

Role of Libraries in the Age of Information and Knowledge Societies and Impact of Information Technologies.

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Abstract -

The paper discusses role of libraries in the age of knowledge and information societies and impact of information technologies. It also highlights the problems faced by the library & Information science (LIS) sector in India and achievements over the years using modern information technologies. Information technology is currently taking centre stage and transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy, which is increasingly dependent on the creative management and distribution of information.

Keywords - Library services, Knowledge management society, ICT, Information Technology.

Introduction -

Information technology has transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy, which is increasingly dependent on the creative management and in distribution of information.

Now, in the 21st century, the age of knowledge and information is in its higher gear. This is an age when invisible knowledge and information take the role of primary movers leading all sector.

- 1) The World Bank has used metaphor "Knowledge is development" Lack of knowledge is largely responsible for under development.
- 2) IN a knowledge and information oriented society, creative brains become leaders of economy and knowledge workers are in great demand. If knowledge can be equated with development, then the wider the knowledge gap, the broader the development gap.

Information and Knowledge Societies -

Some 10000 year age the early ancestor of mankind, subsisted by hunting and gathering, started to building agrarian societies. The old agrarian societies began their transitions to industrial societies in mid-18th centuries. Expansion of intellectual activities industrial societies such as industrial production, international trade and transactions, and technological advancement, stimulated mass distribution of education and creation of libraries. The information society has passed through four transformational stages of development, the most radical stage starting at the tail end of the 20th century.

This stage has brought a never ending revolution, particularly with the introduction of information and communication technologies.

The concept of knowledge societies is often used to denote a development in or second generation of information society. Whereas the information Society aims to make information available and provide the necessary technology, the knowledge society aims to generate knowledge, create culture of sharing and development application that operate mainly via the internet. The goal of knowledge society is to fill social needs, create wealth and enhance the quality of life in a sustainable manner.

India is moving fast towards becoming an information society as the Government of India is paying due attention to the use of information technology (IT). The prime minister of India constituted a national task force on IT and software development in May 1998 with the purpose of formulating a long term national IT policy to convert India into an IT software superpower. These steps are helping India to shift from an "Economy of goods" to a "knowledge Economy" or "Knowledge driven economy" The beginning of the knowledge society has been made through creation of parks and corridors, and the prime minister has given a mission of converting India into a "knowledge society" by the year 2008. Today, India is one of the largest exporters of knowledge workers.

Role of Libraries -

In the modern knowledge society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models. In the modern society where the use of electronic services and web-based information sources, constantly increases, libraries are managed in a more democratic way, have more flexible communication system and work organization, and their service development is based on the quality and user-orientation of services.

In the modern knowledge society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models. There are as follows

SoNo-02-02

EXCEL'S INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & HUMANITIES

(An International Multidisciplinary Journal)

Vol. 1 No. 12 - October, 2019

ISSN 2277-7539 (Print)

Impact Factor 5.631 (SJIF)

Role of ICT in E-Governance and Rural Development in India



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Introduction:

In this direction rural e-governance application implemented in the recent few years have been demonstrating the importance of information and communication technologies (ICT). In the concern areas of rural development India is country of villages and to improve and sustain the overall prosperity, growth and development in the global competitive regime, National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) seeks to lay the foundation with various project staring from the grass root levels e-governance within the country. ICT as facilitator in Rural Areas.

- i) To provide multimedia services and relevant information at their doorstep.
- ii) To improve literacy for large number of population.
- iii) To provide services for healthcare and education.
- iv) To provide information to farmers to improve their productivity.

Programme likes, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment on line income tax, online central excise, and unique ID and E- office has accelerated growth of respective areas and contributing to countries economic development similarly, at state level, the various rural E-Governance projects that have been providing excellent services and saving time and money of people as well as of government and are contributing their might to the socio-economic of rural India.

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2019-20-91

VOLUME - VIII, ISSUE - II - APRIL - JUNE - 2019

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)



४. भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांतील व्यक्तिरेखा

प्रा. निलेश देगांवकर

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना

कोणताही लेखक आपल्या साहित्यकृतीच्या माध्यमातून मानवी वर्तनाचा शोध घेत असतो. माणूस हा असा प्राणी आहे की, तो कोणत्या वेळी कसे वर्तन करेल हे निश्चितपणे सांगता येत नाही. मानवी वर्तनाचे मूळ मानवी मनात असते. मानवी मनाचे स्वरूप नेमके कसे आहे, याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न आजवर अनेक जणांनी केलेला आहे, परंतु मानवी मनाच्या संपूर्ण स्वरूपाचे आकलन आजवर कोणताही झालेले दिसत नाही. मानसशास्त्रज्ञ शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने मानवी मनाचा शोध घेतात तर साहित्यिक हे माणसाच्या विविध प्रसंगातील विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या वर्तनाचे चित्रण करून मानवी मनाचा शोध घेत असतात.^१ कादंबरी हा कथात्मक वाङ्मय प्रकार आहे. या प्रकारामध्ये व्यक्तिचित्रण हा घटक अत्यंत महत्वाचा असतो. ज्या लेखकाला आपल्या कादंबरीमधून विविध व्यक्ती संपूर्ण स्वभाव वैशिष्ट्यांसह जिवंतपणे उभ्या करता येत असतात, त्याचे लेखन दर्जेदार बनत असते. वेगवेगळे लेखक आपल्या साहित्यकृतीमधील व्यक्तीचित्रणासाठी विविध मार्गांचा अवलंब करीत असतात.^२ व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे दोन पैलू असतात. एक बाह्य व दुसरे अंतर्गत व्यक्तिमत्त्व. या दोन्ही पातळ्यांवरील व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये ज्याला नेमकेपणाने टिपता येतात त्या लेखकाच्या साहित्यकृतीमधील व्यक्तिचित्रण जिवंत बनत असते.

नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधील व्यक्तिरेखा

भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी 'कोसला', 'बिडार', 'जरिला', 'हूल', 'शूल', 'हिंदू जगण्याची समृद्ध अडगळ' या कादंबऱ्यांचे लेखन केले आहे. 'कोसला' या त्यांच्या प्रयोगशील कादंबरीचा नायक पांडुरंग सांगवीकर हा इतर कादंबऱ्यांचा नायक हा चांगदेव पाटील आहे. लेखकाने शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा वेध आपल्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून घेतला असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये चित्रित झालेल्या व्यक्तिरेखा या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील आहेत.^३ प्रामुख्याने प्राध्यापक, विद्यार्थी, संस्थाचालक, संशोधक इत्यादी व्यक्तिचित्रे त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून मोठ्या प्रमाणात येतात. त्याचबरोबर भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधील नायक सतत नोकरीच्या निमित्ताने फिरत असतो. त्यामुळे त्यांचा संबंध समाजाशी येतो.^४ प्रवासातील प्रवाशांचे व्यक्तिचित्रण, हॉटेलमालक, नोकर, लॉजवरील विविध व्यक्तिरेखा, घरमालक, शेजारी अशा सर्व प्रकारच्या व्यक्तिरेखाही त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून त्यांनी चित्रित केलेल्या आहेत.

नायकाच्या मित्राचा गोतावळा, त्यांची विविध प्रकारची स्वभाववैशिष्ट्ये त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून चित्रित केल्या गेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे अनेक प्रकारच्या व्यक्तिरेखा भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी जिवंतपणे साकारल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या व्यक्तिरेखासंदर्भात मृणालिनी फटील म्हणतात की, 'कोसला' या कादंबरीत आलेली सर्व पात्रे म्हणून कादंबरीत वाचरत नाहीत. विविध स्तरातील

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३. वामन दादा कर्डक : एक संवेदनशील कवि

डॉ. सय्यद इक़बाल मजाज़

शोध निर्देशक एवं सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, चिश्तिया कला महाविद्यालय, खुल्दाबाद, जि.औरंगाबाद

डॉ. सुभाष सोनाजी जीते

साहय्यक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, कोहिनुर कला विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, खुल्दाबाद, जि.औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना :

कवि कहते हैं,

पागलपन से पागल सारे, निकले पागलखाने से,
खून खराबा देख रहा था, एक तिरंगा भारत का।
एक दूसरे का घर जलाने, घूस रहे थे बस्ती में,
रोक सके ना राम-रहिमा, आग बरसना भारत का।
धरम-धरम की ठेकेदारी, लोगों को बहकाती है,
पागलपन से दूर नहीं है, एक भी नेता भारत का।

एक ओर बेकारी, भुखमरी से देशवासी हैरान है, तो दुसरी ओर शोषक आम जनता को आपस में लड़ाकर खूनकी नदियाँ बहा रहा है। आज देश के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या भुखमरी की है। इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए शोषकों के विरोध में संघर्ष करना पड़ेगा। एक ओर सरकारी गोदामों में करोड़ों श्रिंटल अनाज सड़ रहा है, तो दुसरी ओर अनाज के लिए तड़फ-तड़फ कर आम जनता अंतिम सांस ले रही है। करोड़ों बालक कुपोषण के शिकार बन गये हैं। देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने गरीबों को मुफ्त में अनाज बाटने की सलाह देने के बाद भी सत्ताधारियों ने अनाज को सड़ने दिया पर आम जनता को, भुखी प्यासी जनता को अनाज नहीं बाँटा। इतनी निकम्मी है हमारी सरकार। कवि इसी कारण सत्ताधारियों के विरोध में विद्रोह करने का आह्वान करते हुए कहते हैं -

बेकारी से भुखमरी से देश को लड़ना होगा,
बेकारी का भुखमरी का फैसला करना होगा।
सरकारी निमसरकारी मजदूरों को,
अपनी रोटी के वास्ते लड़ना होगा।
खेत के हो या मील के मजदूरों को,
देश की परदेश की सरकार से लड़ना होगा।

इस देश में व्यवस्था ही उलटी है। यहाँ मेहनत करने वालों को सम्मान नहीं मिलता, सम्मान मिलता है कामचोरों को, विलासी जीवन बितानेवालों को। यहाँ मेहनत आम आदमी करता है और उसकी मेहनत की कमाई पर धनवान विलासी जीवन बिताता है।

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Deserted Women Empowerment : A Need of Society

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Abstract :

The problem of desertion is more serious than that of widows and divorced women. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. When husband deserts a wife it is considered as an ideal task as their personal problem but they turn into social issues. A deserted woman has been treated as the neglected woman. The deserted woman no matter how she lives is always a question trouble to her parents. In short deserted woman do not die alone But they take others with them. The prestige of both the families (Parents and Husband) is dishonored by the deserted woman who turn to prostitution.

Keywords : Empowerment, Deserted Women, Family, Society problem's.

Introduction :

However, it is found that while the transformation of society the family and society have not changed their attitude towards women. It is expected from the women that she should always follow them. In short the patriarchal psychology is not changed largely. In addition, it has resulted into the conflicts among the family members. This conflict gave birth to the increase in number of deserted women the whole credit goes to changing social system and contradiction in old value system.

The problem of desertion is also active in India. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. The wife of God Rama is the first deserted woman. But we cannot say for sure that before sita any had faced the problem of desertion. There were no women found deserted in Sindhu culture not and Vedic and Dharmashstra period. But historians never took the notice of such deserted women in medieval era. The problem of women were taken into account in the period of Britshers. They emancipated some of the customs traditions, by the introduction of law. It was for the first time the rulers thought about the problems of women.

The desertion had been sustaining in the society because people think that ideal man like Rama could desert sita than why we can't? It has also fastened the process of desertion. When husband desert a wife it is considered as an ideal but if husband is deserted by wife it become abnormality.

Meaning of Empowerment :

The term empowerment has the most conspicuous feature containing the word 'power' which means control over material asserts, intellectual resources and ideology. The process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power may be termed as empowerment. (Batiwala 1995)

Empowerment of women is a critical issue that is being discussed all over the world. The year 2001 has been declared as the year of women's empowerment for enhancing the status and sustainable achievement in women's empowerment.

Deserted Women :

Before we go into the problem's of deserted women, we need to define deserted women. Deserted women is a woman who is deserted by her husband or who leaves her husband due to the harassment from the family from the husband. The desertion has its Limitation up to both husband and wife. The law does not permit such acts. It is the breaking of marriage by the decision of any of the

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اللغة العربية والتفكير النحوي



الدكتور خليل احمد

كانت نشأة العلوم العربية أثراً من آثار الاسلام، فلم يعرف عن العرب قبل الاسلام جهداً يذكر في دراستهم لغتهم، فظهر علم النحو ليضع القواعد التي تصون المتكلم عن الخطأ في الاعراب الذي كان قد بدأ ظهوره بانتشار الاسلام بين شعوب غير عربية، كما ظهرت جهود علماء اللغة في تقييد ألفاظ العربية وضبط شكلها وتحديد معانيها، غير أن ظهور اللحن في العربية وخوف أولى الأمر على القرآن منه لم يكن وحده الذي دعاهم الى وضع العلوم العربية، بل دعتهم الى ذلك دواع كثيرة، فقد توافرت لديهم الرغبة الشديدة في فهم القرآن الكريم وتعرف أسرارها، ووجدت لدى المسلمين من غير العرب حاجة ملحة الى تعلم العربية والتعبد بكتابها الخالد، كما أن العربية قد بدأت تحتك بلغات أخرى و تدخل في صراع معها تؤثر فيها تتأثر بها، وبدأ العرب حينئذ ينظرون الى لغتهم نظرة المتألم الباحث، ومن هنا يمكننا أن نقول أن نشأة العلوم العربية كانت أثراً من آثار نضج العقلية العربية.

لقد كتب الناس في العربية كثيراً و بحثوا فيها، ولكن لم يصل اليها شيء من ذلك حتى جاء سيبويه فصنع للنحو مالم يصنعه أحد حتى عد بحق أستاذه الأشهر وامامه المقدم، ويعد كتابه معيار العربية، فهو بحق كنز من كنوزها، وليس لنحوي قديم أو حديث يجاري كتاب سيبويه أو يدانيه كما شهد بذلك الأقدمون من بصريين وكوفييين وبغداديين وأندلسيين. وسيبويه - رحمه الله - أخذ علمه من شيوخ شهد لم بالبراعة والتفوق في مختلف العلوم، لكننا لا نبالغ اذا قلنا أن سيبويه أخذ أغلب علمه من الخليل بن أحمد الفراهيدي (1). ومن الجدير بالذكر في هذا المقام أن علم العروض لا يستطيع أحد أن يقول ان الخليل أخذ من علماء الهند أو الفرس أو غيرهم، وان ذهب الدكتور محمود السعمران الى احتمال أن يكون الخليل قد تأثر بما لدى الهنود من علم مشابه لهذا العلم مع العلم أنه يقول لا دليل عليه (2).

والفكر النحوي العربي يستند على عدة أعمدة رئيسية، أولها أصول النحو العربي وهي: "أدلة النحو التي تفرعت منها فروعها وفصوله كما أن أصول الفقه أدلة الفقه التي تنوعت عنها جملته وتفصيله" (3).

* لاسننت پروفیسر و صدر شعبه عربی، کوه نورکالج، خلد آباد

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Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi in Promoting Communal Harmony



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Father of the nation Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi strived hard for communal harmony in the pre-independence and post-independence India. Gandhi not only led India to Independence but also inspired movements for communal harmony. Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore bestowed upon him the title 'Mahatma' and Netaji Subhash Bose addressed him as the 'Father of the Nation'. Contrary to these titles, Winston Churchill called Gandhi 'a half-naked, seditious fakir'. Lord Mountbatten called him a one-man army.

India is a land of diversity as it is populated by people having several faiths, languages, castes and creeds. No doubt there is a unity among them barring few people with narrow communal feelings. One can witness here different categories of community - racial, lingual and religious. The racial communities like Aryans, Dravidians, Anglo Indians and aborigines while lingual communities are those who speak Marathi, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Oriya, Assamia, Tamil, Telgu, Kannada and Malayalam etc. The religious communities are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. British rulers successfully ruled India by their cunning policy of divide and rule due to our diversity.

Before the arrival of the British in India, the Hindus and Muslims on the whole lived together without having any hatred. The best example of religious harmony can be seen in the 1857 revolt as they fought together side by side. But during the early phase of Indian nationalism, Muslims lagged behind as British rulers considered them a major threat to the British rule hence they were denied modern education and jobs, as well. As a

result, nationalist ideas spread among the Hindu middle and lower middle classes barring few Muslims. The British did their level best to keep Indians fighting among themselves.

Gandhi emerged as a leader of the Indian national movement. His master weapon was Satyagraha against the British rulers. We can easily understand the efforts of Gandhiji for religious harmony from various instances like making speeches at Jama Masjid in Delhi, supporting the Khilafat Movement etc. He was an ardent advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He had considered the Khilafat Movement as a golden opportunity to make people of different faiths united against the strong enemy like British. He stated, "I am bound as an Indian to share the sufferings and trials of fellow Indians. If I deem the Mohammedan to be my brother, it is my duty to help him in this hour of trial to the best of my ability if his cause commends itself to me as just".

He supported the movement and called upon 23 crore Hindus to help 7 crore Muslims. Besides Gandhiji other leaders like Shaikat Ali, Muhammad Ali toured all over India which helped to rouse the people's enthusiasm and also helped to establish Hindu-Muslim unity. It was recognized that Hindu-Muslim unity was the key to Swaraj. Gandhiji rightly wrote, "I know there is a much distrust of one another... The Hindus believe that Swaraj means Muslim Raj.... Muslims, on the other hand, fear that the Hindus being in overwhelming majority will smother them."

