

Isolation and Identification of Pinocembrin-7-O-[422,622-(S)-Hexahydroxy Diphenoyl]-β-D-Glucose from *Macrosolen capitellatus*: In vitro and In silico Studies to Explore its Anticancer Potential

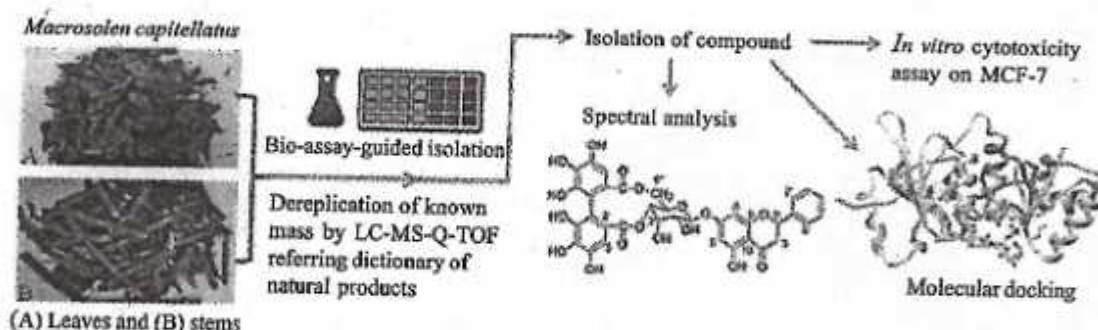
Srija Chilamula ¹, Komal Pandey ¹, Nilesh V. Malpure ², Debanjan Chatterjee ¹, Prashant S. Raut ², Puspanjali Sirigineedi ¹, Khemraj Bairwa ¹, Abhijeet S. Kate ^{1*}

¹Department of Natural Products, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

²Department of Botany, Shri Sadguru Gangageer Maharaj Science, Gautam Arts and Sanjivani Commerce college, Kopergaon, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

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Graphical abstract



Abstract: Mistletoes are extremely important plants and their extracts have been widely available as a complementary medicine towards cancer therapy. In this context, we have investigated the leaves of a South Indian Mistletoe, *Macrosolen capitellatus* (Wight & Arn.) Danser, a parasitic plant belonging to family Loranthaceae. A bioassay-guided isolation and LC-MS dereplication strategies have led to the isolation of pinocembrin-7-O-[422,622-(S)-hexahydroxy diphenoyl (HHDP)]-β-D-glucose (1). This is the first report showing the presence of 1 not only in this plant but also in the genus *Macrosolen*. In this study, the aforementioned parasitic plant was collected from two different host plants, *Mangifera indica* and *Phyllanthus emblica*, which were extensively studied chemically by various research groups. We have observed that 1 is present in both samples of *M. capitellatus*, while a thorough literature search showed that this compound 1 has not been reported from either *Mangifera indica* or *Phyllanthus emblica*. These observations indicated that the producer of 1 is nothing but parasitic plant *M. capitellatus*. This compound has shown moderate anti-proliferative activity against MCF-7 cell line (IC₅₀ value-15 μM). A computational protein binding studies have been performed on 1 against 25 crystallographic proteins of the BRCA-1 gene of breast cancer. The results showed interactions having -9.33 and -8.99 kcal/mol binding energy with the proteins IDs 1T15 and 1T29 respectively; which suggests that this scaffold has the potential to develop further.

*Corresponding author (Abhijeet S. Kate)
E-mail: <kate.abhi.s@gmail.com >

Signature
Principal
S.S.G.M.College
Kopergaon

"Phytochemical Analysis and Ethnobotanical Study of Wild Medicinal Plants"

Mohite A. K. and Shingare R. M.*

Associate Prof. and Head, P. G. Dept. Of Botany, S. S. G. M. College Kopergaon, Dist.- Ahmednagar
423601(M.S.) India.

*Department of Botany, R. B. N. B. College, Shrirampur, Dist- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract:

The aim of present investigation is phytochemical analysis of wild medicinal plants such as *Withania somnifera* L. (Dunal), *Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst and *Butea monosperma* (Lam.)Taub. These medicinal plants were screened for various active constituents like alkaloids, tannins, glycosides, starch/ carbohydrates, saponin, phytosterols, phenols, flavonoids, diterpens, proteins and amino acids with the help of preliminary test. The result of phytochemical analysis of *Withania somnifera* roots revealed the presence of alkaloid, glycoside, starch, saponin, phytosteriales, flavenoides, and absence of diterpens, proteins, amino acid, tannin and phenols. *Cordia dichotoma* showed presence of all phytochemical constituents such as alkaloids, tannins, glycosides, starch, saponin, phenols, flavonoids', diterpens, proteins and amino acid. *Butea monosperma* leaves revealed the presence of alkaloid, tannins, glycoside, starch, saponin, phytosteriales, phenols, diterpens, proteins and amino acid. The obtained result in present study suggested that the identified phytochemical compounds may be bio-active constituent and these plants are proving to be valuable reservoir of active compounds so used for medicinal and ethano-botanical aspect.

Keywords: *Withania somnifera*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Butea monosperma*, phytochemical.

INTRODUCTION

Plants are composed entirely of chemicals of various kinds (Breslin, 2017). Phytochemicals (in Greek phyto Means "Plant") are chemical produced by plants through primary or secondary metabolism (Molyneux, et al., 2007). Also called phytonutrient any of various bioactive chemical compounds found in plants, as antioxidants, considered to be beneficial to human health.

The medicinal plants are useful for healing as well as for curing of human diseases due to presence of phytochemical constituents (Nostro. et al., 2000). Currently medicinal plants are of considerable significance due to their special attributes as a large source of therapeutic phytochemical that may lead to the development of novel drugs. Phytochemicals are naturally occurring in the parts of medicinal plants viz. Leaves, stem and roots that have defense mechanism to protect from various diseases. Phytochemical are primary and secondary compounds like chlorophyll proteins and common sugars are included in primary constituents and secondary compounds having terpenoid, alkaloids and phenolic compounds (Krishnaiah, et al., 2007). Most of the phytochemicals from

Allelopathic effect of *Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) Gaertn on seed germination and seedling growth in Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

B.D. Varpe

Department of Botany, R. B. N. B. College, Shirampur.

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ABSTRACT: The present investigation was carried out allelopathic effects of *Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) on seed germination and seedling growth in Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). The dried powdered leaves of *Synedrella nodiflora* were soaked in 1000 ml distilled water for 24 hours to obtain aqueous extract of leaves (20%). The seeds were treated with 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% concentration from 20% stock solution. The germinated seeds were counted after 7 days and root shoot length was measured after 7, 14 and 21 days. Relative allelopathic effect on seed germination, root and shoot length was calculated over control. The present investigation showed that the aqueous extract of *Synedrella nodiflora* leaves had inhibiting effects on seed germination. Relative percentage effect gradually increases as the concentration increases over control. It also had effect on root and shoot length.

Key Words: Allelopathy, Aqueous extract, Wheat.

Introduction

A plant interacts with other plants to establish itself in new habitat and make community, subsequently disturbs the biodiversity. The plant produces some chemical compounds and release out into environment. This chemical compound shows positive or negative biochemical interaction between plants and weeds, and/or plants and microorganism through the production of chemical compounds that escape in the environment. Allelopathy is a complex phenomenon that depends on the concentration of allelochemicals. It has both inhibitory and stimulatory effects, which may be decided by concentration of allelochemicals present in extraction. The term allelopathy, from the Greek derived compounds allelo (mutual harm or suffering), was first coined and defined the term allelopathy. Weeds affect a growth by releasing allelochemicals into the growing environment^{2,3}. Weeds are serious problem in agriculture fields worldwide most of the weed species have inhibitory effect on crops however some do exhibit stimulatory effects on crop by influencing germination, root, shoot length and other growth parameters. The allelopathic effect is an important mechanism for successful establishment of spreading of weeds. *Synedrella nodiflora* L. (family: Asteraceae) is native of tropical South America are annual herbaceous weeds now a distributed all over India. The plants are growing up to 1 meter in height, foliage leaves are ovate to lanceolate and occur in a paired opposite leaf arrangement. The leaf surface and leaf stalk are covered in long white hairs, flowers small compound are composed of yellow ray florets. In the present investigation allelopathic effects of aqueous extract of leaves of *Synedrella nodiflora* L. on seed germination and seedling growth in Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) were studied.

