आनंद व समाधान मिळते आणि तात्पुरत्या स्थानांतरामुळे आल्हाददायिकपणा प्राप्त होतो त्यास पर्यटन असे म्हणतात.

पर्यटन म्हणजे कायम स्वरूपाची वस्ती न करण्याच्या उद्देशाने अनिवासी व्यक्तीच्या सहवासातून आर्थिक व्यवसायाशिवाय केलेली भ्रमंती होय.

WTO जागतिक पर्यटन संघटनेने पर्यटनाची व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे केलेली आहे, एखादी व्यक्ती आपल्या वास्तवाच्या ठिकाणापासून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी एक वर्षापेक्षा अधिक काळ न राहाता विश्रांती किंवा

इतर कामासाठी प्रवास करते त्याचा अंतर्भाव पर्यटनात होतो.

ग्रामीण पर्यटनाचे पैलू :

- » पर्यावरण आणि सांस्कृतिक घटकांची जनजागृती करून शाश्वत विकास साध्य करणे.
- » स्थानिक लोकांना आर्थाजनासाठी सहाय्य व मदत करणे .
- » ग्रामीण भागाचा पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विकास साध्य करणे.
- » पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संवर्धन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्नशील असणे.
- » ग्रामीण कला संस्कृती आणि वास्तूंचे जतन करून त्यात वाढ करणे.
- » कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून कृषी क्षेत्रात वृद्धी करणे.
- » ग्रामीण भागातील साहसी पर्यटनाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करणे.

पर्यटन विकासासाठी आवश्यक घटक : पर्यटन विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीने विविध घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक घटकांचा समावेश होतो.

भौगोलिक घटक :

आज समाजातील सर्वच घटकांसाठी पर्यटन हा छंद झाला आहे. नेहमीच्या ठिकाणी जाण्यापेक्षा काहीतरी वेगळी वाट निवडली जाते. निसर्गरम्य पर्यटन स्थळी पर्यटक आपले देहभान हरपून जातात. सर्वसामान्य पर्यटकांना भौगोलिक पर्यटन स्थळांचेच जास्त आकर्षण असते. या भौगोलिक घटकांमध्ये स्थान, सुगमता, विचार, सृष्टीसौंदर्य, स्वच्छ हवामान, वन्यजीवन नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती इ. बाबी पर्यटनाचा



सामाजिक मूल्यांचे साहित्यकार- म.ज्योतीराव फुले

पा. चामुदेव डोंगरदिवे

इतिहास विभाग, कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय मोन्दादा, जिन्हा पाठशाळा

मो.क्र.-९७६६२५५४४२

प्रस्तावना -

१९ व्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक जीवनात एक नवीन कालखंड, नवे चुम, नवे संकल्प, उदयाला आले. त्रिंशोदक कालखंडामध्ये रूढी चरमवता, जंघलखंडा, संघ प्रामाण्य, इत्यादींमून मुक्ती होण्याची नवी दृष्टी देणारा एकाच, नव्या शिक्षणसोबत सामाजिक सामाजिकरूपी परिनाचा स्पर्श होईन आणि आत्म परीक्षण करून आचार-विचार यात बदल होऊ लागलेत. आत्मवैभव, आत्मचिंतन, या बरोबरच यात सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक वैभवाचा शोध लावण्यामध्ये म.ज्योतीराव फुले यांचे मोठे योगदान आहे. म.ज्योतीराव फुले यांनी मत्वशोधक समाज स्थापन करून त्यामार्फत समाजातील अज्ञान नाहीमे करून समाज परिवर्तनासाठी अणुचक्र प्रतिगामी विचारांच्या समाजाशी नवा दिला. त्यांच्या मगतेच्या चळवळीत यश मिळविण्याचा श्याम होना. म्हणूनच त्यांना 'समाजजातीचे जनक' म्हणतात. आज मुलभूत हक्क आणि अधिकारांसाठी ज्या चळवळी चालत आहेत, त्या चळवळीची पायाभरणी ज्योतीराव फुले यांनी केली आहे.

समाज परिवर्तनाचे कार्य करीत असतानाच ज्योतीराव फुले यांनी वाढमयीन योगदानासाठी कार्य केले आहे. त्यांनी समाज व धर्म सुधारणा, शिवांचा उद्धार, असुश्रयता आणि शेतकऱ्यांची सटी हत्यादी विषयीचे विचार यात -आठ वेहान राख पद्यात्मक संवात व्यक्त केले आहे. त्यांनी लिहिलेल्या संवातंभी -आतृणाचे वसव, मुलासिरी, शेतकऱ्यांचा असूद, घन फोटीचे वंड, असुश्रयाची कैफियत, मत्वशोधक समाज या संवाता उल्लेख करता येईल. ज्योतीराव फुलेंनी लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथातील भाषा ओवड-शोवड, अशुद्ध आणि शोपीण शोपी भाषेत असली तरी त्यांच्या संवातील लिहिण्यातून त्यांनी जगतेश्या सुधारण खाचा फोडली आहे. साहित्यिक त्यांच्या साहित्यामध्ये सामाजिक दुखाची साहित्यी स्पष्ट होते. एवढेच नैखन मर्याद न देखता समाजाच्या विनाचाकरिता लोकशिक्षणाचा आग्रह धरून त्यावर आधारित कार्य कृतीसाठी त्यांनी स्वतापासून प्रारंभ केला. हा समाजाचा मोठा आदर्श प्रदान केला आहे. त्यातून त्यांना लोक 'शिक्षणाने अल्पकार' असे म्हणतात.

ज्योतीरावांचे सामाजिक स्वातंत्र्य -

ज्योतीराव फुल्यांच्या मते, एतदोपरि उज्वळणीयांनी वास्तविलेच्या चळवळी म्हणजे एका मुला धारक वटाशी मुर केलेला संघर्ष होय. सामाजिक-अर्थिक-राजकीय दृष्टीमे विषम व विभक्त असलेल्या समाजात वरिष्ठांचे स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे दीनदुवळ्यांसाठी अंतर्मत मुत्तामी, विगारी आणि साधन संपन्न, इतु वाणीय व मुक्तिहित वर्गोनी साहित्येने स्वातंत्र्य हे साधनही, शिक्षणयि व अशिक्षित वर्गाच्या समयाचा जाहीरनामा करते अशी ज्योतीरावांची राम धारणा असल्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्य चळवळी पासून ते फटकून चारगला विगताने, माव प्रत्यक्षात ज्योतीरावांनी 'मनुष्याला स्वातंत्र्यात अगणे हे एक मोठी ज्योतीची मोह आहे' असे आचकृत नमूद केले आहे. उचित शोपीनासाठी तर ही स्वातंत्र्ये अधिपथ निवडीनी असतात जगा अधिपथयती व देतात.

ज्योतीरावांनी पत्रकारितेच्या माध्यमानून राष्ट्राना समृद्ध करण्यासाठी सामाजिक स्वातंत्र्याचा प्रस्ताव केला आहे. सामाजिक स्वातंत्र्य मिळविण्याम आपल्या जेवणीने व प्रत्यक्ष कृतीने कार्य करून दाखविले. मुले मंडळांमध्ये सुयोलांज स्थान आहे तेच स्थान बहुजन समाजाच्या पत्रकारितेमध्ये फुल्यांच्या पत्रकारितेला आहे. ज्योतीरावांच्या काळात मिचन मिशवरी व लोकातीतसादि मारखे सुधारक ब्राम्हणी मजगवांनी मोठासा करीत. अशा केळी माव कामूण प्रेरितेच्या शोषण तराशी उचल करण्याचा प्रयत्न शुपीय तरात नव्हते. ज्योतीरावांनी १८५५ मध्ये पारंपारिक लोकनाट्य व पांच्यास्य साठ्यांवाभा मेळ घालण्याने परिण मर्यादी नाटक लिहिले.

ज्योतीराव फुले हे सामाजिक समतेच्या जातीचे जाड जनक होते. त्या समाज जातीचा रूप पावण्याचे शिक्षण आणि त्यासोबत आत्म समतेचे विचार यांच्या सोटी उतना हाता. कनिह वर्गातील मोठासा अल्पाथे



भारतीय संस्थाने व त्यावरील ब्रिटीश प्रभाव

डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे

इतिहास विभाग,

कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा, पालघर
मो.क्र. ९७६६२५५४४२

संस्थानांची पार्श्वभूमी -

प्राचीन काळी काश्मीर ते कन्याकुमारी पर्यंत संपूर्ण भारत एकाशात्री अमलाखाली कधीच नव्हता. येथे झालेल्या संरक्षणात्मक युतीची बंधने त्या राज्यांना एका सूत्रात बांधू शकली नाही.

मोगल साम्राज्यांतर्गत लष्करी सामर्थ्याच्या बळावर राज्य जिंकल्या जात होती. जीत सत्ताधीशानी घावी, अंतर्गत कारभाराबाबत त्यांना स्वातंत्र्य असावे. उत्तराधात मोगलांची केंद्रासत्ता दुबळी होताच हि राज्य मोगलांची सार्वभौमत्व झुगारून स्वतंत्र होऊ लागली. १ अशा प्रकारे शकडो वर्षापासून आपला देश अनेक हिंदी अथवा भारतीय राष्ट्र निर्माण होऊ शकले नाही. २

ब्रिटीश राजवटीच्या काळात भारतात जवळपास ५६३ देशी राज्य आणि संस्थाने होती. १८ जुलै १९४७ रोजी ब्रिटीश सरकारने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा कायदा पास केला. त्यानुसार देशी राज्य आणि संस्थानिकानही आपले राज्य भारतात कि पाकीस्थानात विलीन करावयाचे कि स्वतंत्र राहावयाचे याबाबतीत स्वातंत्र्य दिलेले होते. हा प्रश्न भारत सरकार पुढे निर्माण झाला. भारताचे पंतप्रधान पं.नेहरू आणि गृहमंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल यांनी बहुतेक संस्थाने भारतात विलीन करून घेतली. ३ ब्रिटीशांनी संस्थानिकांना आपल्या बाजूला वळविण्यासाठी त्यांच्याशी तुष्टीकरणाचे धोरण अवलंबिले. त्यांचा प्रदेश आपल्या साम्राज्यात विलीन न करता त्यांना फक्त मांडलिकत्व पत्कारावासास लाविले. ४

संस्थानिकाप्रती ब्रिटीश प्रभाव -

साम्राज्यशाहीने भारताचे विषम विभाग केले आहेत. ' ब्रिटीश इंडिया ' म्हणजे ब्रिटीशांच्या प्रत्यक्ष शासनाखाली भारताचा प्रदेश, आणि ' इंडियन स्टेट्स ' म्हणजे भारतातील ब्रिटीश शासनाच्या अप्रत्यक्ष वर्चस्वाखाली ल भारताचा प्रदेश अशी एकूण ५६३ संस्थाने आहेत. त्याचे क्षेत्रफळ ७, १२, ००० चौ. मिल असून त्यांची लोकसंख्या आठ कोटी दश लक्ष (१९३१ च्या शिरगिनिति नुसार) आहे. ५

मध्यवर्ती केंद्रीय सत्ता दूरच्या भागावर नयंत्रण ठेवू शकत नव्हती. म्हणून दुर्गम भागात प्रशासक म्हणून सुभेदार नेमून सारा व कर वसुली जमा करून ती सरकारी खजिन्यात जमा करणे, अधिकाऱ्या वर लक्ष ठेवणे या हेतूने संस्थाने उदयास आलीत. फौजेच्या खर्चासाठी संस्थानांचा मुलुख तोडून गेटला. यामागे हिंदुस्थानचा अधिकाधिक मुलुख आपल्या अंमलाखाली आणण्याचे कंपनी सरकारचे धोरण होते. संस्थानावर ब्रिटीश रेसिडेंट पोलिटिकल एजंट नेमून संस्थानांच्या अंतर्गत कारभारावर लक्ष ठेवण्यात येत असे. सन १९२१ साली इंग्रज सरकारच्या पुढाकाराने संस्थानांचे एक मंडळ - नरेंद्र मंडळ chamber of princes निर्माण केले होते. व्हाइसरॉय च्या या मंडळाचा अध्यक्ष असे. आणि त्याने विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांवर त्यास सल्लामसलत देणे, हे या मंडळाचे काम असे. संस्थानिकांपैकीच कोण एकाची नरेंद्र मंडळाचा ' चान्सलर ' म्हणून नियुक्ती केली जाई. ६ क्षेत्रफळ, आर्थिक व राजकीय क्षमता या सर्वच दृष्टींनी असमान असलेल्या त्या राज्यांना ब्रिटीश राज्यकर्त्यांनी एकाच राजकीय श्रेणीत बसविले. एका राज्यात जे अधिकार प्राप्त करून घेतले तेच इतरही राज्यात मिलवून घ्यावे हा त्यामागील उद्देश होता. तसे करताना ब्रिटीश सत्ताधीश कोणत्याही कायदेशीर हक्कांचा आधार घेत होते असे नव्हे. या संबंधात महत्वाचा ठरत होता तो एकाच राजकीय कायदा - ' बळी तो कान पिळी ' ७ १८१३ ते १८५७ या काळात संस्थान संबंधी ' मांडलिक राज्यांची परस्परां पासून विलगता ' या

Survey of Flowering Plants from Mokhada Taluka: A Preliminary Report

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ABSTRACT: An extensive and intensive survey of flowering plants was carried out for a period of one year (2018) from Mokhada taluka of Palghar district (M.S.). One hundred and thirty different flowering plants belonging to 57 families were collected during their flowering and fruiting period throughout the year. The present paper deals with the flowering plants along with their botanical name and family.