However, Hindu-Muslim quarrels began in Bengal, Punjab and in other areas. The worst case was that of Kerala where Moplah

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Critical Analysis of Margery Allingham's Style of Mystery Unraveling

* *Sayed Irfat Gausoddin*

Introduction:

Mystery, thrill and suspense are the indispensable parts of the detective story. One cannot imagine a detective story without these elements. There is a crime in the detective story and the crime is surrounded by the mystery, it leads to suspense and the discovery to the thrill. Therefore it becomes important to know the detective in detail and then analyze its component like mystery, thrill and suspense in the select novels of Agatha Christie and Margery Allingham in the separate chapters. Generally, detective stories follow a sequence that involves discovery, investigation, identification, escape, pursuit, unmasking and finally arrest. Although it follows a set structure, many writers and critics tend to describe it in different ways. The Hutchinson's Encyclopedic observes detective fiction as:

Margery Allingham (1904-1966) Margery Allingham was born in Ealing, London in 1904 to a family immersed in literature. Her father Herbert and her mother Emily Jane (née Hughes), were both writers; Herbert was editor of the *Christian Globe* and *The New London Journal* (to which Margery later contributed articles and Sexton Blake stories), before becoming a successful pulp fiction writer, while Emily Jane was a contributor of stories to women's magazines. Soon after Margery's birth, the family left London for Essex, where they lived in an old house inlayer Breton a village

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EXCEL'S INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & HUMANITIES
(An International Multidisciplinary Journal)

(An International Multidisciplinary Journal)
Vol. 1, No. 12, October, 2010

Vol. 1 No. 12 - October, 2019

ISSN 2277-7539 (Print)

Impact Factor 5.631 (SJIF)

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جوگندر پال ۱۵ ستمبر ۱۹۳۵ء کو سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ تقسیم ملک کے بعد والدین کے ساتھ انانڈ میں آئے۔ ان کے رشتہ دار کینیا میں رہتے تھے۔ جہاں جوگندر پال کی شادی ہوئی اور وہ دس گئے۔ عرصہ دراز تک ان کا دل افریقہ میں نہیں لگا اور وہ ہندوستان واپس آنے کی کوشش کرتے رہے۔ بالآخر کینیا سے پینشن لے کر جوگندر پال ہندوستان واپس آ گئے۔

مہاراشٹر کے شہر اورنگ آباد میں گوند بھائی سرف کی مدد سے ہر سوتی بیون کالج میں انگریزی کے پروفیسر مقرر ہوئے۔ اورنگ آباد میں اردو کی ادبی مجلس، ہندو پاک کے مشہور شاعر بشر نواز، نوجوان افسانہ نگاروں میں نور الحسنین، رفعت نواز، عظیم راہی، عارف خورشید وغیرہ کا ساتھ پال کی افسانہ نگاری کو اعلیٰ مقام تک پہنچانے میں مددگار ثابت ہوا۔

جو گندہ بال نے اُردو افسانے میں نئے موضوعات کا اضافہ کیا۔ انہوں نے افریقہ کے ان عجیب لوگوں کا ذکر کیا جن کے بارے میں غلط روایتیں لوگوں کے ذہنوں میں بسا دی گئی تھیں۔ یہاں وہ پہلے افسانہ نگار ہیں جنہوں نے افریقی زندگی کو غریب سے اپنے افسانوں میں برتا ہے۔ جو گندہ بال کے مشہور افسانے:-

(۱) دھرتی کا کال : ۱۹۶۱ء (۲) رسائی : ۱۹۶۹ء (۳) بے شمار دوی : ۱۹۷۸ء (۴) بے ایران : ۱۹۸۱ء

متعدد و مختلف مسائل کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

جو گنہگار پال گئے افسانوں میں سیاسی، سماجی، معاشی، معاشرتی مسائل کی مکمل عکاسی ملتی ہے۔ ان کی کہانیوں کی دو سطحیں ہیں ایک جس سے قاری لطف اندوز ہوتا ہے اور دوسری سطح پر غور و فکر کرنے سے نئے ماحول بنی دریافت سے آشنا ہوتے ہیں۔ ان کے افسانوں میں جدید دور سے وابستہ فرد کی داخلیت، تنہائی کا کرب جیسے موضوعات ملتے ہیں۔ وہ پلاٹ و واقعات پر زور نہیں دیتے بلکہ کردار کی فزقی کیفیت پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہیں۔ ”کھود پایا کا مقبرہ“ کا ایک اقتباس ملاحظہ ہو:

ابیشٹ پروفیسر، شعبہ اُردو، گورنمنٹ کالج، سندھ یونیورسٹی، لاہور۔


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Sr No-08-01



Excel's International Journal of
Social Science & Humanities

Impact Factor-5.631 (SJIF)
ISSN : 2277-7539 (Print)

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اردو

جدید اصناف ادب: افسانہ

عبدالجبار انصاری

ادب زندگی کا آئینہ ہوتا ہے، ادب کی ہر صف زندگی کے مسئلوں، الجھنوں، اور تکلیفوں کو سماج کے روپرو لانے کا کام کرتی ہے، چاہے وہ داستان ہو یا ناول ہو یا پھر افسانہ۔ جب صنف افسانہ سماج کی پریشانیوں، مصیبتوں کو اپنے اندر فنکارانہ طریقے سے سمو لیتا ہے تو اس سے شاہکار افسانے منظر عام پر آتے ہیں۔ افسانے کو انسانی زندگی میں بڑی اہمیت حاصل رہی ہے۔ افسانے کا بنیادی کام انسانی زندگی میں مسرت خوشی کو مہیا کرنا ہے۔
بقول مجنوں گورکھ پوری:-

”افسانہ“ افسانہ ہے اور اس کی غایت جی بہلانا اور تھکان دور کرنا ہے۔
افسانے کے تعلق سے وقار عظیم لکھتے ہیں:-

”افسانہ نثر کی بیانیہ تحریر (تخلیق) ہے ایک واحد ڈرامائی واقعہ کو ابھارتی ہے جس میں کسی ایک کردار یا کرداروں کے ایک مخصوص گروہ نے نقوش نمایاں کئے جاتے ہیں۔ (اس میں کردار کی ذہنی کشمکش یا اس کی زندگی کا کوئی ایک واقعہ بھی شامل ہے۔) اور واقعات کی تفصیل اتنے اختصار و اعجاز کے ساتھ کی جاتی ہے کہ پڑھنے والے کا ذہن اس کا ایک واحد تاثر قبول کرے۔“ ۱

اٹھارویں صدی سے ہی اردو میں قصے، کہانی، داستانوں کا رواج عام ہو گیا تھا یہ قصے، داستانیں تہذیب و تمدن کے ساتھ ترقی کی راہوں پر گامزن رہے بیسویں صدی کے آتے آتے ہندوستان کی سرزمین نے باقاعدہ مختصر افسانے کو بلند یوں تک پہنچایا۔

”مختصر افسانے کی روایت تو وہیں سے شروع ہوتی ہے جہاں سے قصے کہانیوں نے جنم لیا ہے۔“ ۲

سجاد حیدر یلدرم اور پریم چند افسانے کے پیش رو کہلائے۔ یلدرم نے محبت اور عورت کو مرکزی اہمیت دی جب کہ پریم چند نے حقیقت نگاری کو پروان چڑھایا۔ سجاد ظہیر کے مجموعہ انگارے کی اشاعت نے افسانے کو نئی سمت اور جہت عطا کی۔ جہاں ترقی پسند تحریک کا قیام عمل میں آیا۔ اس تحریک کے تحت بڑے شاہکار افسانے تخلیق کئے گئے۔ پریم چند، کرشن چندر، سعادت حسن منٹو، عصمت چغتائی، راجندر سنگھ بیدی، احمد علی، غلام عباس، بلونت سنگھ، احمد ندیم قاسمی، ممتاز مفتی، حیات اللہ انصاری، اوچندر ناتھ اشک وغیرہ نے اپنے افسانوں سے ادب کی خدمت کر کے اس کو قیام بخشا اور افسانہ

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आर्थिक विचार

हिवाळे एम. एल.

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,
कोहिमुर कॉलेज कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारताच्या सवांगीण विकासासाठी संसदीय लोकशाहीप्रणीत भारतीय संविधान निर्माण करून स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व व न्याय या लोकशाही मूल्यांची जोपासना केली आहे, त्यामुळे आज भारतीय जनमानसात लोकशाहीची मूल्ये रुजलेली दिसून येतात. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक व इतर विविध क्षेत्रात अतुलनीय व मौलिक कार्य करून त्यांनी खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद रुजविला आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी १९२० च्या दशकामध्ये भारताच्या सामाजिक-राजकीय पटलावर पदार्पण केले आणि पुढील चार दशके त्यांनी विविध क्षेत्रांत अतुलनीय योगदान दिले. त्यांनी दिलेल्या योगदानामुळेच ते आज संपूर्ण विश्वाला परिचित आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार, समाजसेवक, कायदातज्ज्ञ म्हणून जसे ओळखले जातात अगदी त्याचप्रमाणे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ म्हणून ओळखले जातात. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर सन १९१७ साली कोलंबिया विद्यापीठाची अर्थशास्त्रातील पीएच.डी. पदवी प्राप्त केली त्याचबरोबर लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्समधून डॉक्टर ऑफ सायन्स पदवी व लंडनमधील ग्रेज इन्वी बार अँड लॉ अशा अतिउच्च पदव्या संपादित केल्या आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मुख्य विषय अर्थशास्त्र होता. या विषयावर त्यांनी विपुल लेखन केले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी अँडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अँड फायनान्स ऑफ दि ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी, दि इन्वोल्यूशन ऑफ प्रोव्हिन्शियल फायनान्स इन ब्रिटिश इंडिया आणि दि प्रॉब्लेम ऑफ द रुपी : इट्स ओरिजिन अँड इट्स सोल्यूशन हे पुस्तके लिहिली आहेत. त्यामध्ये आर्थिक विचार स्पष्ट केले आहे. याचबरोबर एक समाजसेवक, राजनेता, कायदामंत्री व राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार म्हणून सुद्धा भारतीय समाजासाठी खूप मोठे आर्थिक योगदान दिले आहे. त्यामुळे या शोध पेपरचा मुख्य उद्देश डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या आर्थिक विचाराचा अभ्यास करणे हा आहे.

नीति आभरण उपोषण सुरू केले. तेव्हा पुणे करार
मन मतदार संघाऐवजी राखीव जागांचे धोरण मान्य
सन् १९३५ च्या कायद्यातही आरक्षणासंबंधी तरतुदी
मिल्या.

१. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी डिप्रेस्ड क्लास मिशनची
१९४२ ला केली. या मिशनद्वारे सरकारी नोकऱ्या
या क्षेत्रात आरक्षण मिळण्यासंबंधी संघटनात्मक प्रयत्न
शबाय भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेचा
अभ्यास करून भारतीय राज्यघटनेत आरक्षणासंदर्भातील
तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या.

आरक्षणाचा मुख्य हेतू सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित करणे
आरक्षणांमुळे सामाजिक न्यायाची संधी प्राप्त होते. डॉ.
१ आंबेडकर म्हणतात, "आर्थिक न्यायाबिना राजकीय
उपे अर्थशून्य आहे. धार्मिक जाती आणि सांप्रदायिक
असलेल्या या समाजात सामाजिक न्यायाची
तल्याखेरीज निव्वळ आर्थिक न्याय मिळणे पुरेसे नाही."

१. राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी तत्कालीन सरंजामी व्यवस्थेला
देऊन आरक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून दुर्बल घटकांना न्याय दिला.
२. शोषित, वंचित, दुर्बल घटकांना सामाजिक न्यायाच्या
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारतीय राज्यघटनेत
आच्या तरतुदी करून विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणले.
३. शाहू, आंबेडकरांच्या आरक्षण धोरणामुळे महिला व
वर्गीयांची शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारण्यास
माली.

४. शाहू, आंबेडकरांच्या आरक्षणविषयक धोरणामुळे
तील मागास घटकांना सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा मिळाली.

५. आरक्षणांमुळे वंचित घटकांना केंद्र, राज्य तसेच स्थानिक
संस्थेच्या राजकीय प्रवाहात येण्यास मदत झाली.

६. आज खाजगीकरणाच्या नावाखाली आरक्षण मोडीत
याचा प्रयत्न होतोय ही बाब दुर्बल घटकांच्या विकासास
ळा ठरेल.

ग्रंथ सूची

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क, इंटरनॅशनल जर्नल, इंदौर, मे २०१३.

□□□

विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.041 (IIJIF)

Principal

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Khutabad, Aurangabad.

Sr No-09-02



EXCEL'S INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & HUMANITIES

(Peer Reviewed International Journal)

Vol. 1, No. 13 - June, 2020

ISSN 2277-7539 (Print)

Impact Factor 5.631 (SJIF)

An overview of Maharashtra Assembly Elections : Through the Years

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Introduction

Maharashtra politics in the last three decades invariably revolved around Sharad Pawar and late Bal Thackeray - indisputably the two tallest leaders of Maharashtra politics in recent times. Some other prominent leaders of the era such as the Bharatiya Janata Party's late Pramod Mahajan and Gopinath Munde were more active as a conduit between the BJP and Thackeray while Sushil Kumar Shinde, late Vilasrao Deshmukh and late Sudhakar Rao Naik (all former chief ministers of the state) were largely seen as quintessential Pawar baiters in the Congress!

Sharad Pawar and Bal Thackeray : Two Pillars of Maharashtra Politics

Pawar was once even considered a strong contender for the prime minister's post in the early '90s while Thackeray remained the uncrowned king of Bombay (now Mumbai). Yet unlike Pawar, the latter personally remained away from electoral politics despite floating his right-wing political outfit, the Shiv Sena in the 1960s. There had been many similarities between Pawar and Thackeray and both shared a good personal equation as well despite being political rivals. Both catered to the Maratha pride; floated their political outfits and remained a force to reckon with in national politics. Both patronised family politics and promoted their respective daughter (Supriya Sule) and son (Uddhav Thackeray) and nephews as well (Ajit Pawar and Raj Thackeray) in politics!

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७. क्रांतिसूर्य महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्री शिक्षणविषयक विचार

प्रा. हिवाळे मधुकर लक्ष्मण

राज्यशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, याणित्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

स्त्री शिक्षणाची मशाल घेवून निर्भिडपणे चालणारे, मानवधर्माच्या समानतेचे बीज पेरायला निघालेले. महात्मा ज्योतिबांचे विचार किती पुरोगामी होते हे आज आपल्याला पावलोपावली अनुभवास येते, क्रांतिसूर्य महात्मा फुले यांच्या महान कार्याची ही ओळख..

“विद्येविना मती गेली, मतीविना नीती गेली।

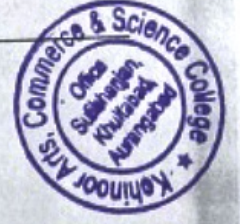
नीतीविना गती गेली, गतीविना वित्त गेले।

वित्ताविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले।।”

अविद्येचा अनर्थ सांगणा-या महात्मा जोतीराव फुले यांनी १८४८ मध्ये पुण्यात भिडेच्या वाड्यात पत्नी शाळा काढली आणि इथल्या सनातनी समाजव्यवस्थेला जबरदस्त धक्का दिला होता. धर्मव्यवस्थेने इथल्या स्त्री शूद्रांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकारच नाकारला होता. मनुस्मृती सांगत होती न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य मन्हती. स्त्रीला स्वातंत्र्यच न शिक्षणाचा, सत्तेचा, संपत्तीचा अधिकार नव्हता.

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांना सामाजिक योगदान आणि समाज कल्याणामुळे ओळखतात. ओवीज जन्मलेले महात्मा फुले हे एक माळी होते ज्यांचे पूर्ण नाव ज्योतिराव गोविंदराव गोल्हे होते आणि नंतर त्यांचे नाव गोविंदराव फुले असे ठेवले गेले. महात्माच्या नावामध्ये फुले हे आडनाव फुले विकल्यामुळे पडले. धर्म, समाज यांचे सत्य समोर आणण्यासाठी ज्योतिबा फुले यांनी 'ब्राम्हणांचे कसब (1869), गुलामगिरी (1873), संस शेतक-यांचा आसूड(1883), छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराजांचा पोवाडा (1869), इशारा (1885) अशी अनेक पुस्त त्यांचे 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म ग्रंथ' त्यांच्या निधनानंतर १८९१ मध्ये प्रकाशित झाले. २४ सप्टेंबर १८७३ रोजी ज यांनी 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची' स्थापना केली. महिला व दुर्बलांच्या कल्याणासाठी त्यांनी बरीच कामे केली. ज्यो शोषण व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध व जातीव्यवस्थेविरुद्ध युद्ध पुकारले असतांना देखील समाजातील समतेला कुठेही धक्का नाही.