Materials and Methods

Synedrella nodiflora L. was collected from the R.B.N.B. College Campys Shirampur and shade dried 200g powdered leaves were soaked in 1000 ml distilled water for 24 hrs. This gave 20% aqueous extract. The extract was considered as stock solution and then a series of solutions with different dilution strength (5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30%) were prepared. The seeds of *Triticum aestivum* L. var Gw 496 were collected from Bombay super seed Ltd. The healthy selected seeds were surface sterilized with 70% ethanol for 30 second, followed by 0.2% mercuric chloride for 5 min. and rinsing several times with distilled water. The seeds kept in distilled water for overnight. These seeds were placed on a wet paper towel (ISTA RULE 1966) and the paper was rolled and towels are placed in containers containing 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% concentration leaf extract and tap water as control. Remove the towels After 7 days and seed germination percentage were calculated by using the formula (Germinated seed/ total seed × 100) for each replication of the treatment and measure root and shoot length after 7, 14, and 21 days. The length of roots and shoots were measured in centimeters. Seedling vigor index (SVI) was calculated according to the following formula⁴.

$$SVI = \text{Germination \%} \times \text{Radical length (cm)}$$

Research Paper

Effect Of Dairy Effluent On Early Growth Of Maize (*Zea Mays* Variety Kv. Gold).

B.D. Varpe

P.G.Department of Botany, R. B. N. B. College, Shirampur.

ABSTRACT

Present investigation was carried out to assay the effect of effluents on seed germination and seedling growth of Maize. For investigation treated and non treated dairy effluent were chosen. The seeds were treated with different concentration of non treated dairy effluent (25%, 50%, 75% and 100 %) and treated effluent. The studies showed that, effluent at dilution of 25 % observed the significant seed germination percentage (97 %). The shoot length (9.5cm), root length (8.5cm) and total growth of plant (18 cm) were increased in 25% concentration of non treated effluent.

Keywords: Dairy effluent, Seedling growth, Maize.

INTRODUCTION

Dairy industries play very important role in agro based and developing nation like India but proper disposal of waste water has become national concern as industries generate large amount of effluents, which contain milk residue and cleaning products and due to limited land and high cost of treatment technologies, most of the industries discharge waste water in agricultural land or water bodies or it is subjected to biological or physiological treatment. Dairy industry is the backbone of rural economy because most of the farmers are directly or indirectly connected by dairy industries and farming.^{5,6}

Maize is the major crops cultivated in India and Maharashtra. It is a pre dominantly kharif crop with 5% of area under seasonal cultivation. Hence it is very much necessary to study the effect of dairy effluent on crop particularly maize based on parameters such as physico-chemical analysis, rate of germination and root shoot length at laboratory condition.⁵

Prabhat is integrated milk and dairy products company in India, catering to institutional as well as retail customers from 1998. Prabhat possess large automated production facilities with advanced equipment this plant have aggregate milk processing capacity of 1.5 million liters per day. Prabhat is situated at 19.62 N, 74.66 E of Western Maharashtra district Ahmadnagar. Prabhat produces a wide range of products across various categories which include ghee, processed cheese, milk powder, pasteurized milk, ice cream etc. (plate No. I). Present investigation was based on the effect of effluent on maize crop from the Prabhat dairy industry Ltd., Ranjankhol Tal. Rahata district Ahmadnagar. The Prabhat dairy has their own effluent treatment plant named Sunfresh Agrolnds pvt. Ltd. It has 1000 m³ per day capacity of effluent treatment.

Studies on the Occurrence of Phytoplankton near the Confluence of Gardi Nallah and Godavari River at Kopargaon Dist. Ahmednagar

Barwant M M¹, Sanap R.R²

¹ Sanjivani Arts, Commerce, and Science College, Kopargaon, Dist. Ahmednagar, (M.S.), India

² R.B.N.B. College, Shirampur, Dist. Ahmednagar, (M.S.), India

Abstract: Phytoplankton collection was carried out from the Godavari river at Kopargaon for one year. Four sampling sites were selected near the confluence of the Godavari river and Gardi nallah. Two sites were located at upstream of Gardi Nallah and two are downstream of nallah. The monthly collection of phytoplankton from selected sampling sites was carried out during the period June 2017 to March 2018. Present studies revealed that a total 38 species from 29 genera belonging to 4 class namely as Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Euglenophyceae were encountered during the investigation period. Chlorophyceae was found to be the dominant group. Many planktonic and epiphytic algae were encountered during investigation period at four sampling stations. The commonly occurred genera were *Ankistrodesmus*, *Scenedesmus*, *Coelastrum*, *Chlorella*, *Tetrastrum*, *Crucigenia*, *Selanastrum*. Bacillariophyceae was second largest group encountered during study period. This group comprised 16 species belonging to 10 genera. The commonly recorded genera of this class are *Fragilaria*, *Nitzschia*, *Navicula*, *Mastogloia* and *Synedra*. Cyanophyceae was represented by 4 genera and 4 species. The recorded genera were *Microcystis*, *Merismopedia*, *Oscillatoria* and *Chroococcus*. Euglenophyceae was represented by 2 genera i.e. *Euglena* and *Phacus* and 2 species. The downstream sampling stations shows luxuriant growth and population of phytoplankton as it receives Sugarcane Factory effluents and domestic wastes in that region.

Keywords: Phytoplankton, Confluence, Gardi Nallah, Godavari River, Kopargaon.

I. INTRODUCTION

Algae are autotrophic group of aquatic ecosystem. Algae are ubiquitous and abound various types of water bodies. Water pollution is an important problem as the population and industrialization expands and it must be taken seriously if aquatic life resources are to be saved and their productivity is to be maintained. The maintenance of healthy aquatic ecosystem is dependent on the abiotic properties of water and biological diversity of the ecosystem. They are primary producers of aquatic ecosystem and acts as food for most of

aquatic animals. They are ubiquitous and abound various types of water bodies. They also imparts unpleasant odour to the water and degrades the water quality also. The maintenance of healthy aquatic ecosystem is dependent on the abiotic properties of water and biological diversity of the ecosystem. Aquatic plants inhabit three distinct environment i.e. inland water, estuarine water and marine water. Inland waters again subdivided into two distinct habitats as i.e. lentic environment or stagnant water and lotic environment or running water. Kopargaon is situated at Northern region of Ahmednagar. Four sampling sites were selected near confluence of the Godavari river and Gardi nallah for phytoplankton collection.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Kopargaon is situated at Northern region of Ahmednagar at the bank of Godavari river in Ahmednagar district. Godavari river originates at Brahmagiri hills in Sahyadri ranges of Western Ghats at Trymbakeshwar just 30 kms. upstream of Nashik city. It flows eastwards passing through Nashik city, Niphad Taluka and near Wadgaon village it enters in Kopargaon taluka. Four sampling sites were selected near the confluence of the Godavari river and Gardi nallah. Two sites were located upstream of Gardi Nallah and two are located at downstream of nallah. The monthly collection of phytoplankton from selected sampling sites was carried out during the period June 2017 to March 2018. Algal samples were collected by using plankton net of bolting cloth 250 meshes / linear inch and preserved in 4% formaldehyde and Lugol's solution. Microphotographs of phytoplankton were taken simultaneously by using research microscope ("Leica DM 1000 LED Microscope) and computer software. Qualitative analysis of phytoplankton was carried out by using the relevant literature like Kamat, 1963a, b; Prescott, 1962; Sarode and Kamat, 1984; Desikachary, 1969; and Philipose, 1967.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many planktonic and epiphytic algae were encountered during investigation period at four sampling stations of Godavari river. The algal classes recorded during present studies are Chlorophyceae, Euglenophyceae, Cyanophyceae

Survey of Flowering Plants from Mokhada Taluka: A Preliminary Report

¹S.E. Saindanshiv and ²H.T. Mate

¹Department of Botany, ASC College, Mokhada, Dist. Palghar, Maharashtra, India.