Keywords: Flowering plants, Mokhada

Introduction

India is one of the richest country floristically (D.N. Patil and M.J. Kothari, 2013), has around 65000 plant species; of them around 17000 are flowering plants. Mokhada is about 64 km away from Nashik district to the west side. It has good range of hills of Sahyadri lying mostly south north side. The soil is in the form of red laterite. The heavy rain falls occurs during the month of June to October.

The forests at Mokhada taluka mostly consist of tree species and even it also shows herbaceous flora. Due to overgrazing and bringing the land under cultivation, it created threats to the biodiversity of this area. Hence, necessity was felt to conduct survey of plants and was carried out from the said study area.

Materials and Methods

An extensive and intensive survey of flowering plants was carried out from Mokhada taluka in year 2018. Plants were collected in flowering and fruiting period throughout the year from this region. The method of plant collection and their identification was done through method used earlier by Salunkhe et al (2001), Chavan et al (1973) and Khairnar (2003). The collected plant specimens were identified with the help of available literature, matching with standard herbarium and relevant books (Sharma et al, 2001).

Results and Discussion

The vegetation of this region is moist mixed deciduous forests. It is a rich in varied flowering plants. Altogether 130 plants belonging to 57 families were recorded. The flowering plants collected are represented in Table 1, with their respective families, plant names and habit. The survey of flowering plants in the present study indicated that family like Fabaceae, Asteraceae and Malvaceae were found dominant one. Family Fabaceae and Asteraceae was with 11 plant while Malvaceae with 10 plant. Out of 130 plant species recorded; habit were found with diversity. Herb found predominant with 68 plants, while, tree 25, shrubs 22, climbers 8 and undershrubs 7 were recorded.

Hence, there is need to generate all round awareness in society regarding the conservation of such flowering plants that can be turn useful for upliftment of society economical status through earning of foreign exchange. It is also observed that flowering plants can be used profitably through their commercial exploitation.

Table 1: List of plants recorded

Sr. No.	Name of plant	Family	Habit
1.	<i>Clematis heynei</i> M.A. Rau.	Ranunculaceae	Climber
2.	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	Dilleniaceae	Tree
3.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Tree
4.	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	Tree
5.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	Menispermaceae	Climber
6.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hook. f.&Thoms.	Menispermaceae	Climber
7.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Herb
8.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cleomaceae	Herb

Effect of VAM Inoculation on Enhancement of Physiological and Biochemical Parameters of Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* Linn.) var TAG-24

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ABSTRACT: In the present investigation different types of VAM cultures were applied to enhance the physiological and biochemical parameters of the groundnut. By using mycorrhiza viz. *Acaulospora laevis*, *Glomus fasciculatum* and *Glomus mosseae*, it is observed that different physiological and biochemical parameters like Ca, Fe, Minerals, P, Crude fiber, Carotene, Carbohydrate, and Energy were significantly increased as compared to the control.

Keywords: VAM fungi, groundnut, physiological, biochemical parameters.

Introduction

Groundnut is an important oil and protein source and is grown widely in the semiarid tropics, and fact is that Groundnut is a plant without root hairs and suggested its dependence on Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza fungi for water and mineral uptake. VAM fungi are special in their ability to translocate phosphorous from nutrient deficient soils (Jakobson *et al.*, 1992) and in stimulation of plant growth (Haas and Krikun, 1985). The fungi grow in association of root of higher host plant to several cm away from the root and pick up nutrients at a distance where they are readily available. The hyphal network of VAM fungi creates extensive surface area for absorption of nutrients from surrounding soil and supplies it to the host root (Gerdemann, 1975).

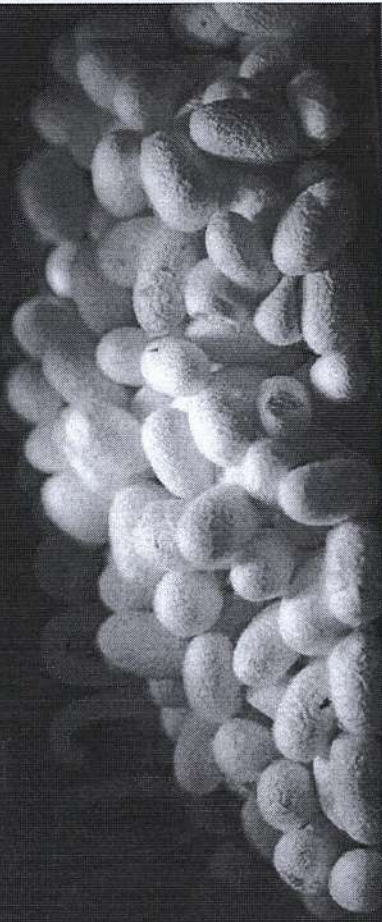
Crop plants get benefit from mycorrhizal association because of greater efficacy in nutrient and water uptake from soils (Daft and Nicolson, 1968, Gerdemann, 1968, Ross and Harper, 1970, Safir *et al.*, 1970, Azcon and Ocampo, 1981). VAM fungi brings biochemical changes in plants by increasing various enzymatic activities (Mathur and Vyas, 1996).

Materials and Methods

Culture of three mycorrhizal species viz. *Acaulospora laevis*, *Glomus fasciculatum* and *Glomus mosseae* were procured from 'Centre for Natural Biological Resources and Community Development, Bangalore'. The VAM fungi culture was multiplied by using sterilized soil and sand mixture on Guinea pig grass as a host plant. The pods of groundnut variety TAG 24 were obtained from Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV), Rahuri, District- Ahmednagar. The seeds of uniform size and free from visible defects were selected for the study. The soil selected for experiment and farm yard manure used was sterilized in oven. The earthen pots of 25 cm diameter, sufficient depth and proper drainage were selected. Pots were filled with mixture of 7 kilogram sterilized soil, sand and farm yard manure. Each individual mycorrhizal treatment and control was carried in ten pots separately. The treatment of mycorrhizal fungi in each pot was given by taking 15 gram of inoculum and it was placed below the groundnut seed.

The plants were sufficiently irrigated thereafter. After harvesting 10 gram of groundnut seeds were collected from each pot to make up an quantity of 100 gm to analyze for the different physiological and biochemical parameter. This analysis was done at Botany Department of MPKV, Rahuri, Ahmednagar on ZEUTECH Spectra Analyzer. Spectra Analyzer is a dual beam near infrared spectrometer which is used to analyze the composition of samples using the near infrared reflectance characteristics of the sample spectra.

A. proylei is a newly introduced oak tasar in north eastern states of India. It is an interspecific hybrid between *Antheraea roylei* Moore of India and its Chinese counterpart *Antheraea pernyi* Gm. *A. proylei* J is being used for production of Oak tasar silk. The present book provides detailed information about indoor rearing of temperate Oak tasar silkworm *Antheraea proylei* J. Several plants were screened to find out the suitable larval food plant. The larvae of *A. proylei* J. feed greedily on the foliage of *Terminalia catappa*. The present study provides information about life cycle stages, morphology of larva and adult. The study also highlights cocoon characters obtained from the rearing of three different seasons.

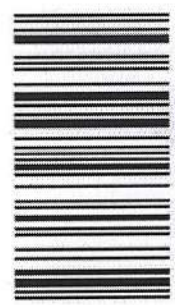


Varsha Kumbhar
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Ganesh Bhawane



Biology of Temperate Tasar *Antheraea proylei* J

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A protocol for multiplication of *Eleocharis wadoodii* (Cyperaceae), an endemic species of Maharashtra



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Abstract:

Eleocharis wadoodii S. R. Yadav, Lekhak *et* Chandore is recently described from small ponds of Masai Plateau, Kolhapur District of Maharashtra and it is not reported from other places. Therefore attempts were made to standardize the protocol for its conservation by conventional methods.

Key Words: *Eleocharis wadoodii*, Conservation, Conventional methods, Critical Endangered, Endemic

Introduction:

Western Ghats is under huge human pressure and destruction of habitat is the major threat to biodiversity. The main causes of biodiversity loss are habitat destruction, pollution, population, invasive weed, grazing, etc. The plant species *Eleocharis wadoodii* S. R. Yadav, Lekhak *et* Chandore is recently described from Western Ghats region of Maharashtra (Yadav *et al.*, 2009). It is restricted to only three small ponds on Masai Plateau area about 50 square meter of each pond and should be considered Critically Endangered (CR) according to IUCN categories and criteria. Recently a critically endangered and endemic grass i.e. *Hubbardia heptaneuron* Bor, was successfully reintroduced in Western Ghats by conventional methods (Yadav *et al.*, 2009).

After discovery of *Eleocharis wadoodii*, till today there is no any other locality except type locality and nobody has attempted to conserve this plant species. Therefore, under small grant project of World Wide Fund for Nature - India (WWF-India), we took the efforts to standardization of protocol by conventional methods for conservation of *Eleocharis wadoodii*.

Materials and Methods:

During our field survey, the dried material of *Eleocharis wadoodii* was collected from type locality in the months of November and December. Then seeds were removed from the spikelets and design seed germination experiments designed. In seeds germination experiments we observed that there is no seed germination seen during next six months. Therefore we collected plant material of *E. wadoodii* from type locality in early monsoon. The materials were planted in garden and observed that the new plants are developed from rhizomes and stolons. After 15 days new developed rhizome and stolons were transplanted in other similar habitat in Konkan and Western Ghats Region of Maharashtra.

Results & Discussion:

Standardization of protocol for multiplication of *Eleocharis wadoodii* through conventional methods:- Initially dried plant material (rhizomes and stolon) of this species were collected and then planted in garden but the plant was not survival. Therefore in the month June we again collect the plant material of *E. wadoodii*, then it planted in garden. We observed that material get sprouted with new stolons and rhizomes.

Multiplication of plants through standardized protocol in nursery:- The sprouted stolons and rhizomes of *Eleocharis wadoodii* were transplanted in other similar habitat of Konkan and the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra (viz. Hativale, Rajapur, Jaitapur & Gaganbawada) and to monitor the population at regular intervals. We found the reintroduced plants of *Eleocharis wadoodii* is survival & well established at all reintroduced localities.

Identity and achene morphology in *Eleocharis atropurpurea* (Retz.) J. Presl & C. Presl and *Eleocharis geniculata* (L.) Roem. & Schult. (Cyperaceae)

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Abstract:

Eleocharis atropurpurea (Retz.) J. Presl & C. Presl and *Eleocharis geniculata* (L.) Roem. & Schult. are generally called as purple spike-rush and *canada spikesedge* respectively. Several taxonomists have confused with *Eleocharis atropurpurea* (Retz.) J. Presl & C. Presl and *Eleocharis geniculata* (L.) Roem. & Schult. (Cyperaceae) and wrongly identified these species in different herbaria. Last few years taxonomists have been described some new taxa of *Eleocharis* and which are closely allied to *Eleocharis atropurpurea*. After examination of various literatures, consultation of herbarium specimens and analysis of different populations of *Eleocharis atropurpurea*, we observed that number of variations in *Eleocharis atropurpurea*.

Another species i.e. *Eleocharis geniculata* is widely distributed throughout the warmer part of the world and in India it is distributed in almost all states. Last few years taxonomists have been described some new taxa of *Eleocharis* and which are closely allied to *E. geniculata*. During herbarium consultation and our filed survey in Maharashtra, we observed that number of variation in *E. geniculata*.

Therefore, present paper provides detailed taxonomic account, range of variations, achenes photographs of different population and detailed of nuts morphology of *E. atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata*. The paper also provides distinctiveness of *E. atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata*, so that anybody can identify these species easily.

Keywords: *Eleocharis atropurpurea*, *E. geniculata*, Cyperaceae, achene, identity, range of variation

Introduction:

Sedges are usually ignored by botanists as they grow in marshy habitats, have comparatively inconspicuous size, minute non-attractive flowers and non availability of standard literature & suitable stereo microscope to the workers. Good stereo microscope with digital camera enabled us to undertake detailed study on minute flowers and nuts of the family Cyperaceae. The genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. (Cyperaceae) is widely distributed from tropical to temperate regions of both hemispheres (Prasad and Singh, 2002). Last few years taxonomists have been described some new taxa of *Eleocharis* and which are closely allied to *Eleocharis atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata*. During our survey we have observed that number of variation in *E. atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata*, for that reason critically analysis of achene morphology. We have collected specimens from different localities and also consulted different herbaria for study of *E. atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata*. The paper gives detailed taxonomic account of *E. atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata*, detailed achene morphology, habitat photographs, microphotographs, short description, flowering & fruiting period and identification note.

