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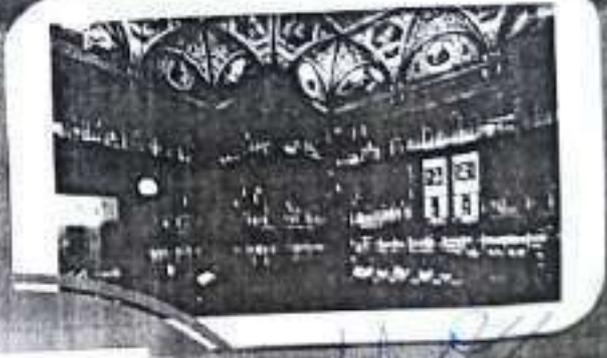
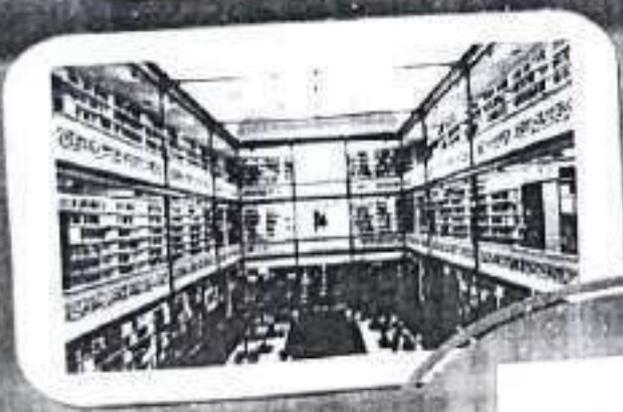
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Preface

It's been a long time coming, but 2023 tipped open a global quest for change, revealing some of the most deceptive elements of the Women's issue to public examination. Grassroot movements like Women's March, Black Lives Matter, and the National School Walkouts for gun control raised a universal call against violence and discrimination. We are controlled by a paradigm shift, but at its core, this is beyond gender, race or politics. If we turn the pages of history, it is evident that women down the ages have proved their mettle and capacity in various fields. They have flourished by their contributions in the field of social service, defense, science and technology. All the contributions of the extraordinary women add to the dignity of women. But it is disheartening to mention that till today women are not free from oppression in the society.

Beneath the layers of prejudice, privilege and mistreatment lies a profound imbalance between the value and expression of masculine qualities over the feminine and women of this book has laid its focus on women. Their aim is not to overthrow the patriarchy but to heal and balance it. In *New Dimensions of Women Empowerment in Contemporary Era* the women tackle the big picture with extraordinary clarity, drawing on both

Dr Rekha Ojha
Vishva Bharati University,
West Bengal

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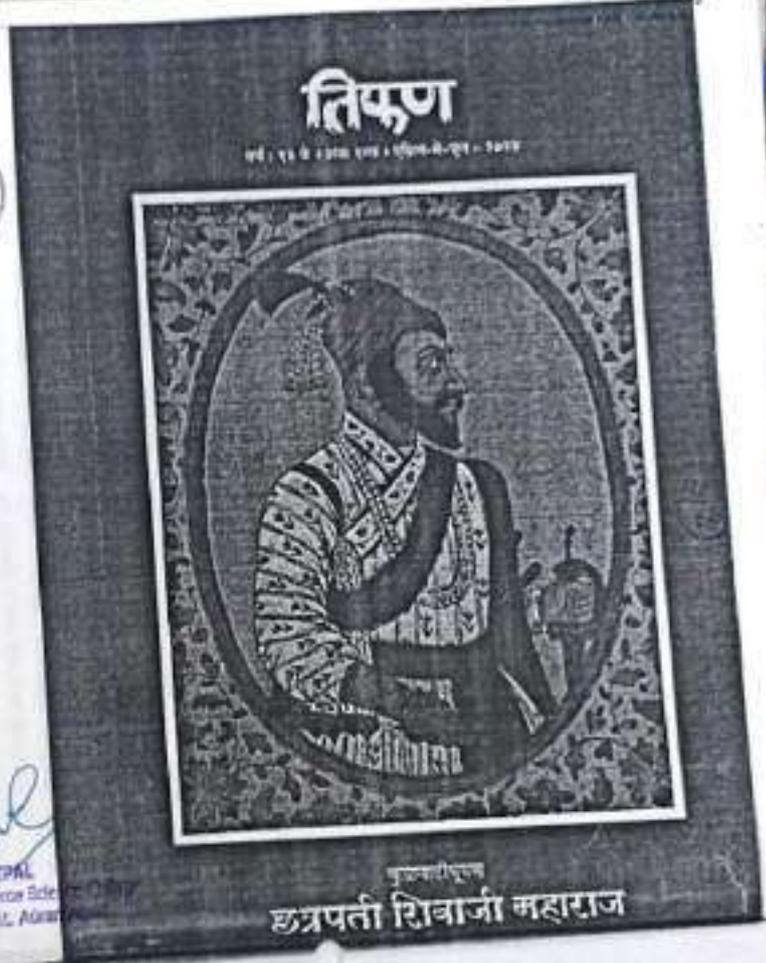
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09

Temperature Perspective of Climate Change

Mohd Khizar Syed

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Kohinoor Arts Commerce and Science College, Khultabad

Introduction:

Climate change is one of the defining issues of our time. It is now more certain than ever, based on many lines of evidence, that humans are changing Earth's climate. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, which has been accompanied by sea level rise, a strong decline in Arctic sea ice, and other climate-related changes. The impacts of climate change on people and nature are increasingly apparent. Unprecedented flooding, heat waves, and wildfires have cost billions in damages. Habitats are undergoing rapid shifts in response to changing temperatures and precipitation patterns. The evidence is clear. However, due to the nature of science, not every detail is ever totally settled or certain. Nor has every pertinent question yet been answered. Scientific evidence continues to be gathered around the world. Some things have become clearer and new insights have emerged. For example, the period of slower warming during the 2000s and early 2010s has ended with a dramatic jump to warmer temperatures between 2014 and 2015. Antarctic sea ice extent, which had been increasing, began to decline in 2014, reaching a record low in 2017 that has persisted. These and other recent

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This reference Books is designed as a text for a first course in Mechanics, the author has given as elementary through systematic introduction to the subject. The emphasis throughout is on general properties of equations and its solutions. There are many examples which help the students to develop the techniques of solving equations. The problems in text are intended to help sharpen the students' understanding of the subject. The only Prerequisite to understand this text is the knowledge of Mechanics.

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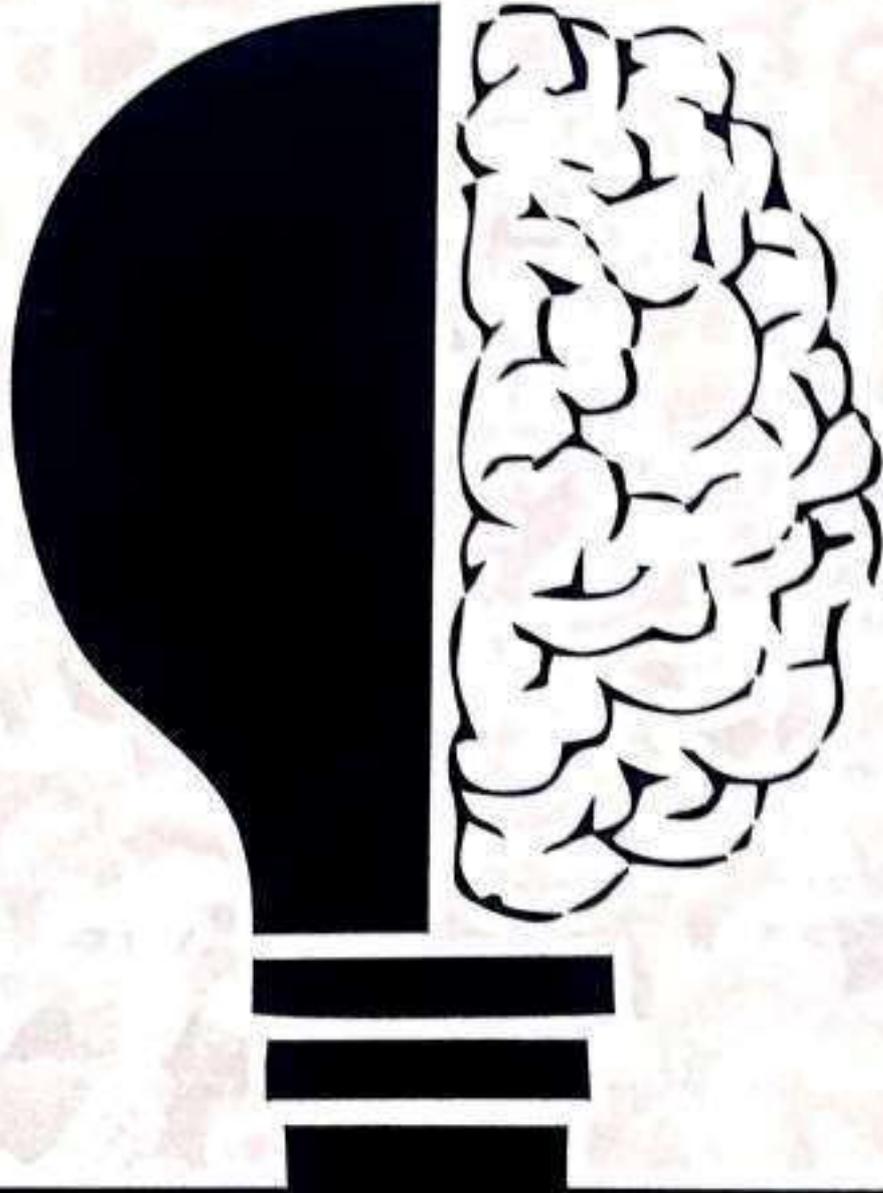
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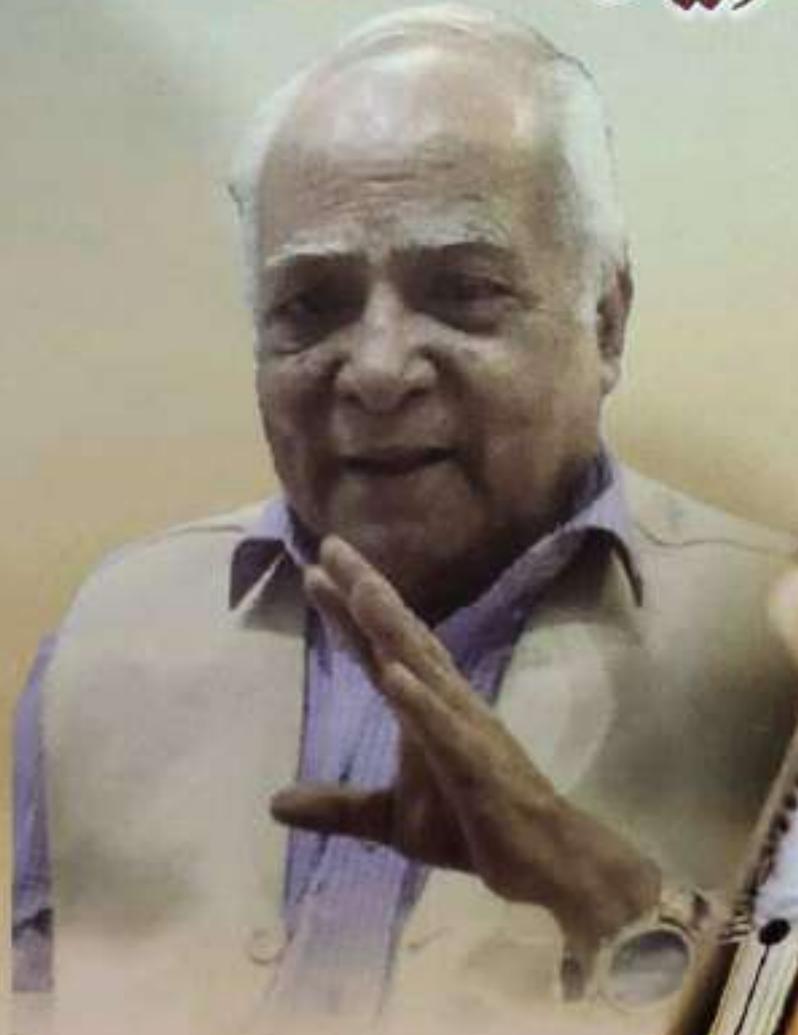
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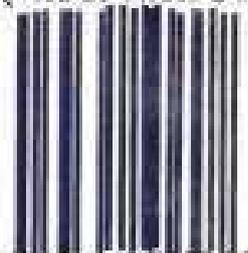
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कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जिल्हा, औरंगाबाद.