²Department of Botany, S.S.G.M.College, Kopergaon. Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

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

Keywords: Flowering plants, Mokhada

Introduction

India is one of the richest country floristically (D.N. Patil and M.J. Kothari, 2013), has around 65000 plant species; of them around 17000 are flowering plants. Mokhada is about 64 km away from Nashik district to the west side. It has good range of hills of Sahyadri lying mostly south north side. The soil is in the form of red laterite. The heavy rain falls occurs during the month of June to October. The forests at Mokhada taluka mostly consist of tree species and even it also shows herbaceous flora. Due to overgrazing and bringing the land under cultivation, it created threats to the biodiversity of this area. Hence, necessity was felt to conduct survey of plants and was carried out from the said study area.

Materials and Methods

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

Results and Discussion

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

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

Table 1: List of plants recorded

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

Green synthesis of 4-methoxybenzylidene thiazole derivatives using potassium carbonate as base under ultrasound irradiation

Dattatraya N. Pansare^{a*}, Rohini N. Shelke^a, Chandraknat D. Pawar^b, Aniket P. Sarkate^b, Pravin N. Chavan^c, Shankar R. Thopate^d and Devanand B. Shinde^e

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Deogiri college, Station road, Aurangabad 431 005, MS, India

^bDepartment of Chemical Technology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad-431 004, MS, India

^cDepartment of Chemistry, Doshi Vakil College, Goregaon, District-Raigad, (MS), India

^dDepartment of Chemistry, S.S.G.M. College, Kopergaon, Ahmednagar, (MS), India

^eShivaji-University, Vidyanagar, Kolhapur, 416 004, MS, India

CHRONICLE

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ABSTRACT

An environmentally benign aqueous protocol for the synthesis of novel 2-((5-(4-methoxybenzylidene)-4-oxo-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)amino)substituted acid by using potassium carbonate as a base has been achieved. These ultrasound irradiation and conventional technique reaction proceed efficiently in water in the absence of organic solvent. In comparison with conventional methods, our protocol is convenient and offers several advantages, such as shorter reaction time, higher yields, milder conditions and environmental friendliness.

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1. Introduction

The Nitrogen-containing five and six-member heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives, which can be easily synthesized in laboratories, are particularly important and often found in natural sources. The 2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one (Rhodanine) based molecules and thiazole have been reported to exhibit a broad spectrum of biological activities, such as anti-inflammatory,^{1,2} antipyretic,^{3,4} antidiabetic,⁵ anticancer,⁶ antitubercular,^{7,8} anti-HIV,⁹⁻¹¹ antiparasitic,¹² hypnotic¹³ and antiproliferative agents.^{14,15} Rhodanine was discovered in 1877, so there have been several attempts to design antimicrobial agents based on this heterocycles. There are various reports available on rhodanine derivatives as antimicrobial agents.¹⁶⁻²¹ These reports suggested that a chain containing free carboxyl group at rhodanine nuclei was important to the observed levels of biological activity²² and synthesized structures of rhodanine containing moiety is shown (Fig. 1).

* Corresponding author: Fax: +91 0240-2400413, Mobile no. +91 9850208474
E-mail address: dattatraya.pansare@deogiri.ac.in (D. N. Pansare)
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Principal
S.S.G.M.College
Kopergaon

RESEARCH ARTICLE

BENTHAM
SCIENCE

Ultrasonically Assisted Efficient and Green Protocol for the Synthesis of 4H-isoxazol-5-ones using Itaconic Acid as a Homogeneous and Reusable Organocatalyst

Sandeep B. Kasar^a and Shankar R. Thopate^{a,b,*}

^aProf. John Barnabas Post Graduate School for Biological Studies, Department of Chemistry, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra, India; ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Shri Sadguru Gangageer Maharaj Science, Gatum Arts & Sanjivani Commerce College, Kopargoan, Dist. Ahmednagar-423 601, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Background: Multicomponent reactions involve the simultaneous reaction of three or more components which deliver the product that incorporates the elements of all starting materials. A combination of multicomponent reaction and green solvents like water and the use of nonconventional energy sources like microwave or ultrasonication are important features of ideal green synthesis. Therefore, the design of a new multicomponent reaction and improvement of an already known multicomponent reaction with a green procedure has attracted the attention of the scientific community. Isoxazole derivatives are well known for their biological activities such as antifungal, analgesic, antitumor, antioxidant, antimicrobial, COX-2 inhibitory, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, and antimycobacterial.

Objective: To develop a green methodology for the synthesis of 4H-isoxazol-5-ones derivatives.

Result: Itaconic acid was used as a green catalyst for the synthesis of 4H-isoxazol-5-ones derivatives under conventional as well as ultrasound irradiation technique. Ultrasound irradiation condition requires less time for the completion of the reaction and also the yields were better.

Methods: We have reported Itaconic acid as a green homogenous organocatalyst under ultrasound irradiation for the synthesis of 4H-isoxazol-5-ones derivatives.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we have developed a green methodology for the synthesis of 4H-isoxazol-5-ones derivatives. Itaconic acid is used as an organocatalyst which is biodegradable and nonhazardous. Water is used as a green solvent. Ultrasonication is used as a non-conventional green energy source. Ambient reaction conditions are used to carry out transformation for multicomponent reaction. Metal-free, mineral acid-free synthesis are key features of the present protocol.

Keywords: 4H-isoxazol-5-ones, homogenous, Itaconic acid, multicomponent reaction, organocatalyst, reusable, ultrasonication.

1. INTRODUCTION

Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) involve simultaneous reaction of three or more components which deliver the product that incorporates the elements of all the starting materials. A combination of MCRs and green solvents like water and the use of nonconventional energy sources like microwave or ultrasonication are important features of ideal green synthesis. One pot MCRs have several advantages like

reduction in reaction time, higher yield than multistep synthesis, operational simplicity, and waste minimization [1]. Therefore, the design of new MCRs and improvement of already known MCRs with a green procedure, have attracted the attention of the scientific community.

Ultrasonically assisted synthesis has become an interesting field of research in the past few decades. In the ultrasonication technique, the compression of liquid is followed by rarefaction (expansion), which produces small bubbles that collapse. Each bubble acts as a microreactor which causes the speeding up of reactions [2]. Ultrasound promoted synthesis is considered as a clean and green protocol as compared to its traditional counterparts [3]. Isoxazole derivatives are well-known for their biological activities; for instance, antifungal [4], analgesic [5], antitumor [6], antioxidant [7],

*Address correspondence to this author at the Prof. John Barnabas Post Graduate School for Biological Studies, Department of Chemistry, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra, India and Department of Chemistry, Shri Sadguru Gangageer Maharaj Science, Gatum Arts & Sanjivani Commerce College, Kopargoan, Dist. Ahmednagar - 423 601, Maharashtra, India; Tel/Fax: +91(0241)2359751; E-mail: srthopate@gmail.com



A Brief Review on Microwave Assisted Synthesis of Pyrazole Derivatives

D. N. Gaikwad¹, D. M. Suryawanshi¹, R. K. Manjul¹, S. D. Bhakare¹, S. R. Bankar,
V. B. Gade¹ and M. D. Sangale^{2*}

¹ P. G. Department of Chemistry, S.S.G.M. College, Kopargaon, Dist. Ahmednagar, MH, INDIA

² P. G. Department of Chemistry, R.B.N.B. College, Shrirampur, Dist. Ahmednagar, MH, INDIA

* Correspondence: E-mail: dn.gai008@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

Different Approaches in Synthesis: A series of five 5-trichloromethyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazoles and six 5-trichloromethyl-1,2-dimethylpyrazolium chlorides have been synthesized in 80–98% yield by environmentally benign microwave induced techniques involving the cyclocondensation of 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trichloro-3-alken-2-ones $[\text{Cl}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{R}^2)=\text{C}(\text{R}^1)\text{OR}]$, where $\text{R}^2=\text{H}, \text{Me}$; $\text{R}^1=\text{H}, \text{alkyl}, \text{phenyl}$ and $\text{R}=\text{Me}, \text{Et}$] with phenyl hydrazine and 1,2-dimethylhydrazine dihydrochloride, respectively, using toluene as sol-

Research Article

Synthesis and spectral characterization of tetrahydropyrazolo pyridine analogous by a one-pot tandem MCRs using Zn-O nanocatalyst.