जोतीराव फुले हा खरा सामाजिक क्रांतिकारक माणूस होता. महिला स्वातंत्र्याची कल्पना त्याने मोठ्या सा केली. आधुनिक भारतात महिलांच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रथम चळवळ सुरू केली. राजा राममोहन रॉय व समाजसुधारकांनी आपले मत मांडले आणि महिलांची स्थिती सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु फुले यांनीही स्त्री पुरुष स्वातंत्र्याशी जोडले आणि तिच्या गुलामगिरीचे खरे विश्लेषण केले. स्त्रियांना गुलामगिरीत ठेवणाऱ्या व्य हल्ला केला. आज स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याची कल्पना चारही वाजूंनी आहे, पण फुले यांच्या काळात स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याच्या कल्प समाजात मान्यता नव्हती. कारण हिंदू धर्म स्त्रियांना गुलाम म्हणून ठेवत असे. म्हणूनच, स्त्रियांच्या स्वातं



४. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे पाकिस्तानसंबंधी विचार

प्रा. हिवाळे मधुकर लक्ष्मण

राज्यशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

‘पाकिस्तानसंबंधी विचार’ हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा ग्रंथ. पाकिस्तानची निर्मिती होऊन सात दशके होत आलेली असताना आणि भारतात लोकशाही अपेक्षेहून चांगल्या पद्धतीने काम करित असतानाही या ग्रंथाचे महत्त्व कमी झालेले नाही. उलट, ‘राष्ट्रवाद’, ‘भारतमाता’ या संकल्पनांवरून हिंसक वाद सुरू असतानाच्या, ‘राष्ट्र’ या संकल्पनेला धार्मिक अधिष्ठान देण्याचे सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न सुरू असतानाच्या आजच्या या कठीण काळात या ग्रंथाकडे वळणे अधिक गरजेचे झाले आहे.

या ग्रंथाचा काळ आधी लक्षात घेतला पाहिजे. मुस्लीम लीगने मार्च १९४० मध्ये लाहोर अधिवेशनात पाकिस्तानच्या मागणीचा ठराव मंजूर केला. त्यानंतर नऊ महिन्यांत हा ग्रंथ प्रकाशित झाला आहे. त्याचीच दुसरी सुधारित आवृत्ती म्हणजे ‘थॉट्स ऑन पाकिस्तान’! ती १९४५ मधली! पण आजही हा ग्रंथ महत्त्वाचा आहे. ‘राष्ट्रवाद’, ‘भारतमाता’ अशा संकल्पनांवरून जोरदार आणि प्रसंगी हिंसक वाद सुरू असतानाच्या, ‘राष्ट्र’ या संकल्पनेला धार्मिक अधिष्ठान देण्याचे सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न सुरू असतानाच्या आजच्या या काळात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या या ग्रंथाकडे वळण्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही.

हा ग्रंथ जेव्हा प्रकाशित झाला तेव्हा त्याने अनेकांना धक्का दिला होता. तेव्हा तो हिंदूंनीही नाकारला, आणि मुसलमानांनीही तो स्वीकारला नाही. या दोघांनाही तो आवडला नाही, असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी दुसऱ्या आवृत्तीच्या प्रस्तावनेत म्हटले आहे. आजही या ग्रंथात तसाच धक्का देण्याची क्षमता आहे. तेव्हाच्या आणि आताच्या परिस्थितीत बरेच अंतर आहे, हे खरे. पाकिस्तानच्या निर्मितीलाही आता सात दशके होत आली आहेत. त्यामुळे आज बसणारा धक्का जरा वेगळ्या कारणांसाठी आहे. त्यातले एक कारण म्हणजे- हा ग्रंथ फाळणीच्या गुन्हेगारांविषयीच्या लोकप्रिय समजांनाच सुरंग लावणारा आहे. महात्मा गांधी यांच्यामुळे देशाचे तुकडे पडले, पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांना सत्ता प्राप्तीची घाई झाली होती, तेव्हा फाळणीचे जे काही गुन्हेगार आहेत ते या दोघांसह काँग्रेसचे अन्य नेते आहेत, असे मानणारा वर्ग आजही या देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आहे. फाळणीबद्दल ते जेव्हा तावातावाने बोलत असतात तेव्हा त्यांच्या तोंडी बॅ. जीना यांचे नाव क्वचितच येते. किंवा फाळणी रोखण्यासाठी जनमत तयार करण्याऐवजी तेव्हाचे फाळणीविरोधक फाळणीला पोषक वातावरणच निर्माण करीत होते या गोष्टी त्यांच्या गावीही नसतात. म्हणून काही हा वर्ग अज्ञानी आहे असे मुळीच म्हणता येणार नाही. उलट, तो फार हुशार आहे. त्यामुळे त्याने फाळणीचे पाप हे ती होऊ नये यासाठी प्रयत्न करणार्यांच्या माथी बरोबर मारले. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी फाळणीची ही जी संकल्पना प्रचलित आहे, तिच्यातील हवाच आपल्या या ग्रंथाच्या प्रस्तावनेद्वारे काढून टाकली आहे. फाळणी एका राष्ट्राची होते. पण हिंदुस्थान हे एक राष्ट्र आहे, ही कल्पनाच प्रामाणिक असल्याचे त्यांचे मत आहे. पाकिस्तानची मागणी

Principal

2019-20 (01)
So No - 10

2019-20



VOLUME - IX, ISSUE - I - JANUARY - MARCH - 2020

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)

9. Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*: Focus on Exploring Geographical Boundaries

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Abstract

Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* revolves around the lives of people travelling through or living in the Sundarbans. This paper argues that literature has much to make contributions to the theoretical work of island studies, and now no longer simply due to the fact literary texts offer proof of the approaches islands are conceptualized in exclusive historic and cultural contexts. To this end, it discusses Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* (2004), a singular which actively theorizes key principles in island studies. *The Hungry Tide* is about withinside the Sundarbans, an "sizeable archipelago" withinside the Ganges delta, and tells the in large part forgotten records of the pressured evacuation of refugees from the island of Morichjhāpi in 1979. The liminal area of the Sundarbans, the "tide country", is an exceptional putting for a literary exploration of the connection between postcolonial island geographies and identities. Ghosh's depiction of the "watery labyrinth" (Ghosh, 2004: 72) and "storm-tossed islands" (Ghosh, 2004: 164) of the Sundarbans raises and addresses questions, which must be on the coronary heart of the vital meta-discourse of island studies.

The Hungry Tide features bedded narratives which reflect the topographic characteristics of the drift country and contemporaneously define the protagonists' as well as the compendiums' perception of the Sundarbans. This paper claims that three named bedded narratives image significant topographical characteristics of the drift country, particularly its fluidity, and thereby reveal how interposers(i.e. Fokir, Moyna, Horen, Tutul) as well as outlanders(i.e. Nirmal, Kanai, Piya) perceive and witness the place of the Sundarbans.

Keywords: The Sundarbans, archipelago of islets, island studies, literature, Morichjhāpi, Sundarbans, *The Hungry Tide*.

The theoretical background of this paper draws both on spatial review as well as artistic terrain. A brief recap on the history of the "spatial turn", fastening on major proponents like Henri Lefebvre, Michel Foucault, Edward Soja and Yi- Fu Tuan, seeks to explain the literal

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Serial-11-01

Think India (Quarterly Journal)

ISSN: 0971-1260 Vol-22, Special Issue-13

National Conference on

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Date of Conference: December 20-21, 2019,

Organised by Department of Psychology, Physical Education &
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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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which penetrate the acts of governance and open them to basic assessment. To ground this we have considered reactions to water strategy challenges in Scotland and New Zealand.



Governance and technologies

Society creates and utilizes technologies as a component of the practices to render the world manageable. While many existing technologies have been created and have given suitable to authentic needs, their future adequacy is faulty as society and governance systems catch to address worldwide change forms. A significant part of the writing on governance and sustainability focuses on worldwide change issues, for example, environmental change, common assets the board and vitality; and has been related, entomb alia with banters about post-normal science (PNS).

As it were, there is extraordinary accentuation on advancement to move away from current mechanical ideal models with their accentuation on deterministic arrangements and physical indications to exceptionally process-situated intercessions with considerably less certain results including enormous quantities of players as partners. The entirety of this moves from a normal science point of view and into the a lot messier and clumsier arrangements procedures that may apply to mischievous issues communicated worry that 'our acquired science part of the issue and should be changed on the off chance that it is to turn out to be a piece of the arrangement, comprehended here as the advances to sustainability'. Hence, we dangerous the utilization of technologies to the extent that they are a piece of the governance issue yet might be altered as a major aspect of advances to sustainability, as a major aspect of more extensive thought of required changes in governance for sustainability.

Water, similar to environmental change and nourishment security, is a basic governance issue where sustainability issues, with respect to conveyance and value of amount and quality, are developing at disturbing rates. Around the globe, different innovative and governance reactions are rising, for example, the move towards coordinated water asset the executives, assistance of participatory basic leadership and the advancement of water exchanging systems for portion of assets. Those reactions are inserted inside methods for administering of rationalities of government, for example, those of neoliberalism and deliberative vote based system.

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.

3. Supportings for Women Entrepreneurs Ambition in India



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Abstract

An increasing number of start-up's and new businesses have been founded in India over the last decade, the majority of them by men. While many Indian women have entrepreneurial ambitions, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. This brief examines the impediments to greater participation of female founders in India's economy by first gathering available data to describe the situation of women entrepreneurs in the country. It then explores the causes of low female entrepreneurship rates, primary of which are unconscious biases, low confidence in business skills, difficult access to finance and networks, a lack of family support and child-care options, as well as insufficient safety in work and public spaces.

Keyword: - Entrepreneurs, Gender Gap, Innovation, SDGS, Start-up's, Women Empowerment

Introduction

The Indian economy has grown steadily over the last decade, and there has been a parallel surge in the number of start-up and new businesses in the country. A majority of these have been founded by men. While many Indian women have ambitions towards entrepreneurship, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. In fact, India has been found to be in a group of countries where women business owners struggle with less favourable conditions, pronounced cultural biases, and a lack of business resources such as finances, capital, training, and development.

A society in which women cannot realise their full potential loses out on the significant potential for innovation, economic growth, and job creation. For instance, a recent study showed that in India, measures to close the gender gap could lead to a 6.8% gain in GDP. This issue brief seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation

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ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13th February 2020.

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Karadi Dist. Aurangabad (MS)

2019-20(06)
Ss 13



A Study of Transport Properties and Dielectric constant Measurement of $Zn_{1-x}Mn_xFeO_4$ spinel ferrite system

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Abstract :

Among the several types of magnetic materials, magnetic Oxides are the most important and rather the only relevant material from the point of view of their applications. They are being studied over a long period of five to six decades for their basic properties such as structural, electrical and magnetic as well as wide range of applications. Magnetic oxides, which are commonly known as ferrites are ferromagnetic in structure. Ferrites have been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. There are several types of ferrite materials being used in microwave components for obtaining non-reciprocal device action, isolation and phase shifting

A study of the transport properties viz. Conductivity, and dielectric constant measurements have been carried out as a function of temperature for all the compositions.

Keywords: Mordenite, Characterization, Dielectric study

Introduction:

Ferrites are magnetic ceramics usually composed of oxides of iron and other metals possessing combined properties of magnetic conductor (Ferro-magnet) and electrical insulator. According to crystal structure and magnetic properties, it is convenient to crystal structure and magnetic oxides under the following classes a) spinel b) garnet c) hexagonal ferrites and d) ortho-ferrites.

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Structural Study of Zirconium (Zr^{4+}) doped Nickel-Zinc Ferrite.

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Abstract --- In this paper, the synthesis and structural properties of Zirconium doped Nickel Zinc ferrite prepared by sol-gel auto combustion technique have been reported. The products of the system were produced by keeping metal nitrate to citrate ratio 1:3 and adding Ammonia maintaining PH at 7. All the samples were heated at 650° for 7 hours. The X-ray diffraction patterns of all the samples are recorded at room temperature. All the Planes are allowed and planes which confirm the formation of single phase cubic spinel structure of $Ni_{0.7-x}Zn_{0.3}Zr_xFe_{2-x}O_4$. The particle size was calculated using Debye-Scherrer's formula using XRD data.
Key Words: Nickel Zinc Ferrite, Sol-gel, XRD.

1 INTRODUCTION

Ferrites are the ferrimagnetic metal oxide materials which possess the combined properties of magnetic conductor and electrical insulator. They have been comprehensively investigated and being a subject of great interest of their importance in many technological applications such as

antenna rods, transformer cores, magnetic data storage, sensors, actuators, catalyst etc. [1, 2]. These electrical and magnetic properties are affected by the type of substituent, microstructure, chemical composition, synthesis methods and synthesis parameters [3, 4, 5].

Spinel ferrites are compounds of iron oxides and some transition metal oxides and they exhibit important electrical and magnetic properties which make them extensively useful in technological and industrial applications such as magnetic storage in microwave devices [6, 7]. Nickel Zinc ferrites are of soft magnetic material. Such type of material are used in filters, deflection yoke, radar observer, antennas, broadband transformers, inductors and also used in noise filters as well as recording heads due to their excellent properties such as high initial permeability and high saturation magnetization [8].

Various substituent of magnetic and nonmagnetic nature like Co, Zn, Al etc. have been incorporated in Nickel ferrite to modify their properties. However, to our knowledge

**A STUDY OF SOLAR STILL WITH AND WITHOUT PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL
UNDER CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF MARATHWADA REGION OF
MAHARASHTRA STATE**

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ABSTRACT

All kinds of living things require water to be alive. The seawater available is the main source of water on earth. For the drinking purpose, we have freshwater lakes and rivers around the world, but in the 20th century, there is a scarcity of drinking water. Therefore we have take use of or need of seawater, which is very abundantly available on the surface of the earth, but generally, we have seen that seawater is not safe for drinking purposes. So, therefore we have the need to convert the sea water that is salt water into fresh water for drinking purpose which is very important to living things. For the converting process of salt water into fresh water, we need more amounts of any type of sources like fuels, solar etc. This paper gives an idea about represents a water purification technique using solar energy named as solar desalination. Even though a lot of work has been done in previous research by using solar desalination techniques, the use of Phase Change Material (PCM) to increase the efficiency of the solar still and compare the performance of the solar still with PCM ISBN: 978-93-5406-213-1

and without PCM. For the collection of condensed vapors to fall down there is a need of a simple single basin stage still with an inclined transparent surface. To increase productivity during evenings (when the sun is absent) purposefully the use of PCM is necessary.

Key Words: Phase Change Material (PCM), Solar still, Single basin still, Double basin solar still, Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

There are several major issues that disturbs all human beings in this entire world. We have one such major issue for human being is that scarcity or insufficiency of freshwater. Generally, we have seen that there are many seas and oceans that contain plenty of water, but it is salt water and it contains many impurities in the form such as carbonates, nitrates and chlorates and many others and also minerals that are not safe for humans that cannot be used for drinking purposes and many other cooking purposes. So, there

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Serial 13-04



STRUCTURE AND CATION DISTRIBUTION OF Cd-Zr CO-SUBSTITUTED NICKEL SPINEL FERRITE

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Received: 25 January 2020, Revised and Accepted: 17 March 2020

ABSTRACT

Cd-Zr co-substituted nickel spinel ferrite was prepared using standard ceramic method of preparation. The prepared samples were characterized by XRD for its structural analysis. The lattice parameter, particle size and X-ray density were obtained from the XRD data. Further, using XRD data the cation distribution was obtained revealing that the Zr^{4+} ions occupy both tetrahedral and octahedral sites.

Keywords: Cation Distribution, XRD Pattern, Lattice Parameter, Ceramic Method, X-Ray density.

INTRODUCTION

Spinel ferrites are widely used in many electronic devices. These are preferred because of their high electrical resistivity, chemical stability, mechanical hardness and reasonable cost [1-4]. These are also useful to prevent and eliminate radio frequency interference to audio systems. The systems made up of nano-particles are intensively studied both theoretically and practically due to their electric, dielectric and magnetic properties that are sensibly different from those of the bulk materials and their possible applications in various fields.

Ni-Cd Ferrites are well-known technological magnetic materials finding their applications in various electronic devices. The physical properties of the Ni-Cd ferrite are very sensitive to the method of preparation, the amount and the type of substitutions [5]. The basic condition process for Ni-Cd ferrite is due the thermally activated hopping of electron from one cation to another [6] and not due to thermal creation of charge carriers.

Ni-Cd ferrite is generally used at high frequency due to its low losses: the losses in these materials are also influenced by the grain size. Cadmium is known to play a decisive role in determining the ferrite properties [7] cadmium is responsible for the modification of ferrite properties. Nickel and cadmium are known to have very strong preference for the tetrahedral and octahedral sites, respectively, making Ni-ferrite a model inverse ferrite and Cd-ferrite a model normal ferrite [8]. However, nano-sized Ni- and Cd- ferrite are known to exist as mixed spinel structures [9, 10]. However, the synthesis route also plays a crucial role, so that samples of comparable crystallite size prepared by different processes show different electrical and magnetic properties. This paper illustrates structural and cation distribution studies of co-substituted Cd-Zr nickel spinel ferrite.

EXPERIMENTAL

PREPARATION METHOD

Ni-Cd ferrite of composition $Ni_{0.7-x}Cd_{0.3}Zr_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ where $x=0.00$ and 0.3 were prepared by double sintering ceramic technique, using A.R. grade Nickel Oxide (NiO), Cadmium Oxide (CdO), Zirconium dioxide (ZrO_2) and Ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) compounds with 99.9% purity. They were mixed in their stoichiometric proportion, milled with acetone base agate mortar for about three hours to get fine powder. The pre-sintering was carried out at $500^\circ C$ for 24 hours then furnace is switched off; samples were allowed to cool in furnace by natural process. These sintered powders were then pressed into pellets of desired thickness with the help of hydraulic press by applying a

pressure of 6 tones for 10 minutes on each pellet. Further these pellets were finally sintered at $1100^\circ C$ for 24 hours and cooled in natural process.