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्याची एकूण माहिती तरुण पिढीला कमीच आहे आणि त्यातल्या त्यात स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यामध्ये गरिबापासून गर्भश्रीमंत स्त्रियांपर्यंत अनेक प्रकारच्या स्त्रियांनी केलेल्या कामगिरीबद्दल तर अज्ञानच आहे. पुरुषांच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात भाग घेणाऱ्या आणि वर्चस्वाचे समर्पण करणाऱ्या या शूर महिलांचे योगदान हे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात महत्त्वाचे आहे. इ.स. 1947 मध्ये भारत स्वतंत्र झाला. या स्वातंत्र्याच्या प्राप्तीसाठी लाखो-करोडे स्त्री-पुरुष व बालक-बालके यांनी आपले प्राण दिले आहेत. 1997 ते 1998 हे भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या सुवर्णमहोत्सवाचे वर्ष स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यापासून गेली पन्नास वर्षे स्त्रियांच्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धातील कामगिरीकडे सतत दुर्लक्ष झाले. महिला नेत्यांचे गुणगान आवश्यक झाले व दुर्लक्षणपण झाले. परंतु आपण एक गोष्ट विसरलो आंदोलनाला कर्तबगार नेत्यांची आवश्यकता असते. त्यापेक्षा कितीतरी पटीने अधिक बलिदान करायला निघालेल्या स्वयंसेवकाची असते. म्हणूनच या बड्या नेत्याबरोबर समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील महिलांनी कोणती कामगिरी केली हे ही पाहणे जरूरीचे आहे. भारताचा पहिला स्वातंत्र्यसंग्राम 1857 मध्ये झाला. 1857 चे स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध म्हटले की, आपल्याला झाशीची राणी आठवते. राणी लक्ष्मीबाईने फक्त युद्धाचे नेतृत्व केले नाही तर मध्यप्रदेशातील स्त्रियांनी युद्धाच्या कामात सहभाग करण्यात प्रेरणा व उत्तेजन दिले. लक्ष्मीबाईच्या दोन दासी काशी व सुंदर या युद्धकलंत प्रविण होत्या. त्यांची राणीवर फार मोठी निष्ठा होती. लक्ष्मीबाई ग्वाल्हेरच्या किल्ल्यातून दासीच्या वेषात रात्रीच निघून गेली. सध्या काशिने राणीचा वेष केला व राणीच्या पलंगावर झोपून राहिली. 1857 च्या युद्धात डावपेच लढविण्यात दिनत महलचा मोठा हिस्सा होता असे मानले जाते. बेगम हजरत महल ही अवधचा नवाब वाजिदअली शहॉ यांची पत्नी होती. जीवनापेक्षा कलावंताचे जीवन अधिक पसंत करित, परिणामी ब्रिटीशांनी त्यांचे राज्य खालसा केल्याबरोबर त्यांनी पाठवलेल्या ठिकाणी ते निघून गेले.

विसावे शतक : विसाव्या शतकातील पहिली जनप्रसिद्ध स्त्री, स्वातंत्र्यसैनिक भिकाईजी रुस्तुम कामा ह्या होत. त्या मादाम कामा नावाने ओळखल्या जात. त्या खानदानी पारसी

यातील, मादाम कामानी आपल्या समाजसेवेला मुंबईतील झोपडपट्टीपासून सुरुवात केली. रुस्तुम कामाना श्रीमंत व प्रतिष्ठीत घराण्यातील आपल्या पत्नीने झोपडपट्टीतील च्यात मिसळणे ही गोष्ट बिल्कूल पसंत पडली नाही. जर्मनीतील समाजवादी परिषदेत

PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF GROUND WATER OF BELLUR VILLAGE

DR. SYED YOUSUF HUSSAIN

Assistant Professor & Head Department of Chemistry,
Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College Khuldabad,
Dist . Aurangabad

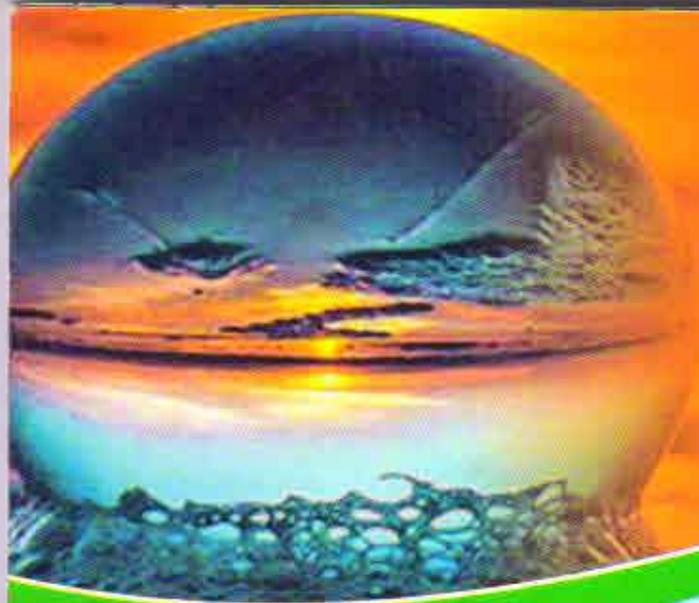
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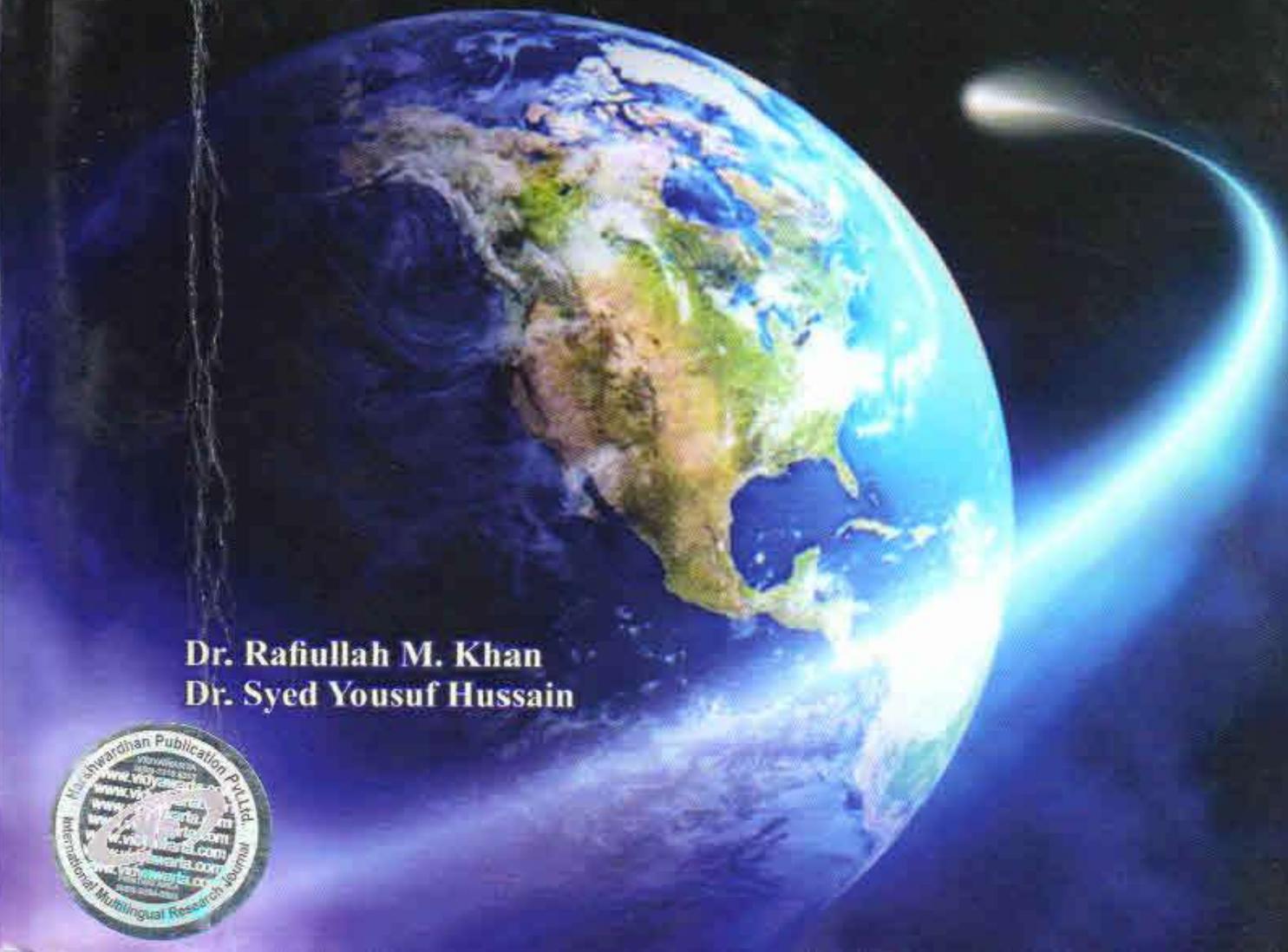


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Recent Studies
On

CLIMATE CHANGE



Dr. Rafiullah M. Khan
Dr. Syed Yousuf Hussain



Recent Studies on Climate Change



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07

Fluoride: An Acute Toxin

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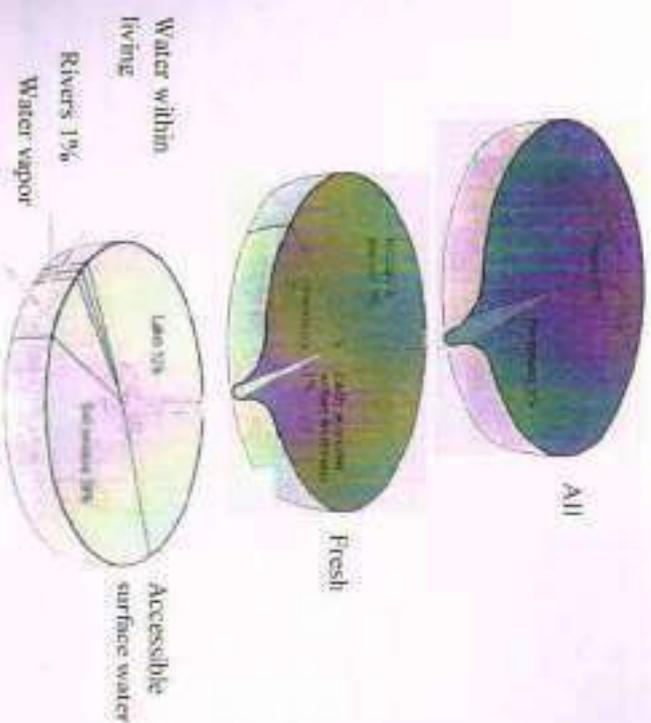
Introduction

Comprising over 70% of the earth's surface, water is undoubtedly the most precious natural resource on our planet and the earth would be non-existent without water. Although recognize this fact we, the human beings disregard it and is polluting the water bodies day by day. In spite of huge water reserves it is interesting to note that only a small fraction is available for drinking purpose, agricultural use and industrial operation. It is estimated that 97% of total available water contaminated in the oceans is salty in character. Only the remaining 3% constitutes the world's fresh water supply. Again

79% of the fresh water is locked in the polar glacier and only 21% is available for use as ground water and surface water. The water resource distribution on the earth is presented below.