D. M. Suryawanshi

¹Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, S.S.G.M. College, Kopergaon- 423 601, Maharashtra, India.

²Department of Chemistry, R.B.N.B. College, Shirampur -413 709, Maharashtra, India.

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*Corresponding author E-mail address: sdayanand77@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

A various substituted aromatic aldehydes are treated with hydrazine hydrate/phenyl hydrazine, EAA, ammonium acetate results in formation of different Tetrahydropyrazolo pyridine derivatives. The conventional and non-conventional methods are used for synthesis. These derivatives are further characterized by various techniques such as NMR, IR etc. We were successfully accomplished 'Green' synthesis of tetrahydropyrazolo pyridine derivatives. Use of Zn-O nanocatalyst was found to be an efficient catalyst for heterogeneous multicomponent reaction. The catalyst was used environmentally free and yield of product is also increased. Finely catalyst is recovered. We were reused the catalysts for next reactions.

KEYWORDS

Phenyl hydrazine, EAA, Tetrahydropyrazolo pyridine, Zn-O nanocatalysts


Principal
S.S.G.M. College
Kopergaon

Research Article

Studies on Physicochemical Parameters of Soil from Shrirampur Tehsil Area and Nearby Villages, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India.

R. R. Pawar¹, M. D. Sangale^{1*}, D. N. Gaikwad², S. S. Gaikwad³, D. M. Suryawanshi³.

¹R. B. Narayanrao Borawake College, Shrirampur, Maharashtra, India.

²S.S.G.M.College, Kopergoan, Maharashtra, India.

³Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, Maharashtra, India.

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**Corresponding author E-mail address: mdsangale@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in order to know the role of various climates, geomorphologic and manmade practices in agricultural farming in Shrirampur Tehsil of Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra State. A simple random sampling technique was used for the selection of soil samples from various villages located in the study area. The total 15 soil samples from 05 villages of Shrirampur Tehsil and were selected. The study shows that textural profile and water holding capacities of all the soil samples were moderate and to certain extent needs change in cropping pattern and irrigation practices. Chemical parameter analyzed such as pH shows acidic soil & some shows alkaline soil, Electrical Conductance, Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium, Sulphur, Boron, Calcium, were in few cases shows alarming, which needs proper utilization of manures, control chemical fertilizers and reinvestigation in their farming practices.

KEYWORDS

Soil, Geomorphology, irrigation practices, water holding capacity (WHC), Electrical Conductance.

Synthesis, characterization and antibacterial screening of fluorinated benzofuran containing heterocycles

S G Kundlikar, P V Randhavane, H N Akolkar & B K Karale*

P G Department of Chemistry, Radhabai Kale Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar 414 001, India

E-mail: bkkarale@yahoo.com

Received 7 June 2017; accepted (revised) 26 December 2018

2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-phenylbenzofuran-3-carboxylic acid **1** when treated with substituted 2-hydroxyacetophenones **2** in dry pyridine and POCl_3 affords compound **3** which when reacted with pyridine/KOH by B. V. transformation gives **4**. Compound **4** on refluxing with different reagents Ac_2O in presence of sodium acetate, acetic acid in HCl, and hydrazinehydrate in alcohol gives **5**, **6** and **7** respectively. The structures of all synthesized compounds have been confirmed by spectroscopic techniques. All the synthesized compounds have been screened for their antibacterial activity.

Keywords: Benzofuran, chromones, pyrazoles, antibacterial activity

Benzofuran is considered as an important class of heterocyclic compound present in numerous bioactive natural products as well as pharmaceuticals and polymers¹. Many of the clinically approved drugs are synthetic containing mono and fused benzofuran ring in conjunction with other heterocycles. They possess wide spectrum of biological activities such as TGR5 agonists², antimicrobial³, antibacterial⁴, anticoagulator⁵, MAO-B enzyme inhibitor⁶ and antioxidant⁷.

Due to presence of two carbonyl groups, β -diketones are valuable substrates in many chemical syntheses. The functionalized derivatives of β -diketone are clinically important molecules and widely used due to their antibacterial⁸, anti-HIV-1⁹, insecticidal¹⁰ and antiviral¹¹ activities.

Chromone and its derivatives have been studied for over century or more due to important biological activities such as cholesterol acyltransferase¹², antitumour¹³, anticancer¹⁴, topoisomerase II inhibitor¹⁵, antioxidant¹⁶ and antifungal¹⁷. Pyrazole derivatives occupy an important position in medicinal¹⁸ and pesticide chemistry with having a wide range of bioactivities such as cytotoxic¹⁹, analgesic²⁰, antibacterial²¹ and urease inhibitors²².

In view of biological activities associated with benzofuran, chromones and pyrazoles we decided to synthesize series of benzofuran containing different heterocycles and screened them for their antibacterial activity (Scheme I).

Experimental Section

Melting points were determined in open capillaries in liquid paraffin bath and are uncorrected. Mass spectra were recorded on Waters Acquity TQD mass spectrometer. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance II 400 MHz NMR spectrometer in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ as a solvent and TMS as an internal standard. Peak values are shown in δ (ppm). IR spectra were recorded on Shimadzu IR Affinity-1S spectrophotometer.

2-Acetylphenyl-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-phenylbenzofuran-3-carboxylate, **3a-g**

Equimolar mixture of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-phenylbenzofuran-3-carboxylic acid **1** (0.003M) and substituted 2-hydroxyacetophenone **2** (0.003M) was dissolved in pyridine (15 mL) taken in dry beaker maintained at about 0°C . To this reaction mixture POCl_3 (0.003 M) was slowly added maintaining the temperature below 4°C . After complete addition the reaction mixture was kept overnight, then the resulting reaction mixture was poured over crushed ice. The product thus obtained was separated by filtration and crystallized from ethanol to afford **3**.

2-Acetylphenyl-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-phenylbenzofuran-3-carboxylate, **3a:** m.p. 176°C . Yield 76%. IR: 3080, 1748, 1686, 1604, 1504, 1165 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR: δ 2.49 (s, 3H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 6.90-6.98 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.42 (m, 4H), 7.44-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.90 (m, 5H), 8.00 (dd, 1H), 8.10 (dd, 1H), 8.23 (d, 1H); MS: m/z

Microwave-assisted Synthesis, Characterization, and Antibacterial Screening of Some Pyrazolone Derivatives

Bhauasheb Kisan. Karale^{1*}, Sarita G. Kundlikar¹, Hemantkumar N. Akolkar¹, Pratibha V. Randhavane¹, Sushama J. Takate²

¹Department of Chemistry, Radhabai Kale Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

²Department of Chemistry, New Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT 1-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-3-propyl-1*H*-pyrazol-5(4*H*)-one **5** was prepared by the reaction of 1-(4-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)hydrazine and ethyl 3-oxohexanoate. Compound **5** was condensed with different 4-formylpyrazoles **8a-f** to give product **9a-f** through Knoevenagel condensation. The reaction was carried out by both conventional and non-conventional methods. The structures of all the newly synthesized compounds were confirmed with the help of spectral techniques. All the compounds were screened for antibacterial activity. Compounds **9a**, **9d**, and **9e** exhibited good antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*.