Materials and Methods:

During our field survey the plant material of *E. atropurpurea* and *E. geniculata* were collected and documented from different localities of India. The field data such as distribution, area of occupancy, population size, number of mature individuals, habit, habitat, flower colour and

Achene morphology of genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. (Cyperaceae) in Konkan regions of Maharashtra



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Abstract:

The genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. (Cyperaceae) is generally called as a beauty of marsh; it is widely distributed from tropical to temperate regions of both hemispheres with about 300 species (Govaerts, 2018) and 21 taxa reported in India (Prasad and Singh, 2002). In Maharashtra the genus is represented about 6 taxa (Lakshminarasimhan, 1996). During our survey of *Eleocharis*, we have collected about 12 taxa of *Eleocharis* from Konkan regions of Maharashtra, i.e. *Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult., *E. atropurpurea* (Retz.) J.Presl & C.Presl, *E. atropurpurea* var. *vengurlaensis* Shaikh R.I & R.D. Tour, *E. dulcis* (Burm.f.) Trin. ex Hensch., *E. equisetina* C. Presl, *E. geniculata* (L.) Roem. & Schult., *E. konkanensis* Chandore, Borude, Kambale & S.R. Yadav, *E. lankana* subsp. *mohamadii* Wad.Khan, *E. neglecta* Borude, Chandore, Gholave & S.R. Yadav, *E. retroflexa* subsp. *chaetaria* (Roem. & Schult.) T. Koyama, *E. spiralis* (Rottb.) Roem. & Schult. and an interesting taxa of *Eleocharis*.

The paper gives checklist with collection localities, voucher specimens and photographic account of achene morphology. Identification keys based on vegetative and reproductive characters as well as only on achene characters are provided for the taxa.

Key Words: Achene morphology, Cyperaceae, *Eleocharis*, Konkan, Maharashtra, Taxonomy

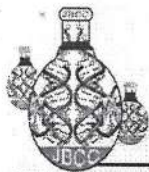
Introduction:

The genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. is characterized by the leaves are reduced to the bladeless sheaths, inflorescence reduced to a single terminal spike, spikelets few to many flowers, flower bisexual, generally perianth consist of hypogenous bristles, style articulated with the ovary, nut with a beak of persistent style base. Achene, achene surface, perianth bristle and style base characters are of special importance in taxonomy of the genus *Eleocharis*.

Recently four taxa of the genus have been described from the state of Maharashtra viz. *Eleocharis wadoodii* S.R. Yadav, Lekhak & Chandore, *E. atropurpurea* var. *vengurlaensis*, *E. konkanensis* Chandore, Borude, Kambale & S.R. Yadav and *E. neglecta* Borude, Chandore, Gholave & S.R. Yadav (Yadav, et al., 2009; Wadoodkhan, 2015; Chandore, et al., 2016; Borude et al., 2016). *Eleocharis lankana* was described from Sri Lanka in 1974 by T. Koyama (Koyama 1985), later another taxa i.e. *E. lankana* ssp. *mohamadii* was described by Wadoodkhan from Kolhapur district of Maharashtra (Wadoodkhan, 1998). The paper provides checklist with collection localities, voucher specimens, identification keys and photographic account of achene morphology of genus *Eleocharis* of Konkan. The specimens of *Eleocharis* were collected from various districts from Konkan regions are given in Table 1 and the photographic account of achene morphology are provided in figure 1.

Materials and Methods:

Various aquatic places in Konkan area of Maharashtra were surveyed for collection of *Eleocharis* during the period of last 4 years. During this period regular field visits were made for survey, collection and documentation *Eleocharis*. The specimens were dissected under stereo zoom



Synthesis and Spectral Analysis of Some Representative Pyrazoline Derivatives

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ABSTRACT: In the present investigation, we designed and synthesized a series of (*E*)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)prop-2-en-1-one derivatives by aldol condensation followed by the reaction of hydrazine hydrate. The entire synthesized compound have been Characterized by ¹HNMR, Mass and IR spectral studies.

Keywords: Pyrazoline, Hydrazine hydrate, Spectral, derivatives.

INTRODUCTION: Pyrazoline¹ were well known and important nitrogen containing five membered heterocyclic compound and several method have been work out for its preparation. Following pyrazoline derivative have been found to posses considerable biological activities. It has several prominent effects, such as antimicrobial, anti-microbacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-analgesic and antidepressant activities². A huge number of 2-pyrazoline using various synthetic method for its preparation have been described in the chemistry literature. Most widely used procedure were based on the reaction of α,β -unsaturated aldehyde and ketone with hydrazine. However a series of specially substituted representatives have been synthesized rarely. For this reason the aim of our present study was to synthesized systematically substituted 2-pyrazoline derivative for the study of its antimicrobial activity in future.^{3, 4} Among the method used for preparation of pyrazolines condensation of substituted chalcones⁴ with hydrazine and its derivatives were commonly employed. 2-pyrazolones conveniently prepared by treatment of $\alpha\beta$ unsaturated carbonyl compounds with hydrazine reagents in acidic medium. Pyrazole moiety containing compounds are associated with bactericidal⁵, antiinflammatory⁶ and hepatoprotective⁷ activities. 2-(1,3-Diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-chlorochromones⁸ reported by us earlier were found to be associated with excellent antibacterial and antifungal activities. Nitrogen containing heterocyclic compounds⁹ like pyrazolines have received considerable attention in recent years due to their biological activities like anti-inflammatory,¹⁰

analgesic, anticonvulsant,¹¹ and antidiabetic.¹² Pyrazolines and their derivatives are also reported to possess antiprotocolytic,¹³ antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral¹⁴ activities. Many substituted pyrazolines are known to possess acaricidal¹⁵ activities and are used in the treatment of cerebral edema.¹⁶ 1-Phenyl-2-pyrazolines are found to be useful as antioxidants.¹⁷

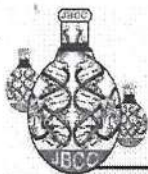
MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Preparation of ester: 1 mole of phenol and 1.2 mole of Ac₂O were taken in dry conical flask; add 15 ml of dry pyridine. Keep it for overnight at room temperature, then poured the content over crushed ice containing 5-10 drop of conc. HCl. Separated organic layer from separating funnel wash with 1% ice cold solution of NaOH again wash with water for 2-3 time then dry over sodium sulphate, purify by distillation pure ester was collected.

Preparation of O-Hydroxy acetophenone: Take (1.25 mole) of anhydrous AlCl₃ in dry RBF equipped with air condenser then add (1 mole) above ester to the flask, within few minute vigorous reaction will set up. After few minute HCl fumes formation will take place then heat the reaction mixture in oil bath at 130-150^o c. Then keep the flask in ice bath add to it water containing ice product will separate in 1-2 hrs. Filter the product recrystallized from aq. alcohol.

Preparation of Chalcone: Equimolar amount of (0.005 mole) O-hydroxy-acetophenone and (0.005 mole) pyrazole aldehyde were taken in 100 mL RBF





A Brief Review on Microwave Assisted Synthesis of Pyrazole Derivatives

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ABSTRACT: Pyrazoles have played an important part in the progression of theory in heterocyclic chemistry and also used extensively in organic synthesis. Pyrazoles are five membered heterocyclic compounds. Compounds which containing pyrazole derivatives are well-known and important nitrogen-containing five-membered heterocyclic compounds. Among the two nitrogen atoms; one is basic and the other is neutral in nature. Pyrazole and its derivatives have displayed broad spectrum of pharmacological important active scaffold that possesses almost all types of pharmacological activities and biological activities such as antimicrobial, antitumor, antiviral, antidepressant, anti-convulsant, antihyperglycemic, and enzymes inhibitory activities. Present paper is emphasizes on microwave assisted synthesis of some schemes Pyrazole Derivatives.

Keywords: Pyrazole, heterocyclic, derivatives, pharmacological, activity.

INTRODUCTION: The use of microwave irradiation in organic synthesis has become increasingly popular within the pharmaceutical and academic arenas, because it is a new enabling technology for drug discovery and development.¹ By taking advantage of this efficient source of energy, compound libraries for lead generation and optimization can be assembled in a fraction of the time required by classical thermal methods. Presently, thermally driven organic transformations take place by either of two ways: conventional heating or microwave-accelerated heating. In the first way, reactants are slowly activated by a conventional external heat source. Heat is driven into the substance, passing first through the walls of the vessel in order to reach the solvent and reactants. This is a slow and inefficient method for transferring energy into the reacting system. In the second way, microwaves couple directly with the molecules of the entire reaction mixture, leading to a rapid rise in temperature. Since the process is not limited by the thermal conductivity of the vessel, the result is an instantaneous localized superheating of any substance that will respond to either dipole rotation or ionic conduction—the two fundamental mechanisms for transferring energy from microwaves to the substance(s) being heated.²

For instance, solvent free heterocyclic compound synthesis includes ultrasound and microwave irradiation^{3, 4}. Microwave (MW) irradiation has been widely exploited in the last decades to run various number of organic synthesis. Usually three types of solvent-free procedures can be coupled with dielectric heating provided by a microwave source: reactions among neat reagents, reactions among supported reagents on mineral solid supports and phase transfer catalysis reactions. Among the three types of solvent-free procedures, the neat reagent one is the most routinely employed due to its easy work-up and negligible use of solvents⁵. In particular, applying Microwave Assisted Organic Synthesis (MAOS) becomes more common in heterocyclic chemistry and especially in pyrazole derivative synthesis.^{6, 7}

Different Approaches in Synthesis: A series of five 5-trichloromethyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazoles and six 5-trichloromethyl-1,2-dimethylpyrazolium chlorides have been synthesized in 80–98% yield by environmentally benign microwave induced techniques involving the cyclocondensation of 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trichloro-3-alken-2-ones $[Cl_3C(O)C(R^2)=C(R^1)OR]$, where $R^2=H, Me$; $R^1=H, alkyl, phenyl$ and $R=Me, Et$] with phenyl hydrazine and 1,2-dimethylhydrazine dihydrochloride, respectively, using toluene as sol-



प्रा. डॉ. वासुदेव म. डोंगरदिवे हे गंभीर प्रवृत्तीचे अभ्यासक आहेत. त्यांनी लिहिलेल्या "म.फुले यांचा मानवतावाद" हा मराठीतील एक महत्त्वाचा आणि अभ्यासपूर्ण असा ग्रंथ आहे. किंबहुना म.फुले यांच्या मानवतावादसंबंधी येथे प्रथमतःच विस्ताराने चर्चा करण्यात आलेली आहे.

म.फुले हे कृतिशील विचारवंतच समाजसुधारक. त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वामुळे महाराष्ट्राच्याच नाही तर एकूण भारतीय प्रबोधनाला गती मिळालेली आहे. अशा महामानवावर लिहिताना संपूर्ण एकोणिसावे शतक सूक्ष्मपणे समजून घ्यावे लागते. त्यासाठी डॉ.डोंगरदिवे यांनी तत्कालीन राजकीय स्थित्यंतर, सामाजिक स्थितीगती, अर्थकारणातील गुणागुत आणि सांस्कृतिक-धार्मिक ताणतणाव समजून घेतलेले आहेत. डॉ.डोंगरदिवे हे इतिहासाहाचे अभ्यासक असल्याने सर्व प्रकारची साधने त्यांनी हातळलेली आहेत आणि म.फुले यांच्या कार्याचा मौलिक असा अन्वयार्थ लावला आहे. त्यांनी म.फुले यांचे जीवन, कार्य आणि वाड्मयही समजून घेतलेले आहे.

सर्व प्रकारच्या शोधितांच्या उद्धारासाठी म.फुले यांनी एल्गार पुकारला तो सत्य आणि मुलभूत मानवी हक्कांच्या पायावरच. त्यातूनच 'मानवतावाद' हेच सर्वश्रेष्ठ मुल्य आहे आणि त्यांच्या प्रस्थापनेतूनच मानवी जीवन सुद्धी होईल हे म.फुले यांनी आपल्या जीवनकार्यातून कसे सिद्ध केले ते. डॉ. डोंगरदिवे यांनी ससंदर्भ प्रतिपादिलेले आहे.

सखोल विवेचन, ठाम भूमिका आणि संपूर्ण शतक समजून घेण्याची अभिलाषा यातून हा ग्रंथ सिद्ध झाला आहे. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अभ्यासकांना हा ग्रंथ ओलांडून पुढे जाता येणार नाही.

अचिंकार
प्रकाशन

नागनाथ कोतापट्टे

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांचा मानवतावाद

प्रा. डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे

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महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

यांचा

मानवतावाद

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प्रा. डॉ. वासुदेव म. डोंगरदिवे यांनी लिहिलेला "महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले आणि आर्थिक व राजकीय विचार" हा ग्रंथही त्यांच्या आधीच्या ग्रंथासारखाच अभ्यासपूर्ण आणि महत्वाचा आहे. ते इतिहासाचे अभ्यासक असल्याने सामाजिक शाखांच्या संशोधनाची शिस्तही त्यांना अचान्त आहे, हे ही या ग्रंथावरून जाणवून जाते.

म.फुले हे कृषिशील समाजसुधारक आणि विचारवंत. त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वामुळे भारतीय प्रबोधन उजळून निघालेले आहे. परंतु त्यांनी शूद्रतिर्यद्र आणि खिचांसाठी मुलभूत काम केले आहे. एवढेच सामान्यांना माहित असते.

असे युगप्रवर्तक कार्य करण्यासाठी ठाम भूमिका आणि विविध शाखांचा अभ्यास असावा लागतो. तो म.फुले यांचा होता हे त्यांच्या लेखनातून आणि कार्यातून सिद्ध होते. म्हणूनच त्यांच्या राजकीय, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक भूमिका महत्वाच्या ठरतात. त्यांचा धर्मशास्त्राचा व संस्कृतीचाही सूक्ष्म अभ्यास होता, हे ही लक्षात घेते. हे सर्व पाहिले म्हणजे म.फुले हे स्वतःच एक अभ्यास विषय होतात आणि सर्वच समाजिक शाखांच्या अभ्यासकांसाठी एक आव्हान ठरतात.