Input of fluoride and arsenic, as a result of geochemical leaching of mineral as well as nitrate, sulfate, pesticides, heavy metals etc. from anthropogenic activities in several parts of the world including India has been reported. Water resources, as a result, sometimes rendered unsafe for human consumption, irrigation and even for industrial operation.

In India, ground water fluoride pollution due to natural origin and the related health hazards is a real cause of concern, in the context of availability of safe water. The facts point to focus greater attention on the management, conservation and development of water resources for the sake of safety of human lives and also our mother earth.



Basaltic Flows in Ghat Section

This book titled "Basaltic Flows in Ghat Section" deals with the said subject in its totality. It demarcates the basaltic lava flows and to study those traverses were taken along the ghat road. The contacts between the overlying and underlying flows and their top and bottom are clearly visible along the road cut. The road cuts happen to be fresh and are suitable for photographic display. To determine the order of disposition of flows to top along with their lateral extent, the L sections of the ghat were also prepared.

Contents: Introduction • Ghat Traverses • Characters of Basaltic Flows • Petrography of Basaltic Flows • Conclusion and Discussion



Dr. Prashant Utsamano Terker (M.Sc.Ph.D. M.B.A.) The author of this book is working in the capacity as Head, Department of Geology at Koinoor Arts, Commerce and Science College Khatnabad Dist. Aurangabad (Maharashtra) with teaching experience of twelve years. He is specialized in Mineralogy, Crystallography, igneous Petrology, Hydrogeology, and Ground water. To his credit he has published fifteen research papers in various reputed national and international journals. He has attended various State, National and International conferences. He is life member of Geotom (Geologists Association) and Association of Global Groundwater Scientists (AGGS) He is recipient of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Best Teacher Award from education and social domain and Best Reader award from Govt. of Maharashtra. He is expertise in Consulting Geologist for Watershed Development programme, Artificial Recharge and Water Management at various levels.

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BASALTIC FLOWS IN GHAT SECTION



Dr. Prashant Utsamano Terker

Basaltic Flows in Ghat Section • Dr. Prashant U. Terker



Petrography and Petrochemistry of Deccan Basalt

This book titled Petrography and Petrochemistry of Deccan Basalt deals with the said subject in its totality. Modern petrography also includes the principles of geochemistry and geophysics through the studies of geochemical trends and cycles and the use of thermodynamic data and experiments to better understand the origin of rocks. Petrography is a branch of petrology that focuses on detailed descriptions of rocks. Someone who studies petrography is called a petrographer. The mineral content and the textural relationships within the rock are described in detail.



Prof. Ashok V. Tejankar (Former Pro Vice-Chancellor Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad), Professor and Head U.G. and P.G. Department of Geology, Dnyanesh College of Aurangabad. Dr. Tejankar is a seasoned educator with over 31 years of experience in the field of education. He is specialized in Mineralogy, igneous petrology, Hydrogeology and Groundwater. He has completed three research projects granted by UGC & State Govt. To his credit he published 51 research papers in reputed national and international journals. He visited several countries viz., Japan, Australia, Norway, Germany, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand & South Africa for academic purposes. He organized 5 state, 6 National & 2 International conferences. He is research guide of Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad under whom 02 students received Ph.D. and around 08 students are pursuing Ph.D. He held positions as Vice-President, Deccanum (Geologist Association). He is recipient of many awards like Maharashtra Rana Loner Rains, Bhimnagar Award & Shri Chitra Bhan Award from the education and social domain. He also work as expert in consulting petrologist for Watershed Development Programme, Water logging problems, Artificial Recharge & Water Management at different levels.



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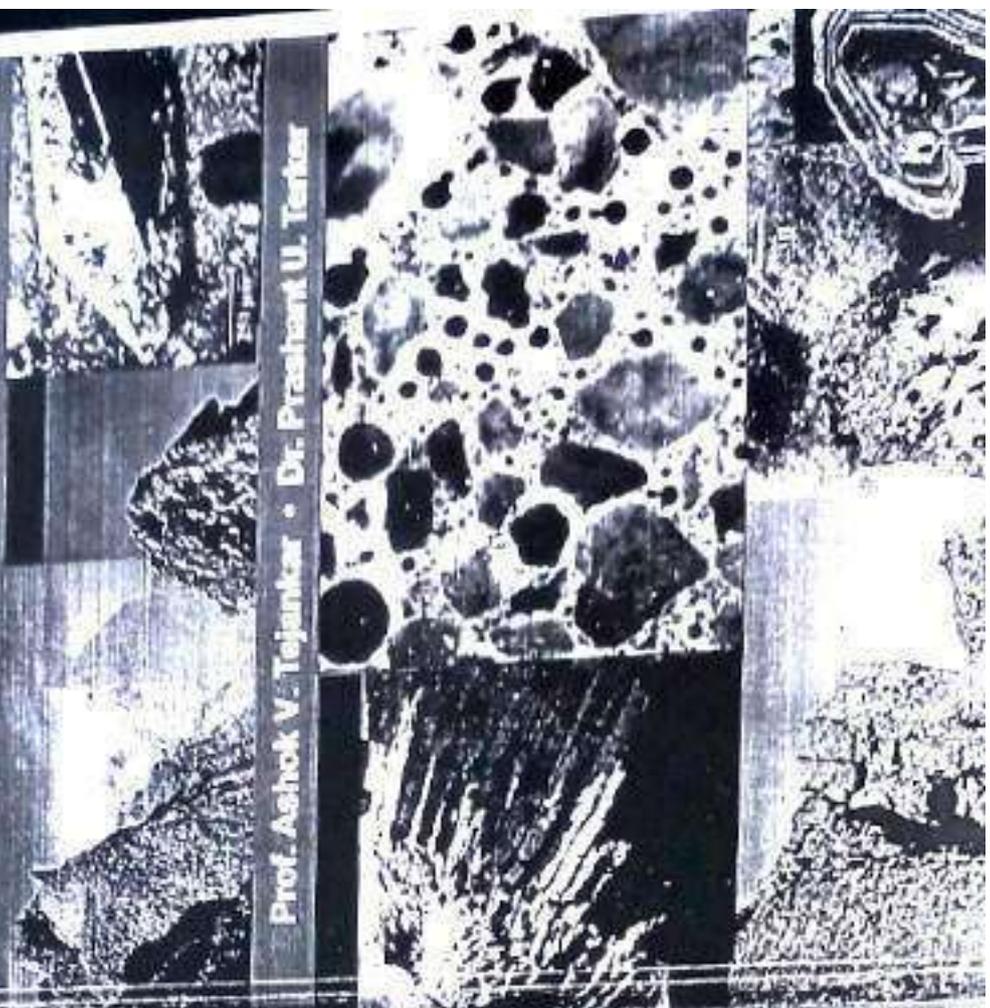
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Prof. Ashok V. Tejankar • Dr. Prashant U. Tarkar

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Recent Studies

On CLIMATE CHANGE

**Dr. Rafiullah M. Khan
 Dr. Syed Yousuf Hussain**



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04

Water Pollution; Causes; Effects and Control

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Head, Dept. Of Geology
Kohinoor Arts, Commerce, Science College, Khultabad.



Introduction:

Water is one of the most abundantly available substances in nature. It is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable matter and forms about 75% of the matter of earth crust. Water is also an essential ingredient of animal and plant life. Water has unique property of dissolving and carrying in suspension huge quantities of chemicals. Since rain water is produced by the process of distillation, it is considered to be the purest form of water. India, being vast country, with an area about 806 million acres. Rainfall constitutes the most important and largest source of water. In hilly Himalayan areas the snow melts at mountain regions resulting in the form of rivers.

Chief Sources of Water:

The chief sources of water are (a) Ground water (b) Surface water (c) Sea water and (d) Rain water.

Ground water may come from springs, shallow wells and deep wells surface water is flowing water in the form of stream or river and still water like ponds and lake.

Although sea water is abundantly available it is not used in large quantity.

Rain fall is considered to be main source of ground

13

Theme of Climate Change and Eco-feminism in Margaret Atwood's Novel the Handmaid's Tale

Shaikh Laikh Shaikh Mahemood
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College, Khuldabad, Dist. Aurangabad.

Introduction

Nature does not need us to rule over it, but runs itself very well and better without humans. We are the parasites on the food chain of life, consuming more and more, and putting too little back to restore and maintain the life system that support us. This chapter throws a light on a short biography of Margaret Atwood. The author is influenced by the green fuse and eco-feminism perceptions. Her novel not only providing us great pleasure in evoking all our five senses, but also induces our spirit to safeguard the nature of our forthcoming generations. This chapter attempts to explain Margaret Atwood's many novels in terms of Eco-feminism. Women and Nature are always identified with each other and wherever the role of women and nature is neglected, the sterility of that society begins. By taking the females as the leading characters and environmental crisis in its background Atwood expertly combines the dual oppression of nature and women.

Climate Change

Climate change is generally defined as a significant variation of average weather conditions—say, conditions becoming warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or more. It's the longer-term trend that differentiates climate change from natural weather variability.

Record floods, Raging storms, deadly heat. Climate change manifests itself in myriad ways and is experienced by every living being, although not equally. Throughout the world, the economically disadvantaged and people of color—those who have contributed the very least to the root causes of climate change—are the most likely to suffer from its worst impacts. Here are the basics on what causes climate change, how it's affecting the planet and its people, and what we can do about it.

According to United Nations

Climate change mentions to long-term transformations in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures. Examples of greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and forests can also release carbon dioxide. Landfills for garbage are a major source of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main emitters.