KEYWORDS Knoevenagel condensation, Pyrazolone, Thiazoles, Thiophene.

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INTRODUCTION

The Knoevenagel condensation reaction has been widely employed for C-C bond formation in organic synthesis^[1] and their products are the key intermediates for the synthesis of various natural and therapeutic drugs, polymer, and perfumes.^[2,3] Lewis bases and acids have been reported as catalysts in the Knoevenagel condensation, including Ni-SiO₂,^[4] synthetic phosphate Na₂CaP₂O₇,^[5] Ca₂P₂O₇,^[6] and natural phosphate ([NP]/KF or NP/NaNO₂).^[6] Ionic liquids^[7] have been also used as catalysts in Knoevenagel condensation.

Thiazoles and their derivatives have attracted continuing interest over the years because of their varied biological activities such as anti-inflammatory,^[8] antitubercular,^[9] antimicrobial,^[10] angiogenesis,^[11] and neuroprotective.^[12] Various pyrazole derivatives exhibit anti-inflammatory,^[13] analgesic,^[13] antiproliferative,^[14] and antihepatotoxic^[15] activities.

Thiophene is sulfur-containing a five-membered heterocyclic compound. Various biological activities

associated with thiophene derivatives are BACE1 inhibitors,^[16] HIV protease inhibitor,^[17] antibreast cancer,^[18] acetylcholinesterase inhibitors,^[19] and antidepressant.^[20]

The pyrazolone skeleton exists in the core structure of several biologically active compounds and natural products.^[21] Antipyrine^[22] was the first synthetic drug containing pyrazolone ring as the main framework which has been used as an analgesic and antipyretic. Pyrazolone derivatives show a broad spectrum of biological activities such as severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus 3C-like protease inhibitors,^[23] cytotoxic,^[24] antitubulin,^[24] anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibitors,^[25] anti-inflammatory,^[26] and analgesic.^[26] Some of the chlorine-containing compounds exhibit anti-inflammatory,^[27] analgesic,^[28] antibacterial,^[29] and antifungal^[30] activities.

The application of microwave (MW) and ultrasound irradiation as a non-conventional energy source for the activation of reactions has now become a very popular and useful technology in organic chemistry.^[31-33] These methods lead to enhanced conversion rates, higher yields, and easier work-up.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: bkkarale@yahoo.com

Structural and magnetic studies on Cu substituted Co-Zn ferrites

K. K. Patankar, D. S. More, V. J. Deshmukh* and V. B. Helavi

Material Science Laboratory, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, India.

*R. P. College, Osmanabad, India

Abstract : Cu substituted Co-Zn ferrite were successfully synthesized by Sol-gel combustion route. Structural parameters like lattice parameter of crystalline unit cell, grain size, micro-structural strain revealed a random variation with Cu content unlike to that reported earlier. The magnetic parameters measured from VSM studies also showed unusual variation, which is again not observed till date. It is explained in terms of lattice distortion caused due to Cu substitution. The lattice distortion on Cu substitution is due to Jahn Teller effect. The magnetic parameters namely retentivity and coercivity show variation with magnetic field suggests that these materials can be used for stress sensing application.

Keywords: Magnetic materials; Ferrites; Sol-Gel route; Magnetostriction; Hysteresis.

Introduction

The general formula of spinel ferrites is MFe_2O_4 having $Fd3m$ space group. These materials are technologically important due to their interesting applications in many electronic devices, biomedicines, magnetic recording media, magnetic storage memory devices, magnetic fluids for storage, magnetically guided drug delivery, biosensor, magnetic resonance imaging etc [1-5].

The $CoFe_2O_4$ has been extensively investigated because of its superior properties like high chemical stability, cubic magneto crystalline anisotropy, magnetostriction, coercivity as well as strong electrical insulation in comparison to other ferrites [6-8]. Moreover, significant mechanical hardness and moderate saturation magnetization at room temperature, high sensitivity of magnetic induction to applied stress makes it popular as Stress Sensor [9-12].

Structural investigations of Y substituted cobalt zinc ferrite by auto combustion method

K.K. Patankar¹ #Jyoti V. Devkar¹, Deepesh S. More¹ and V.L. Mathe²

¹ Department of Physics, Rajaram College, Kolhapur 416004, India

² Department of Physics, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune 411 007, India

Corresponding author email : ketaki.p30@gov.in

ABSTRACT

Rare earth doped ferrites are popular in transducer applications. The magnetostriction drastically changes on substituting transition metal ion with rare earth ion. However, synthesizing the rare earth doped spinel ferrite in itself is challenging due to the inevitable secondary phase. In this view, the present paper communicates successful synthesis of spinel ferrites with generic formula $Co_{0.8}Fe_{2-x}Zn_{0.2}Y_xO_4$ prepared by auto combustion technique. Structural analysis with various experimental techniques was carried out to confirm the successful synthesis of ferrite. XRD data shows spinel cubic single phase formation. Lattice constant and crystallite size were calculated using XRD data. Williamson-Hall plot shows strain in the sample. Morphological studies of the samples were recorded using scanning electron microscope. Compositional stoichiometry was confirmed from energy dispersive analysis of X-ray (EDAX) technique. Infrared absorption spectroscopy measurements were done in the frequency range of 400 cm^{-1} to 4000 cm^{-1} . Experimental results reveal the presence of splitting in the absorption band due to the presence of some ferrous ions. Two absorption bands were observed, in which strong absorption band corresponds to the metal oxygen vibration at tetrahedral sites and weak band to that of the octahedral sites. All these techniques together confirm the successful synthesis of rare earth doped ferrites.

Keywords: Ferrites; XRD; FTIR; Strain; Rare earth ion.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanoferrite materials with different substitutions in the parent element magnetite ($FeO.Fe_2O_3$) have ubiquitous applications in all the fields beneficial to the mankind [1-8]. Out of the well-known nanoferrites, cobalt based ferrite has a special place in technological developments [9-13]. It is because of its properties such as high density, high memory storage capacity, high resistivity, squareness of the hysteresis loop, high Curie temperature and its low cost [11-13]. The properties possessed by these ferrites depend upon their chemical composition

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Impact of variation in synthesis parameter on dielectric properties of Ni-Zn spinel ferrite.

Kakade GN¹ and Shengule DR²

¹Department of Physics, R.B.N.B. College, Shrirampur, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

²Department of Physics, Vivekanand Arts, Dalpingsh Commerce, and Science College Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Email: genudaskakade@gmail.com

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which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

ABSTRACT

Nickel - Zinc ferrite $Ni_{0.65}Zn_{0.35}Fe_2O_4$ was prepared by the sol-gel auto combustion method using L-ascorbic acid as fuel. The ferrite samples were synthesized with different pH values 7, 8, 9 and 10. These synthesized powder has been characterized by XRD and effect of pH values on the dielectric properties of the ferrite sample were studied. XRD pattern confirmed that samples were crystalline in nature. The dielectric properties of all the samples such as dielectric constant (ϵ'), dielectric loss (ϵ'') and dielectric tangent ($\tan\delta$) were obtained by measuring the capacitance of the nanoparticles of the pellet form at room temperature using LCR-Q meter bridge in the frequency range 10 KHz-5 MHz. The dielectric constant, dielectric loss and dielectric tangent all decrease with frequency for all the values of pH. The dielectric constant decreases as pH increases from 7 to 10.

Keywords: Sol-gel auto combustion, XRD, dielectric properties.

INTRODUCTION

Ferromagnetic material are especially ferrites, are magnetic ceramic consisting of iron oxides and metal oxides having potential applications for making many electrical, electronic and other devices such as permanent magnets, memory devices, microwave devices etc.[1].