CHARACTERIZATIONS

The powdered X-ray diffraction patterns of all the samples were recorded at room temperature using $Cu-K\alpha$ radiation on Philips (PW 3710) X-ray diffractometer. X-ray diffraction data was collected in the 2θ range of 20° to 80° with scanning rate $2^\circ/\text{minute}^{-1}$. The X-ray diffraction pattern shows sharp Bragg peaks corresponding to single phase spinel structure. The XRD data have been used to determine the values of lattice parameter, X-ray density, and particle size and cation distribution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

X-ray diffraction

X-ray diffraction patterns of the samples are recorded at room temperature represented in Fig 1. These figures show well defined peaks and (311) reflection appears to be more intense in both the samples. All the planes are allowed planes which confirm the formation of single phase cubic spinel structure without appearance of any extra peaks.

The Inter-planer spacing (d) values were calculated for the recorded peaks using Bragg's law and the lattice constant 'a' was calculated for each plane using the relation.

$$a = d \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$$

The average lattice constant 'a' for each sample was calculated and presented in table 1.

It is found that the lattice constant increase with Zr^{4+} ion substitution. In the present system, the increase in a lattice constant is attributed to replacement of smaller ionic radius of Fe^{3+} (0.67\AA) by larger ionic radius Zr^{4+} (0.80\AA) obeying Vegard's Law [11, 12]. The results of increase of lattice constant with Zr^{4+} substitution are in good agreement with other Zr^{4+} substituted spinel ferrite [13, 14].

The particle size is determined from XRD data with full width at half maxima using Debye-Scherrer formula. The values of particle size are listed in Table 1. The X-ray density (d_x) was determined using the relation.

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13-05



Our Heritage (UGC Care Listed)
ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-12



National Conference on Recent Trends in Physics, Chemistry and
Mathematics (RTPCM-2020)
Held on 4th February 2020 Organised by: Department of Physics, Chemistry
and Mathematics, Sundarrao Solanki Mahavidyalaya, Majalgaon, MS

The X-Ray Diffraction Studies And Magnetic Studies Of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ Oxide Spinel System

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ABSTRACT

Ferrites has been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic properties containing substances in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. The bulk magnetic properties of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ have been investigated for $x \leq 0.7$. We have carried out the X-ray diffraction, magnetization measurements on this system. In addition to the magnetic measurements. The results obtained from magnetization measurements have been analyzed and discussed in the light of existing theories.

Key Words: - X-ray diffraction Studies, Magnetic Studies, Lattice parameter, Ceramic Method.

INTRODUCTION

From this study on the $Co_{1-x}Mn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ system, it has been observed that Mn^{4+} and Co^{2+} ions occupy only B-site and the A-site is mainly occupied by Fe^{3+} ions. The magnetization results show collinear spin arrangement for $x=0.0$ to 0.5 , while a.c. susceptibility results indicate that the system undergoes a Para-unstable - ferromagnetic-cluster spin glass type magnetic orderings as temperature is lowered for $x=0.0-0.5$. In the presently investigated system, we have modified the ferimagnetic phase of $Co_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ ($x=0.5$) by substituting magnetic Co^{2+} (μ_B) ions with non-magnetic Zn^{2+} ions. The magnetic ion concentration of the A-sub lattice reduces, which may lead to the frustration in the subsystem.



Think India Journal

ISSN: 0971-1260 Vol-22, Special Issue-31

National Conference ETDAB-2019

Held on 23th & 24th December 2019

Organized by: Deptt of Botany, Deogiri College, Aurangabad. M.S.



2019-20

01



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 *Coelastrum 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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योगाचा मानसिक स्वास्थावर होणारा परिणाम

टी. एस.

डॉ. एम. जी. शिंदे

सारांश :

सामान्यपणे व्यक्तीचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अबाधित झेवण्यासाठी अनेक उपाय सुचविले जात किंवा अनेक प्रकारच्या उपचार पद्धती अस्तित्वात आहेत. परंतु सर्वात अधिक लाभदायक, देशीर, मोफत व परिणामकारक साधन म्हणजे योगा होय. योगामुळे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य राहते, ताण ताणावाचा सामना, संकटाना सामोरे जाणे, नैराश्य, उदासिनता, चिंता अशा अशी सामना करण्याची क्षमता योगामुळे व्यक्तीमध्ये निर्माण होते. अनेक प्रकारच्या मानसिक तारामध्ये देखील योगाचा एक यशस्वी उपचार पद्धती म्हणून उपयोग केला जातो. सुखी नाचा व सोपा एकमेव राजमार्ग म्हणजे योगा होय. योगामध्ये आसने, प्राणायाम, ध्यान अंगामुळे व्यक्तीच्या मनाची एकाग्रता निर्माण होते. एकाग्रता ही कोणत्याही कार्याची केल्ली आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आणि योग यांचा अगदी जवळचा संबंध आहे. या धक्काधक्कीच्या मध्ये आनंदी, समाधानी आणि निरोगी जीवन जगण्याचा एकमेव राजमार्ग म्हणजे योगा होय. "तुज आहे तुजपाशी परि तु जगा चुकलाशी" या युक्तीप्रमाणे व्यक्तीच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक आरोग्याचे रहस्य हे आपल्या परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या योगामध्ये आहे, पण त्याची जीव होणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. योग हा शब्द संस्कृत भाषेतील योग या धातूपासून बनलेला आहे. योग, जुळवणे, बांधणे व केंद्रीत करणे, उपयोग करणे असे याचे अनेक अर्थ आहेत. परंतु अभ्यास व्यक्तीच्या जीवनामध्ये अतिशय समाधानी, तृप्ती, निरामय, निरोगी आणि आनंदी वनाचे साधन आहे आणि व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकास साधणारे संपूर्ण जीवन संपन्न करणारे साधन म्हणजे योग होय.

'योग म्हणजे बुद्धी, मन, भावना आणि सकल्प यांचे नियमन आहे. योग म्हणजे शरीर, मन, भावना यांच्या संतुलन व एकता प्रस्थापित करणे होय. योग म्हणजे वर्तमानास लाभलेला अमूल्य झेवा आहे. आजची गरज व उद्याची संस्कृती आहे. योग म्हणजे आनंदी, सुखी, समाधानाने जगण्याचे शास्त्र आहे. त्राण, चिंता, नैराश्य, उदासिनतेच्या काळामध्ये आपल्याला चांगल्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी कोण मदत करेल? हे आणि योग अभ्यासानेच शक्य आहे. योग अभ्यासात व्यक्तीच्या विचारांमध्ये परिवर्तन येते, नकारात्मक विचार जाऊन सकारात्मक विचार निर्माण होतात. मानसिक आणि शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य चांगले राहण्यासाठी योग अभ्यास हा एकमेव मार्ग आहे. ज्याचे स्वास्थ्य चांगले त्याचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य चांगले असते. निरोगी शरीरात निरोगी मन ते असे म्हणतात.

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GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

The main objective of the present study is to study the growth and structure of total receipts of central government in India. This study is mainly based on secondary data collected for the period from 2002-03 to 2016-17. The statistical tools like standard deviation and coefficient of variations and annual growth rates were calculated to study the structure of total receipts of central government of India. From the collected data it found that the annual percentage growth in total receipts of central government in India was in the range of minimum 0.46 percent in 2014-15 and maximum 27.79 percent in 2007-08. The average annual growth of total receipts of central government in India was found to be 12.09 percent during the study period. The average annual growth of revenue receipts of central government in India was 14.05 percent and it was 11.56 percent in case of capital receipts during the study period. The average annual revenue receipts were 63.99 percent of total average annual receipts during the study period. The capital receipts constituted 36.01 percent of total receipts during the study period. The structure of tax and non-tax revenues indicates that the share of tax revenue in total receipts was 78.44 percent of total annual average revenue receipts. The non tax revenue receipts constituted 21.56 percent of total revenue receipts during the study period. The decrease in ratio of non tax revenue receipts to total revenue receipts of central government of India indicates that the government of India's tax policy success to collect tax revenue during the study period.

Keywords: Capital Receipts, Revenue Receipts, Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue

Introduction

Broadly speaking, public income includes all receipts or incomings, including receipts from public borrowings and from sale of public assets, but public revenue is a narrower term and includes receipts or return from public sources. Public revenues may be classified into tax revenues and not-tax revenues. A tax is imposed by a public authority as a compulsory charge. A tax is



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13th February 2020

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad. Dist. Aurangabad (MS)



SOME ASPECTS OF DECLINE FROG POPULATION

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Abstract

Frog is one of the key amphibian of ecosystem and it play important in the food chain in many balanced ecosystem. Due to highly permeable skin make them susceptible and vulnerable for different diseases. Habitat destruction due to growing population is also responsible factor to decline the amphibian population as frog required two habitat, either disturb chances of amphibian population decline increases. Overuse of herbicides pesticides and chemical fertilizer in agriculture is again create threats to decline of amphibian population. Limiting the use of toxic chemicals, including fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides may be helpful to survival of this species.

Introduction

Frog is one of the key member of ecosystem and it play important role in many balanced ecosystem. Throughout the lifecycle of a frog they play an important role in the food chain as both predators and prey. This means that their absence has a really big negative impact on lots of other animals. Frogs need suitable land and freshwater habitats in order to survive. They also have highly permeable skin that can easily absorb bacteria, chemicals and other toxins. These specific cuticular characteristic make them susceptible to environmental changes which tends their declining. Their populations have declined dramatically since the 1950s,

Major threats to frog extinction

Frogs have existed for nearly 300 million years. But now they are threatened because of increasing human population worldwide. To fulfill our need, we encroaching and disturbs the

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OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-6

Impact Factor (2020) - 6.8

Special Issue on "Importance of Mathematics Education"



Solution of Some Linear Partial Differential Equations Using laplace Transform

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Abstract

In this paper we have derived Laplace Transform of Partial Derivatives of order one and order two with functions of two variables, also we have solved some special partial differential equations.

Introduction

In mathematics, an integral transform maps an equation from its original domain into another domain where it might be manipulated and solved much more easily than in the original domain. The solution is then mapped back to the original domain using the inverse of the integral transform. Integral transformations have been successfully used for almost two centuries in solving many problems in applied mathematics, mathematical physics, and engineering science. Historically, the origin of the integral transforms including the Laplace and Fourier transforms can be traced back to celebrated work of P. S. Laplace (1749–1827) on probability theory in the 1780s and to monumental treatise of Joseph Fourier (1768–1830) on *La Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur* published in 1822. In fact, Laplace's classic book on *La Théorie Analytique des Probabilités* included some basic results of the Laplace transform which was one of the oldest and most commonly used integral transforms available in the mathematical literature. This has effectively been used in finding the solution of linear differential equations and integral equations.

Integral transforms methods offer the following advantages over the classical methods. Initial conditions are automatically considered in the transformed equations. Much less time is involved in solving differential equations. It gives systematic and routine solutions for differential equations. Integral transform has several applications in almost all Engineering disciplines. Integral transform is used to simplify calculations in system modeling, where large differential equations are used. In electrical circuits, an Integral transform is used for the analysis of linear time-invariant systems. The solutions of Laplace equation are the harmonic functions, which are important in many fields of science, notably the fields of electromagnetism, astronomy, and fluid dynamics; because they can be used to accurately describe the behavior of electric, gravitational, and fluid potentials.


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2019-2020-01

RESEARCH PAPER	 d
Asst. Prof. & Head Department of Commerce Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College, Khultabad, Dist. Aurangabad. (MS)	<p>ABSTRACT Covid-19 (pandemic disease) is unknown all over the world (or continent). Extensive social distance policies have been implemented to limit the daily activities of people around the world. These social gaps and lockdown measures mean that people have very little chance of being physically active. Even though such essential things are very necessary and necessary nowadays, our body and mind still need physical activity and many related benefits. This Paper focuses on the importance of physical activity under lockdown and the consequences on physical activity during the lockdown period. It also highlights the role of physical activity.</p> <p>Keywords: physical activity, Exercise</p>

Objective of the Study-

- 1) TO Study the Covid- 19
- 2) To Understand Importance of physical fitness activity during COVID-19

Definition

The unofficial name for the virus is "the COVID-19 virus."

Corona viruses are common human and animal viruses. They were first discovered in domestic poultry in the 1930s. In animals, corona viruses cause a range of respiratory, gastrointestinal, liver, and neurologic diseases. Only seven corona viruses are known to cause disease in humans:

- Four human coronaviruses cause symptoms of the "common cold." These have catchy names which you'll be forgiven for forgetting: 229E, OC43, NL63, and HUK1.
- Three human coronaviruses cause much more serious lung infections, also called pneumonia: SARS-CoV in 2002 (severe acute respiratory syndrome or "SARS"), MERS-CoV in 2012 (Middle East respiratory syndrome or "MERS"), and SARS-CoV2 (the current pandemic know as COVID-19).

Physical Activity -(PA) is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure. There are

two components to physical activity that need to be considered a Aerobic fitness, Strength and balance

• Introduction

The Covid-19 (epidemic) has spread all over the country. It has brought significant changes in our lives. Our daily lives have changed. In this epidemic you need to maintain your fitness more than ever before. This requires constant physical activity in your daily routine.

Why should we prioritize our fitness in the current situation? For physical fitness It is important to bring some regularity to your daily routine. So you can stay in good mental and physical health. We all know the benefits of physical activity. But the importance of physical activity during this epidemic is huge. Here is no way to suggest that physical activity exercise is a form of covid-19 prevention. Although the virus does not appear to have a significant effect on the respiratory system, this information should take into account the potential protective effects of continuing a regular fitness routine.

Resent Research Findings

University College London launched social study on the psychological and social experience of people in the UK during the Covi

July 2019

Profile of Rural Marketing

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Abstract- It is said that mother India lives in her villages. There are about six lakh villages and over 70% of the population lives in these villages. Rural Markets are growing at a faster pace and offer tremendous opportunities for marketing a variety of consumer goods and services. However, rural markets and rural marketing have special features as compared to urban markets. The marketers have to understand the power of rural features, communication, the buyer behaviour and the business potential of rural markets. & understand the problem of rural markets & changing pattern of demand. Further, companies with long term plans and high level of commitment to rural markets will only be a successful in the market place.

Key words- Companies, Rural Marketing, Urban.

INTRODUCTION

The growth of the rural market in the 1990s and 1990s is the most important marketing event. Providing volume growth to all leading companies. Many corporations are trying to capture the market in rural areas. But the challenges are how to make the product affordable, small population, connectivity, communication, language barriers, provocative brands, etc. to enter the villages.

The reasons why companies are going to rural various. High rural incomes driven by agricultural development, increasing enrolment in primary schools, high access through TV and other mediums have increased the likelihood of using branded and value-added products in rural areas.

There is a growing awareness of the growing purchasing power in the market and production, the huge size and demand base in the once neglected Indian interior. Efforts are underway to understand the perspectives of rural consumers and move beyond what they say. Multiple marketing mixes Companies are now being built according to rural tastes and lifestyles. Micro Electronics, owned by the Onida Television brand, launched I Go, which is for consumers who upgrade their private black-and-white TVs in the rural market, accounting for 65 percent of the total color. Television buyers. The ad shouted loudly in rural terminology: "I swear, what a TV!" A business has missed the point of a local holiday in Indian interior. Government agencies such as the IRDA (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority) and the NCAER (National Council for Applied Economic Research) define "rural" as "a village with a population of less than 500,000, with 75% of men engaged in agriculture." Two-thirds of the country's consumers (over 700 million) live in rural areas and about 26% of the national income is generated there. And in 10 consecutive good monsoons, agricultural income (which is the largest economic sector in India and 26% of GDP) increases rural spending.

Overall, there are more than 8.8 million retail outlets in rural India, with an average of 9.9 shops in each village (the term shop refers to any type of area - stalls hacks - which sells goods). I add over a million new customers and now India accounts for about 50% of the use of fast moving consumer goods (FMCG).

As a result, it is becoming an important part of all FMCG companies' market development strategies. Includes multinational companies as well as customer sustainable business and service companies.

Definition of Rural Marketing-

- 1) Rural marketing is a process that promotes the delivery of rural-specific goods and services, the sale of prices, the exchange between urban and rural markets that meets customer demand and also achieves organizational objectives
- 2) In particular, rural marketing is about creating products (goods and services) for rural consumers and making the necessary arrangements to supply them.
- 3) Reserve Bank of India- Locations with population upto 10,000 will be considered as rural and 10,000 to 1,00,000 as semi-urban.


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2020

Agriculture Marketing in India

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Abstract –

Marketing may be described as the process of defining, knowing the consumer needs and organizing all the available resource to fulfill the customers' need. Agricultural marketing is a process of moving an agricultural product from the farm to consumer. Various activities are involved in doing this, such as planning about production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing, transport, storage, agro-food processing, distribution and sale. Agricultural marketing without the exchange of information cannot take place. It also depends on availability of suitable finance. The aim of this research paper is to highlight the Process & Challenges faced by agricultural marketing in India

Keywords: Agricultural marketing

Introduction-

The economic activities relating to exchange and distribution have been know since antiquity. But while many features of trade and commerce are connected with the dim past, one of the most important development in modern economics is the recognition of the increasing significance of marketing. The interdependence of different centres presupposes an efficient system of marketing. Formerly commodities were produced for home consumption but now a large number of commodities are produced for sale and export.

Under the barter system surplus produce was interchanged between the parties concerned. It was only after the introduction of money that markets came into existence. Agricultural marketing was of little importance under subsistence farming. But the commercialisation of agriculture and increasing trade necessitated market development in agriculture.

Objectives of the study

- 1 To study the Agricultural Marketing
2. To study the Process of agricultural Marketing
3. To understand classification Agricultural Marketing

Data collections To analysis will be done with the help of secondary data .The data collected mainly websites, annual reports, research reports.