NASA's definition of climate change says it is

"A broad range of global phenomena created predominantly by burning fossil fuels, which add heat-trapping

GLOBAL WARMING AND PLANET



Dr. Avinash B. Ade • Dr. Sumia Fatima



Global Warming and Planet

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Theme of Climate Change in Kim Stanley Robinson's Novel New York 2140

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Robinson takes a look at the future of the planet as sea levels rise due to a warming climate and the changes civilization needs to make in order to survive. It's surreal to be reading this book right now, especially against the backdrop of the Trump administration's dismissal of the dangers that climate change poses. There are already a number of fairly bleak novels out there about the affects of climate change. (Look no further than Paolo Bacigalupi's excellent novels *The Windup Girl* and *The Water Knife*.) But Robinson's book feels like the most optimistic take on our future yet. Sure, the water levels

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08

Acid Rain- Chemical Reactions Involved, Causes and How to Reduce

Pathan Sher Khan Yusuf Khan

Assistant Professor

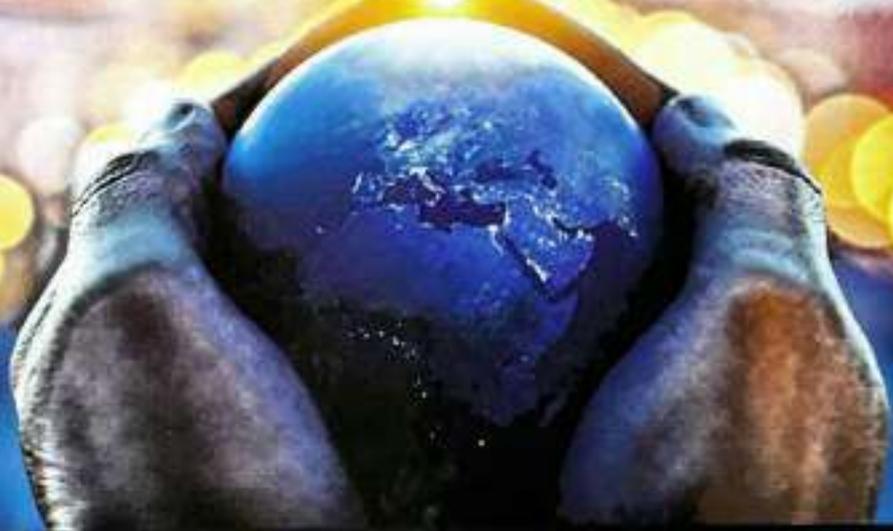
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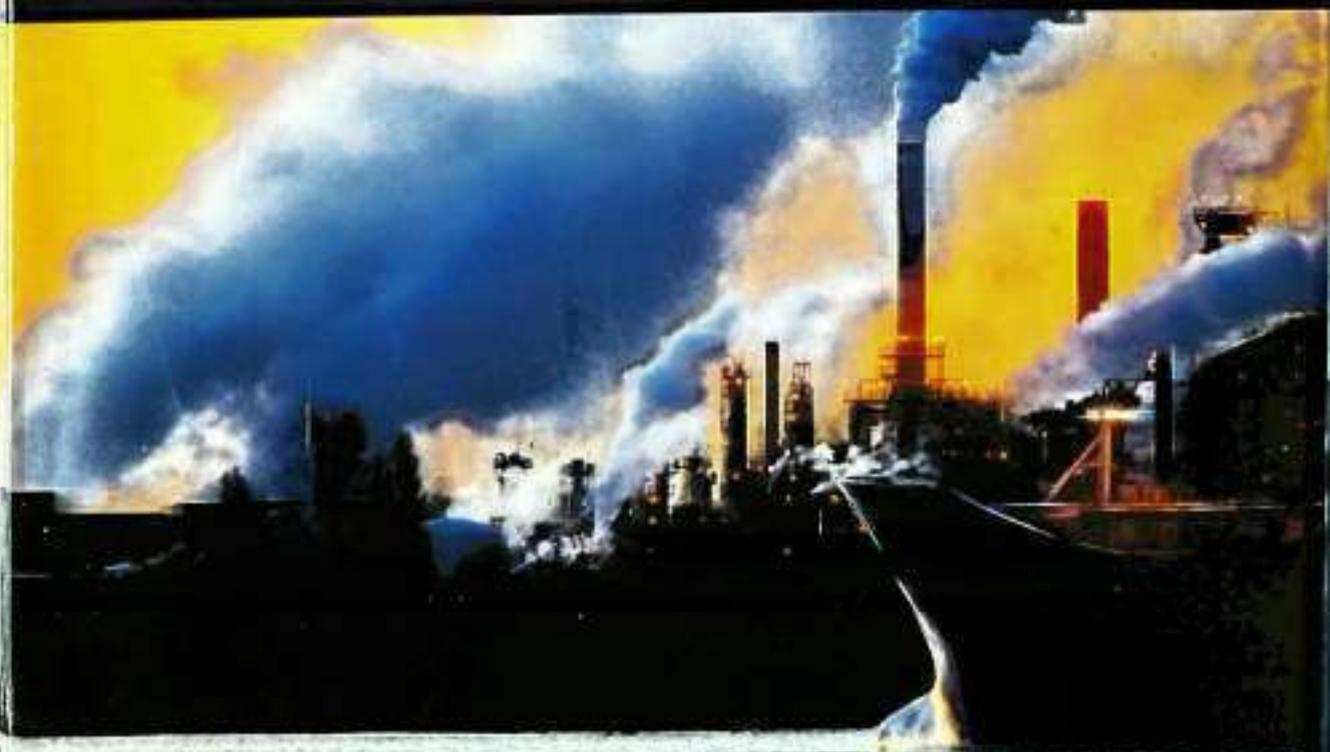
Introductions

Acid rain, or acid deposition, is a broad term that includes any form of precipitation with acidic components, such as Sulfuric or nitric acid that fall to the ground from the atmosphere in wet or dry forms. This can include rain, snow, fog, hail or even dust that is acidic. Since the beginning of civilization, human beings have used various natural resources for their benefit. To make their life easier, they have produced facilities that use many of the Earth's energy resources. On one side this kind of development makes our lives easier, but on the other hand it results into pollution by release harmful substance into environment. Acid rain is the most serious environmental problems emerged due to air pollution. Acid rain is particularly damaging to lakes, streams and forests, and the plants and animals that live in these ecosystems. Rain is one of the most essential ingredients for human and animal life. The water provided by rain allows all life on Earth to survive. Although rain is naturally acidic, it is being increasingly acidified by pollution from homes, factories,

GLOBAL WARMING AND PLANET



Dr. Avinash B. Ade • Dr. Sumia Fatima



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Global Warming *Causes, Effects and Solutions*

Pathan Sherkhani Yusufkhan

Global warming is defined as the gradual increase in the earth's temperature due to the greenhouse effect caused by higher levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and additional pollutants.

Global warming is the process of a gradual increase in the temperature near the earth's surface. Global warming has been observed in the past ten or twenty decades. This change has been disturbed the climatic pattern of the earth. The concept of global warming is enough controversial, but the scientists have delivered relevant data in support of the fact that the temperature of the earth is increasing constantly. There are some causes of global warming, which have a bad effect on humans, plants, and animals. These causes may be natural or might be the outcome of human activities. To stop the issues, it is very important to understand the hurtful impacts of global warming.

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Women Entrepreneurship: Critical Analysis

Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wajnari



Women Entrepreneurship: Critical Analysis

Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wajnari



Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wajnari M.A., B.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Home Science). She is working as an Assistant Professor & Head Department of Home Science at Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College Khultabad, Dist. Aurangabad (Maharashtra State in India). She is working in the various committees of University as well as College Committees as a Member & Chairman.

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She has published 13 research papers in International National journals, attended and presented paper in 10 International Conferences & Seminar, 37 National Conferences & Seminar, 7 State Level Conferences & Seminar, 4 Workshop. Poem writing, Reading, Cooking, Stitching is her hobby.

Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wajnari has been awarded doctorate in Home Science under the guidance of Dr. Maya S. Khandat, Professor in Home Science, K.S.K. College, Beed.

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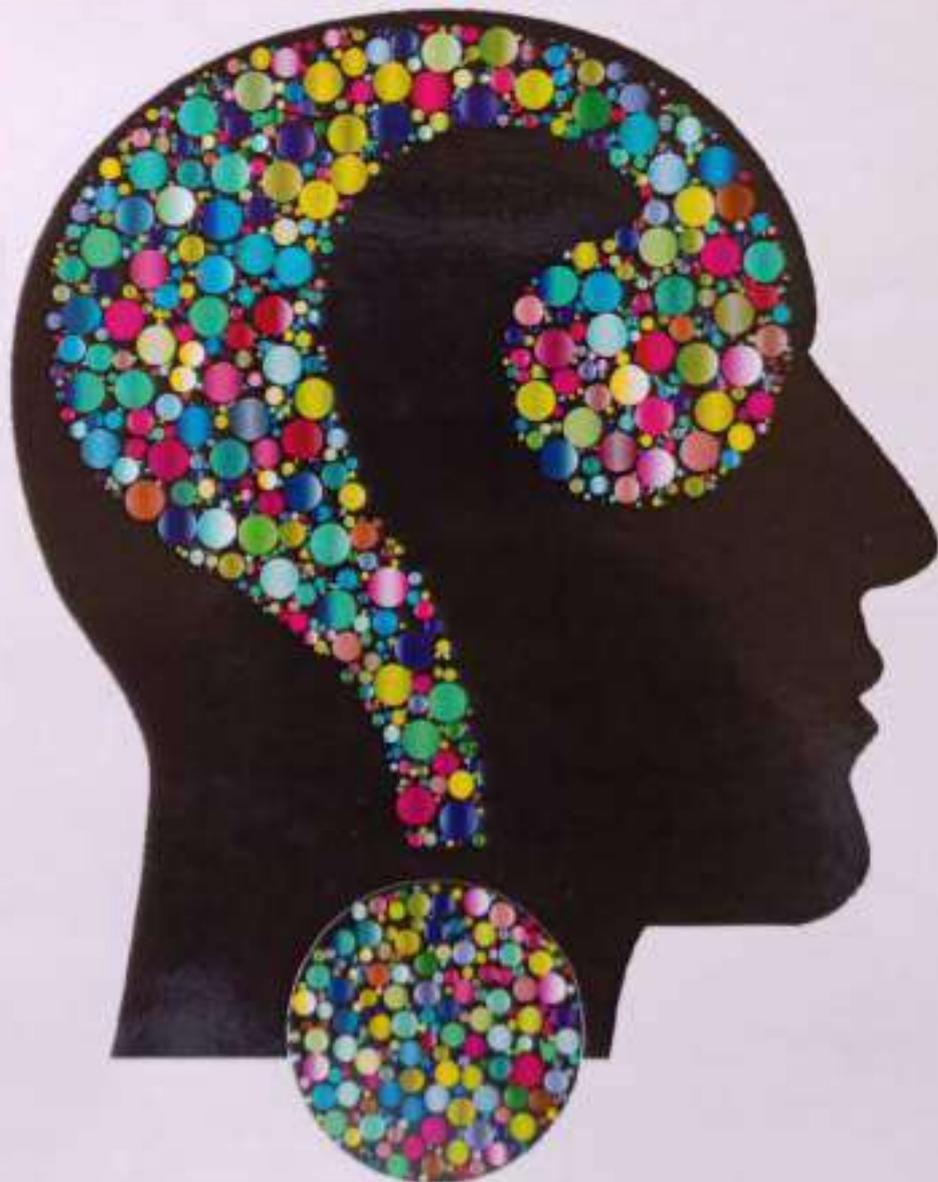
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CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Charulata S.T. Pradhan