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Web Presence Goals and its Contribution in Digital Marketing

Dr. Nikam Vijay Balkrishna
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
SSGM College, Kopargaon
Vijaybthakur gmail.com

Abstract :

With the emergence of internet and its associated technology – enabled, screen-to-face interfaces (e.g. mobile phones, interactive television), a new era of marketing has emerged . Well treasured academics and practitioners have called for new rules and urged debate about fundamental tenets of marketing, including segmentation, mass marketing and regionalized programs . At the other extreme , pundits and academicians alike have argued that both the basic building blocks of marketing approach and pathways to competitive advantage have remained the same .

Key Words : Traditional – Digital Marketing , Web Presence , Goal Setting , E business Process

Introduction:-

The mission of marketing is to attract and retain customers . to accomplish this goal, a traditional bricks –and mortar marketer uses of variety of marketing variables including pricing , advertising, and channel choice – to satisfy current and new customers . in this context , the standard marketing –mix toolkit includes such mass – market ing levers as television advertising , direct mail and public relation as well as customer specific marketing techniques such as the use of sales reps .

The approach taken in current volume falls between these polar views . That is new levels have been added to the marketing mix , segments have been narrowed to finger graduations, consumer expectations about convenience have forever been alerted and competitive responses happen in real time . in short , these are new exiting changes that have profound impact on the practice of marketing . at the same time , some of the fundamentals of business strategy – seeking competitive advantage based on the superior value , building unique resources and positioning in the minds of customer-have remained the Same .

The intent of this text is to provide a clear indication of what has changed and what has not changed. At the same time, the text would not to be complete (and indeed might be actionable from the standpoint of business practice) if it did not propose a border framework to understanding the exercise of E-marketing frameworks such as the 4Ps of marketing or the five forces of competitive analysis are important because they provide essay –to –remember, simplifying structure for composite problems . They also serve as guides to

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IPR & Patent Application Process in India

Dr. Nikam Vijay Balkrishna

Assistant Professor

Savitribai Phule , Mahila Mahavidyalaya,

Satara.

vijaybthakur@gmail.com.

Abstract :-

In the current days demand for intellectual property rights is increasing day by day. The Manufacturing and service industries are focusing more and more on patents. So, equally in the education sector the need is overcome to create students who can think on this important area of interest. This Students will make the socially, scientifically & economically change for the betterment of the society and they will make our country strongest In the world. So here we as a academicians understand the conceptual and practical knowledge of IPR and Patent and share with student and motivate them for doing Critical Thinking , Innovations , creative business ideas . Then only the purpose of our role is solved through the best outcomes in terms for successful creative students.

Key Words :- IPR , Patents , Registration Process, Patent Registration Offices in India , Benefits of Patent to the society.

Introduction & Motivation :-

IPR means the Intellectual Property Rights every buddy knows it. It means the creation of Novelty with an Idea or a Concept prominent to an Invention, Artistic Work, Design, Expression, etc. in the world of the globalization so many Research and Development projects are going on. Everybody is initiating in the race of business success. Importance of new ideas, concepts and innovations is increased. If you have any good idea for the betterment of society and it is economical for everyone then it will be stuff for earning money and social wellbeing.

If any buddy is going to design any new idea, concept, procedure, invention or creation it must get security for the creator. There must be legalization, Authorization, Licensing and registration from the higher authority in world as well as country level. There must be any authority to grant this kind of licenses and registrations. So the idea has been incorporated in the world economic forum and the concept named IPR is introduced.

Intellectual property (IP) pertains to any original creation of the human intellect such as artistic, literary, technical, or scientific creation. Intellectual property rights (IPR) refers to the legal rights given to the inventor or creator to protect his invention or creation for a certain period of time (1) These legal rights confer an exclusive right to the inventor/creator or his assignee to completely consume his invention/creation for a given period of time. It is very well settled that IP play a vital role in the modern economy. It has also been conclusively established that the intellectual labor associated with the innovation should be given due importance so that public good originates from it. There has been a dramatic jump in research and development (R&D) costs with an associated jump in investments required for putting a new technology in the market place.[2] The stakes of the developers of technology have developed very high and hence, the need to protect the knowledge from unauthorized use has become expedient, at least for a period, that would ensure recovery of the R&D and other related costs and adequate profits


Principal
S.S.G.M.Colleg
Kopergaon

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Marketing Atomization Trough Digitalization

Author : Dr. Nikam Vijay Balkrishna
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
SSGM College, Kopargaon
Vijaybthakur gmail.com

a. Abstract :

With the emergence of internet and its associated technology - enabled, screen-to-face interfaces (e.g. mobile phones, interactive television), a new era of marketing has emerged. Well treasured academics and practitioners have called for new rules and urged debate about fundamental tenets of marketing, including segmentation, mass marketing and regionalized programs. At the other extreme, pundits and academicians alike have argued that both the basic building blocks of marketing approach and pathways to competitive advantage have remained the same.

b. Key Words: -Traditional -Digital Marketing, Marketing Atomization, E - CRM

c. Introduction: -

The approach taken in current volume falls between these polar views. That is new levels have been added to the marketing mix, segments have been narrowed to finger graduations, consumer expectations about convenience have forever been alerted and competitive responses happen in real time. In short, these are new exiting changes that have profound impact on the practice of marketing. At the same time, some of the fundamentals of business strategy - seeking competitive advantage based on the superior value, building unique resources and positioning in the minds of customer - have remained the Same.

The mission of marketing is to attract and retain customers. To accomplish this goal, a traditional bricks -and mortar marketer uses of variety of marketing variables including pricing, advertising, and channel choice - to satisfy current and new customers. In this context, the standard marketing -mix toolkit includes such mass - market ing levers as television advertising, direct mail and public relation as well as customer specific marketing techniques such as the use of sales reps

The intent of this text is to provide a clear indication of what has changed and what has not changed. At the same time, the text would not to be complete (and indeed might be actionable from the standpoint of business practice) if it did not propose a border framework to understanding the exercise of E-marketing frameworks such as the 4Ps of marketing or the five forces of competitive analysis are important because they provide esay -to -remember, simplifying structure for composite problems. They also serve as guides to managerial action.


Principal
S.S.G.M.College
Kopargaon

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Impact of GST on Service Sector

Mr. Dilip Vishwanath Bhoje
Assistant Professor
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
S.S.G.M. College, Kopergoan
E-mail- dilipbhoje1594@gmail.com
Mob. No- 9923037048

Abstract

The Good and Services Tax (GST) is a widespread tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services all over the India. This research paper is focuses on the impact of GST on Service Sector. The new tax law will pass future reaching reforms, affecting every members of the society and service sector. GST will be useful to the center government, states government, businessman, manufactures, the common men and service sector. GST is an increase in GDP growth and revenue collection and economy of the country. This paper result of descriptive research which is based on secondary data to understand the concepts of GST, to understand the Types of GST, Implementation of GST, the Advantages and Disadvantages of GST system in India, and Impact of GST on the service sector.

Keywords: GST, CGST, SGST, IGST, UTGST, Indirect tax,

Introduction

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax or (Consumption Tax) compulsory in India on the supply of goods and services. It is wide-ranging multistage, target based on tax wide-ranging because it has subsumed nearly all the indirect tax except few multi staged as it is imposed at every step in the production process, but is meant to be refunded to all parties in the various stages of production other than the final consumer and as a target based tax, as it is collected from point of utilization and not point of basis like preceding tax.