सखोल विवेचन, ससंदर्भ प्रतिपादन आणि संपूर्ण एकोणिसावे शतक समजून घेण्याची अभिलाषा यातून हा ग्रंथ सिद्ध झाला आहे. म.फुले यांच्या आणि एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अभ्यासकांना हा ग्रंथ ओतांडून पुढे जाता येणार नाही.



नागनाथ कोल्हापुरे

अ अलंकार प्रकाशन

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले आणि आर्थिक व राजकीय विचार प्रा. डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे

ALANKAR PUBLICATION

महात्मा
ज्योतीराव फुले

आणि

आर्थिक व

राजकीय विचार

प्रा. डॉ. वासुदेव डोंगरदिवे



65

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F.Y.B.A.
Sem. 1

MU

Strictly as per new Revised Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2016-2017

मानसशास्त्राची मूलतत्त्वे

भाग १

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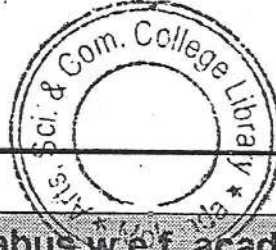


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मानसशास्त्राची मूलतत्त्वे : भाग १

F.Y.B.A.

Semester - I



As per the new revised syllabus w.e.f. academic year 2016-17

प्रा. अडसरे विष्णू

एम.ए. (चिकित्सा मानसशास्त्र), सेट, सी.पी.सी.टी. मानसशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख
रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे, कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मोखाडा, जि. पालघर.



डॉ. तौकरी आतिष

एम. ए. पीएच.डी. आय.आय.टी. मुंबई मानसशास्त्र विभाग
के. जे. सोमय्या, कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, विद्याविहार (पू.) मुंबई.

प्रा. भिसे सुदाम

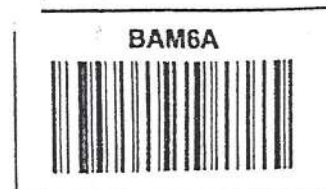
एम.ए. (चिकित्सा मानसशास्त्र), एम्.फिल., नेट मानसशास्त्र विभाग,
के. एम. सी. महाविद्यालय, खोपोली, जि. रायगड.

प्रा. जाधव सुधाकर

मानसशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
सुंदरराव मोरे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान



SR-11278



मानसशास्त्राची मूलतत्त्वे : भाग १

प्रा. अडसरे विष्णू डॉ. तौकरी आतिष,

प्रा. भिसे सुदाम, प्रा. जाधव सुधाकर

(F.Y.B.A. University of Mumbai)



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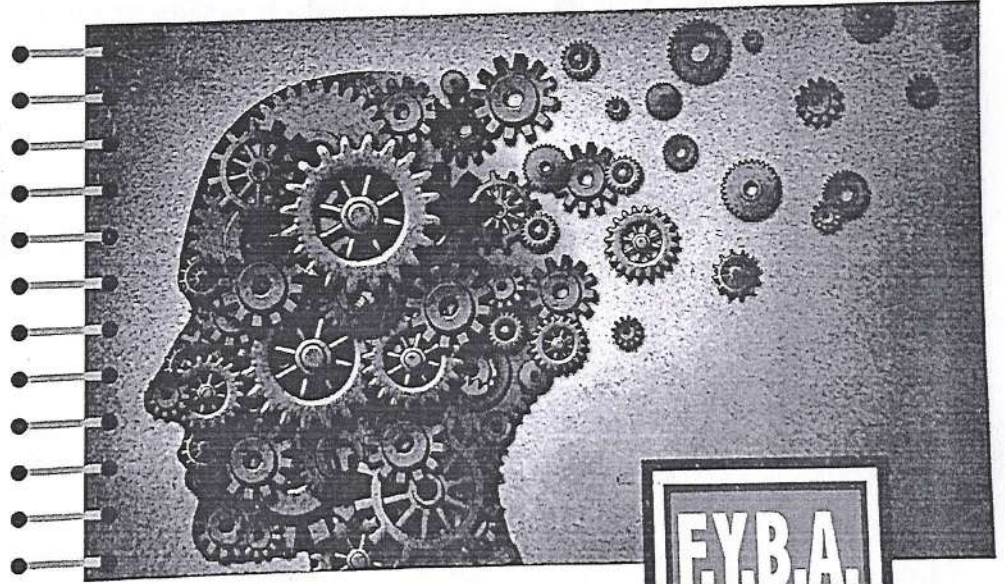
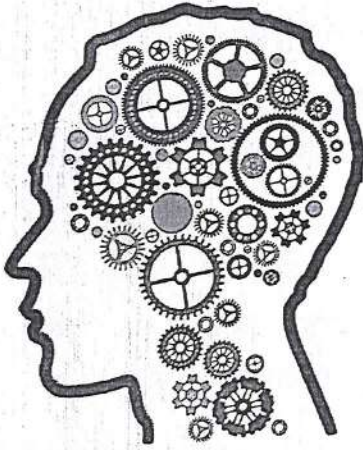
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मानसशास्त्राची मूलतत्त्वे : भाग २



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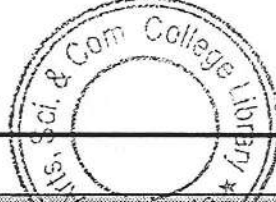
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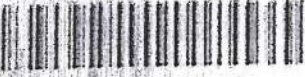
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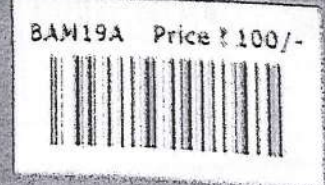
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(सामाजिक मानसशास्त्र - भाग १)

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Semester - III



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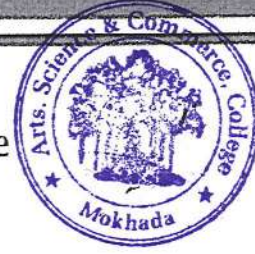
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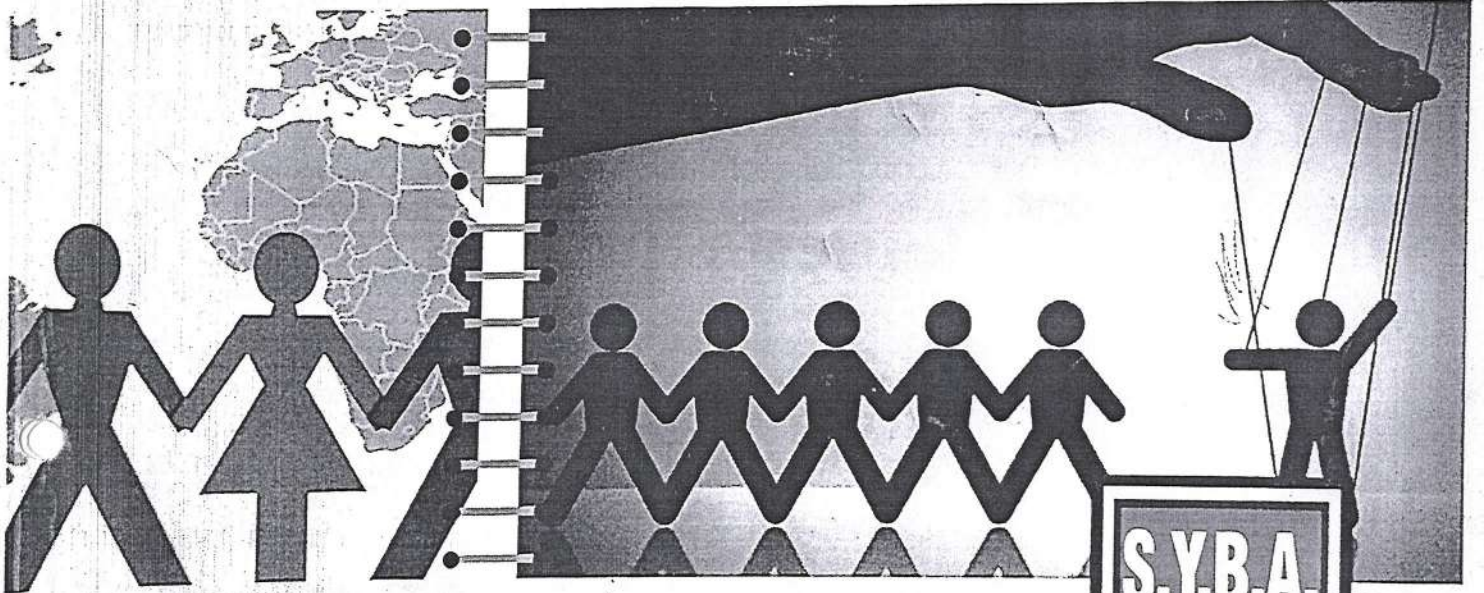


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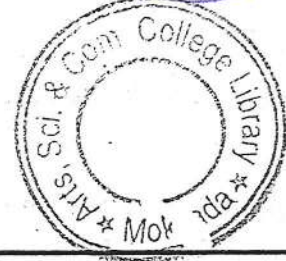
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Semester - IV



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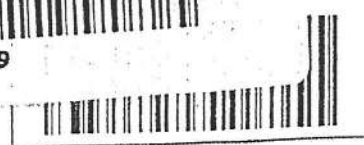
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***Coryandra elegans* (Capparaceae / Cleomaceae) aus Indien**Shrirang Yadav¹⁾, Avinash R. Gholave¹⁾, Vaishali S. Patil¹⁾, Sharad
Arun N. Chandore³⁾ & Usha S. Yadav⁴⁾

Übersetzung aus dem Englischen von Josef Bogner, Gerstl

**Summary**

Coryandra chelidonii (L. f.) Cochrane & Iltis (*Cleome chelidonii* L. f.), commonly called „Celadine Spider Flower“, is a widely distributed common species of marshy lands, shallow lakes as well as wet places and is often cultivated. During our field tour to the Rajapur area of the Konkan region, plants of *Coryandra* with very large elegant flowers very similar to *C. chelidonii* were collected. These plants differed significantly from *C. chelidonii* in their robust habit, very large flowers with ovate petals, numerous stamens ranging from 150 to 250 in number per flower, large size of stamens, carpels, silique, silique-beak as well as size of the seeds. Critical analysis revealed that it is distinct from *C. chelidonii* and has been recently described as a new species, *Coryandra elegans* (Chandore et al. 2016). The enchanting elegant flowers with stamens of immense beauty for their magenta colour and curiously formed filaments and anthers are of great ornamental value. It is worth of introduction as an ornamental plant in any aquatic ecosystem. The present paper communicates on morphology, distribution, habitat, ecology and ornamental potential of the species.

Die Gattung *Cleome* L. ((Cleomaceae, früher in Capparaceae) in einem breiten Umfang wurde fast überall von den Botanikern in den letzten 140 Jahren akzeptiert (Hooker & Thomson 1872, Cooke 1903, Sundararaghavan 1993, Reddy & Raju 2001, Kers 2003) mit gegenwärtig über 250 anerkannten Arten (Mabberly 2008, The Plant List 2013), die in tropischen und warmen Gegenden der Welt verbreitet ist (Cooke 1903). Sie ist in Indien mit etwa 17 Arten vertreten (Sundararaghavan 1993).

Kürzlich spalteten Iltis & Cochrane (2007, 2014) die Gattung *Cleome* s. l. in eine Anzahl selbständiger Gattungen auf. Cochrane & Iltis (2014) errichteten wieder die Gattung *Coryandra* Schrad. ex Spreng., ein älterer Name für *Arivela* Raf., mit *Coryandra chelidonii* (L. f.) Cochrane & Iltis [= *Cleome chelidonii* L. f.] und führten fünf neue Kombinationen durch, nämlich *Coryandra felina* (L. f.) Cochrane & Iltis [= *Cleome felina* L.f.], *Coryandra flava* (Banks ex DC.) Cochrane & Iltis [= *Cleome flava*

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⁴⁾ Department of Botany, Willingdon College, Sangli - 416 415, MS, India



Aponogeton nateshii S. R. Yadav (*Aponogetonaceae*), eine ungewöhnliche, neue Art aus Indien

Vaishali S. Patil¹, Avinash R. Gholave¹, Arun N. Chandore², Usha S. Yadav³,
Sharad S. Kambale⁴, Manoj M. Lekhak¹, Rutuja R. Kolte⁵ und Shrirang R. Yadav¹

Übersetzung aus dem Englischen von Josef Bogner, Gersthofen (D)

Summary

Aponogeton nateshii S. R. Yadav was described from the Konkan region of Maharashtra State of India. It was found there in a single pond at Jaitapur village in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. Later, it was collected from another pond on the lateritic plateau at Chorla in Belgaum district of Karnataka during October 2015 and in one more pond at Mopa in Goa State during September 2016. Most of the species of angiosperms described today are usually of very rare occurrence and when evaluated fall under one of the threatened categories of IUCN. *Aponogeton nateshii* is presently known by about 1500 to 2000 individuals restricted to three ponds, one at Jaitapur (Maharashtra), second at Chorla (Karnataka) and third at Mopa (Goa). This species has a very distinct embryo morphology unusual for angiosperms. Present communication explains distribution, peculiarities and general biology of it and provides a comparative embryo morphology.