Review of literature -

A considerable amount of research has been done on the working and performance of agricultural marketing in India, by the academicians and researchers. The literature

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING – AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The present study brings out past and present scenario of agricultural marketing prevailing in India. The agricultural situation in India has undergone a rapid change in last two decades. Agriculture in India has directly or indirectly continued to be the source of livelihood to majority of the population. Indian agriculture has seen a lot of changes in its structure. India, predominantly an agricultural economy, has healthy signs of transformation in agriculture and allied activities. India has seen agriculture as a precious tool of economic development as other sectors of production depend on it. Efficient backward and forward integration with agriculture has led to globally competitive production system in terms of cost and quality. Cooperatives seem to be well positioned to coordinate product differentiation at the farm level and to integrate forward into value added processing activities.. Indian agriculture can be balanced and made efficient through proper and better management practices.

Keywords: Agricultural Marketing, Rural.

INTRODUCTION

Rural India is considered today as a huge storehouses of untapped marketing opportunities, by marketers. There fourths of India's population lives in rural areas and 30 percent of our national income is generated by this sector. AS a result of the Green Revolution in agriculture and the White Revolution in dairy, and disposable incomes of the rural population have improved consequently, the standard of living and lifestyles of rural India have also changed for the better, which has generated demand for a variety of fast moving consumer goods(FMCG), consumer durables and services. The present market potential for FMCG in rural India is estimated to be Rs. 75000 crores and it is growing by leaps and bounds.

Initially, rural marketing was reckoned only as marketing of agricultural Produce. Because of the special interest taken by the Government, more than 5000 regulated markets have been established in the country to facilitate marketing of farm produce. Adoption of scientific and commercial farming popularized the use of inputs like chemical fertilizers, Pesticides, cattle and poultry feeds, high yielding varieties of seeds, and also tractors, tillers and other farm equipment's. Thus the scope of rural marketing started widening. The penetrating of television also gave an impetus to provide accessibility to marketers into rural India, for promoting consumer products.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A considerable amount of research has been done on the working and performance of agricultural marketing in India, by the academicians and researchers. The literature obtained by the investigator, in the form of reports and research studies, is briefly reviewed in this part.

Johnston and Mellor (1961) in their paper stated that commercial demand for agricultural produce increases due to income and population growth, urbanization, and trade liberalization. Marketed supply simultaneously rises due to productivity improvements in production, post-harvest processing, and distribution systems.

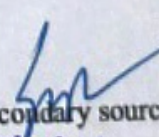
Hoff et al. (1993) in their research paper documented that in response to the de-institutionalization of rural areas that followed state compression, the reconstruction of new agrarian institutions complementary to the market and the state is thus a fundamental element of rural development. This has taken the form of either private or cooperative organizations.

OBJECTIVE OF PAPER-

- 1) To understand the rural Agricultural Marketing.
- 2) To Study the Market Information System.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data for the above-mentioned study have been collected from various secondary sources and computer has been used to run the regression analysis.


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4/2/20

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ISBN

978-81-948555-2-1

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*Emerging Trends In
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CHAPTER- 14: Effectiveness Of E- Recruitment In Modern Organization Development

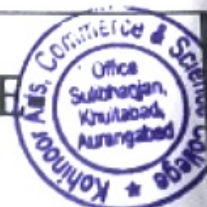
Abstract

In a rapidly changing global economy, the only important value of an industry is its experience, skills, innovation and insight into its manpower resources. Current competitive organizations need to attract and retain the best and best manpower to stay competitive in the market. This paper identifies Internet recruitment methods from related materials, and describes how their advantage of online recruitment can affect an organization's recruitment decision. The most important source of competitive advantage today is based on human resource efforts to attract and retain talented individuals. From the recruitment process referred to as e-recruitment, the Internet has helped to attract potential candidates to an organization. The practice of issuing vacancies and applying for jobs through websites has gradually increased. The purpose of this study is to broaden the research on online recruitment methods for the overall development of the organization by focusing on e-recruitment methods and trends in India, in the direction of how e-recruitment methods are being used and what benefits are being experienced. By organizations that use these methods.

Keywords: E-Recruitment, Technology, Company Development.

Introduction

Recruitment as Manpower Management Function is one of the most effective activities seriously on the functionality and development of Institution. E-recruitment is a process In staff recruitment, using electronic resources especially the internet. E-recruitment, also known Online recruitment, inside the material as the Internet Recruitment or cyber recruitment is practice Advertising job vacancies online and formal Getting information about jobs online. Companies and recruitment agents have moved Most of their recruitment process is online Improve the pace at which job candidates can be directly matched with vacancies. Using a data base Technology and online job advertising panels Search engines, employers can now fill post As many parts as possible before. The reason of this study is to widen the research On recruitment by evaluating resource effectiveness Based on new pre-rental measures Criteria with a specific focus on e-recruitment. This Will provide an overview of current studies in The rationale behind the research Recognized gaps in the literature. Over the years The importance of effective human resources There are management methods for organizations The growing amount of research shed light Published in the media, both scholarly and Professional-focused journals and magazines. A keys a component of human resource management Recruiting staff, as it creates jobs Human capital builds that foundation Companies. The future of the company is success Primarily based on human success Resource effort, which develops through Quality new



Book Chapter 2020

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Role of pranayama in Day to Day life

M. K Rakhonde

Abstract:

Pranayama is considered one of the vital essential components of Yoga that without delay or indirectly impacts the proper functioning of various structures of the body. Effect of pranayama in different factor of our existence like physically, mentally and spiritually. There are different types of pranayama in that broadly speaking used Anuloma Viloma is a totally relaxed; balancing breath this is used to assist calm the nervous system and resource in a restful night's sleep. Like that other additionally, Kapalabhati Pranayama, Ujjayi Pranayama, Sitali Pranayama, Bhramari Pranayama and Bhastrika Pranayama. The pranayama are used in lifestyles for getting existence healthy, prosperity and disciplined.

Introduction:

Breathing is something we do on a day by day basis. The frame, in a living state, breathes involuntarily whether or not we're awake, sleeping, or actively exercising. Breathing is dwelling. It is a crucial feature of life. In yoga, we talk to this as pranayama. Prana is a Sanskrit phrase that approach existence pressure and ayama method extending or stretching. Thus, the phrase "pranayama" translates to the manage of lifestyle pressure. It is additionally referred to as the extension of breath. Every mobile in our bodies needs oxygen to function properly. So it's no surprise that research suggests that a everyday practice of controlled respiratory can lower the consequences of strain on the body and boom overall bodily and mental health. Ever notice how soothing a easy sigh may be at the stop of a long day? There are numerous respiration strategies which can be acknowledged to lessen stress, aid in digestion, enhance sleep, and cool you down. Here are commands on four pranayama exercises worth practicing and the most beneficial instances to do them. Meaning of pranayama, that may be a Sanskrit word which consists of prana and ayama. Prana manner self-energizing life forces and ayama approach extension. Pranayama can be defined as enlargement and manipulate of prana through numerous yoga techniques. In a simple way, we can say that pranayama is a mixture of systematic extension and inhalation.

Importance of pranayama

Pranayama is one in all the vital critical components of Yoga that without delay or indirectly influences the right functioning of various systems of the body. If you exercise pranayama regularly, it shows beneficial influences upon respiratory device, circulatory device, digestive gadget and endocrine system. Pranayama ensures more oxygen to lungs and excellent for hearts too. Pranayama tones up kidney and control the functions of nervous machine. Kumbhaka or retention of breath enables supply of oxygen or exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. This facilitates higher work of lungs and allows mind to work extra efficiently. Pranayama impacts autonomic nervous gadget which controls heart rate, glandular secretions, respiration, digestion and blood pressure. In mythology it is stated that the period of a person's lifestyles is predetermined by means of the wide variety of breaths. The Yogi attempts to "conserve time" and prolong lifestyles by means of slowing down the breath.

Effect of pranayama

Spiritual Effects

- 1) Awakening and purification of the Chakras
- 2) Deepening of meditation

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19-20

Think India (Quarterly Journal)

ISSN: 0977-1760 Vol. 22, Special Issue-14

National Conference on
Psychological Contributions in Sustainable Human Development in
Sports, Organizations and Community Health
Date of Conference: December 20-21, 2019.
Organised by Department of Psychology, Physical Education &
Sports and Home Science V.P.S.P.M.S. Arts, Commerce & Science
College, Kannad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431103 India



The Role of Yoga in Stress Management

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Abstract

State of the mind and body are intimately connected. Yoga will facilitate cut back stress as a part of it promotes relaxation, which is that, the natural opposite of stress. Yoga will profit 3 parts of ourselves that are usually stricken by stress: our body, mind, and respiratory. Active yoga builds your ability to calm, focus, balance, and relax yourself. If the mind is relaxed, the muscles within the body also will be relaxed. Pressure produces a state of mental and physical strain. Yoga, developed thousands of years ago, is recognized as a type of mind-body exercises. Additionally, the comfort autogenic by meditation aids to stabilize the involuntary autonomic nervous system with a bent towards parasympathetic dominance. Yoga facilitate practitioners become additional resilient to nerve-racking conditions and cut back a spread of necessary risk factors for varied diseases, particularly cardio-respiratory diseases.

Key Point: Yoga, Stress and Mind

Introduction:

Long back more than 5000 years, yoga is considered by a few to be simply the most seasoned of our apply advancement. The techniques of old style yoga epitomize moral controls, physical exercises, respiratory administration and contemplation. Verifiably partner Japanese apply, it's as of now changing into popular inside the West. Truth be told, a few firms, especially in U.S, are enjoying the benefits of yoga, perceiving that casual representatives are more beneficial and extra productive and are supporting yoga work out schedules.

Numerous investigations have discovered that a touch yoga inside the morning, around yoga time, or maybe on a mid-day break, will limit stress and increment efficiency. It's

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25-01



VOLUME - IX, ISSUE - I - JANUARY - MARCH - 2020
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.ajfactor.com)

4. Law and Psychology

Dr. Charulata Pradhan Kohinoor
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Abstract

Over the last few decades many aspects of law enforcement and related legal and judicial processes have been influenced by psychological theories and research. Psychology is spreading through many aspects of the legal Process across the world. Object of law is not only curative but also preventive. Study of law shall necessarily be paired with psychology. It is hearing note that even Bar Council of India introduced psychology as a subject in five years law course.

Most of lawyer would benefit greatly from knowing more about Psychology, that is, the science of how people think, feel and behave. There are as many intersections between law and psychology as there are areas of policy regulation, conflict resolution and negotiation, judgment and decision-making capacity, Prejudice and Stereotyping, criminal responsibility, competency, Assessment of Evidence, including the reliability & Eye-witness and lie detection, addiction and drug policy these and just a few of the frontiers open to scholars and practitioners educated in both law and psychology.

The judicial activism reflected from the post emerging era is the result of pragmatic psychology and practical approach of judiciary in India. Without their liberal and positive interpretation access to Justice would not be a reality for millions of people. The only Conclusion which can be accurately drawn that If men in law are to understand law, and of course the study of law with psychology is a spirited life with dynamism and development, while as a pure study of law without psychology is an exercise without a purpose.

Keywords: Law, Psychology, Legal psychology, Judicial Activism, Advocacy, Legislature, Crime, Trial, Lawyer, Morality, Justice

Introduction

There is a deep Inter connection between Law and Psychology even though both are two separate disciplines, but have much in common. Psychology Deals with mind and Law deals with human behaviour. Goal of Psychology is to understand mind and behaviour and Goal of Law is to regulate it. Many Psychologist research how to improve the legal system and many Jurist try to interpret the human behaviour and their effect in changing and framing laws.


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2502

Yoga : A Psychological Review

Dr. Charulata Pradhan

Abstract :

This report summarizes the current evidence on the effect of yoga interventions on various components of psychological health, by focusing on the evidence described in review references. Yoga is gradually being welcomed into Modern health care systems as an understanding of its multifarious benefits is gaining ground worldwide. In our haste to have it accepted into the mainstream Medicare, we must not however forget that Yoga is first and foremost a spiritual science for the integrated, holistic development of the physical, mental and spiritual aspects of over being. Though the recent advancements in the field of research have given evidence that Yoga helps normalized human physiological and psychological functioning more importantly. The science and art of yoga has for millennia guided man in his search for truth. Even in his personal and social life Yoga has given him the tools and techniques with which he can find happiness, spiritual realization and social harmony. Hence, there is necessity to distinguish between psychologist approach to Yoga and Yoga as a Psychological system as it was originally conceived in INDIAN traditions. In this research article the Psychological review of Yoga will be elaborated and discussed.

Introduction :

Yoga is a Holistic science of life dealing with physical, Mental, Emotional and Spiritual health of individual as well as the society. Yoga is a original Indian medicine for mind and body. Yogic Practice helps to strengthen ourselves and develop positive health. Yoga is not about the number of yoga practices we do, nor it is about how long times we do them. This is more evident when we realize that yoga enables us to adopt right attitudes towards our problems and thus tackle them in an systematic manner.

Meaning of Yoga : A Hindu Spiritual discipline this is a part of which including breath control, simple meditation and the adoption of specific bodily postures is widely practiced for health and relaxation.

Definition : Yoga is a discipline to improved one's inherent power in a balanced manner. It offers the means to attain complete self - realization.

Ministry of AYUSH

Yoga in Simple Words : Yoga is an old discipline of India. It is both spiritual and physical. Yoga uses breathing techniques, exercise and meditation.

Concept : Tradition of yoga is 5000 years old. Sage Patanjali is a father of yoga who transcribed the book 'The yoga sutra' over 2000 years ago. This text offering wisdom and guidelines for living a meaningful life. Yoga sutra attributed to 'Lord Shiva' as the first yogi and 'Parvati' his wife as the first student. The union of Shiva (Consciousness and wisdom) and Parvati (Creative Energy Shakti) Symbolizes the completion of the whole through the fusion of the Male and Female energies.

Origin of Yoga : Yoga originated in India. Stone - carved figures of yoga postures can be found in Indus valley. Yoga was developed as a way to achieve harmony between the heart and soul on the path to divine enlightenment.

Basic philosophy of Yoga : At the base of the yoga proactive are 5 basic principles ; 1) Per exercise 2) Breathing 3) Relaxation 4) Diet 5) Meditation. The body is the physical manifestation that represent one's self. The main philosophy of yoga is simple Mind, Body and Spirit are all one and cannot be clearly sap rated. Thus, there is a multitude of philosophical ideas developed by looking into the deeper dimensions of the body, mind and spirit.

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26-01

MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN: 2319 9318

Vidyawarta®
Peer-Reviewed International Publication

August 2019
Special Issue

094



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Present Digital Marketing in India

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Abstract:

The marketing automation co-ordinator helps choose and manage the software that allows the whole marketing team to understand their customer's behaviour and measure the growth of their business. Because many of the marketing operations described above might be executed separately from one another, it's important for there to be someone who can group these digital activities into individual campaigns and track each campaign's performance.

Introduction:

Digital marketing is the Marketing of products or services using digital technologies, mainly on the Internet, but also including mobile phones, display advertising and any other use of digital medium. Digital marketing's development since the 1990s and 2000s has changed the way brands and businesses use technology for marketing. As digital platforms are increasingly incorporated into marketing plans and everyday life, and as people use digital devices instead of visiting physical shops, digital marketing campaigns are becoming more prevalent and efficient. Digital marketing methods such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, data driven marketing, E-commerce marketing, social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display

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26-02

Woman Entrepreneurship in India

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Abstract:

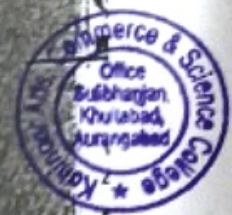
The Entrepreneurship is the future of the modern society. They are the driving forces behind Indian economy. Entrepreneurs are people who come out with an new ideas, innovations, do things, which are not generally done in the ordinary course of a business. Empowerment of women entrepreneur is a new mantra for development of economy. The present paper focuses mainly women entrepreneur, they still represent a minority of all entrepreneurs. It is observed that women entrepreneur networks.

Introduction:

The Indian economy has grown steadily over the last decade, and there has been a parallel surge in the number of start-ups and new businesses in the country. A majority of these have been founded by women. While many Indian women have ambitions towards entrepreneurship, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. In fact, India has been found to be in a group of countries where women business owners, as well as women leaders and professionals struggle with less favourable conditions, pronounced cultural biases, and a lack of business resources such as finances, capital, training, and development.

Women Entrepreneurship in India:

The Women in the present day have been recognized as an indivisible part of the global struggle for a stable economy. Same is the case in India where women have recently become the symbol of change. Reasons that motivate women's entry in commerce vary but despite all of their variations in socioeconomic backgrounds, they have proved their worth time and again. They have taken risks in businesses and managed to make them pay off. Over and over, Indian women have competed with men and proven to be equal in every race, including entrepreneurship.

Women entrepreneurs in India

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural marketing is a method that includes gathering, storage, preparation, shipping, and delivery of different farming materials across the country. In agriculture marketing, the selling of an agriculture product depends on various components like the demand for the product at that time, availability of storage.

INTRODUCTION

After independence, farmers while selling their products to traders experienced massive incorrect weighing and manipulation of accounts. The farmers who did not have required information about the prices and were forced to sell at low prices with no proper storage facility. Sometimes, the product could be sold at a weekly village market in the farmer's village or in a neighbouring village. If these shops are not available, then the product is sold at irregular markets in a nearby village or town, or in the mandi. So, the government took various measures to control the activities of the traders.