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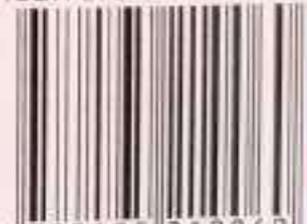
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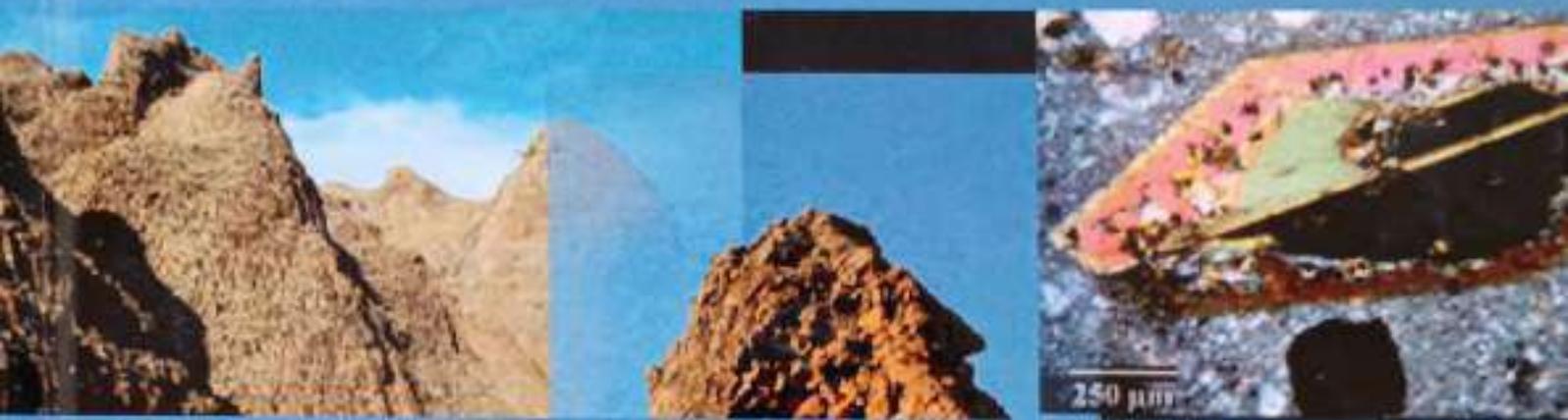
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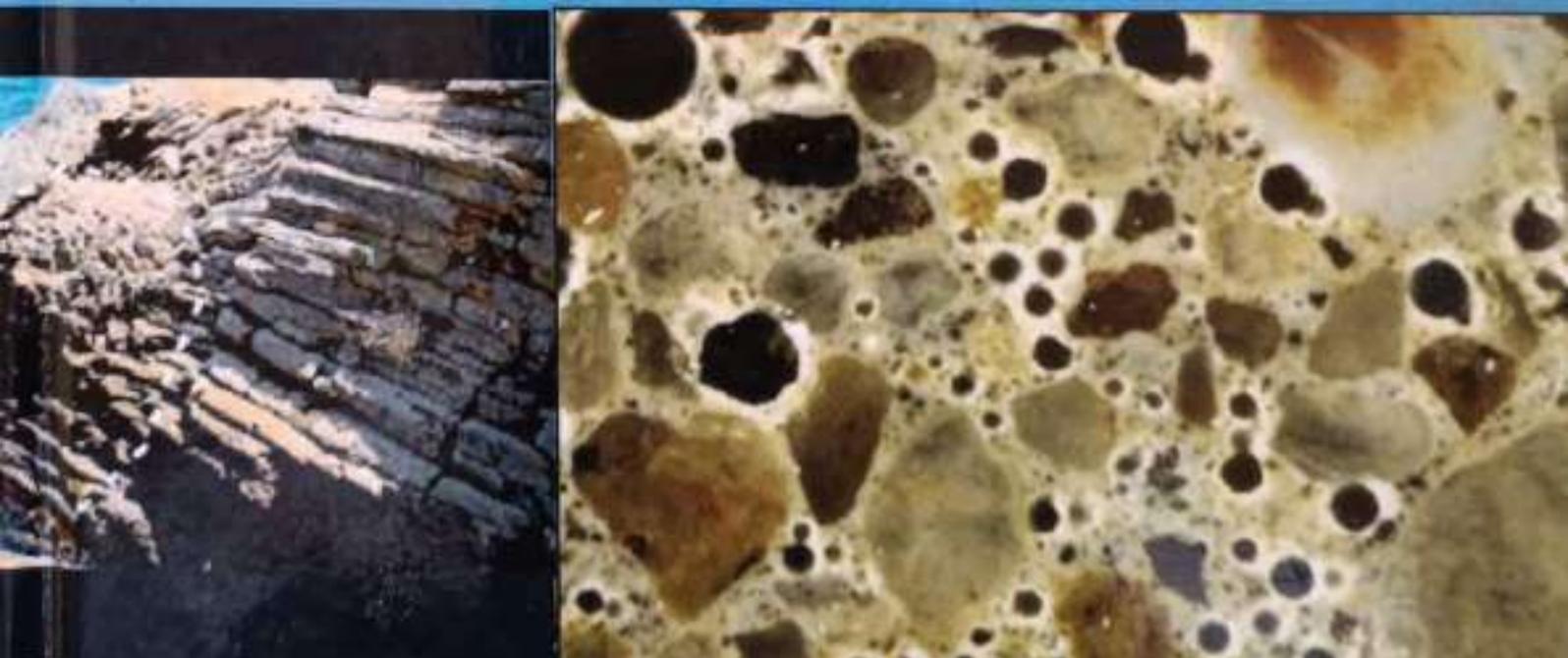


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Petrography and Petrochemistry of Deccan Basalt



Prof. Ashok V. Tejankar • Dr. Prashant U. Terker



Petrography and Petrochemistry of Deccan Basalt

This book titled Petrography and Petrochemistry of Deccan Basalt deals with the said subject in its totality. Modern petrography also include the principles of geochemistry and geophysics through the studies of geochemical trends and cycles and the use of thermodynamic data and experiments to better understand the origins of rocks. Petrography is a branch of petrology that focuses on detailed descriptions of rocks. Someone who studies petrography is called a petrographer. The mineral content and the textural relationships within the rock are described in detail.



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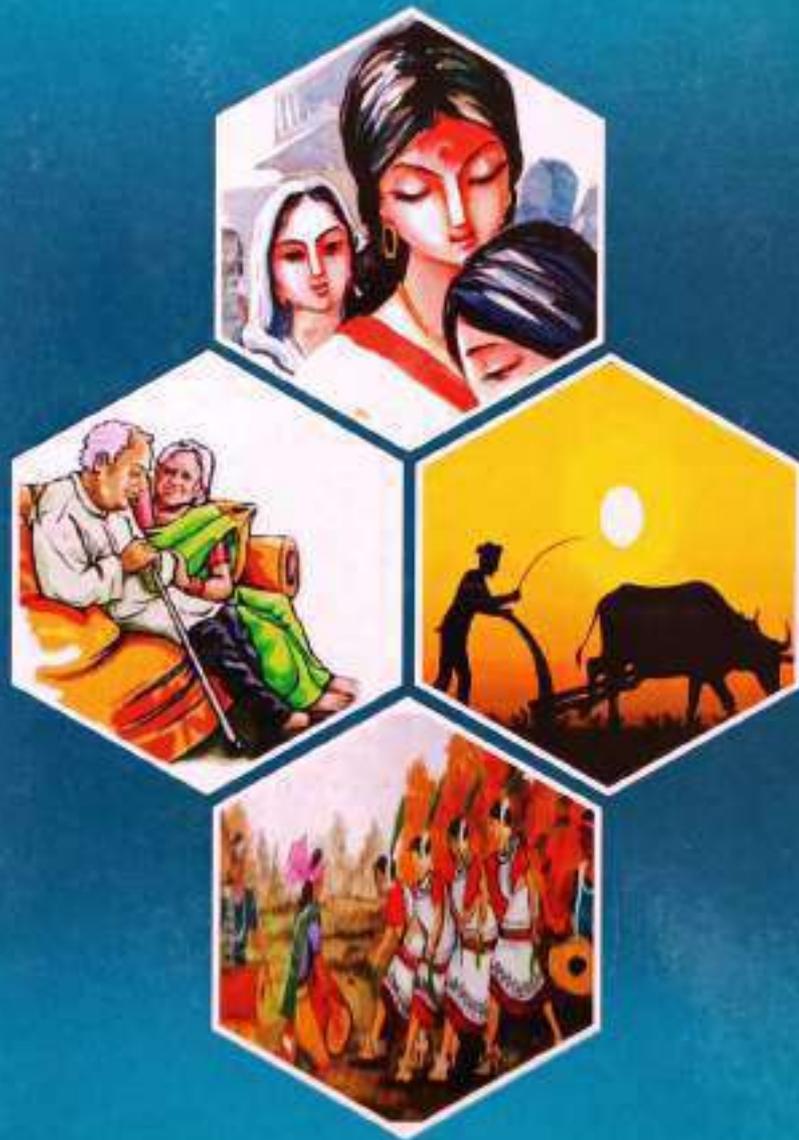
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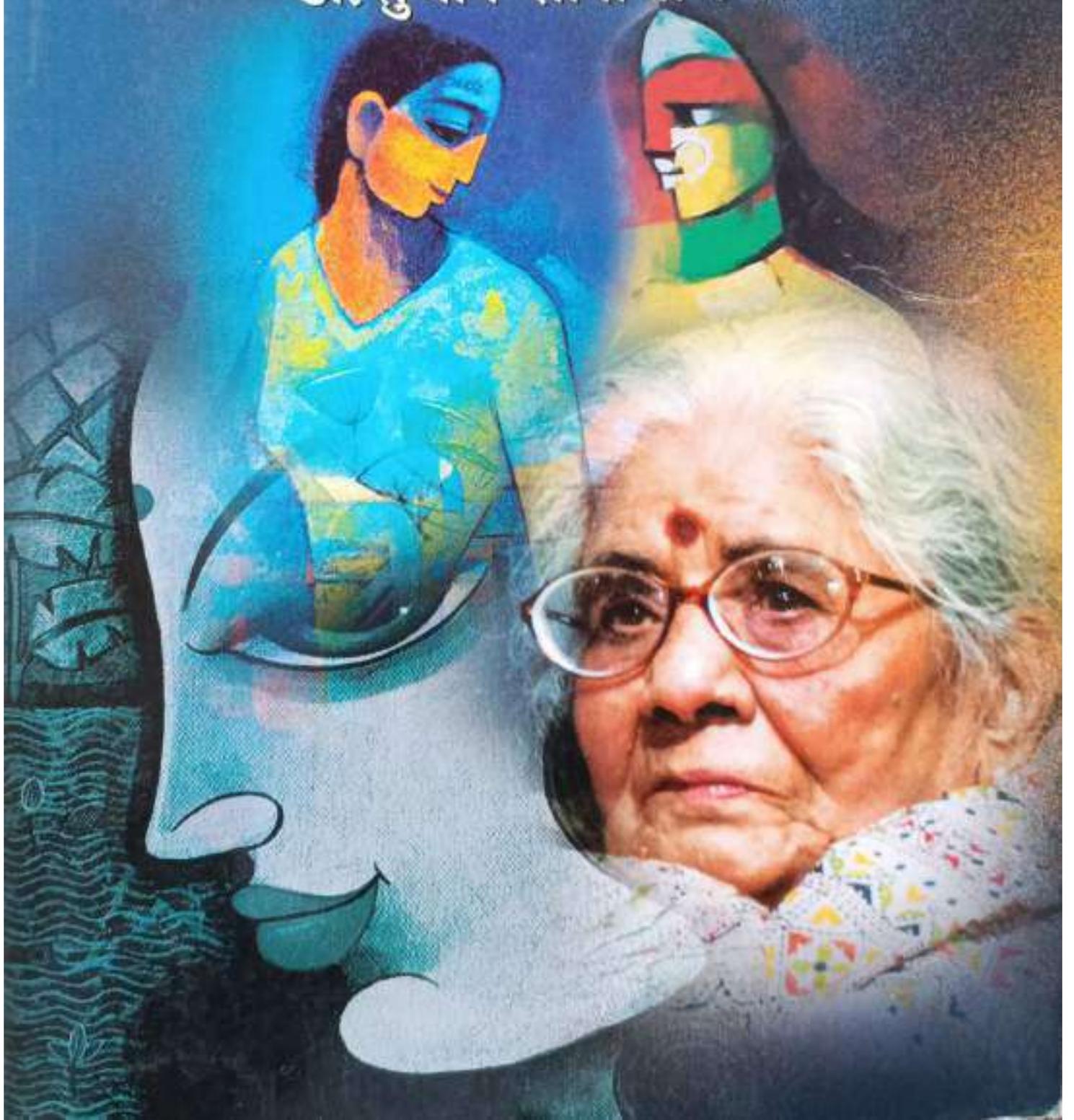
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मार्गदर्शन व समुपदेशन