Goods and services are alienated into five different tax slabs for collection of tax – 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%. However, Alcoholic drinks, Electricity and Petroleum products are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual State governments, as per the earlier taxes. There is a individual rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top 28% GST apply on only some items like luxury


Principal
S.S.G.M. College
Kopergaon

Qualitative Innovative Practices to Develop Educational Administration

Dr. Manohar Kacharu Sanap *

Mr. Arjun B. Bhagwat**

ABSTRACT

Today, we all peoples are living in the knowledge driven society in which scientific and technological development has turned the world into a global village. The changes and development that take place in the society penetrate into the school system and influence the actions and activities in the system. The initiation of new technology, particularly Information and Communication Technology, has noteworthy impact on people's culture, ways of thinking and doing things and businesses. The growth of modern technology has brought new and updated practices in government, business and in education sector. Recently, educational establishments are facing the challenge to do more with less resource as they try to meet the complex and changing demands of the society. The existence of modern technological tools has given rise to the use of various innovative practices in the administration of work organizations. In order to keep pace with globalization, educational leaders have embraced innovative practices arising from the advent of new technologies in the management of schools. The introduction of innovations into school organization is in response to the technological development resulting in creative and innovative practices all over the world. The very objective is to get better of school standard, eminence and institutional success. This article, consequently, is therefore focused on pioneering application in school direction. The ideas of administration and innovation are discussed hereby. Various innovative practices in school are discussed. The essay extends a number of suggestions applicable in near future.

Keywords: Innovation, Administration, Practices, School, Teaching-Learning

❖ Introduction:

Education is the most vital thing for any country to develop and grow. Education involves a systematic guidance and training

that prepares a person for the future. Education involves acquisition of knowledge, capability, skills, development of character and psychological power resulting from such

* Research Guide & Associate Professor, Research Centre- Modern Education Society's Ness Wadia College of Commerce, Pune- 411001.

** Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Research Centre- Modern Education Society's Ness Wadia College of Commerce, Pune- 411001.



The Qualitative Educational System in the Finland, Japan and South Korea and Issues and Challenges of Indian Education System

Dr. Manohar Kacharu Sanap*

Mr. Arjun B. Bhagwat**

ABSTRACT

As per Nelson Mandela, learning is a very dominant way which has the capability to change the world. As education outlines the groundwork the financial system, it turns out to be imperative to teach education more successfully. Education poses a crucial part in every individual life. It is not mere securing marks; impact exceeds more than getting good grades. Education shapes a child, so that he/she stands out as a prospective leader who could well manage all the hurdles stopping him/her to grow. Education is also manifested in various facet children life and instills appropriate value cultures helping them to shatter social harms like prejudice, scarcity, inequity etc. Undoubtedly, a huge revolution is witnessed in teaching learning pedagogy which has been moved from conventional to recent method. In this paper Researcher has describe the best and unusual educational systems in Finland, Japan and South Korea. Researcher also describes issues and challenges of Indian Education System. After studying resources researcher has making suggestions for improvements in the Indian Education System.

Keywords:

Quality Education, Education System, Teaching, Learning, Personality Development, Value Education etc.

Introduction:

The developed countries have been leading in the ranking of the best international education systems for many years. Students in these countries achieve superior results in competency tests, and the work as a teacher is a real prestige in these countries. There are many innovative practices are involved

in the success of the best education systems of the world. Well educated graduates are viewed discretely than others. Nevertheless, in numerous countries, a developed education system is yet to be "the thing to do". Education assists a person to take hold of essential knowledge about society and their contribution as an inhabitant. As the

* Research Guide & Associate Professor, Research Centre- Modern Education Society's Ness Wadia College of Commerce, Pune- 411001.

** Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Research Centre- Modern Education Society's Ness Wadia College of Commerce, Pune- 411001.



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www.aarf.asia, Email : editor@aarf.asia, editoraarf@gmail.com

**A STUDY OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION & LITERACY IN TRIBAL
AREA SPECIAL REFERANCE WITH PUNE DISTRICT'S JUNNAR
TALUKA**

Prof. Arjun B. Bhagwat

Head,

Department of Commerce,

S. M. Joshi College, Hadapsar, Pune

Prof. Bablu Gaikwad

Assistant Professor,

Department of Commerce,

S. M. Joshi College, Hadapsar, Pune

Abstract:-

The study has tried to investigate the status of the financial inclusion of tribal people in Pune districts Junnar Tasil, in the state of Maharashtra. Field investigations were undertaken to know the status of financial inclusion in five villages of the junnar tehsil where the proportion of the tribal population was larger than other tehsil in Pune districts that of the total population. Primary data were collected from 96 various sample units likes students, farmer, government employee & Women etc group of tribal people by using a questioner. It was found that about 40 % of various group of tribal people had no bank accounts; and 60 % of various group of tribal people had bank accounts. Additionally, a logit regression model was used to identify the various determinants of financial inclusion of tribal people. The results revealed that years of education attained by the household head, size of private-owned land, total annual income of the household and participation in the various bank account scheme like Pradan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana for open bank account to aware about banking literacy were significant determinants for financial inclusion among tribal people

Keywords: - Financial inclusion, financial literacy, Tribal people. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana



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Innovative and Best Practices in College Administration

Mr. Arjun B. Bhagwat

Assistant Professor,

Department of Commerce,

S. M. Joshi College, Hadapsar, Pune-28

Abstract:

The development of every country begins with quality education and training. Innovative practices are needed in college administration to enhance quality in higher education. In recent times, educational establishments are facing the challenge to do more with fewer resources as they try to meet the complex and changing demands of the society. Colleges and universities are challenged to serve a variety of students, from those who are academically extraordinary to those who are under-prepared for college-level work. The changes and progress that take place in the society infiltrate into the college system and influence the actions and activities in the system. The advent of new technology, particularly Information and Communication Technology, has significant impact on people's culture, ways of thinking and doing things and businesses. The growth of modern technology has brought innovative practices in government, business and in education. The presence of modern technological tools has given rise to the use of various innovative practices in the management of work organizations. In order to keep pace with globalization, educational administrators have incorporated innovative practices arising from the advent of new technologies in the management of college. Innovation therefore, means a purposeful, organized and risk taking change introduced into any work organization to ensure efficiency and increase productivity. The addition of innovations into college management is in response to the technological development resulting in creative and innovative practices all over the world. This paper, therefore, focused on innovative practices in college administration. The concepts of administration and innovation are discussed. Areas of innovative practices, rationale and challenges of implementation of innovations in college were treated. The paper presented some recommendations on the way forward.

Keywords: Innovations in Higher Education, Best Practices in Higher Education, College Administration.

Introduction:

Education is a very significant instrument for community change and transformation and innovative practice is the only way to enhance the quality of our education. It includes procurement of knowledge, ability, skills, development of character and mental power resulting from such training and instruction. One significant fact in education is the structure of knowledge or formation and sharing of knowledge with the learners so that at the end of college the individual acquires the necessary knowledge, skill and expertise that will enable the person to develop him/her and also contribute fruitfully to the development of the nation (Akpan, 2015). The effective management of higher educational institutions depends on the quality of the college administrators, their qualifications, experiences and professional exposure. We are alive in a knowledge motivated society in which technological development has turned the world into a global village. The difficulties which society faces are essentially the problems of educational institutions which are required to be innovative as they teach new skills and develop new insights

[Signature]
Principal
S.S.G.M.College
Konargaon

भारतीय शेतीपद्धती मध्ये बदल करण्याची गरज एक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. बी. एम. वाघमोडे
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
एस.एस.जी.एम. कॉलेज, कोपरगाव
मो.नं. ९४०३३७४९२३
इमेल- balawaghmode24.3@gmail.com

गोपवारा :

भारतीय शेतीमध्ये बदल करण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली असून रासायनिक शेती कालबाह्य होत चालली आहे. उत्पादन खर्चात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बचत केल्याशिवाय शेतकऱ्यांची परिस्थिती सुधारणार नाही आणि त्यांना त्यांच्या श्रमाची वाजवी किंमत मिळणार नाही. उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित भाव मागणे म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांना कायमचे दारिद्र्यात ठेवणे होय. कुठेही उत्पादन खर्चावर भाव आधारल्या जात नाहीत. भाव फक्त मागणी आणि पुरवठा या तत्वावरच ठरवले जातात. आता जागतिक स्पर्धेत टिकायचे असेल तर उत्पादन उत्पादन खर्च कमी करून उत्पादनाची गुणवत्ता वाढवावी लागेल व त्यावर आधारित भाव मिळवावे लागतील. आज विषमुक्त अन्नाची गरज श्रीमंत देशातील नागरिकांना भासत आहे. त्यांना पाहिजे तसा माल भारतीय शेतकरी तयार करू शकतो पण त्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांनी आपल्या शेती करण्याच्या पद्धतीमध्ये बदल करण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे.