Die Gattung *Aponogeton* L. f. umfasst weltweit 57 Arten (The Plant List 2013), hauptsächlich verbreitet in tropischen und subtropischen Gebieten der Alten Welt (Cook 1996, Bruggen 1985). Gegenwärtig sind acht *Aponogeton*-Arten aus Indien bekannt: *A. appendiculatus* H. Bruggen, *A. bruggenii* S. R. Yadav & Govekar, *A. crispus* Thunb., *A. lakhonensis* A. Camus, *A. natans* (L.) Engl. & K. Krause, *A. nateshii* S. R. Yadav (Yadav et al. 2015), *A. satorensis* Sundararagh, A. R. Kulkarni & S. R. Yadav und *A. undulatus* Roxb., von denen *A. appendiculatus*, *A.*

bruggenii, *A. nateshii* und *A. satorensis* nur aus Indien bekannt sind.

Beschreibung

Aponogeton nateshii S. R. Yadav. Typus: Indien, Maharashtra, Ratnagiri-Distrikt, Jaitapur, Karel, 24. August 2014, V. S. Patil, A. R. Gholave, S. S. Kampale & S. R. Yadav SSK 294 (Holotypus CAL, Isotypen BSI, K, M, & SUK).

Ausdauernde, submerse, krautige Pflanze mit Knolle (im Süßwasser wachsend), 140 - 200 cm lang und von der Wassertiefe abhängig. Knolle eiförmig bis länglich, 1,5 - 2 x 1,7 cm, unten oft

¹ Angiosperm Taxonomy Laboratory, Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur - 416004 (MS), India. E-mail: sryadavdu@rediffmail.com.

² Department of Botany, Abasaheb Marathe Arts and New Commerce, Science College, Rajapur, Ratnagiri - 416702 (MS), India.

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⁴ Department of Botany, Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Tryambakeshwar - 422212, Nashik (MS), India.

⁵ Department of Botany, Goa University, Taleigoa, Goa, India,

PARASOPUBIA HOFMANNII (OROBANCHACEAE) – AN ADDITION TO THE FLORA OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

V.A. Sardesai, A.N. Chandore¹, S.S. Sathe² and V.B. Shimpale*

Department of Botany, The New College, Kolhapur—416 012, Maharashtra, India

¹Department of Botany, Abasaheb Marathe Arts & New Commerce, Science College, Rajapur, Ratnagiri—416 702, Maharashtra, India

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Introduction

The genus *Parasopubia* H.-P. Hofm. & Eb. Fisch. was segregated from *Sopubia* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don on the basis of zygomorphic corolla with its tube much longer than the lobes and stomium of fertile anther thecae glabrous against the corolla that is actinomorphic and its tube much shorter than the lobes and the stomium of fertile anther thecae with long hairs on the margins in *Sopubia* (Hafmann & Fischer, 2004). At present, both genera are placed in the Orobanchaceae. During the floristic studies on Scrophulariaceae (*sensu lato*) for Maharashtra, the authors collected specimens of Orobanchaceae from lateritic plateaus of Rajapur in Ratnagiri. After critical observations and review of literature, they were identified as *Parasopubia hofmannii*, which is a recently described as narrow endemic from southern India (Pradeep & Pramod, 2013). The literature survey (Cooke, 1908; Naik, 1998; Almeida, 2001; Singh *et al.*, 2001) revealed that this species has not been reported for Maharashtra. As this species is reported for the first time to the flora of Maharashtra, a detailed description, images and distribution of the species are provided along with a key. The specimens are deposited in the herbaria of The New College, Kolhapur and Shivaji University, Kolhapur (SUK).

Key to the species of *Parasopubia* from Maharashtra:

1. Corolla funnel-shaped (bellied), more than 3 cm long; filament glandular hairy..... *P. delphinifolia*
2. Corolla campanulate, less than 1.2 cm long; filament glabrous..... *P. hofmannii*

Parasopubia hofmannii Pradeep & Pramod in *Candollea* 68(1): 116. 2013 (Plate I).

An erect seasonal herb, c. 1.5–2.0 ft in height. *Roots* shallow, taproot type. *Stem* erect, terete and pale purple

at base, quadrangular, grooved, glabrous. *Leaves* simple, opposite, 1–4 cm long, reduced towards apex; lower leaves usually segmented, terminal segment longer than laterals; .. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, 1–1.2 × 0.7–1.2 cm, pedicellate; pedicel 1–2 mm long; bracteoles 2, linear, subulate 3–5 × 0.25 mm, 10-ribbed, tip acute, persistent, elongating in fruits; calyx c. 0.4–0.7 cm long; tube 0.3 cm long; lobes equal, linear, acute to acuminate, slightly purplish, margin glabrous; corolla campanulate, pale pink or mauve, 1–1.1 × 0.7–0.9 cm, tube up to 7 mm long, narrow, hairy outside, glabrous within; stamens 4, epipetalous, didynamous; filaments glabrous, attached below the middle of corolla tube; two longer, 0.5–0.7 cm, two shorter, 0.3–0.4 cm long; anthers 2, pendent, one perfect, oblong, shortly apiculate, 1–2 mm long; dehiscence from the base, the other anther empty and spur-like, cuspidate; ovary ellipsoid, 1–2 × 0.5 mm, green, glabrous, cells 2, ovules many on axile placentation; style simple, c. 6 mm long, pubescent; stigma capitate. *Fruit* a capsule, obovoid, 5–6 × 1–3 mm, almost enclosed by calyx tube, apiculate with withered style, glabrous; fruiting calyx 7–8 mm long. *Seeds* many, oblong, 0.5 mm long, brownish, glabrous, testa cells narrow, walls almost parallel, secondary testa absent or poorly developed; cell walls almost smooth.

Illustrations: Pradeep & Pramod (2013): Figure 1 A-F.

Flowering & Fruiting: August – November

Habitat: Hativale-Dongar road, Abasaheb Marathe Arts & New Commerce, Science College campus (16°39' 25.9" N, 73°31' 16.0" E); Ambolga, Vikhare Ghotane – all in Rajapur Tehsil of Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra. Frequently found in the crevices of lateritic rocks in Konkan region, mostly associated with grasses, especially *Danthonidium gammiei* (Bhide) C.E. Hubb.,



Dyasparva International Educational Consortium

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Commerce & Management**

-- Venture of C. D. Jain College of Commerce, Shirampur



Advantages & Limitations of GST on Indian Economy

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Abstract-

India is a developing country in the world. Indian government has to play an important role in the all-round development of society in the modern system. It has not only to perform its traditional functions but also to undertake welfare and development activities such as health, education, sanitation, rural development, water supply etc. All these functions require huge public finance. Taxes constitute the main source of public finance whereby government raises revenue for public spending. Taxes had been broadly categorized into direct and indirect taxes. GST has been one of the most crucial tax reforms in India's indirect tax structure. It was supposed to be implemented from April 2010, but it is implemented on 1 July 2017. The GST of India has altered the entire scenario of the former indirect tax system in India. It is considered as the biggest tax reform since 1947.

Introduction

India is a developing country in the world. Indian government has to play an important role in the all-round development of society in the modern system. It has not only to perform its traditional functions but also to undertake welfare and development activities such as health, education, sanitation, rural development, water supply etc. All these functions require huge public finance. Taxes constitute the main source of public finance whereby government raises revenue for public spending. Taxes had been broadly categorized into direct and indirect taxes. GST has been one of the most crucial tax reforms in India's indirect tax structure. It was supposed to be implemented from April 2010, but it is implemented on 1 July 2017. The GST of India has altered the entire scenario of the former indirect tax system in India. It is considered as the biggest tax reform since 1947.



गुणात्मक शिक्षणासाठी अभ्यासक्रम विकसन

प्रा. शिंदे प्रकाश जीवन

ए.एस.सी. कॉलेज, मोखाडा, जि. पालघर.

प्रस्तावना :

भारतात आपण अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना करताना पारंपारिक केवळ ज्ञानशाखांवर आधारित विषयाधिष्ठित दृष्टिकोन वापरत आलो आहोत हा दृष्टिकोन ज्ञानाला पाठयपुस्तकात बंदिस्त केलेल्या पध्दतीने सादर करतो.

उद्दिष्टे :

१. अभ्यासक्रम विकसनासमोरील आव्हानांची माहिती सांगणे.
२. अभ्यासक्रम विकसनातील संधी विषयी माहिती सांगणे.
३. अभ्यासक्रम या संकल्पनेची ओळख करून देणे.
४. अभ्यासक्रम विकसन क्षेत्र - उद्योजकता शिक्षण या विच

अभ्यासक्रम विकसनासमोरील आव्हाने :

आजच्या अभ्यासक्रमासमोर अनेक आव्हाने आहेत त्यातून व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास होणे त्याचबरोबर विद्यार्थ्यांमधील कौशल्यांचा विकास होणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे पण अभ्यासक्रमातून संपन्न व्यक्तिमत्त्व समोर येत नाही किंवा शिकल्यानंतर उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन योग्य प्रकारे विद्यार्थ्यांला उपलब्ध होत नाही.

१. भारतीय शिक्षणातील अभ्यासक्रमातून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण झाली नाही तर देशात जातीय हिंसाचार दंगली आणि आतंकवादी घटनांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे.
२. शिक्षणातून आंतरराष्ट्रीय सामंजस्याचा विचार मांडला गेला आहे. परंतु संपूर्ण जगामध्ये गटबाजी व धार्मिक समूहावर देशांचे विभाजन झाले आहे.
३. भारतीय शिक्षणातील अभ्यासक्रमातून वेगवेगळ्या स्तरावर वेगवेगळी मूल्ये शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रमातून शिकविण्याबाबतचा विचार झाला. मूल्यशिक्षणाच्या उद्दिष्टांमध्ये शालेय शिक्षणाच्या आशयातून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मूल्यांचा संस्कार शालेय अभ्यासोत्तर व अभ्यासपूरक उपक्रम विद्यार्थ्यांना उपलब्ध साहित्य शैक्षणिक मूल्यांचा अर्थ व ओळख शैक्षणिक मूल्यवादीस पोषक वातावरण सभोवतालच्या परिसरातून सांस्कृतिक व ऐतिहासिक वारसा जोपासणे मूल्ये जोपासण्यात विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रेरणा देणे इ. बाबी रुजविल्या गेल्या नाहीत.
४. शिक्षण हे मानवी विकासासाठी आवश्यक आहे. त्याद्वारे मानवात सत्य, शिव, सुंदरम या चिरंतन मूल्यांची रुजवणूक धैर्य, स्वच्छ मनोवृत्ती, निर्भयता या गुणांची विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जोपासना त्यांच्यात त्याग, आदर्श, नागरिकत्व, शिस्त, कर्तव्याची मनोवृत्ती वाढविण्यावर भर देणे आवश्यक आहे.
५. अभ्यासक्रमातून समाजात समानता, बंधुत्व, स्वातंत्र्य, सत्यता, सहकार्य, भावना, आशाधारकवृत्ती, प्रामाणिकपणा, वाढीस लावण्याची गरज आहे.

अभ्यासक्रम विकसनातील संधी आज २१व्या शतकात वाटचाल करत असताना अभ्यासक्रमाचे क्षेत्र विस्तारलेले दिसून येते, विद्यार्थ्यांसमोर विविध क्षेत्रातील अभ्यासक्रमाच्या शाखा उपलब्ध झालेल्या आहे. वर्तमान शिक्षणाशी निगडित अभ्यासक्रम

The Current scenario of Food Processing Industry in India

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Arts, Science & Commerce College,
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Introduction:

Indian economy is considered to be the fastest growing economy in the world. Now day's globalization becomes increase in various sectors Cultural, Economic, Social, Political, Spiritual, Sports etc. Among them economic sector is one of the especially for Indian economy. The growth of the global economy has been benefits across the world it has also increased public concern about business practices. The food processing industry has been slated for accelerated growth. It is projected be a futuristic and anticipated industry over the new era; it will emerge as an important industry in the Indian as well as global markets. The Food processing Industry in India has been unique opportunities in production and export of processed food. New technologies are needed to use in food processing, to push the food industry. The Indian food production and food processing industry is broadly scope in various categories. India's food processing sector covers Fruits and soft drinks, fruits, vegetables, high protein foods, snacks, Meat & Poultry, Milk and Milk Products, grain processing, , Mineral water, cocoa products chocolates, biscuits and bakery products and ready to eat product. As we saw the industry is witnessing feverish activity and emerge an entice player in global market.

Objectives:

1. To understand the need for emerging new market in India.
2. To study recent status of food industry in India in new scenario.
3. To study the initiatives taken by government for food industry.

Research Methodology:

The Present paper is based on secondary data information which has been collected through Books, Journals, Government Publications, Newspaper, Report of Research agencies, related web links etc. The main focus of the research is on recent status and emerges in Indian market. The research is mainly exploratory in overall nature and analysis is on the basis of observations.