डॉ. चारुलता एस. प्रधान



CHLOROPHYCEAN ALGAL FLORA OF LONAR CRATER LAKE

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ABSTRACT

Lonar lake is a natural water body. It is situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. In present study algal samples from selected sites of Lonar lake were collected at monthly intervals, October 2015 to September 2017. Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection for algal samples. In present study 11 species under 10 genera have been identified and recorded. Algal genera such as *Gloeocystis gigas*, *Gloeocystis major*, *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Coccoloba microporum* were found dominant. Unicellular and colonial taxa of green algae were recorded.

Key words: Chlorophycean algae, salinity and alkalinity, Lonar lake.

INTRODUCTION

Lonar lake is a natural water body. The lake is situated (19° 55' 45" and 76° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals et.al. 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001.) The lake is third largest salt water lake. Unique feature of this lake is its high salinity and alkalinity. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many studies have been under taken on Lonar lake pertaining to geological and geomorphological features. Present study deals with the Chlorophycean algal flora of Lonar crater lake.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to study Chlorophycean algal flora of Lonar lake, 10 sites of lake were selected for the collection of algal samples. The algal samples were collected at monthly intervals from October 2015 to September 2017. Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection of algal samples. Collected samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomic study. Fresh as well as preserved algal forms were observed under research microscope and identified with the help of standard literature on algae.



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Sustainability of Technologies: Governmental Perspectives

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Abstract:

New technologies are expected to address sustainability issues through developing types of governance. These will be worried about organization, execution and citizenship as much likewise with conventional biophysical concerns. The governance of water is a mind boggling and basic issue where sustainability issues are going to the fore and in which, we fight; technologies for sustainability are probably going to rise and create. In like manner, we look at and think about utilization of technologies as a major aspect of water governance in Scotland and New Zealand to consider if and how technologies can challenge the ebb and flow rationalities of government that don't seem, by all accounts, to be conveying practical results. Many attest that the soundness of cutting edge radicalism infests governance of water notwithstanding cases of seeking after sustainability, and our discoveries bolster that declaration whereby flow technologies are probably not going to encourage sustainability.

Keywords: Governance; Governmentality; Post-Normal Science; Water; Sustainability Technologies; Scotland; New Zealand.

Introduction

Institutional reactions to the sustainability motivation are progressively observed as a call for improved or new governance draws near. This can't occur without proper research and comprehension of the basic systems dependent on hypothetical methodologies. We present an imaginative way to deal with understanding sustainability technologies through the viewpoint of governmentality. We have utilized governmentality as a basic focal point to unload the rationalities

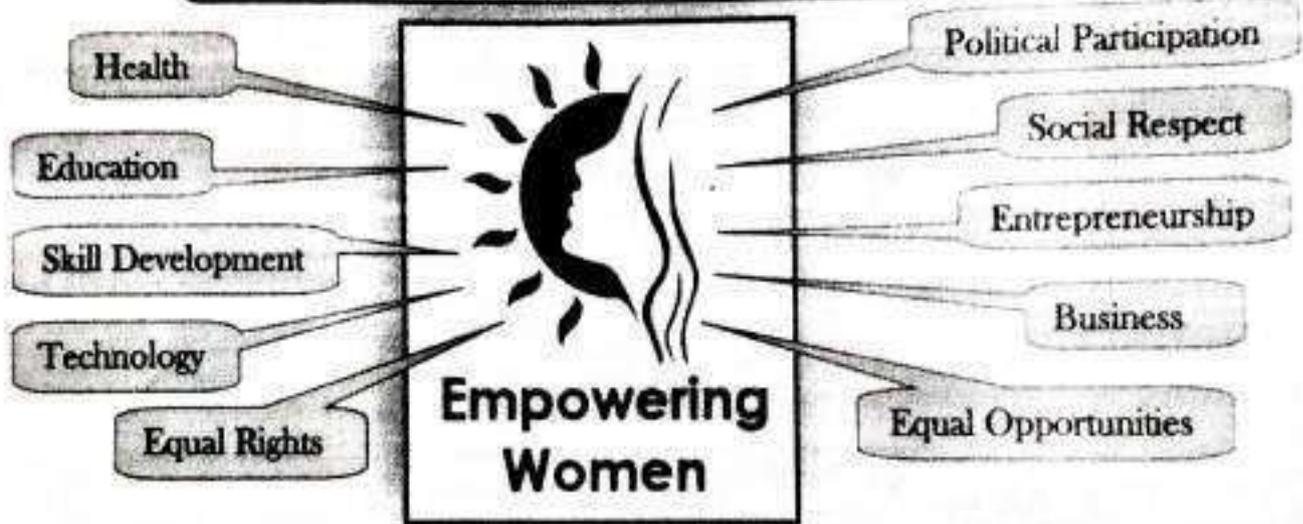
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Indian Women Entrepreneurs Faced by Problems in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

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Abstract:

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in the development of country. India is a resource based country both natural and human. India and other developing countries of the world have been focused attention on the development of women entrepreneurship. Women entrepreneurs make significant contributions to their economies. It is estimated that SMEs with full or partial female ownership represent 31% to 38% (8 to 10 million) of formal SMEs in emerging markets. These firms represent a significant share of employment generation and economic growth potential. Beside these contribution women entrepreneurs has been faced so many problems like lack of finance, lack of managerial skills, family obligation, lack of education, lower level of mobility and inability to take risk. India government introduce so many policies and schemes for women entrepreneurs' development.

Keywords: MSMEs, SMEs and women entrepreneurship

Introduction:

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been accepted as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. The MSMEs constitute over 90% of total enterprises in most of the economies and are credited with generating the highest rates of employment growth and account for a major share of industrial production and exports. As per available statistics, this sector employs an estimated 31 million persons spread over 12.8 million enterprises and labour intensity in the MSMEs sector is estimated to be almost four times higher than the large enterprise.

The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector to manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country is quite significant. According to estimates, in terms of value, the sector accounts for about 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the total exports of India. The MSME sector employs about 42 million persons in over 13 million units throughout the country. There are more than 6000 products, ranging from traditional to high-tech items, which are being manufactured by the Indian MSMEs.

India is a resource based country both natural and human but overpopulated where society is highly stratified in gender and class based. From the year of early 1990s, including India the developing countries of the world have been focused attention on the development of women entrepreneurship. However, women make nearly 50% of the total population structure which means huge potential to be utilized for socioeconomic development of the country. Due to the demographic structure, the issue of the participation of women in the mainstream economy is crucial. It is also impossible to achieve the target of poverty free society and achieving the millennium goals without incorporation of women in the income generating activities. Considering the issue, a special emphasis has been given by the Government, donor agencies, NGOs, business community and all other relevant stakeholders through various initiatives to ensure women's participation in business and industry.

In the Indian context, micro, small and medium enterprises as per the MSME Development Act, 2006 are defined based on their investment in plant and machinery (for manufacturing enterprise) and on equipment's for enterprises providing or rendering services.

Algal Blooms in Lonar Crater Lake

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Lonar lake is a natural water body. The lake is situated (19° 55' 45" and 76° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals et al. 1960, Nayak 1972, Jagerty and Newson 2001). The lake is third largest salt water lake. The presence of alkaline and saline water of pH around 9 to 11 is a unique feature of this ecosystem. Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. While working in ecological studies of algae of Lonar authors came across algal blooms.

The vigorous and massive growth of algae on water surface forms algal blooms. Algal bloom is a rapid increase in the population of algae. The accumulation of algae at or near water surface is called algal blooms. Bloom formation is a natural process. The colour of algae determines the colour of algal blooms. The photosynthetic pigments in algal cells determines the colour of algal blooms and are thus often greenish or blue in colour. This type of massive growth of algae can be troublesome as a source of odour particularly when anaerobic decomposition occurs. Algal blooms may be temporary or permanent. Blooms can last for few days, few weeks, even for few months. During present study in Lonar crater lake algal blooms were found throughout the year. Due to vigorous growth of algae colour of water is greenish.

Composition of algal blooms reveals that, it is dominated by Cyanophyceae followed by Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. Algal taxa which were found in algal blooms of Lonar lake are *Gloeocystis gigas*, *Gloeocystis major*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Ankistrodesmus falcatus*, *Coelastrum microporum*, *Nitzschia palea*, *Gloeotheca aeruginosa*, *Microcystis robusta*, *Gloeotheca palea*, *Chlorogloea microcystoides*, *Myxosarcina tumescens*, *Arthrospira plantensis*, *Spirulina laxissima*, *Spirulina labyrinthiformis*, *Spirulina major*, *Oscillatoria quadripunctulata*, *Phormidium molle*, *Microcoleus aeruginosus* and *Plectonema gracillimum* (Table 1). A total of 19 algal taxa were recorded in blooms of Lonar lake. During present study in Lonar crater lake algal blooms were found throughout the year. Due to vigorous growth of algae colour of bloom is greenish. Composition of algal blooms reveals that it is dominated by Cyanophyceae followed by Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. Algal blooms of Lonar crater lake is dominated by *Gloeocystis gigas*, *Gloeocystis major*, *Nitzschia palea*.