CONCEPT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agricultural marketing system is an efficient way by which the farmers can dispose their surplus produce at a fair and reasonable price. Improvement in the condition of farmers and their agriculture depends to a large extent on the elaborate arrangements of agricultural marketing. The term agricultural marketing include all those activities which are mostly related to the procurement, grading, storing, transporting and selling of the agricultural produce.

Thus Prof. Faruque has rightly observed: "Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus, agricultural marketing includes those operations like collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing."

Agricultural marketing means the economic process under which agricultural goods are exchanged. Process of agricultural marketing determines the value of agriculture products in terms of money and delivers them to their final consumer.

PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

In India four different systems of agricultural marketing are prevalent:

- 1. Sale in Villages:** The first method open to the farmers in India is to sell away their surplus produce to the money lenders and traders at a very low price. The money lender and traders may buy independently or act as an agent of a bigger merchant of the nearby mandi. In India more than 50 per cent of the agricultural produce are sold in these village markets in the absence of organized markets.
- 2. Sale in Markets:** The second method of disposing surplus of the Indian farmers is to sell their produce in the weekly village markets popularly known as 'hat' or in annual fairs.
- 3. Sale in Mandis:** The third form of agricultural marketing in India is to sell the surplus produce through mandis located in various small and large towns. There are nearly 1700 mandis which are spread all over the country. As these mandis are located in a distant place, thus the farmers will have to carry their produce to the mandi and sell those produce to the wholesalers with the help of brokers or 'dalals'. These wholesalers of mandis again sell those farm produce to the mills and factories and to the retailers who in turn sell these goods to the consumers directly in the retail markets.
- 4. Co-operative Marketing:** The fourth form of marketing is the co-operative marketing where marketing societies are formed by farmers to sell the output collectively to take the advantage of collective bargaining for obtaining a better price. The base of co-operative marketing is no-profit no-loss.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING?

Agricultural marketing is a process that involves the assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, grading and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the country.

MEANING OF MARKET

Markets mean a open place or large building where actual buying and selling takes place. The market may

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शंकर सखाराम यांच्या एसईझेड कादंबरीतून आलेले प्रकल्पग्रस्ताचे जीवन

डॉ. रमेश व्ही. देवडे

मराठी विभाग, कोहीनूर, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असून कृषिप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारतीय शेती पूर्णपणे निसर्गावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे ग्रामीण शेतकरी देवाधीन बनला आहे. गेल्या पाच दशकांपर्यंत सर्व ऋतू बहुतांशी वेळेवर होत असत त्यामुळे फक्त मान्सून पावसाचा विचार करावयाचा झाला तर चार महिने कमी अधिक प्रमाणात पाऊस पडत असतो. शेती मुबलक प्रमाणात असली तरी लोकसंख्येचा भार म्हणावा तेवढा नव्हता. खेड्याची शेतीवर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था ही देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था निर्धारित करीत असे आणि आजही ही परिस्थिती फारशी बदललेली नाही. म्हणूनच ग्रामीण शेती व्यवसाय हा राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो.

भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये औद्योगिक विकास आणि शेती व्यवसायाला चालना देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारले आणि त्या दृष्टीने कार्यवाही सुरू झाली. भारतामध्ये एका बाजूने जिये-जिये उद्योगधंदे सुरू झाले. तेथे-तेथे औद्योगिकीकरण वाढू लागले त्यामुळे स्थलांतर व शहरीकरणाला वेग आला. शहरीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतून अनेक नवीन प्रश्न निर्माण झाले, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने निसर्गाचे चक्र अनियमित फिरू लागले आणि यामुळेच मानवाच्या जीवन चक्रात अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या.

'एसईझेड' २००७ मध्ये प्रकाशित झालेली शंकर सखाराम यांची या काळातील महत्त्वपूर्ण कादंबरी होय. मराठी लेखक भोवताली घडत असलेल्या जिवंत आणि ज्वलंत वास्तवाला भिडत नाही, या मराठीतील समीक्षकांच्या आरोपाला ग्रामीण जीवनातल्या वर्तमानाच्या धगधगत्या वास्तवाचा समरसतेने सर्वंकष वेध घेऊन कादंबरीकाराने खोडून काढले आहे. ग्रामीण साहित्यात कुठे आहे विद्रोह? ग्रामीण साहित्यातील नायक व्यवस्थाशरण, नियतीशरण, मिळमिळीतच असतो, हा ग्रामीण साहित्यासंबंधीचा ठपकासुद्धा 'एसईझेड' कादंबरी निकालात काढत आहे.

'एसईझेड' कादंबरीचे मुखपृष्ठच खूप बोलके आहे. आशयातून व्यक्त होणारी समस्या कादंबरीचे मुखपृष्ठच सूचित करते. कृषी संस्कृतीचा गळा घोटून, त्यांचे हिरवे अस्तित्व नष्ट करून मूठभरांच्या हितसंबंधांसाठी राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या 'सेझ' योजनेचे भयावह रूप प्रकट करणारे आहे. यासंबंधी आपली भूमिका मांडताना लेखक म्हणतो, "लोकशाही सरकार हे लोकांसाठी नाही, ते पूर्णपणे बड्या भांडवलदारांसाठी आहे. इथे स्वराज्यात सामान्यांसाठी काहीही नाही. सामान्यांना, शेतकऱ्यांना, कामगारांना जे वर्षानुवर्षे सरकार मंजूर करत नाही ते भांडवलदारांना एका क्षणात मंजूर! ही सगळी मायेची किमया! पैशाने आंधळ्या झालेल्या भांडवलदारांना माणूस-माणुसकी दिसेनाशी झाली. मुंबईजवळच्या फक्त जमिनी हव्यात. मग त्यासाठी ते काहीही करायला तयार आणि सरकार त्यांना काहीही द्यायला तयार. अशा शेतकऱ्यांच्या पाठीशी कुणीही नाही. त्यात शेतकऱ्यांतीलच पैशाला लालचावलेले लोक भांडवलदारांची दलाली करण्यास सरसावलेले. विशेष म्हणजे ज्यांनी अन्यायाविरुद्ध लढण्यात सारे आयुष्य घालवले तेही भांडवलदारांचे दलाल व्हावेत, ही शरमेची गोष्ट प्रष्ट राजकारणाचे तर खायचे आणि दाखवायचे दात वेगळे! सगळीकडून शेतकऱ्यांवर भांडवलशाहीचे अत्याचार. एक वेळ ब्रिटिश परवडले पण हे लोकशाही सरकार नको असे झाले." या विस्तृत विवेचनातून सद्यस्थिती लेखक स्पष्ट करतो. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत लोकशाही सरकार नको असे म्हणण्याची वेळ सामान्य माणसांवर का यावी? याचे तपशीलवार विवेचन 'एसईझेड' कादंबरीतून येते. मूलतः कादंबरीतून प्रकट होणारी भूमिका 'सेझ' विरोधी नाही, तर 'सेझ'च्या अंमलबजावणीविरोधी आहे. 'सेझ'च्या नावाखाली मुंबईशेजारच्या सुपीक जमिनी हडप करण्याच्या षडयंत्राविरोधी आहे. 'सेझ' विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक असणारी योजना आहे, याचे महत्त्व कादंबरी विविध उदाहरणांतून पटवून देते; परंतु या योजनेला खडकाळ, नापीक, बरड जमीन देण्यात यावी असा येथे आग्रह आहे. चीनने खडकाळ, नापीक, बरडी जमिनीवर अशा प्रकारचे उद्योग उभारून उद्योगधंद्यांना चालना दिली.

विस्थापितांचे योग्य त्या ठिकाणी पुनर्वसन करून त्यांना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या. भारतात मात्र या उलट चित्र आहे. भांडवलदारांना या 'सेझ'च्या नावाखाली मोठ मोठ्या महानगरांच्या जवळ जमिनी हव्या आहेत. सरकार या भांडवलदारांच्या हातातील बाहुले बनले आहे. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत सामान्यांचे वाली कोणी उरले नाही. म्हणून रायगड, अलिबाग या मुंबईजवळच्या प्रदेशात महाराष्ट्र सरकारने सेझच्या ११ प्रकल्पांना मंजुरी दिली आहे. त्यासाठी रायगडमधील सुमारे एक लाख एकर सुपीक जमीन या सेझखाली जाणार आहे. देशातल्या पडीक जमिनीचा वापर करण्याऐवजी सुपीक जमिनी, महानगरांजवळ जमिनी का निवडल्या जात आहेत, तर त्याच्या पाठीमागे असणाऱ्या षडयंत्राविषयी निवेदक म्हणतो, "आपल्याकडची ही सेझ योजना केवळ जमिनी लाटण्याची आहे. सर्व नियमबाह्य आहे. ती भांडवलदारांसाठी आहे. 'सेझ' म्हणजे औद्योगिकीकरण नव्हे तर रियल इस्टेटचा डाव आहे. यासाठी कुणीही जमिनी द्यायच्या नाहीत." हे भांडवलदारधारिणे धोरण सामान्य शेतकऱ्यांच्या लक्षात आले आहे आणि म्हणूनच या कादंबरीतील शेतकरी आंदोलन करतो. व्यवस्थेच्या विरोधात ठाम भूमिका घेऊन उभा राहतो. रस्त्यावर उतरतो. आमच्या हक्काच्या जमिनी देणार नाही, अशी सिंहगर्जना करतो. हे शेतकऱ्यांच्या कनिष्ठ लढ्याचे चित्र मराठी कादंबरीत आज पाहावे तर दुर्मीळच होते.

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मराठी विभाग, कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद



आधुनिक मराठी साहित्यप्रवाहात अनेक साहित्य प्रवाह येवून मिळाले व आज मराठी साहित्याला एवढे व्यापक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. या प्रवाहात ग्रामीण साहित्याचा सुद्धा खारीचा वाटा आहे. ग्रामीण वाङ्मयाचा प्रवाह हा तसा प्रमुख प्रवाह आहे. त्याचा प्रवासही दीर्घ स्वरूपाचा आहे. परंतु गेल्या दोन दशकापासून मराठी साहित्यात ग्रामीण साहित्याची निर्मिती मोठ्या संख्येने आणि चौफेर स्वरूपात होत आहे. साहित्यामध्ये जीवनानुभव असतात. अनुभवांचा आवाका जेवढा महत्त्वाचा तेवढाच जाणीवांचा दृष्टीकोनही महत्त्वाचा असतो.

१९६० च्या आसपास देशातील आणि विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रातील पहिली पीढी शिक्षण घेऊन बाहेर पडत होती. त्यामुळे या पिढीने अनुभवले की आत्तापर्यंतच्या साहित्य प्रवाहामध्ये आपल्या ग्रामीण जीवनाचे चित्र स्पष्टपणे कुठेच अधोरेखीत झाले नाही. आणि म्हणूनच ग्रामीण साहित्याचा एक नवा प्रवाह आपल्या अनुभवाची आपल्या प्रश्नांची दखल साहित्यात उमटवण्याची धडपड करू लागला व या धडपडीतूनच ग्रामीण साहित्य प्रवाहाचा जन्म झाला. या साहित्यातील कथा हा प्रकार ग्रामीण साहित्याचा आत्मा ठरतो.

कथेविषयी डॉ. केशव तुपे म्हणतात, 'मुळात कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला प्राचीनत्वाची प्रदीर्घ अशी परंपरा आहे. भारतीय कथेला कथनाला देखील स्वतःची अशी परंपरा ओळख असल्याचे जाणवते. वास्तविक पाहता कुठलाही वाङ्मयप्रकार हा त्या-त्या काळातील समाजजीवनातील स्पंदने टिपण्याचे, त्या समाजाची भाषा आणि कल्पनाशक्ती जिवंत ठेवण्याचे सामाजिक कार्य करत असतो. अन्य वाङ्मयप्रकाराच्या तुलनेने कथा हे काम तत्परतेने करू शकते. कारण समाजाच्या पोटात शिरणं कथेला अधिक चपळीने जमते. त्याशिवाय कथा हा लेखकाच्या व्यक्त होणाऱ्या निकडीला त्वरित प्रतिसाद देणारा असा वाङ्मयप्रकार आहे.'''

वरील संदर्भावरून असे स्पष्टपणे म्हणता येते की, भारताला कथा या वाङ्मय-प्रकाराची फार पूर्वीपासून जाण आहे. अगदी ५००० वर्षाअगोदरच्या आर्ष महाकाव्यात सुद्धा अभिमन्यूसारख्या कथांचा समावेश आहे. आजही सर्वच स्तरातील लोकांना कथा हा वाङ्मयप्रकार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आवडतो. हे कथा वाङ्मयाचे जनतेच्या मन मंदिरावर असलेले अधिराज्य प्रकट करणारे आहे असे म्हणणे वागवे ठरणार नाही.

भारतात जागतिकीकरणाचा श्रीगणेश झाला. आणि जुनं सार गेलं दादा नव नव आलं या गीताप्रमाणे जागतिकीकरणाने ते जून्या सर्वच गोष्टींचा कडेलोट केला. व नवनवीन प्रश्नांना जन्माला घातले. वरचेवर गाव उदास, भकास होत चालले आहे आणि शहर फुगताहेत, गावाचं गावपण हरवत चाललं आहे.

पूर्वी गावगाडा जसा संपन्न होता तसा आज राहिला नाही. गावगाड्यात एकमेकांविषयी असणारा जीव्हाळा, प्रेम आपुलकी याची जागा स्वार्थाने घेतली. गावाचे वैभव जाऊन गाव वरचेवर उदास झाले. ग्रामीण भागातील जागतिकीकरणाच्या झपाटले पणामुळे ग्रामीण भागात सुद्धा बेरोजगारीचे प्रश्न उभे राहिले. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण तरुण शहराकडे वळले. ग्रामीण भागापर्यंत यांत्रिकीकरण जाऊन पोहचल्यामुळे बलुतेदारी पूर्णपणे संपुष्टात आली आणि संपूर्ण गावाची विणलेली विण बलुतेदारीच्या तुटण्याने नष्ट झाली.

अन्नदाता म्हणून संबोधला जाणारा, 'जगाचा पोशीदा', 'बळीराजा' ह्या उपाधी प्राप्त झालेला शेतकरी जागतिकीकरणाच्या नवलाईने पदोपदी नाडल्या जाऊ लागला. बोगस बियाणे, पेटंट पद्धती मालाल योग्य भाव न मिळणे, आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरून शेतीची ध्येय धोरणे ठरविली जाणे, आयात निर्यात धोरणातील शेतकऱ्यांची होणारी गळचेपी शासनाचा शेतकऱ्यांविषयी असणारा ढोंगी कळवळा, प्रशानातील भ्रष्ट अधिकारी, सावकार व व्यापारी यांनी जणू शेतकऱ्यांना पिळून काढण्याचा उचललेला विडा, खते बियाणे यावरून अनुदानात शासनाने केलेली कपात,

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ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-12

National Conference on Recent Trends in Physics, Chemistry
Mathematics (RTPCM-2020)
Held on 4th February 2020 Organised by: Department of Physics,
Chemistry and Mathematics, Sunderrao Solanki Mahavidyalaya, Majalgaon



The X-Ray Diffraction Studies And Magnetic Studies Of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ Oxide Spinel System

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ABSTRACT

Ferrites has been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic properties containing substances in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. The bulk magnetic properties of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ have been investigated for $x \leq 0.7$. We have carried out the X-ray diffraction, magnetization measurements on this system. In addition to the magnetic measurements. The results obtained from magnetization measurements have been analyzed and discussed in the light of existing theories.

Key Words: - X-ray diffraction Studies, Magnetic Studies, Lattice parameter, Ceramic Method.

INTRODUCTION

From this study on the $Co_{1-x}Mn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ system, it has been observed that Mn^{4+} and Co^{2+} ions occupy only B-site and the A-site is mainly occupied by Fe^{3+} ions. The magnetization results show collinear spin arrangement for $x=0.0$ to 0.5 , while a.c. susceptibility results indicate that the system undergoes a Para-unstable - ferromagnetic-cluster spin glass type magnetic orderings as temperature is lowered for $x=0.0-0.5$. In the presently investigated system, we have modified the ferimagnetic phase of $Co_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ ($x=0.5$) by substituting magnetic Co^{2+} (μ_B) ions with non-magnetic Zn^{2+} ions. The magnetic ion concentration of the A-sub lattice reduces, which may lead to the frustration in the subsystem.

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OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13th February 2020.

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad. Dist. Aurangabad (MS)

34-2



Interaction of Medicinal Drugs and Some Amino Acids with Transition Metal Ions

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Abstract

Interaction of Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) transition metal ions complexes with pyrazinamide(pyrazinecarboxamide) and isoniazid(isonicotinic acid hydrazide) an antituberculosis drugs (antibacterial drugs) and glycine and valine amino acids have been studied at 30 °C & 0.1 M(NaClO₄) ionic strength in 20 % ethanol water medium pH metrically. Proton ligand stability constants & metal ligand stability constants were calculated by using Calvin Bjerrum titration technique as modified by Irving & Rossotti. Stability constants were discussed in terms of order of stability, basicity of ligands & correlated with atomic number, ionization potential, electro negativity, & reciprocal of ionic radii.

Keywords Stability constant, ligands, ionic strength, basicity, antibacterial drugs, amino acids etc.

Introduction

Metal complexes with drugs play an important role in living organism. These Metal complexes are used as therapeutic agents in the treatment of genitourinary, head, neck tumors & rheumatoid arthritis etc.¹ it also acts as chelating agent for the treatment of metal intoxication.² The stability of complexes also plays a major role in the biological & chemical activity.