Meaning and Nature:

The term food industries covers a series of industrial activities directed at the processing, conversion, preparation, preservation and packaging of foods. Food processing not only adds value to the agro products, but also increases their utility. The market for the functional foods has been a tremendous demand in the recent years. India is exporting egg powder, frozen yolk and albumin powder to Europe, Japan and other countries. Poultry exports are mostly to Maldives and Oman and poultry meat products supply to Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. The food industry today has become highly diversified, traditional, family run activity that is highly labor intensive, capital intensive and highly mechanized industrial process. Favorable economic and cultural activity transformation in attitude and lifestyle, consumers are experimenting with different cuisines, tastes and new brands. There is an increase in awareness and concern for wellness and health, high protein, low fat, wholegrain and organic foods. Food processing includes the methods and techniques used to transform raw ingredients into food for human consumption. There are several different ways in which food can be produced, by using scientific innovation to make valuable food by products to increase profitability. The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth, increasing its contribution to world food trade every year. The growth of the food industry can be well measured by its production with the passage of time, the growth of industry in any sector reflects the overall development of that economy. In India the food sector has emerged as a growth and high profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly in the food processing industry. Food processing sector has emerged as one of the high growth sectors.



The role of NAAC in Higher Education

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Arts, Science and Commerce
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Introduction:

The Indian education system is highly influenced by the Contribution of University Education Commission of 1948-49, Kothari Commission Report 1964-66. Apart from Traditional way of transferring education both these commission have helped the face of Indian education by giving suggestion and recommendation for the improvement in higher education. The national Policy on higher education of 1986 translates the vision of Kothari Commission and Radhakrishnan in five principle goals for higher education. Higher education is a main leading tool to develop education system and build knowledge for a society. Education plays a vital role in the development of any nation. Therefore it is a huge requirement by increasing access and quality in the form of excellence of academic programmes and performance.

Objectives

- To find out the higher education improvement structure in India.
- To find out the quality parameters and enhancement of the higher education in India.
- To find out the role of NAAC in improvement of higher education in India.

The Philosophy of NAAC -

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an organization

that assesses and accredits institutions of higher education in India. It is a autonomous body funded by University Grant commission of government of India. The philosophy of NAAC is based on objective and continuous improvement rather than being judgmental, the primary objectives of establishment of NAAC is a is to assess and accredit institutions of liberal Arts, Science and other disciplines to help to work continuously improve the quality education through self evaluation, self study and peer review through defined criteria.

Vision – Mission -

Vision-

To make quality the quality defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives.

Mission –

- To arrange for periodic assessment and accreditation of institutions of higher education.
- To stimulate the academic environment for promotion of quality of teaching – Learning and research in higher education institution.
- To undertake quality related research studies consultancy and training program.
- To encourage self evaluations, accountability and innovations in higher education.
- To collaborate with other stakeholder of higher education for quality evaluation promotion and sustenance.

Objectives of Higher education on needed for present era –

- To develop the knowledge to wisdom
- To make the life style harmonious with the environment
- To give lifestyle experience to those who take part in the education
- To make the education productive society
- To develop the capacity among the students to face the challenge





IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Vaibhav Vitthal Gadhav

1. INTRODUCTION

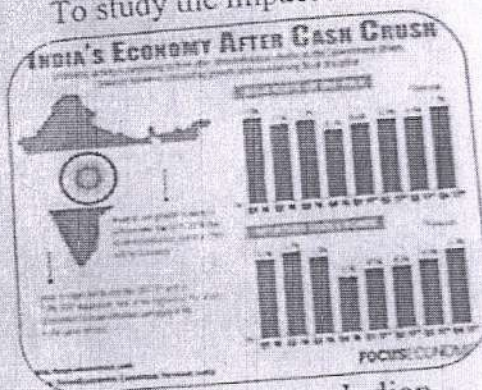
Demonetization means the cancelling the legal money of the country, in other words Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. According to RBI reports 31 March 2016 the total currency in circulation in India was Rs. 17.77 lakh crore. The speech of P.M Narendra Modi on 8th November 2016 demonetized almost 86% RS 500 notes and RS 1000 notes with the value of 15.44 lakh crore of the currency. The reasons behind the demonetization were counter the corruption, black money, resolve the problem of liquidity, fake currency, terror funding. It is one of the key moves as a part of the clean black money and illegal transactions. To tackle the illegal transactions in various sectors of the economy demonetization is the key weapon.

To cater the problem of the liquidity RBI introduced Rs.2000 notes and promoted mediums of digital payment

wallets and plastic money .

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concept of Demonetization.
- To study the global scenario of Demonetization.
- To study the Indian Demonetization.
- To study the impact of



demonetization on Indian economy.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is systematically studied on the basis of statistical and analytical type of research. The paper is mainly relied on the secondary data. Research magazines, journals, periodicals, newspapers, online blogs, and websites. These

data sources are used to collect the information.

4. CONCEPT OF DEMONETIZATION

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency. The current form or forms of money is pulled out of circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. The central banks of a country cancel or replace the existing currency with a new one.

5. HISTORY OF DEMONETIZATION

5.1. Worldwide

The Coinage Act of 1873 demonetized silver as legal tender of the United States, in favor of gold. The States, in favor of gold, were adopting the gold standard. Several coins, including the cent piece, three-cent piece, and half dime, were discontinued. The withdrawal of silver from the economy resulted in a contraction of

Floral Pigments from *Bombax insigne*: an Endemic Tree Species of East-Asia

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ABSTRACT

Bombax L. belonging to the family Malvaceae (Bombacaceae) and distributed throughout the world. It is represented by two species *B. ceiba* L. (syn. *B. malabaricum* DC.) and *B. insigne* Wall. *B. insigne* is restricted to East Asia. There are two populations of *B. insigne*, one with scarlet flowers and another with cream yellow flowers. Flavonoids are responsible for the pigmentation of flowers in two populations of *B. insigne*. The population with scarlet flowers contain anthocyanin as flowering pigment and lacks anthoxanthin. While population, with cream yellow flowers bears anthoxathin as flowering pigment and lacks anthocyanin completely.

Keywords: *Bombax*, Flavonoids, anthocyanin, anthoxathin

I. INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bombax* L. belonging to the family Malvaceae (Bombacaceae) with about 8 species distributed in world¹. In India two species of *Bombax* are found i.e. *B. ceiba* L. (syn. *B. malabaricum* DC.) and *B. insigne* Wall. *B. ceiba* is found throughout tropical and subtropical region of the world whereas the *B. insigne* is restricted to East Asia - India, Nicobar and Andaman Islands, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam.

Bombax ceiba L. is a large, deciduous tree growing wild on the roadsides and it flowers from January to March. The flowers are large, numerous, fascicled near branch-ends, actinomorphic, red and the stamens are numerous. The colour of flower in *B. ceiba* is due to presence of flavonoids⁴. Flowers usually appear when the trees are leafless, before production of leaves. At this time birds visit flowers to extract nectar and pollinate the flower^{5,6}. Recently Bhattacharya and Sudhendu worked on flower morphology, anthesis, pollen production, foraging nature of flower visitors,

in vitro pollen germination and stigma receptivity of *B. ceiba*².

Another species of *Bombax* is *B. insigne* Wall. It is found to be common on the lateritic plateaus of Konkan region of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra and it flowers from November to January. We have noticed two kinds of populations of *B. insigne*, one with scarlet flowers and another with cream yellow flowers. There is no report of pigments responsible for flower colour in *B. insigne*. Therefore we have attempted to find out the pigments responsible for flower colour in different individuals of *B. insigne*.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Flowers of *B. ceiba* and two populations of *B. insigne* were collected during December, 2016 from Rajapur tahsil of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Flowers were dried in hot air oven at 60 °C for three days. Dried flowers were crushed by using mortar and pestle to make powder. 1% aqueous extract of flower

First Report of Sea Urchin Genus *Echinometra* from Konkan Coast of India

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ABSTRACT

The spiny skinned echinoderm member sea urchins are intertidal zone shore dwellers with special ecological role in shallow sub-tidal environment. This paper reports the first record of common rock boring urchin *Echinometra* genus from Konkan coast of India. The specimen was collected from the Konkan coastal region at Devgad coast and identified using standard available literature. It is characteristic shallow water inhabitant of Western Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Indo-West Pacific region.

Keywords: Sea Urchin, Konkan coast, *Echinometra*, Devgad.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sea urchins are spiny skinned Echinoid Echinoderms inhabiting varied intertidal to deep marine environment up to ~5000 meter depth. [1] These are well known for their use as model organism in scientific research and food delicacy with medicinal benefits. [2] Genus *Echinometra* has circumtropical distribution in shallow water of up to 20 m depth occurring from Japan to Australia, north south and Mexico to Gulf of Suez, east west boundaries. [3] The tropical shores of Western Indian Pacific region also host high species diversity of sea urchins. [4] India has more than 765 species of recorded Echinoderms covering 28 families, 79 genera, 150 species of Echinoids. Earlier work in India reports various sea urchin species including *Echinometra* genus from the shores of India but none reported the *Echinometra* from western Indian Konkan coast. [5, 8-11] Therefore the present article reports the first record of *Echinometra* genus from Konkan coast of India.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

The Specimen sample was collected from rocky shore of Devgad beach, part of western Indian Konkan coast during fishing visit in the month of January 2018. Digital images were taken at the site during the period of sampling to record their natural habitat. Specimens were brought to the laboratory and used for detail observation for understanding morphological characteristics. The specimens were dry preserved and identified using standard available taxonomic key resources. [6]

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sea urchin classification till genus *Echinometra* is based on following morphological details,

A. Sub-Class – Euechinoidea Bronn, 1860

Key to the Sub-class:

Test composed of just 10 columns of plates, Ambulacral plating typically compound with multiple elements fused together.

B. Infra-Class – Carinacea Kroh and Smith 2010

Key to the Infra-class:

Flower opening incident and changing colors in *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae Juss.)

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**Abstract**

Generally two types of flowers opening are well known in plants such as diurnal (flowers opens during the day) and nocturnal (flowers bloom at night). Diurnal is common phenomenon in flowers while nocturnal flowers number is very limited or only in specific families. In *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae) no detail work has been published previously on floral opening and closing as far as is known. Therefore the present paper gives detailed account of *Capparis zeylanica*, flower opening incident, changing colors of petals and filaments, etc.

Key words: *Capparis zeylanica*, flower opening, petals and filaments color.

Introduction:

The genus *Capparis* L. (Capparaceae) is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical zones with about 250 species (Mabberley, 2008) and 29 species of *Capparis* are reported from India (Hooker and Thomson, 1872; Sundararaghavan, 1993). *Capparis zeylanica* was described by Linnaeus in 1762 based on Hermann collection from Sri Lanka. Same species had described by the younger Linnaeus in 1781 as a *C. horrida* based on a collection by Koenig also from Sri Lanka (Cooke, 1903; Singh and Karthikeyan, 2000). The *Capparis zeylanica* [*Capparis* = capers; *zeylanica* = from Sri Lanka (Ceylon)] is climbing shrub generally found in Asian countries.

During our field survey in Konkan region of Maharashtra, we located population of *Capparis zeylanica* at different places of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra (i.e. Dongar, Hativale, Jaitapur, Pawas, Rajapur) in the month of November to January. We observed that the flowers of *Capparis zeylanica* are opens at evening and the color of flower changing during 24 hours, i.e. white to faint pink to purple. Then we continue to monitor all populations of *Capparis zeylanica* for three months and observed that flowers opened at evening only (between 6:00 pm to 6:30 pm). *Capparis zeylanica* L., Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 720. 1762; Hook. f. & Thomson in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 1: 174. 1872; T. Cooke, Fl. Bombay 1: 47. 1958 (Repr.); Sundara Raghavan in B. D. Sharma et al., Fl. India 2: 298. 1993. *C. horrida* L.f., Suppl. Pl. 264. 1781. 'Govind-phal', 'Toratti', 'Wagati'.

Climbing, glabrescent shrubs. Stipular spines hooked. Leaves ca. 8 x 5 cm, ovate, oblong-elliptic, glabrous, shining above, rufous pubescent beneath, apex mucronate, base truncate. Flowers large, solitary axillary, or in supra axillary rows, white, changing to faint pink to purple; pedicels ca. 3 cm long. Sepals four, concave, very pubescent, brown. Petals four, oblong, ciliate at margin, yellowish, changing to faint pink. Stamens many, filaments white, changing faint pink to purple. Gynophore 3–5 cm long. Fruit globose or ellipsoid, red when ripe, ca. 4 cm in diam., many seeded.

Flowering: November-February

Fruiting: March- June

Exsiccata: ANC- 1821

Collection Localities: Dongar, Hativale, Jaitapur, Pawas, Rajapur (Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra)

Latitude and Longitude: Rajapur locality -16°40'113"N and 73°29'571"E

Note and Identification Marks: Pubescent scandent shrubs, branchlets densely covered with rufous or grayish stellate scurfy deciduous tomentum. Flowers showy, axillary, up to 6 cm in diameter. white, fading to pink or purple and filaments color change from white to pink to red to dark purple by evening.

Habitat: Usually seen along the hedges and on the shrubs along roadsides.

Worldwide Distribution: Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.