Arthrospira plantensis, *Spirulina laxissima*, *Spirulina labyrinthiformis* and *Spirulina major* Cyanophyceae members *Arthrospira plantensis*, *Spirulina laxissima*, *Spirulina labyrinthiformis* and *Spirulina major* found dominant throughout the year. *Microcystis* blooms were found in summer season. In India blooms of *Microcystis* are very common in ponds, lakes, dams, and rivers and they are the indicators of organic pollution (Ganpati 1940, Sing 1953, Nandan 1993 and Jose and Kumar 2011). Bradely and Beard (1969) reported *Spirogyra triplicata* and *Sirogonium* sp. in winter blooms of mud lake, alkaline and saline lake of Florida. Adhikary and Sahu (1991 and 1992) reported blooms of *Trichodesmium* in Chilika lake of India.

Calcium Magnesium, Silica Nitrates, Phosphate and Potassium are essential for growth of algae. Higher concentration of these nutrients in water causes increased growth of algae. Nitrates and Phosphate helps in eutrophication. Dabhade et al (1998) and Dabhade (2006, 2013) reported eutrophication to be at peak level in Lonar lake. David (1998) reviewed the role of phosphorous in eutrophication.

Table 1 : Composition of algal blooms of Lonar crater lake

Sr. No.	Name Of Algae
1	<i>Gloeocystis gigas</i>
2	<i>Gloeocystis major</i>
3	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>
4	<i>Ankistrodesmus falcatus</i>
5	<i>Coelastrum microporum</i>
6	<i>Nitzschia palea</i>



CYANOPHYCEAN ALGAL FLORA OF LONAR LAKE - A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Lonar lake is a natural lake, situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. The water of lake is alkaline and saline with a high pH. In present study algal samples from selected sites of Lonar lake were collected at monthly intervals for the period of one year i.e. October 2015 to September 2016. Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection for algal samples. In present study 27 species under 14 genera have been identified and recorded. Algal genera such as *Arthrospira*, *Aphanothece*, *Spirulina*, *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium* and *Plectonema* were dominant. Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake is rich and it is found in diverse form. The lake water was observed green due to abundance of Cyanophycean algae in lake water.

KEYWORDS : Cyanophycean algae, Lonar lake.

INTRODUCTION

Lonar lake is a natural water body. The lake is situated (19° 55' 45" and 74° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals et.al. 1960, Nayak, 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001.) The lake is third largest salt water lake. Unique feature of this lake is its high alkalinity, and salinity. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many studies have been undertaken on Lonar lake pertaining to geological and geomorphological features. Extensive review of literature reveals that except few reports (Satpathy et.al. 2007, Jadhav et.al. 2008, Sarvanarayan et.al.2008) Present study deals with the Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake. In saline water condition particular Cyanophycean algal member grows luxuriantly.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to study Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake, 10 sites of lake were selected for the collection of algal samples. The algal samples were collected at monthly intervals for the period of one year, from October 2015 to September 2016. Acid washed collection bottles were used for collection of algal samples. Collected samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomy study. Fresh as well as preserved algal forms were observed under research microscope and identified with the help of standard literature on algae.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In present study a total of 27 species under 14 genera have been identified and recorded. Algal genera such as *Arthrospira*, *Aphanothece*, *Spirulina*, *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium* and *Plectonema* were dominant. Path and Adhikari (2005) studied algal flora of Chilka lake and reported abundance of Cyanophycean algae. Jadhav et.al. (2007) studied algal flora of Lonar lake and reported dominance of Cyanophycean members. In Lonar lake *Arthrospira plantensis* is found dominant. Another kind of observation was made by Mahajan (2005). *Spirulina gigantea*, *Spirulina laxissima*, *Spirulina labyrinthiformis*, *Aphanothece nidulans*, *Aphanothece saxicola*, *Oscillatoria quadripunctulata*, *Phormidium amphibia* and *Plectonema gracillimum* were also found dominant. Due to the vigorous growth of Cyanophycean algae especially *Arthrospira plantensis* Lonar lake water remains green in colour throughout the year.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that Lonar lake water contains variety of Cyanophycean algal forms. *Arthrospira plantensis* was found most dominant Cyanophycean alga. These algal forms grows luxuriantly although the water is alkaline and saline in nature with high pH. Vigorous growth of Cyanophycean algae imparts green colour to lake water.

Table 1: Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake.

Sr. No.	Name of Cyanophycean algae
1.	<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>
2.	<i>Microcystis robusta</i>

3.	<i>Chroococcus minutus</i>
4.	<i>Gloeothece palea</i>
5.	<i>Aphanocapsa pulchra</i>
6.	<i>Aphanothece nidulans</i>
7.	<i>Aphanothece saxicola</i>
8.	<i>Merismopedia glauca</i>
9.	<i>Arthrospira platensis</i>
10.	<i>Spirulina gigantea</i>
11.	<i>Spirulina labyrinthiformis</i>
12.	<i>Spirulina laxissima</i>
13.	<i>Spirulina major</i>
14.	<i>Oscillatoria acuta</i>
15.	<i>Oscillatoria amphibia</i>
16.	<i>Oscillatoria quadripunctulata</i>
17.	<i>Oscillatoria subbrevis</i>
18.	<i>Phormidium corium</i>
19.	<i>Phormidium jenkelianum</i>
20.	<i>Phormidium molle</i>
21.	<i>Lyngbya cryptovaginata</i>
22.	<i>Microcoleus acutissimus</i>
23.	<i>Nostoc linckia</i>
24.	<i>Nostoc microscopicum</i>
25.	<i>Plectonema gracillimum</i>
26.	<i>Plectonema nostocorum</i>
27.	<i>Plectonema notatum</i>

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8. Bioinformatics and Plant Science

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Bioinformatics with computational biology has change in computer the face of today's scientific research. The advancement in computer science, information technology, computational techniques and instrumentations has resulted in to birth of new fields of 'Omics'- Genomics, comparative genomics, structural bioinformatics, system biology, computational biology etc. Bioinformatics is becoming the necessary part of any type of research or study in plant sciences, due to the increased complexity of research and complex data generation. Bioinformatics will be a key role for the research in the areas of plant science as- crop improvement, biodiversity conservation, plant tissue culture, plant taxonomy, germplasm conservation and transgenic plant development.

"Bioinformatics is research, development or applicable of computational tools and approaches for expanding the use of biological, medical, behavioral or health data including those to acquire, store, organize, archive, analyze or visualize such data".

The development of protein sequencing methods by Sanger (1951) led to the sequencing of several proteins from variety of organisms. Margaret Dayhoff (1972) and her collaborator at National biomedical research foundation (NBRF), Washington DC were the first to assemble database of protein sequences into a protein atlas in 1960 at protein information resource (PIR) Center, Georgetown University. In 2000, Bioinformatics and computational biology were precisely defined by NIH (National Institute of Health) Biomedical information science and technology initiative consortium.

Plant Bioinformatics and Sequence Comparison

Sequence alignment is the procedure of comparing pair wise sequence alignment and multiple sequence alignment sequences by search for a series of individual characters or character patterns that are in same order in the sequences. Sequences alignment is useful for conducting functional, structural and evolutionary information in biological sequences (Dong X. et al, 2006). Sequence alignment can be performed using three methods as i) Dot Matrix method: Dot matrix method looks for possible alignment of characters between the sequences and helps



Diatom flora of alkaline and saline water habitat

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Diatom, alkaline and saline water, Lonar crater lake.

Abstract

Alkaline and saline water habitat is a unique habitat where algae grows and found in diverse form. While studying algal diversity of Lonar crater lake water, authors came across some interesting taxa of diatoms. A total 15 taxa under 8 genera were identified and recorded. All diatom taxa recorded during present study are pinnate diatoms. The work was carried out for the period of two consecutive years i.e. from October 2015 to September 2017. Taxa of *Amphora*, *Fragillaria*, *Navicula*, *Cymbella*, *Nitzschia*, *Gomphonema*, *Surtirella* and *Diatoma* were identified and recorded. *Fragillaria construens*, *Navicula cupoidata*, *Nitzschia palea* and *Nitzschia scalpelliformis* were found dominant. Seasonal variation study of diatom flora of Lonar crater lake reveals that, summer and winter season are found suitable for abundance diatoms.

INTRODUCTION

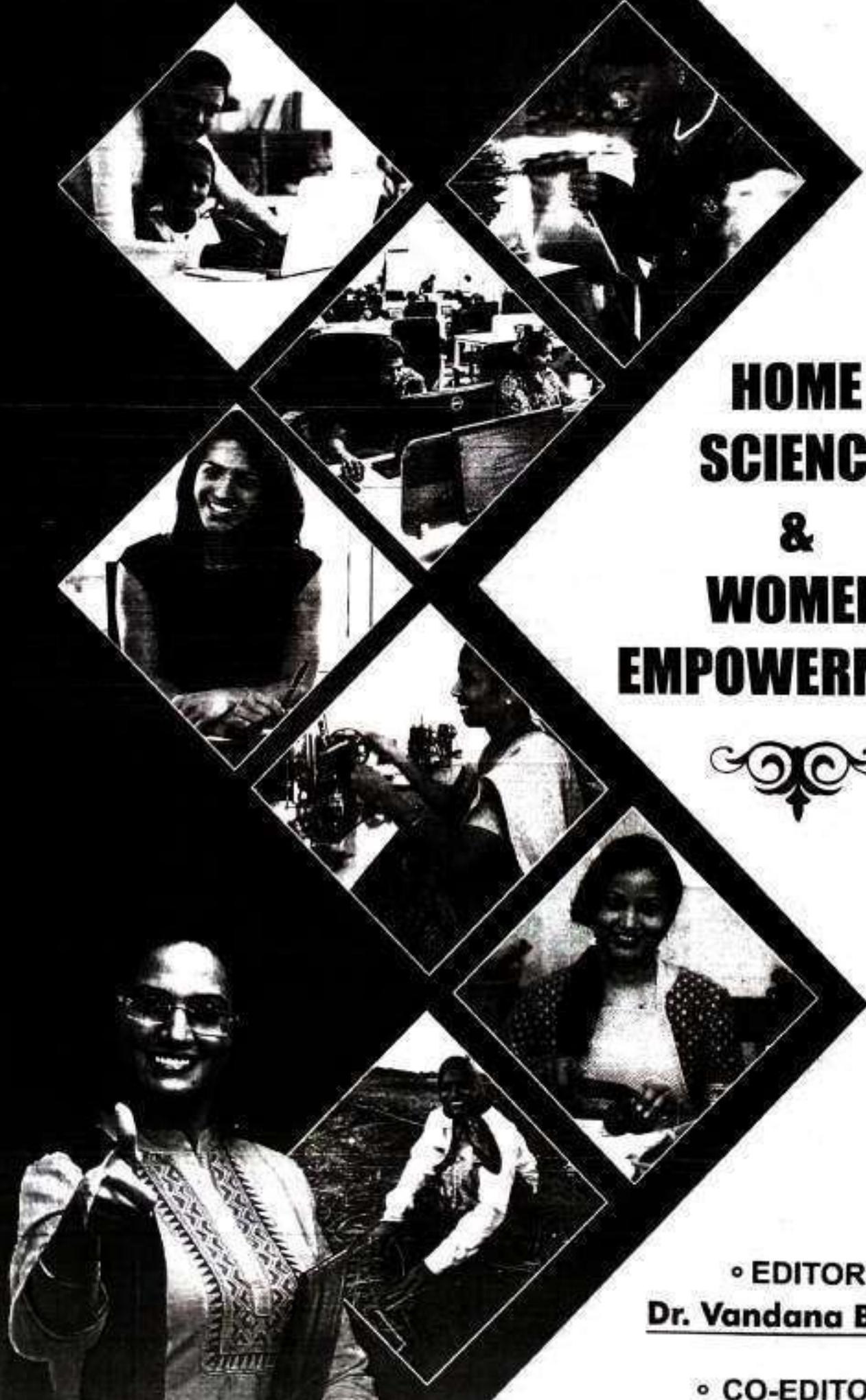
Diatoms are Bacillariophycean algae. They are characterized by the presence of silicified walls. Aquatic and terrestrial habitats are the habitats where diatoms grows luxuriantly and found in diverse form. It also found in air as well as in hot water spring. Alkaline and saline water habitat is a unique habitat where diatoms also found in abundance. While studying algal diversity of Lonar crater lake water, authors came across some interesting taxa of diatoms. Lonar lake (19° 55' 45" and 76° 34' 00") is situated about a kilometer to south west of Lonar town in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. Lonar lake is natural water body. The presence of alkaline and saline water having pH around 9 to 11 is a unique feature of this ecosystem. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and suspended solids. Extensive review of literature reveals that except few reports (Jadhav et al. 2008, Satyanarayan et al. 2008) very rare attention has been paid towards diatom flora of Lonar lake. Present research work deals with the detailed study of diatoms of Lonar lake.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to study diatom flora of alkaline and saline water habitat, Lonar lake situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra has been selected. Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals from 10 selected sites of Lonar lake. Collections were made for the period of two consecutive years i.e. from October 2015 to September 2017. Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection of algal samples. For identification, the diatoms were cleaned according to Brun's method (Sarode and Kamat, 1984). Diatom taxa were identified on the basis of taxonomic characters according to Hustedt (1930), Venkataraman (1939) and Sarode and Kamat, (1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 15 taxa of diatoms under 8 genera were identified and recorded throughout the period of study (Table 1). All recorded diatom taxa are pinnate diatoms. Blin (1991), Juggins et al., (1994) and Sheek and Zalut (1999) studied diatoms from brackish and saline water.