Metal ions exhibit an attraction with particular ligands & vice-versa. It has unique medicinal implication considering the most important drugs containing specific groups which acts as a ligands. The equilibrium constants is used to measure metal ligand selectivity in terms of relative strengths of metal ligand bonds. Generally metal complexes play a very important role in biological process such as metalloproteins, metalloenzymes, storage, transport, detoxification etc.³ Literature survey reveals that there is scope to work on stability constant⁴⁻⁸.

The present paper deals with the interaction of pyrazinamide(pyrazinecarboxamide) pyr, isoniazid(isonicotinic acid hydrazide) iso an antibacterial drugs and glycine(Gly) and Valine(Val) amino acids with Mn (II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) & Zn(II) transition metal ions in 20% ethanol and water solution at fixed ionic strength (I= 0.1M NaClO₄) at 30 °C temperature.

Experimental

All the chemicals were A. R. grade. Pure drugs are obtained as a gift samples. All these solutions were prepared in double distilled, CO₂ free water having pH in between 6.70 to 6.90. All the solutions were standardized before use by known methods⁹ & used as afresh.

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SR-35

2019-20 (03)



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCES

Held on: 13th February 2020.

Organized by: Department of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BOTANY & ZOOLOGY Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad, Dist: Aurangabad (MS)



Microwave Assisted Green Synthesis of 1,8-Dioxo-Octahydroxanthenes Using Lemon Juice

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**Department of Environmental Science, Kohinoor College, Khultabad, Aurangabad

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Abstract:-

The natural acid lemon juice catalyzed an efficient synthesis of 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthene *via* condensation of aromatic aldehydes and dimedone under microwave-irradiation. This method provides several advantages such as environment benign, high yields and simple work-up procedure.

Keywords:- 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthenes, Dimedone, Microwave, Lemon Juice.

Introduction:-

Heterocycles play an important role in the designing of new pharmacologically active compounds [1]. Chemically 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthenes are heterocyclic compounds with the Xanthene framework. These derivatives are parent compounds of a large number of naturally occurring and synthetic derivatives and occupy a prominent position in medicinal chemistry [2]. Xanthenes are an important class of organic compounds that find use as dyes [3], fluorescent materials for visualization of biomolecules [4]. In particular, xanthenedione constitutes a structural unit in a number of natural products [5] and have been used as versatile synthones because of inherent reactivity of the inbuilt pyran ring [6]. The synthesis of these heterocyclic compounds is of great interest for both organic and heterocyclic chemistry. These compounds have also been investigated for agricultural anti-bacterial activity [7], anti-inflammatory activity [8] and anti-viral activity [9]. The synthesis of xanthenedione is usually carried out by condensation of active methylene carbonyl compounds with aldehydes catalyzed by sulphuric acid or HCl [10]. Recently, many procedures have been reported for the synthesis of 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthenes by condensation of dimedone and aldehydes using silica supported sulphuric acid [11], Dowex-50W [12], HClO₄-SiO₂ and PPA-SiO₂ [13], silica chloride and NaHSO₄-SiO₂ [14], p-dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid [15], Fe³⁺-montmorillonite [16], Amberlite-25 [17], diammonium hydrogen phosphate [18], TMSCl [19], tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulphate [20], Ferric hydrogen sulphate [21], InCl₃·4H₂O [22], trichlorobenzylammonium chloride [23] and Bismuth trichloride [24] as a catalyst. Each of these methods has its own advantages but most of the reactions suffer from one or more disadvantages such as prolonged reaction time [14], [15], [17], [19], tedious work-up processes, low yield [13] and harsh reaction conditions [18]. The major disadvantage of some of the methods is that the reaction does not give the cyclized compound [18]. Consequently, there is still need to develop a more efficient, milder, simple and high yield protocol for the synthesis of Xanthene derivatives.

Citrus aurantium, Citrus indica, Citrus limonium are some important species of citrus family commonly known as lemon. The lemon is indigenous to the north-west regions of India. It is now widely grown in all tropical and subtropical countries. In India it is also cultivated in home gardens. The main constituent of lemon juice are moisture (85%), carbohydrates (11.2%), citric acid (5-7%), protein (1%), vitamin-C (0.5 %), fat (0.9 %), minerals (0.3 %), fibers (1.6 %) and some other organic acids. As lemon juice is acidic in nature (pH = 2-3) and percentage of citric acid (5-7%) is more than other acids, it worked as acid catalyst for various reactions

SSRN-35-02



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International Conference on Contents, Computing & Communication (ICCCC-2022)

26th and 27th February, 2022



Microwave-Assisted One-Pot Synthesis Of Octahydroquinazolinone Derivatives Using Rice Husk Under Solvent Free Condition

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²Department of Environmental Science, Arts, Commerce & Science Kohinoor College, Khulabad, Aurangabad

Abstract

In the presence of microwave irradiation and an absence of solvents, rice husk is an excellent catalyst to prepare the octahydroquinazolinone derivatives from Condensation of aldehydes in a single pot and three components, dimedone, and urea/thiourea. This approach has various advantages, including a moderate reaction, a clean operation, and a high yield with a quick reaction time.

Keywords: Biginelli reaction; Rice Husk; octahydroquinazolinone derivatives; microwave-irradiation.

1. Introduction:

The Biginelli reaction has recently been used to prepare octahydroquinazolinones by using dimedone instead of dicarbonyl compounds with open chains. It is possible to synthesize these octahydroquinazolinones piqued the interest of researchers due to their antibacterial and calcium antagonist activities Prokaryotic organisms such as staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), E.coli, and pseudomonas.¹⁻³

Quinazolinone derivatives can be synthesized using several different ways. Aldehydes react via reaction of SOCl₂ with 2-aminobenzylamine in benzene or xylene refluxing solvent, followed by removal of water via azeotropes,⁴ refluxing in ethanol/acetic acid mixture⁵, and alkali medium. Only a few studies have been conducted to preparation of octahydroquinazolinone derivatives using various catalytic reagents such as TMSCl,⁶ Nafion-H,⁷ Conc.H₂SO₄, and ionic liquid⁹. It is also feasible to synthesize octahydroquinazolinone derivatives in 100 percent ethanol, but yields are low (19-69 percent).² These methods, on the other hand, have one or more disadvantages, such as harsh reaction conditions, longer time for reaction, limited yields, and the utilization of potentially harmful substances and costly catalysts. As a result, developing a clean, high-yielding, and ecologically sustainable strategy remains desirable.

Rice husk comprises cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin, silica, solubility and moisture as a thin yet abrasive covering that covers the edible rice kernel in nature. Approximately 80 million tonnes of rice husks are produced worldwide each year., with developing countries producing more than 97 percent of the husk.¹⁰ Rice husk has been used in a wide range of industries and chemicals over the years. An intact rice husk's ability to hold metal ions like zinc (II), for example, has been investigated.¹¹⁻¹² It has been found that the sorption capacity of metal ions as well as several other pollutants can be improved in rice.^{13,14} Potential raw materials for the ceramics, cement, and silica industries include rice husk and rice husk ash.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Rice husk has not yet been used in chemical processes as a readily available and environmentally friendly reagent, to the best of our knowledge, despite the applications listed above.

To increase yields, selectivity, and the conditions for experimentation, 'non-classical' techniques in organic synthesis have recently been invented.¹⁸ Microwave technology, especially when combined with Organic synthesis can be carried out more quickly and efficiently in solvent-free environment.¹⁹⁻²² However, the use of inorganic solid supports and microwave irradiation in "dry medium" synthesis is possible. Has recently sparked a lot of attention. The synthesis of a wide range of chemical compounds with improved purity and simpler manipulation and set-up has been made possible using solid acid in combination with microwave heating. Environmentally friendly practices can be clearly seen in their design.²³ A survey of the literature reveals that multiple octahydroquinazolinone derivatives have been prepared using conditions of Biginelli reaction and various types of aldehydes, although there are comparatively few references using microwave-irradiation.

As part of our ongoing research into developing methods for various chemical transformations,²⁴⁻²⁶ we'd like to share a simple yet extremely effective method for making octahydroquinazolinone derivatives. [*] By using microwave irradiation and solvent-free condensation reactions between aromatic aldehydes, dimedone, and urea

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An Efficient One-Pot Multi-Component Synthesis of 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones (DHPMs) Catalyzed By Ionic Liquids

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Abstract: The syntheses of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones (DHPMs) by a one-pot cyclocondensation of acetoacetates, aldehydes and urea or thiourea using Ionic Liquids under Microwave-Irradiation was described. The improved Biginelli reaction not only features a simple procedure, high yields and easy purification of production, but also the recycled catalyst could be directly reused for many times while the yields of reaction would not decrease.

Keywords: Biginelli Reaction; DHPMs; Ionic Liquid; Microwave.

1. INTRODUCTION

One-pot, sequential multi-step reactions play an important role in pharmaceutical industries. Pharmacies are trying to develop green chemistry reactions. Solvent-free synthesis of complex organic structures as drugs is the dream of every pharmacy. Multi-component reaction as a powerful tool for the rapid introduction of molecular diversity is evident and developed for the generation of heterocycles which receive growing interest.¹⁻³

Recently, functionalized dihydropyrimidinones have been successfully used as antihypertensive agents, calcium channel blockers, adrenergic and neuropeptide Y (NPY) antagonists.^{4,5} In addition, some alkaloids containing the dihydropyrimidine core unit which also exhibit interesting biological properties have been isolated from marine sources. Most notably, among these are the batzelladine alkaloids, which were found to be potent HIV gp-120-CD4 inhibitors.^{6,7}

The original protocol for the synthesis of dihydropyrimidinones, reported by Biginelli in 1893, involves a one-pot reaction of benzaldehyde, ethyl acetoacetate and urea in ethanol under strongly acidic conditions such as Lewis acids,^{8,9} Bronsted acids,^{10,11} $ZrCl_4$,¹² zeolites¹³, silica sulfuric acid¹⁴, $BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$,¹⁵, $CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$,¹⁶, $SbCl_5$,¹⁷, $RuCl_3$,¹⁸, have been reported in the literature.

Organic synthesis using microwave assisted heating method is considered to be much cleaner, greener and eco friendly compared to that of conventional heating method¹⁹. The ability of MW irradiation to speed up the chemical reaction²⁰ have made us think to employ this technique (MW irradiation) as a potential tool for our green synthesis of DHPM. Large varieties of "Microwave assisted Biginelli reactions" have already been well explored by researchers and well documented in literature²¹⁻²³.

In recent years, application of ionic liquids in organic synthesis have attracted considerable attention due to their special properties such as good solvating capability, wide liquid range, negligible vapor pressure, easy recycling, high thermal stability and rate enhancers.^{24,25}

New a days, much attention has been focused on organic reactions catalyzed by ionic liquids.²⁶ In particular, ionic liquids based on imidazolium ion has been extensively employed for various organic transformations includes Diels-Alder,²⁷ Wittig,²⁸ Suzuki cross-coupling,²⁹ Hantzsch condensation.³⁰ Moreover, ionic liquids with the acidic counter ions is also found to be an efficient medium in synthetic chemistry.³¹

The field of ionic liquids has been reviewed by several authors, including Welton, Holbrey³² and Seddon.³³ The chemical behavior of Franklin acidic chloroaluminate(III) ionic liquids (where $X(AlCl_3) > 0.50$) is that of a powerful Lewis acid. As might be expected, it promotes reactions that are conventionally promoted by aluminum(III) chloride, without suffering the disadvantage of the low solubility of aluminum(III) chloride in many solvents. The preparation of these ionic liquids is straightforward, simply by mixing the appropriate organic halide salt with aluminum(III) chloride results in the two solids melting together to form the ionic liquid. However, this synthesis must be performed in an inert atmosphere.

Some researchers have been actively engaged in exploring new facets of ionic liquids as effective catalysts and reagents for last few years and as a part of this program we have recently introduced an acidic ionic liquid 3,3'-thionyl-1,1'-methylimidazolium chloroaluminate $[bmim]Cl_2/AlCl_3$ ³⁴ as an efficient catalyst for Biginelli reaction.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

Microwave oven (LG Smart Chef MS-255R operating at 2450 MHz having maximum out put power of 960 W) was used for microwave irradiation. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Mercury plus Varian at 400 MHz in $CDCl_3$ as a solvent and TMS as an internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer FTIR using KBr discs. Mass spectra were recorded on Micromass Quattro II using electrospray ionization technique.

General Procedure

A mixture of aromatic aldehydes 1a-4 (1 mmol), Ethyl Acetoacetate, 2 (1 mmol) urea/thiourea 3, 4 and ionic liquid 5 (1 mmol) was mixed properly with the help of glass rod and irradiated in a microwave oven at 360 W. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC using acetic anhydride. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled and poured into water. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate and dried over CaH_2 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the pure product.

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38-01

2019-20(01)
S.No 38

BIOINFOLET 16 (1+2) : 56 -58, 2019

PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF *HELICTERES ISORA* L. FRUITS

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ABSTRACT

Present study was carried out to investigate morphological and phytochemical screening of *Helicteres isora* L. (Murud sheng) fruit. It showed presence of 2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzaldehyde, 2-Ethoxyphenethylamine, 4-dihydroxy methyl ester Benzenepropanoic acid. The results obtained may be useful in formulation of a novel drug from this species.

Key words : *Helicteres isora* L., Malvaceae, Phytochemistry,

Introduction

Helicteres isora L. belongs to family Malvaceae. It is commonly known as Murud sheng in marathi. Fruits shows antispasmodic activity (Pohocha and Grampurohit 2001). The fruit is use in diarrheal diseases (Krishnaraju et al, 2006). Decoction of the seeds is orally taken for the relief from snake bite (Maheshwari, 1996). Its fruits are astringent, refrigerant, stomachic, vermifuge, vulnerary and are useful in bowel gripes (Chopra et al., 1956).

Morphology

Helicteres isora L. Sp. Pl. 963. 1753; Mast. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 1: 365. 1874; Cooke Fl. Pres. Bombay 1: 136. 1958 (Repr.); Naik Fl. Marathwada 1: 156. 1998; Moorthy in Singh et al., Fl. Maharashtra St. Dicot. 1: 355. 2000.

Vernacular name: Murud sheng (in Marathi)

Description:

Large shrub, 1-3 m tall; branchlets apically stellate hairy. Leaves oblong, ovate,

obliquely cordate-orbicular, 7-12 × 5 -10 cm, margin serrate, sub-sessile, pubescent on both surfaces, cordate, 3 lobed. Flowers 2-3 cm long in axillary few flowered cymes; pedicels pubescent, bracts minute hairy, calyx tubular 1.5 - 2 cm long, 2 lobed, stellate pubescent outside; lobes triangular, unequal. Corolla red, unequal staminal tube much exerted; stamens 10 surrounding ovary, alternating pairs with 5 minute staminodes. Ovary 5 loculed, style united. Follicles 4 - 6 cm long spirally twisted, beaked. Seeds many, wrinkled black. Common on hill slopes.

Soil type: Rocky soil on hill slopes.

Flowers and fruits : September to January.

Locality : In all districts.

Exsiccata- Kannad forest, Aurangabad SDS 104.

Materials and methods:

The fruits of *Helicteres isora* L. were collected from Aurangabad, Maharashtra state. The plant was authenticated (Naik, 1998; Hooker, 1874) and voucher specimen was deposited at Vivekanand Arts, College Sardar Dalipsingh Commerce and Science College, Aurangabad Maharashtra state.

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39-01

The Study of Digital payment Awareness in Nanded District



Mr. Donde Anil Bhimrao

Mr. Chavan D.R.

Abstract

Digital India is one of the importance programmes of the Government of India which is for empowering society digitally. Digital India was encouraged by Government of India after the announcement of demonetization on 8th November 2016. The vision behind the initiative of Digital Payments was to achieve cashless economy in the future. It was a move to bring transparency in transactions, save time and reduce black money in India. But many challenges faced by people like security, availability internet etc. The present paper tries to identify the awareness of digital payments and it also tries to find out the problems faced by people in making Digital Payments. Primary data was collected from 200 respondents in Nanded District. The collected data through the questionnaire were analyzed by using simple average technique.

Introduction

Digital payment is a way in which all types of transactions are carried out through electronic means. In simple words, there are no uses of cash or any physical currency for making any payments by the consumer. In digital payments, payer and payee both use digital modes to send and receive money. It is also called electronic payment. No hard cash is used in digital payments. All the transactions are completed online in digital payments. It is an instant, easy and convenient way to make payments. It is automatic process, both payer and payee need not required to visit the bank. It saves you from long queues of ATMs and banks.

Review of Literature

Sanghita Roy, Dr. Indrajit Sinha (2014) stated that E- payment system in India, has shown tremendous growth, but still there has lot to be done to increase its usage. Still 90% of the transactions are cash based. Technology Acceptance Model used for the purpose of study. They found Innovation, incentive, customer convenience and legal framework are the four factors which contribute to strengthen the E- payment system.

E-payment systems are important mechanisms used by individual and organizations as a secured and convenient way of making payments over the internet and at the same time a gateway to technological advancement in the field of world economy (Slozko & Pello, 2015).

Rakesh H M & Ramya T J (2014) in their research paper titled "A Study on Factors Influencing Consumer Adoption of Internet Banking in India" tried to examine the factors that influence internet banking adoption. It is found that internet banking is influenced by its perceived reliability, Perceived ease of use and Perceived usefulness. In the process of internet banking services expert should emphasize the benefits its adoption provides and awareness can also be improved to attract consumer's attention to internet banking services.

Kartikeya Bolar (2014) In his research paper "End-user Acceptance of Technology Interface In Transaction Based Environment" stated that Creators International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics Special Issue 1261 and investors of technology need information about the customers evaluation of their technology interface based on the features and various quality dimensions to make strategic decisions in improving technology interfaces and compete on various quality dimensions.