AN OVERVIEW OF GENUS ELEOCHARIS R. BR. (CYPERACEAE) IN MAHARASHTRA



- Prof. A. N. Chandore

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Abstract

Sedges are usually overlooked by botanists as they grow in marshy habitats, have comparatively inconspicuous size, minute non-attractive flowers and non availability of standard literature & suitable stereo microscope to the workers. The genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. (*Heleos* = a marsh, wet and *charis* = grace, beauty) (Cyperaceae) is widely distributed from tropical to temperate regions of both hemispheres with about 300 species (Govaerts, 2016). In India, it is reported by about 21 species (Prasad and Singh, 2002) and 6 species are reported from state of Maharashtra (Lakshminarasimhan, 1996). During our survey of *Eleocharis*, we have collected 15 taxa of *Eleocharis* from various districts of Maharashtra

The paper gives checklist of *Eleocharis* of Maharashtra based on herbarium specimens and specimens collected by authors, also provided botanical keys based on achene and morphological characters for the genus *Eleocharis* of Maharashtra. The paper gives habitat photographs and detailed outline of genus *Eleocharis* for state of Maharashtra.

Key Words: *Eleocharis*, Sedges, outline, Maharashtra.

Introduction

The genus *Eleocharis* R. Br. is characterised by the leaves are reduced to the bladeless sheaths, inflorescence reduced to a single terminal spike, spikelets few to many flowers, flower bisexual, generally perianth consist of hypogenous bristles, style articulated with the ovary, nut with a beak of persistent style base. Achene, achene surface, perianth bristle and style base characters are of special importance in taxonomy of the genus *Eleocharis*.

Recently four taxa of the genus have been described from the state of Maharashtra viz. *Eleocharis wadoodii* S.R. Yadav, Lekhak & Chandore, *E. atropurpurea* var. *vengurlaensis*, *E. konkanensis* Chandore, Borude, Kambale & S.R. Yadav and *E. neglecta* Borude, Chandore, Gholave & S.R. Yadav (Yadav, et al., 2009; Wadoodkhan, 2015; Chandore, et al., 2016; Borude et al., 2016). *Eleocharis lankana* was described from Sri Lanka

in 1974 by T. Koyama (T. Koyama 1985), later another taxa i.e. *E. lankana* ssp. *mohamadii* was described by Wadoodkhan from Kolhapur district of Maharashtra (Wadoodkhan, 1998). Similarly, *Eleocharis setifolia* (A. Rich) Raynal and *E. acutangula* subsp. *brevisetata* D.J. Rosen (Wadoodkhan, 2015; Chandore, et al., 2017) have been added to the flora of India from the state of Maharashtra. Recently described *E. khandwaensis* Mujaffar, Chandore & S.R. Yadav also added to flora of Maharashtra from Gadchiroli district (Chandore, et al., 2016). In last 20 years near about 9 taxa of *Eleocharis* have been added to the state of Maharashtra, therefore present account of genus *Eleocharis* is 15 taxa for the state. The paper provide some habitat photographs in Figure 1.

The specimens of *Eleocharis* were collected from various districts of Maharashtra are given in following Table.

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Collection localities in district of Maharashtra
1.	<i>Eleocharis acutangula</i> (Roxb.) Schult.	Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
2.	<i>Eleocharis acutangula</i> subsp. <i>brevisetata</i> D.J. Rosen	Bhandardra, Gadchiroli
3.	<i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i> (Retz.) J. Presl & C. Presl	Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Pune, Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
4.	<i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i> var. <i>vengurlaensis</i> Shaikh R.I. & R.D. Tour	Sindhudurg
5.	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> (Burmf.) Ing. ex Hemsch.	Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
6.	<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i> C. Presl	Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
7.	<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Nashik, Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
8.	<i>Eleocharis khandwaensis</i> Mujaffar, Chandore & S.R. Yadav	Gadchiroli
9.	<i>Eleocharis konkanensis</i> Chandore, Borude, Kambale & S.R. Yadav	Ratnagin
10.	<i>Eleocharis lankana</i> subsp. <i>mohamadii</i> Wad Khan	Kolhapur, Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
11.	<i>Eleocharis neglecta</i> Borude, Chandore, Gholave & S.R. Yadav	Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
12.	<i>Eleocharis setifolia</i> subsp. <i>chaeraria</i> (Roem. & Schult.) T. Koyama	Nashik, Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
13.	<i>Eleocharis setifolia</i> (A. Rich.) J. Raynal	Gondia
14.	<i>Eleocharis spiralis</i> (Rottb.) Roem. & Schult.	Ratnagin, Sindhudurg
15.	<i>Eleocharis wadoodii</i> S.R. Yadav, Lekhak & Chandore	Kolhapur

Key to the species of *Eleocharis* R. Br. (Maharashtra)

- 1a. Culms 1-12 mm in diameter, generally more than 30 cm tall
- 2a. Culms with transverse septa
- 3a. Glumes obtuse or rounded



CHECKLIST OF GENUS ERIOCAULON L. (ERIOCAULACEAE) FROM KONKAN AND WESTERN GHATS REGION OF MAHARASHTRA



- Prof. D.B. Forade
- Prof. N.A. Madhav
- Prof. P.D. Natel
- Prof. A.N. Chandore

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Abstract

The genus *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) is represented about 84 species in India and about 43 species is reported from Maharashtra (Ansari & Balakrishnan 2009; Dalzell 1851; Gaikwad et al. 2002; Hooker 1893; Lakshminarasimhan 1996; Punekar 2003; Shankar et al. 2006; Shimpale & Yadav 2010; Yadav et al. 1998). Recently we have collected and studies about 30 species of *Eriocaulon* from Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, of which two species are first time reported for state and one species does not match with any known taxa of genus.

Key words: *Eriocaulon*, Checklist, Konkan, Western Ghats, Maharashtra

Introduction

Eriocaulon mostly grows on low altitude lateritic plateaus of Konkan region and high altitude lateritic plateaus of Western Ghats region. Some species of *Eriocaulon* are also found along seasonal pond and marshy areas. *Eriocaulon* are the beauty of lateritic plateau in monsoon season. The genus is generally neglected by taxonomist due to its minute and complicated flower structures. Each and every species of *Eriocaulon* has unique head and can easily identify by its involucre bracts, floral bracts, female flower, male flower and seed texture. If we have good camera and stereo-zoom microscope, we can identify simply at species level.

The given paper provided a checklist of *Eriocaulon* species based on herbarium specimens collected by authors from Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra (Table 1).

Table 1: *Eriocaulon* species collected from Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of species	Collection localities in Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra	Voucher specimens
1	<i>Eriocaulon achnon</i> Koern.	Chaukul - Shindhadurg District	DBB-102 DDD-217
2	<i>Eriocaulon apetalum</i> Punekar, Malpure & Lakshmin.	Tillari - Kolhapur District	DBB-131
3	<i>Eriocaulon belgaumense</i> Shimpale & S. R. Yadav	Rajapur - Ratnagiri District	DBB-95 DDD-206
4	<i>Eriocaulon mannii</i> S. R. Yadav	Hattiwale - Ratnagiri District	DBB-121 DDD-230
5	<i>Eriocaulon cuspidatum</i> Dalz.	Hattiwale - Rajapur District	DBB-121 DDD-230
6	<i>Eriocaulon dalzellii</i> Koern.	Chaukul - Shindhadurg District	DBB-102 DDD-217
7	<i>Eriocaulon devendranii</i> Sankar, Ravikumar & Babu	Chaukul - Shindhadurg District	DBB-102 DDD-217

8	<i>Eriocaulon elenorei</i> Yson	Jaitapur - Ratnagiri District	DBB-116
9	<i>Eriocaulon eurypteron</i> Koern.	Malvan, Jaitapur - Ratnagiri District	DBB-222 DBB-248
10	<i>Eriocaulon heterolepis</i> Steud.	Vaibhavwadi, Kharepathan - Shindhadurg District	DDD-119, DBB-247
11	<i>Eriocaulon kolhapurense</i> Gaikwad, Sardesai, & S. R. Yadav	Tillari - Kolhapur District	DBB-107
12	<i>Eriocaulon lanceolatum</i> Bq. ex Koern.	Vikhare-Chothane - Ratnagiri District	DBB-125
13	<i>Eriocaulon nigraretae</i> Yson	Amboli - Shindhadurg District	DBB-94
14	<i>Eriocaulon minutum</i> Hook.	Anuskura, Pachal - Ratnagiri District	DBB-121
15	<i>Eriocaulon doratum</i> Dalz.	Malvan - Shindhadurg District	DBB-75
16	<i>Eriocaulon parvicephalum</i> A.M. Darshetkar, R.K. Choudhary, M.N. Datar & S.A. Tamhankar	Vikhare-Chothane - Ratnagiri District	DBB-117
17	<i>Eriocaulon parviflorum</i> (Yson) Ansari and Balak.	Jaitapur - Ratnagiri District	DBB-219
18	<i>Eriocaulon quinqueangulare</i> L.	Malvan - Shindhadurg District	DDD-231
19	<i>Eriocaulon ratnagiricus</i> Yadav, Gaikwad and Sardesai	Dharmasala - Ratnagiri District	DBB-246
20	<i>Eriocaulon reductum</i> Ruhl.	Mamlangul - District	DBB-110
21	<i>Eriocaulon rhorchanum</i> (Yson) Ansari and Balak.	Malvan - Shindhadurg District	DBB-244
22	<i>Eriocaulon richienum</i> Ruhl.	Raigad - Raigad District	DBB-232
23	<i>Eriocaulon rubustobrownianum</i> Ruhl.	Amboli - Shindhadurg District	DBB-243
24	<i>Eriocaulon sedgwickii</i> Yson.	Anuskura - Kolhapur District	DBB-105
25	<i>Eriocaulon tharmiae</i> Ansari and Balak.	Amboli - Shindhadurg District	DDD-104
26	<i>Eriocaulon</i> sp. nov.	Jaitapur in Ratnagiri District	DBB-207
27	<i>Eriocaulon triflorum</i> Koern.	Amboli - Shindhadurg District	DBB-210
28	<i>Eriocaulon trilobum</i> Buch. Ham. ex Koern.	Kharepathan - Shindhadurg District	DBB-245
29	<i>Eriocaulon tuberiferum</i> Sulkarni and Desai	Amboli - Shindhadurg District	DBB-103
30	<i>Eriocaulon xeranthiense</i> Mart.	Hattiwale, Jaitapur - Ratnagiri District	DBB-112 DBB-249

Result and Discussion

During our survey of *Eriocaulon* in year 2017-18, we have collected and studies 30 species (Table 1) of genus from Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, of which two species are first time reported for state i.e. *E. devendranii* Sankar, Ravikumar & Babu and *E. belgaumense* Shimpale & S. R. Yadav and one species of *Eriocaulon* does not match with any known taxa of genus, therefore it may be novelty and further study is in progress.

Root tubers are rarely presented in the genus and in India this character is found only in *E. tuberiferum*, which we have collected from high altitude lateritic plateau of chaukul region. *E. capillus-naiadis*, *E. dalzellii*, *E. setaceum* are found in water logged fields and margin of rivers. Recently 7 species have been described from Konkan and Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, viz. *Eriocaulon apetalum* Punekar, Malpure & Lakshmin., *E. kolhapurense* Gaikwad., Sardesai, & S. R. Yadav, *E. parvicephalum* A.M. Darshetkar, R.K. Choudhary, M.N. Datar & S.A. Tamhankar., *E. ratnagiricus* S. R. Yadav,

124



Original Research Article

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A New Record: Incidence of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) in *Eleocharis konkanensis* an Endemic Sedge of Maharashtra (India)

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ABSTRACT

Family Cyperaceae, members are commonly known as sedges. This family has ambiguity about mycorrhizal or non-mycorrhizal nature. So far, many sedges have been investigated globally for mycorrhizal occurrence interest. However, a sedge genus, *Eleocharis* has been not paid more attention for mycorrhizal investigations. Present work is the first attempt to evaluate mycorrhizal status in a recently discovered endemic sedge species: *Eleocharis konkanensis* Chandore, Borude, Kambale & S.R. Yadav which grows in a Lateritic rocky plateaus habitat. This study makes a new report on mycorrhization in an endemic sedge: *E. konkanensis* The roots of *E. konkanensis* from lateritic plateaus are microscopically examined for colonization of AMF. The study revealed that the roots of all the plants were colonized in the range of 21 - 98% by AM fungal components. Overall colonization percentage (OCp) in *E. konkanensis* is 56.55. Analysis of mycorrhizal roots suggests there is great variation found in occurrence intensity (OI) expression for vesicles (MCp50± 1.15), arbuscles (MCp21.43± 0.65^p), and hyphae (MCp 98.21± 1.70). Besides, extraradical and intraradical spores of AMF have been recorded to roots. During present work, 12 AMF species belonging to four Glomeromycota families are recorded in association with *E. konkanensis*. These AMF species are viz., *Aculospora dilatata*, *A. scrobiculata*, *A. spinosa*, *A. sporocarpa*, *Acaulospora* spp, *A. tuberculata*; *Diversispora epigaea*; *Scutellospora arenicola*, *Glomus albidum*, *G. ambisporum*, *G. macrocarpum* and *Septoglomus constrictum*. Thus, *E. konkanensis* is the first representative of genus *Eleocharis* ever studied by any Indian mycologist with reference to root colonization followed by spore's identification of AMF at species level. Till the present work, no data was available on AMF species of genus *Eleocharis*. Hence, *E. konkanensis* is proposed here as the first representative of genus *Eleocharis* ever studied by any mycologist. Based on the relative abundance and spore density the native AMF species of endemic *E. konkanensis* are viz., *Diversispora epigaea*, *Aculospora dilatata* and *Aculospora scrobiculata*. Finally, on the basis of in-depth analysis we propose that *Eleocharis konkanensis* an endemic sedge of Maharashtra is a new mycorrhizal plant to the science.