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18. Rural Women Entrepreneurship Development and Self Help Groups



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ABSTRACT

Women Entrepreneurs play an important role in present economy and a large number of micro enterprises in developing countries are undertaken by women. Rural women frequently have their primary responsibility as agricultural production, in addition to domestic responsibilities and childcare. In developing countries like India where economic status of women is very pathetic especially in rural areas and opportunities of earning are very less in this scenario. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) have paved the way for economic independence of rural women. This paper reviews concisely the literature in this field and addresses in particular opportunities and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in rural areas. It examined the impact on women empowerment through micro entrepreneurship development and SHGs.

Key Words: Empowerment, micro enterprise, rural entrepreneurship, self help groups, women entrepreneur.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is an innovative and dynamic process, whereby, a new enterprise is created. Entrepreneur is a catalytic agent of change, which generates employment opportunities for others. The emergence of entrepreneurs in a society depends to a great extent on the economic, social, religious, cultural and psychological factor prevailing in the society. Entrepreneurship amongst women is a recent phenomenon. When an enterprise is established and controlled by a woman, it not only boosts economic growth, but also has many desirable outcomes.

First prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru has remarked "when a woman moves forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves." It is estimated that presently women entrepreneurs comprise about 10 percent of the total entrepreneurs in India and this percentage is growing every year.

If prevailing trends continue, it is not unlikely that in another five years, women will comprise about 20 percentage of the entrepreneurial force in India. Sidhu and Kaur (2006) revealed that entrepreneurship is the only solution for the growing employment among rural youth. It helps to generate employment for number of people within their own social system. This is more beneficial for women in rural areas as it enables them to add to the family income while taking care of their farm, home and livestock centered tasks.

Women entrepreneurs' play an important role in local economies, and a large percentage of micro-enterprises in developing countries are

undertaken by women. Increasingly women in urban and rural areas are successfully turning to self-generated employment in small-scale enterprise activities in the informal sector to support their households. Rural women frequently have primary responsibility for agricultural production, in addition to domestic responsibilities and childcare. In many countries, women are the majority of workers in nonstandard work, such as temporary, casual, multiple part time, contract and home-based activities. SHG is promoting micro enterprise through micro-credit intervention.

Women Entrepreneurship In India

India is a land of enterprises, where almost 70 percent of the population is still self-employed and some place this estimate as high as 80 percent. The concept of "Women entrepreneurship" is becoming a global phenomenon and in India it became prominent in the latter half of the eighties.

An entrepreneur is a person who is able to scan the environment, marshal resources and implement actions to bring into existence a commercial venture, which can initiate and establish large, medium or small enterprises. The concept of women entrepreneurship is multidisciplinary in nature embodying economic, psychological, social, cultural and political as well as environmental characteristics.

According to Khanka (2000), a women entrepreneur is a confident, innovative and creative woman capable of achieving economic independence individually or in collaboration, generates employment opportunities for others through initiating establishing and running an

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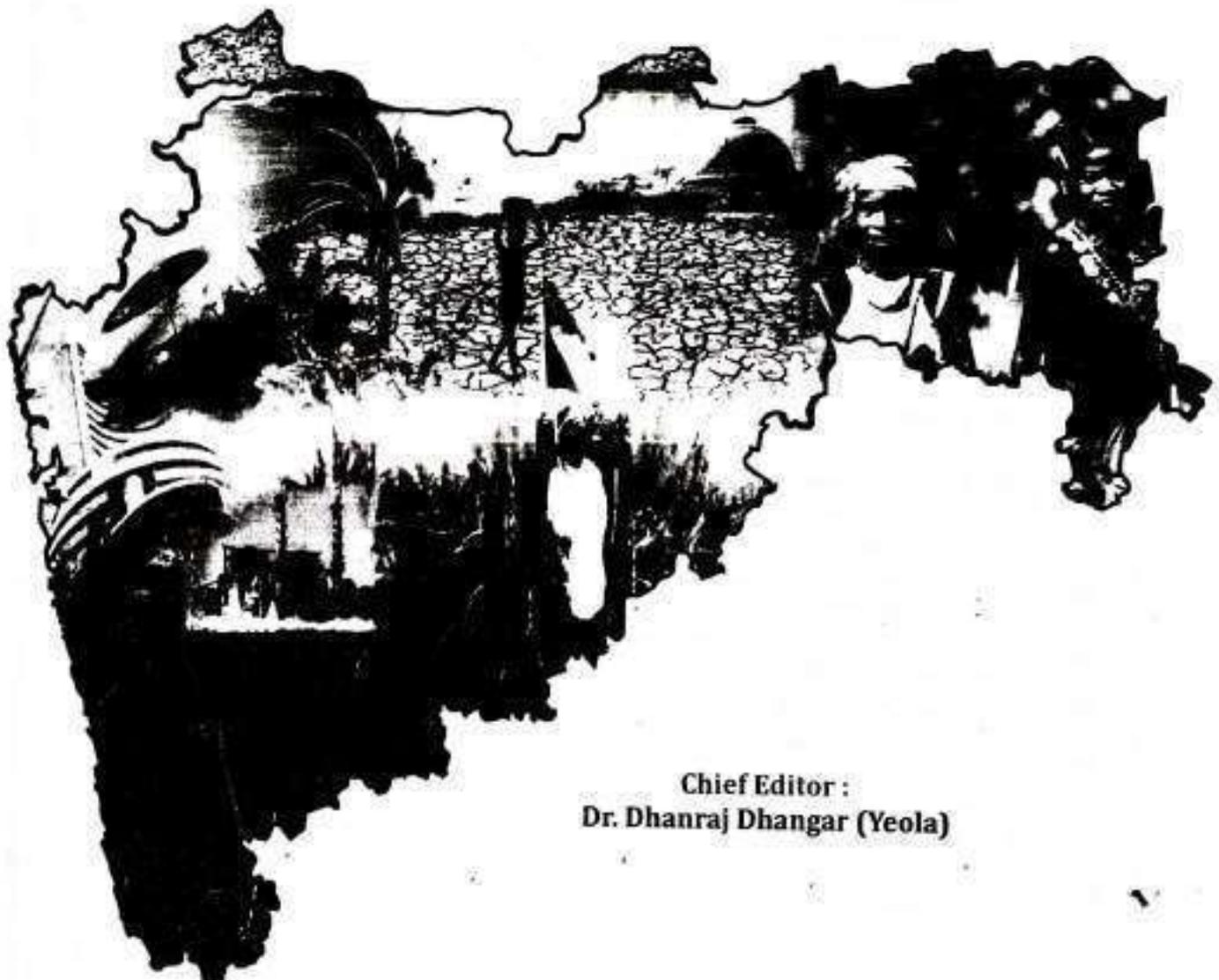
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SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



Balanced Health Through Universalization

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Abstract:-

There is a regional imbalance in the health status of three regions, with deficit scores Vidarbha (121.8), Marathwada (108.9) and Rest of Maharashtra (69.3) in the descending order of the health status deficit. The districts with the lower score are mostly from Vidarbha and Marathwada, but also include four districts from ROM with a large number of tribal populations. Curiously, the deficit in public health infrastructure is more in ROM but the health status there is better. Obviously, other factors – especially the socio-economic development and the private health sector play important role in determining health outcome.

Introduction:-

Health is a necessary precondition for economic growth. Human beings can be productive and become “human capital” or “human resource” if they are healthy. However, health is not only a means to economic growth but can be viewed as a goal of economic growth. Thus the relationship between health and economic growth is a mutually reinforcing two way track. Regional growth and development can be measured on health indicators and enhanced by health measures. In this chapter, we propose to review the health of the populations in three regions with the following

objectives –

1. To review the present situation of health and health care in the three regions of Maharashtra.
2. To select the health indicators and assess health status using district as the unit of analysis.
3. To rank the districts according to their health status score.
4. To estimate the health status deficit of three regions.
5. To recommend a broad strategy for improving health care in the districts with deficient health score.
6. To broadly estimate the financial resources necessary for implementing the strategy.

Vision:-

Our vision of Universal Health Coverage incorporates the different dimensions of universal health assurance: (a) health care, which includes ensuring access to a wide range primitive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services at different levels of care, (b) health coverage, that is inclusive of all sections of the population, (c) health protection, that promotes and protects health through its social determinants and (d) These services should be delivered at an affordable cost, so that people do not suffer financial hardship in the pursuit of good health.

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The Role of NGOs and Civil Society in Development

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ABSTRACT

Since the late 1970s, NGOs have played an increasingly prominent role in the development sector, widely praised for their strengths as innovative and grassroots driven organizations with the desire and capacity to pursue participatory and people centered forms of development and to fill gaps left by the failure of states across the developing world in meeting the needs of their poorest citizens. Success in this sphere will require a shift away from their role as service providers to that of facilitators and supporters of broader civil society organizations through which low-income communities themselves can engage in dialogue and negotiations to enhance their collective assets and capabilities.

Keywords: NGOs, civil society.

Introduction

Across the developing world, states with limited finances and riddled by poor governance and corruption have failed to lead to development for all of their citizens. Within this context, alternative forms of development have been pursued, and since the 1980s, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been increasingly advocated as a means through which the gulf between citizens' needs and existing services can be bridged.