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An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India

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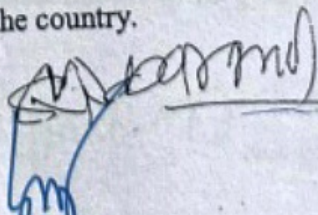


Abstract

GST is an important reform which will lead India into next rapid phase of economic growth. The most important reform will be GST which will bring this country as one market. Launching of GST has taken us into next very rapid phase of growth, the major central and state taxes will get subsumed into GST which will reduce the multiplicity of taxes, bringing down the compliance cost. With GST, the burden of Central sales tax will also be phased out. GST will be a game changing reform for Indian economy by developing a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and services. This paper will help to overview of GST and the significance of GST.

Introduction:

The Goods and Service Tax or GST is a taxation system where there is a single tax in the economy for goods and services. This taxation system is meant to create a single taxation system in the entire country for all goods and services. GST is a tax on goods and services with value addition at each stage having comprehensive and continuous chain of set-off benefits from the producer's/service provider's point up to the retailer's level where only the final consumer should bear the tax. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value added tax that will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Government, both Central and States, once it is implemented. The GST is all set to consolidate all State economies. This will be one of the biggest taxation reforms that will take place in India once the Bill gets officially the green signal to implement. The basic idea is to create a single, cooperative and undivided Indian market to make the economy stronger and powerful. The GST will see a significant breakthrough towards an all-inclusive indirect tax reform in the country.


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Study of Sharp geometrical properties of fixed point Theory using Stationary Schrödinger operator equations on cones

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ABSTRACT :- The main aim of this paper is to study and establish some new coincidence point and common fixed point theorems for solutions of the stationary Schrödinger equation on cones. An interesting application is to investigate the existence and uniqueness for solutions of the Dirichlet problem with respect to the Schrödinger operator on cones and the growth property of them.

INTRODUCTION :-

Let \mathbf{R} and \mathbf{R}^+ the set of all real numbers and the set of all positive real numbers, respectively. We denote by \mathbf{R}^n ($n \geq 2$) the n -dimensional Euclidean space. A point in \mathbf{R}^n is denoted by $P = (X, x_n)$ $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{n-1})$

The Euclidean distance of two points P and Q in \mathbf{R}^n is denoted by $|P-Q|$. Also $|P-O|$ with the origin O of \mathbf{R}^n is simply denoted by $|P|$. The boundary, the closure, and the complement of a set S in \mathbf{R}^n are denoted by ∂S , S^- , and S_c , respectively.

For $P \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $r > 0$, let $B(P, r)$ denote the open ball with center at P and radius r in \mathbf{R}^n .

We introduce a system of spherical coordinates (r, Θ) , $\Theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \dots)$ in \mathbf{R}^n which are related to cartesian coordinates $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n)$ by $x_n = r \cos \theta_1$

The unit sphere and the upper half unit sphere in \mathbf{R}^n are denoted by S^{n-1} and S_+^{n-1} respectively. For simplicity, a point $(1, \Theta)$ on S^{n-1} and the set $\{\Theta; (1, \Theta) \in \Omega\}$ for a set Ω , and the $\Omega \subset S^{n-1}$ are often identified with Θ and Ω , respectively. By $C_n(\Omega)$ we denote the set $\mathbf{R}^+ \times \Omega$ in \mathbf{R}^n with the domain Ω on S^{n-1} ($n \geq 2$). We call it a cone. Then T_n is a special cone obtained by putting $\Omega = S^{n-1}_+$.

We denote the sets $I \times \Omega$ and $I \times \partial\Omega$ with an interval on \mathbf{R} by $C_n(\Omega; I)$ and $S_n(\Omega; I)$. By $S_n(\Omega; r)$ we denote $C_n(\Omega) \cap S_r$. By $S_n(\Omega)$ we denote $S_n(\Omega; (0, +\infty))$, which is $\partial C_n(\Omega) - \{O\}$.



13. The Study of Exploring Discrete Choice Probability in the Light of Distorted Probability Estimates

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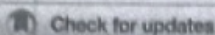
Abstract

In this paper we provide a fresh look to the problem of exploration of discrete choice Probability drawing ideas from prospect theory. The deviation of the true choice probability estimates can be attributed to model misspecification and also to the personal choice preference of the individual decision makers. We look at the expressions of choice probability, and explore these in the context of prospect theory and risk aversion of a decision maker. The expression of the distortion of the choice probability with respect to both the above mentioned sources is discussed using the linear in log odds transformation. We then propose that in addition to maximising expected utility of a particular choice, a decision maker should choose a policy that will maximise the estimating power of the true choice probability as a linear equation of the distorted probability. This has been postulated in the form of a theorem, which has been established empirically in the last section of this paper. The current study shows encouraging results for exploiting the nuances of choice probability.

Keywords: Probability Distortion, Linear in log odds, Multinomial distribution.

Introduction

The problem of optimal decision making under uncertainty is of paramount importance in every sphere of life and also crucial both to animals and intelligent individuals. Prospective learning advocates that an individual should choose an action that maximizes expected long term gain provided by the environment. To achieve this goal, the individual has to explore its environment while at the same time exploiting the knowledge it currently has to achieve the goal. In many existing procedure this type of uncertainty is ignored. Practical applications rely on heuristics. In this article we look at the exploration-exploitation trade off from a different



Cite this: *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.*, 2019, 18, 2430

Hydrogen bond assisted photoinduced intramolecular electron transfer and proton coupled electron transfer in an ultrafast time domain using a ruthenium-anthraquinone dyad†

Ananta Dey,^{a,b} Jayanta Dana,^c Sunil Aute,^{b,d} Amitava Das^{a,b} and Hirendra N. Ghosh^{a,c,e}

Quinones play a significant role as primary electron acceptors in the natural photosynthetic system of photosystem II, and their reduction is known to be facilitated by hydrogen-bond donors or protonation. In this study, a ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complex **1** coupled to an anthraquinone (AQ) functionality through a rigid imidazole (Im) spacer has been synthesized to examine the effect of H-bonding on both the thermal and photoinduced electron transfer reactions. The anthraquinone moiety of complex **1** is fused to a benzimidazole system bearing C=O^{AQ}...HN^{Im} based H-bonding at one side of the anthraquinone moiety so that intramolecular hydrogen bonding from the imidazole group to the nearby quinone carbonyl can occur. The hydrogen bond formation involving the semiquinone radical anion produced through the photoinduced reduction process in Ru-Im-AQ and the imidazole proton in complex **1** resulted in a significant positive shift of one electron reduction potential of complex **1**. The kinetics for the formation of the charge-separated states was explored by using femtosecond transient absorption spectroscopy. Hydrogen bonding between water and the reduced anthraquinone accounted for thermodynamic and kinetic stabilization of these charge-separated states. An attempt has been made to assess the relative importance of the driving force and solvent polarity, in the rates of photoinduced electron transfer in complex **1**. The 490 nm transient absorption band of anthraquinone radical anions (AQ^{•-}) and a broad absorption in the 580–750 nm region having maxima at ~690 nm have been observed and this is attributed to the generation of a transient Ru³⁺-species of the corresponding complex **1**. Addition of water entails an acceleration of electron transfer rates by a factor of 3.33. The system investigated may serve as a model for the mechanistic diversity of PCET reactions in general with water as a primary proton donor. Furthermore, our studies are relevant for understanding proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) reactivity of electronically excited states at a fundamental level because changes in hydrogen-bonding strength accompanying changes in redox states may be regarded as a variant form of PCET.

Received 20th March 2019

Accepted 15th July 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9pp00135b

rsc.li/pps

Introduction

Thermodynamic coupling between proton transfer and electron transfer reactions is an important phenomenon, well known as proton coupled electron transfer (PCET) process.^{1,2}

Electron transfer reactions can occur both thermally and photo-chemically.³ The photochemical reactions are referred to as photo-induced electron transfer (PET) reactions.⁴ Electron and proton transfer reactions play a central role in key biological processes such as respiration, photosynthesis, DNA biosynthesis, light-driven cell signaling and nitrogen fixation by nitrogenases.^{5–11} Such reactions also play a significant role in many important chemical processes such as chemical sensors, fuel cells, electrochemical devices, energy storage, cytochrome C-oxidase, etc.^{12–15} It has been argued that PCET is a class of reactions in which electron and proton transfer takes place in a single kinetic step. More recently, concerted proton electron transfer (CPET), concerted electron proton transfer (CEPT) or electron proton transfer (EPT) reactions with simultaneous transfer of the electron and proton in a single step

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c9pp00135b



EXCEL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
(An Peer Reviewed International Multidisciplinary Journal)
Vol. 1 No. 19 - December 2020

ISSN 2249-9032 (Print)
ISSN 2277-3339 (Online)
Impact Factor 5.136 (IIFS)

Interaction of BODIPY dye having the different functional group with Aqueous TiO_2 NPs and non aqueous TiO_2 NR by Photo absorption and emission study

* Sunil Aute

Introduction :

There are several Ruthenium (Ru) organometallic compound are used in the DSSC cell.¹ However the more expensive of the Ru and it is the rare, therefore the metal free organic dye that widely practical use.^{2,4} Recently the Bodipy dye because of the florescent are used in the multidisciplinary area, this class of dye has established particular interest because of the versatile properties.^{3,8} Various Bodipy are commercialese because it high absorption and the emission in the visible reigns. It easily tunable its absorption and emission properties, low stock shift, photochemical stability and high quantum yield.⁹ BODIPY dye are used in the efficient in the several filed in that the chemo sensor,¹⁰ laser dye,¹¹ florescent lable for the bio-imaging,¹² light emitting diode,¹³ photo sensitizer¹⁴ and photodynamic therapy¹⁵ etc. bodipy dye has the additionally, reveal the muscular association there in between the spectroscopic and the photophysical properties and also easy to. derivatives. Because of the all these characteristic in the BODIPY dye have emerged in the photo sensitizer for DSSC.

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Research Article

Mycorrhizal Association in Pteridophytes Species from Marathwada Region of Deccan Plateau Zone of India

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: Marathwada region shows vertisols type soil and classified as deep black soils, medium black soils and coarse shallow soils. This paper describes the status of pteridophytes and association of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) from Marathwada region of Deccan Plateau Zone of India. **Materials and Methods:** Pteridophytic plant species were collected from Nanded, Hingoli, Latur, Parbhani, Jalna, Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad area during July, 2014 to September, 2016 and assessed the AM fungal infection. Pteridophytic plants were surveyed, recorded, photographed and identified with the help of different flora. The rhizosphere soil and root samples were collected and analyzed AMF (%) root colonization and types. **Results:** Pteridophytic 10 plants species belonging to 5 different families were surveyed viz., *Actinopteris radiata* (Pteridaceae), *Adiantum caudatum* (Pteridaceae), *Adiantum lunulatum* (Pteridaceae), *Adiantum capillus-veneri* L. (Pteridaceae), *Cheilanthes farinosa* (Forssk.) Kaulf (Pteridaceae), *Equisetum hyemale* L. (Equisetaceae), *Marsilea quadrifolia* (L.) (Marsileaceae), *Nephrolepis exaltata* (L.) (Lomariopsidaceae), *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. (Ophioglossaceae) and *Pteris vittata* L. (Pteridaceae) from 8 different district. Present results were varied in Root Colonization (RC) from 06.25-50%, root length colonization (RLC) was ranged from 1.56-14.28% and types of root colonization were hyphae (H), vesicles (V), Arbuscule (A) and Dark septate endophytes (DSE). **Conclusion:** Study concluded that, among studied species; *Nephrolepis exaltata* and *Marsilea quadrifolia* were found dominant AMF root colonization was found in all collected plant species and AMF infection was observed more in *O. vulgatum* while less in *P. vittata*.

Key words: Marathwada region, deccan plateau zone, pteridophytes, mycorrhizal fungi, root colonization

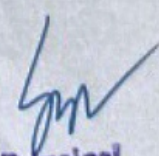
Citation: Sudarshan Ramesh Mane, Rafeeqe Ishakhoddin Shaikh, Sushma Parashram Surve and Udhav Narba Bhale, 2019. Mycorrhizal association in pteridophytes species from Marathwada region of Deccan Plateau zone of India. Asian J. Plant Sci., 18: 33-45.

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Competing Interest: The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

Data Availability: All relevant data are within the paper and its supporting information files.


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Deserted Women Empowerment : A Need of Society

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Abstract :

The problem of desertion is more serious than that of widows and divorced women. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. When husband deserts a wife it is considered as an ideal task as their personal problem but they turn into social issues. A deserted woman has been treated as the neglected woman. The deserted woman no matter how she lives is always a question trouble to her parents. In short deserted woman do not die alone But they take others with them. The prestige of both the families (Parents and Husband) is dishonored by the deserted woman who turn to prostitution.

Keywords : Empowerment, Deserted Women, Family, Society problem's.

Introduction :

However, it is found that while the transformation of society the family and society have not changed their attitude towards women. It is expected from the women that she should always follow them. In short the patriarchal psychology is not changed largely. In addition, it has resulted into the conflicts among the family members. This conflict gave birth to the increase in number of deserted women the whole credit goes to changing social system and contradiction in old value system.

The problem of desertion is also active in India. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. The wife of God Rama is the first deserted woman. But we cannot say for sure that before sita any had faced the problem of desertion. There were no women found deserted in Sindhu culture not and Vedic and Dharmashstra period. But historians never took the notice of such deserted women in medieval era. The problem of women were taken into account in the period of Britshers. They emancipated some of the customs traditions, by the introduction of law. It was for the first time the rulers thought about the problems of women.

The desertion had been sustaining in the society because people think that ideal man like Rama could desert sita than why we can't? It has also fastened the process of desertion. When husband desert a wife it is considered as an ideal but if husband is deserted by wife it become abnormality.

Meaning of Empowerment :

The term empowerment has the most conspicuous feature containing the word 'power' which means control over material asserts, intellectual resources and ideology. The process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power may be termed as empowerment. (Batiwala 1995)

Empowerment of women is a critical issue that is being discussed all over the world. The year 2001 has been declared as the year of women's empowerment for enhancing the status and sustainable achievement in women's empowerment.

Deserted Women :

Before we go into the problem's of deserted women, we need to define deserted women. Deserted women is a woman who is deserted by her husband or who leaves her husband due to the harassment from the family from the husband. The desertion has its Limitation up to both husband and wife. The law does not permit such acts. It is the breaking of marriage by the decision of any of the

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2019-20 (01)
So No - 10

2019-20



VOLUME - IX, ISSUE - I - JANUARY - MARCH - 2020

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)

9. Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*: Focus on Exploring Geographical Boundaries

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Abstract

Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* revolves around the lives of people travelling through or living in the Sundarbans. This paper argues that literature has much to make contributions to the theoretical work of island studies, and now no longer simply due to the fact literary texts offer proof of the approaches islands are conceptualized in exclusive historic and cultural contexts. To this end, it discusses Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* (2004), a singular which actively theorizes key principles in island studies. *The Hungry Tide* is about withinside the Sundarbans, an "sizeable archipelago" withinside the Ganges delta, and tells the in large part forgotten records of the pressured evacuation of refugees from the island of Morichjhāpi in 1979. The liminal area of the Sundarbans, the "tide country", is an exceptional putting for a literary exploration of the connection between postcolonial island geographies and identities. Ghosh's depiction of the "watery labyrinth" (Ghosh, 2004: 72) and "storm-tossed islands" (Ghosh, 2004: 164) of the Sundarbans raises and addresses questions, which must be on the coronary heart of the vital meta-discourse of island studies.

The Hungry Tide features bedded narratives which reflect the topographic characteristics of the drift country and contemporaneously define the protagonists' as well as the compendiums' perception of the Sundarbans. This paper claims that three named bedded narratives image significant topographical characteristics of the drift country, particularly its fluidity, and thereby reveal how interposers(i.e. Fokir, Moyna, Horen, Tutul) as well as outlanders(i.e. Nirmal, Kanai, Piya) perceive and witness the place of the Sundarbans.

Keywords: The Sundarbans, archipelago of islets, island studies, literature, Morichjhāpi, Sundarbans, *The Hungry Tide*.

The theoretical background of this paper draws both on spatial review as well as artistic terrain. A brief recap on the history of the "spatial turn", fastening on major proponents like Henri Lefebvre, Michel Foucault, Edward Soja and Yi-Fu Tuan, seeks to explain the literal

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ISSN: 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-38

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A Study of Transport Properties and Dielectric constant Measurement of $Zn_{1-x}Mn_xFeO_4$ spinel ferrite system

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Abstract :

Among the several types of magnetic materials, magnetic Oxides are the most important and rather the only relevant material from the point of view of their applications. They are being studied over a long period of five to six decades for their basic properties such as structural, electrical and magnetic as well as wide range of applications. Magnetic oxides, which are commonly known as ferrites are ferromagnetic in structure. Ferrites have been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. There are several types of ferrite materials being used in microwave components for obtaining non-reciprocal device action, isolation and phase shifting

A study of the transport properties viz. Conductivity, and dielectric constant measurements have been carried out as a function of temperature for all the compositions.

Keywords: Mordenite, Characterization, Dielectric study

Introduction:

Ferrites are magnetic ceramics usually composed of oxides of iron and other metals possessing combined properties of magnetic conductor (Ferro-magnet) and electrical insulator. According to crystal structure and magnetic properties, it is convenient to crystal structure and magnetic oxides under the following classes a) spinel b) garnet c) hexagonal ferrites and d) ortho-ferrites.

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