Keywords

Acaulosporaceae,
Arbuscular
Mycorrhizal Fungi
(AMF), Cyperaceae,
Eleocharis konkanensis,
Endemic plant,
Lateritic rocky
plateaus

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Abstract

Quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teachers having high degree of personal communication with student. But now days, the role of technology is becoming more and more important in education field and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century.

1. Introduction: Education should be a process of imparting knowledge, developing skills, attitudes and values. Quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teachers having high degree of personal communication with student. But now days, the role of technology is becoming more and more important in education field and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century. Being the facilitator at a knowledge resource center, the librarian should play major role in providing knowledge resources in appropriate form for the better utilization of techno centric methods in teaching learning process. Teacher centric method Student centric methods Techno centric methods

2. Objectives of the study:- Following are the objectives of study: To understand techno centric methods of teaching and learning. To find out hurdles in implementation of techno centric teaching learning methods. To provide solutions for overcoming problems faced in the use of techno centric teaching learning methods. To understand librarians role in implementation of techno centric teaching learning methods. The present paper attempts to describe various techno centric methods of teaching-learning, finding out various hurdles in the use of them, providing suggestion for better use of techno centric methods of teaching learning and show librarians role in implementation of techno centric teaching learning methods.

3. Techno centric methods of teaching-learning:- Following are some of the innovative techno centric methods of teaching-learning:-

Online Learning:- It is a general term used to refer to computer-enhanced learning. It is associated with Advanced Learning Technology, which deals with both the technologies and associated methodologies of learning using network and /or multimedia technologies. Distance learning provided the base for development of online learning. Online learning can be on demand. It overcomes timing, attendance and travel problems.

Hybrid Learning:- It is a name commonly used to describe a class that combines face to face class-room instruction with online learning. Under this a major part of the activities take place online, while traditional classroom time is reduced but not eliminated. This type of class allows students to have a more flexible schedule. It allows for face to face contact with instructor and other classmates just like in a traditional class. It provides students with option of taking some learning material fully online and some in class. This method includes a mixture of face-to-face classrooms, online classroom and self-paced learning.

Online Collaborative Learning:- It involves interaction between learners and faculty members through the web. This action occurs in one of the following models:- Synchronous interaction and Asynchronous interaction. Synchronous means at the same time i.e. it involves interaction with the faculty member and other learners via the web in real time using technologies like virtual classrooms or chat rooms.

Universal Learning:- Universal learning means everywhere learning. In universal learning Internet learning content follows people around. It contains work-related information, personal knowledge and information. Various devices plug in and retrieve the information in the appropriate format. Devices like cell phone, laptop, many other technology gadgets are used. It fulfill e-learning promise of anytime, anywhere and any context. It involves the constant transmissions that occurs in education.

Distance learning:- In this type of education, students work on their own at home or at the office and communicate with faculty member and other students via e-mail, electronic forums, video conferencing, instant messaging and other forms of computer-based learning.

Self-Paced Learning:- It provides the flexibility to learn according to the availability of learners own time and place. It occurs in a variety of ways like reading specific chapters from textbook, attending pre-recorded lectures /classes, articles referred by faculty members working on assignments and projects and searching and browsing the internet.

Hurdles in the use of techno centric methods in teaching learning process:-

Following are the hurdles in the use of techno centric methods in teaching learning process:-

1) Readiness to Accept Change:- Teachers don't want to accept change easily. A large number of teachers in educational institutions are not ICT proficient i.e. they are not well versed with computer technology.

2) ICT Infrastructures:- The important challenge in the use of techno centric methods is the non availability of information and communication technologies infrastructure like appropriate buildings, computers, internet services, electricity supply.

M-COMMERCE: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**MENGAL SANTOSH GANGARAM**Abasaheb Marathe Arts & New Commerce, Science College,
Rajapur(Vikhare Gothane) Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.)**Abstract**

Today's 21st century is technological century. All worlds use the internet through Mobile phone. Mobile phone is probably the fastest adopted technology ever, adding nearly 5 billion subscribers in the last decade; from 2 billion in 2004 to 7 billion in 2014. Mobile phone has opened up new opportunities and frontiers of M-commerce for the 21st century. M-commerce is considering commerce, sometimes it is called as mobile e-commerce. Whenever e-commerce through mobile phone or any handheld devices it is called m-commerce. The convergence of mobile internet and smart phone has made the mobile phone a powerful tool that is no longer being used for communication numerous jobs and activities. Near Field Communication and Radio Frequency Identification technologies are already integrated with payment and tracking of goods and parcels. Users of smart phone are also able to perform various jobs through the help of smart phone App. Today mobile phones are being used for web browsing, location tracking, and watching news, sports, videos, music through mobile internet, mobile payment, wireless transaction for banking, shopping, ticketing through mobile phone.

E-commerce normally means as transaction conducted over the internet. E-commerce is a large domain on conducting business over internet and E-retailing is a part of it. E-commerce includes buying, selling and hiring a particular product or services. The rapid growth of mobile phone has provided a foundation for M-commerce namely E-commerce activities carried out via a mobile device, such as a cell phone it is called M-commerce. M-commerce also refers to the transaction conducted via mobile device or Wi-Fi network. This paper is focused on challenges emerging in the new reality and discusses opportunities arising for M-commerce.

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are already integrated with payment and tracking of goods and parcels. Users of smart phone are also able to perform various jobs through the help of smart phone App. Today mobile phones are being used for web browsing, location tracking, and watching news, sports, videos, music through mobile internet, mobile payment, wireless transaction for banking, shopping, ticketing through mobile phone.

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Challenges & Opportunities of Fruit Processing Industry

*Prof. Mengal Santosh Gangaram
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Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.)*



Abstract

After the 71 years of independence, our economic development are depend on agriculture and industrialization .70% people are depends on agriculture sector. Agriculture sector play the important role in Indian economic development. Indian farmers produced various fruit crops. Today India is the largest producer country of fruits and vegetables in the World. But Indian fruit processing industry facing various problems like outdated technology, inadequate infrastructure, and capital deficiency. The fruit production of India is 34 million tonnes per year. Out of total fruit production in the country, only 1.6 percent is processed. With the comparison to other countries, it is very meager. Some developing countries has processing percentage figure at about 40 percent and for developed countries processing percentage figure is about 70 percent. The food processing industry has very high profit margin. The industrialists and policy makers have given very important status to this industry. Approximately 30 to 40 percent of production goes waste on various stages in fruit processing Industry like harvesting, packaging, transporting, storage and marketing. With the development of adequate infrastructure, cold storage, pre-cooling, better quality packaging, proper transport and processing, these wastage can be minimized. This paper focus on the challenges & opportunities of fruit processing industries in India.

Introduction:

After the 71 years of independence, our economic development are depend on agriculture and industrialization .70% people are depends on agriculture sector. Agriculture sector play the important role in Indian economic development. Indian farmers produced various fruit crops. Today India is the largest producer country of fruits and vegetables in the World. But Indian fruit processing industry facing various problems like outdated technology, inadequate infrastructure, and capital deficiency. The fruit production of India is 34 million tonnes per year. Out of total fruit production in the



रत्नागिरी जिल्हयातील आंबा प्रक्रिया उद्योगांच्या समस्या

कु. जाई जोशी कु. सिध्दीका मापारी
कु. निकिता जाधव प्रा. संतोष मंगळ
आबासाहेब मराठे आर्ट्स अँड न्यु कॉमर्स
सायन्स कॉलेज, राजापूर

प्रस्तावना :

आंबा फळाची मधुरता आणि उपयुक्तता यामुळे आंब्याला फळांचा राजा असेही म्हणतात. आंबा उत्पादनात भारत देश जगात प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. एकूण जागतिक उत्पादनापैकी 56 टक्के वाटा भारत देशाचा आहे. देशातील एकूण लागवड क्षेत्रापैकी 42 टक्के क्षेत्र आंबा पिकाखाली असून त्यापासून 90 लाख इतके उत्पादन मिळते. अतिथंडी असणारे काही प्रदेश सोडल्यास जवळपास सर्वच राज्यात आंब्याची लागवड आढळून येते. महाराष्ट्रात हापूस, केशर, लंगडा, पायरी, तोतापूरी या प्रकारच्या आंब्याचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. भारतातून होणा-या एकूण फळांच्या आणि फळप्रक्रिया केलेल्या पदार्थांच्या निर्यातीत आंब्याचा वाटा 60 टक्के आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील रत्नागिरी जिल्हयामध्ये आंब्याचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केले जाते. रत्नागिरी जिल्हयामध्ये आंबा प्रक्रिया उद्योगांकडून आंब्यापासून आंबा पल्प, लोणचे, आंबा वडी, आंबा पोळी, स्क्वॅश, जॅम, बर्फी, आंबा सरबत, कैरीचे पन्हे असे विविध पदार्थ बनविले जातात. आंब्यावर प्रक्रिया करून बनविलेल्या पदार्थांना सुध्दा देशात व विदेशात मोठा प्रमाणावर मागणी आहे. रत्नागिरी जिल्हयामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर छोटे मोठे उद्योग आंब्यावर प्रक्रिया करतात. त्यांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे जागते.

उद्देश -

1. रत्नागिरी जिल्हयातील आंबा प्रक्रिया उद्योगांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. रत्नागिरी जिल्हयातील आंबा प्रक्रिया उद्योगांच्या समस्यांवर उपाय सुचविणे.

रत्नागिरी जिल्हयातील आंबा प्रक्रिया उद्योगांच्या समस्या :

1. वाहतुकीच्या समस्या :

आंबा प्रक्रिया उद्योगांना कच्चा माल वाहतूक, प्रक्रिया केलेला माल बाजारपेठेपर्यंत नेणे यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाहतुकीची सोय असावी लागते. भारतातील ग्रामीण भागात वाहतुकीची पुरेसी व्यवस्थान नसल्याने समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत.

Problems of Small Scale Fruit Processing Industries in Konkan

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Introduction-

Konkan is a tourism place in Maharashtra. Konkan has natural beauty with lush green rice fields, mango orchards, Hills, thick forests, large coastline, beaches and Hill stations. Thus place is quite suitable for business tourism as well as short duration tourism, Resort based tourism, Hill station tourism, nature tourism. . Maharashtra's 720-km. coastline and the adjoining area or 'Konkan' as it is called, extends from Dahanu in the north up to Goa in south. Konkan is well known for its natural beauty and is fast emerging as a favourite tourist destination for tourists. Konkan's greenery, coconut trees, beautiful virgin beaches, waterfalls, mountains and lush green valley does will definitely provide a rich and pleasant experience for the traveller. Konkan is a great area having a huge potential in terms of Industry, Tourism, Fruits and horticulture, Minerals, Fisheries etc. It is lined with a large coastline making it strategically located for any global trade.

In the Konkan region Mango, Cashew, kokum, jackfruit are produced a large scale. Small scale industries processing these foods in Konkan.

Objectives:

1. To identify the problems of small scale fruit processing industries in Konkan region.
2. To suggest remedies to small scale fruit processing industries in Konkan region.

Problems of small scale fruit processing industries in Konkan

Small scale fruit processing industries play a vital role in the economic development of Konkan region of Maharashtra. They are facing various problems as under:

(1) Skilled Manpower:

In Konkan region of Maharashtra small scale industries located in a remote backward area may not have problem with respect to unskilled workers, but skilled workers are not available there. The reason is Firstly, skilled workers may be reluctant to



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131

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF GST**Prof. Mengal S.G.**

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Abstract-

India is one of the most important countries in the world. Indian government has to play an important role in the development of society in the modern system. Indian government implemented various government schemes for social welfare and development activities such as health, education, roads, transport, sanitation, rural development, water supply etc. All these functions require huge public finance to the Indian government. Taxes constitute is one of the main source of public finance in India. Taxes had been divided into direct and indirect taxes. Indian government collects the various taxes from public which is Income tax, Sales tax, VAT, entertainment tax, service tax etc. Indian Government has applies a new tax which name is Goods and service tax. GST is a game changer in Indian Economy. GST has been one of the most crucial tax reforms in India's indirect tax structure. GST is implemented from 1st July 2017. The GST of India has altered the entire scenario of the former indirect tax system in India. It is considered as the biggest tax reform since 1947. This paper focus on the advantages and disadvantages of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

Introduction

India is one of the most important countries in the world. Indian government has to play an important role in the development of society in the modern system. Indian government implemented various government schemes for social welfare and development activities such as health, education, roads, transport, sanitation, rural development, water supply etc. All these functions require huge public finance to the Indian government. Taxes constitute is one of the main source of public finance in India. Taxes had been divided into direct and indirect taxes. Indian government collects the various taxes from public which is Income tax, Sales tax, VAT, entertainment tax, service tax etc. Indian Government has applies a new tax which name is Goods and service tax. GST is a game changer in Indian Economy. GST has been one of the most crucial tax reforms in India's indirect tax structure. GST is implemented from 1st July 2017. The GST of India has altered the entire scenario of the former indirect tax system in India. It is considered as the biggest tax reform since 1947.

GST also known as Goods and service tax. Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multistage, destination-based tax that will be levied on every value addition. More than 150 country implemented GST so far. It will include many state and central level indirect taxes. The aim of GST is thus to simplify tax hurdles for the entire economy.