१. प्रस्तावना :

स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांची गरिबी दूर होईल, ही अपेक्षा व्यर्थ ठरली. इतकेच नाही तर शेतकरी कायमचे गरिबीत कसे राहतील, अशी व्यवस्था अनेक शासकीय योजनांमुळे निर्माण झाली. बाहेरच्या देशातील तंत्रज्ञान आयात करून उत्पादन वाढीसाठी ते तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्यास शेतकऱ्यांना बाध्य केले गेले. जरूर नसणारी रसायने वापरण्यावर भर दिला गेला. हरितक्रांतीच्या नावाने भारताची शेती आणि जीवनपद्धती नष्ट करण्याचे काम नव्या कंपनी चालवण्याच्या उद्देशाने केले गेले. अर्थात शेतकरी वर्ग अनेक प्रकारची रासायनिक खते आणि कीटकनाशके शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढवण्यासाठी वापरू लागले. या विषारी पदार्थांमुळे जमीन निर्जीव होऊ लागली आणि आज या निर्जीव जमिनीतून शेतकरी कोणतेही जादा उत्पन्न मिळवण्यात असमर्थ झाला आहे. शेती उत्पादक कर्जात बुडाला आहे. कित्येक शेतकऱ्यांना आत्महत्या करण्याखेरीज पर्याय उरलेला नाही, ही शेतकऱ्यांची स्थिती आहे.

२. अभ्यास विषयाचे महत्व:

३४. ग्रामीण विकासात कृषी बरोबरच इतर क्षेत्रांचेही महत्वाचे योगदान

प्रा. डॉ. बी. एम. वाघमोडे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे, एस. एस. जी. एम. कॉलेज, कोपरगाव.

गोधवारा

तीन चतुर्थांश भारत खेडेगावात आहे, म्हणून महात्मा गांधीजींनी गावाच्या आर्थिक आणि राजकीय विकासावर भर दिला, तेव्हा ते म्हणाले होते "जर गावे नष्ट झाली तर भारतही नष्ट होईल." खेडेगावांचा विकास न होता भारताचा विकास झाला तर तो बरकर मुलामा दिल्याप्रमाणे होईल. खेडेगाव विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेतील प्रमुख अंग असले पाहिजे म्हणून स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात ग्रामीण विकास हा देशाच्या योजनेतील प्रमुख घटक राहिला. सत्तर टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त लोक खेडेगावात रहात असल्याने आणि त्यांचा कृषी हाच मुख्य आधार असल्याने देशाच्या आर्थिक नियोजनात कृषी, कृषीवर आधारित उद्योग यांना साहजिकच महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. ग्रामीण रोजगारात वाढ करून ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत करणे ही उद्दिष्ट्ये समोर ठेवून योजना बनवल्या पाहिजेत. त्याबरोबर कृषी उत्पादनांच्या विक्रीसाठी कुटीरउद्योग, लघुउद्योग यांच्याद्वारे विक्रीजाळे तयार केल्यास ग्रामीण विकासास चालना मिळेल. ग्रामीण भागात स्वतःच्या पायावर उभी असलेली अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण होईल, आणि ग्रामीण लोकांना, भूमीहिन शेतमजुरांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होईल.

1. प्रस्तावना

मानवी समाजाच्या विकास प्रक्रियेत लोकसमुदायाचा आदिवासी स्तर, ग्रामीण स्तर व नागरी स्तर हे तीन स्तर दिसून येतात. हे तीनही स्तर समाजात विद्यमान असून, वेगवेगळ्या तीन प्रकारच्या समाजाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतात. या समाजाची आपली वेगळी वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत. त्यांचे आपले विशिष्ट सामाजिक संबंधाचे जाळे आहे. स्वतःची वेगळी कार्यपध्दती आहे. हे तीनही स्तर एक दुसऱ्यापासून भिन्न आहेत. परंतु भारतामध्ये ग्रामीण समुदाय हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विस्तारलेला आहे. भारताची एकूण लोकसंख्या 121 कोटी असून त्यापैकी 83.3 कोटी (69 टक्के) जनता आज ग्रामीण वास्तव्याला आहे. म्हणूनच भारताला खेडेगावांचा देश म्हणून संबोधला जाते. भारतामध्ये एकूण 6.41 लाख खेडी आहेत. यावरून असा अंदाज घेता येईल की, भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागाचा, समाजाचा विकास होणे म्हणजेच भारताचा विकास होणे होय.

2. अभ्यास विषयाचे महत्त्व

प्रत्येक राष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत कृषी क्षेत्राची भूमिका अत्यंत उपयुक्त मानली जाते. त्याच बरोबर त्या देशांच्या ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास घडवून आणण्यात ही शेती व्यवसायाचे स्थान महत्वाचे आहे. कारण त्या देशांची बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या ही शेतीवर अवलंबून असते. ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास व्हावा व तेथील शेतकऱ्याला आपला विकास करता यावा या उद्देशाने आवेडकरांनी खाते पध्दतीचा अंत करणे आवश्यक मानले होते. शेतीबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास साधण्यात इतर क्षेत्रांचेही योगदान महत्वाचे आहे म्हणून अभ्यासाला विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त होते.

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"A Study of Agricultural Development Schemes in Maharashtra"

Dr. S. R. Chavan, Department of Economics, Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar.

Introduction:

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of population and has geographical area about 3.08 lakh sq. km. As per population census, 2011 the population of the State is 11.24 crore which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India and is highly urbanized with 45.2 per cent people residing in urban areas. The State has 36 districts which are divided into six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur for administrative purposes, with effective machinery for planning at the district level. Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, houses the headquarters of most of the major corporate & financial institutions. India's main stock exchanges & capital market and commodity exchanges are located in Mumbai. The State has 234 lakh ha of land under cultivation and area under forest is 52.1 lakh ha. Many irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed development programme is being implemented to ensure that soil and water conservation measures are implemented speedily in the unirrigated area. The JalyuktaShivarAbhiyaan is launched to make Maharashtra 'a drought-free state by 2019' and every year 5,000 villages are targeted to make them free of water scarcity. Agriculture is the most important occupation for most of the Maharashtra families. About 65 per cent of the total workers in the State depend on agriculture and allied activities. Principal crops grown in the State are rice, jowar, bajra, wheat, tur, mung, urad, gram and other pulses. The State is a major producer of oilseeds. Groundnut, sunflower, soyabean are major oil seed crops. Important cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, turmeric and vegetables. The State has an area of 12.90 lakh hectares under various fruit crops like mango, banana, orange, grape, cashew nut, etc.

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the Current Scenario of Agriculture Sector in Maharashtra.
2. To study the Major agricultural development schemes in Maharashtra.
3. To study the Challenges and Suggestions of Agriculture Sector in Maharashtra.

Research Methodology:

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main sources of data are various economic surveys of Indian directorate of economics and statistics, online data based in Maharashtra economy, books, journals, articles and newspapers.

भारतातील माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रातील बदलती प्रवृत्ती

डॉ. सीमा रवींद्र चव्हाण
वर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

जण्णासाहेब आवटे कॉलेज, मंचर, पुणे

प्रस्तावना

माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान हे क्षेत्र ज्ञानाधारित क्षेत्र आहे. भारतातील माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व सॉफ्टवेअर उद्योग १९६० च्या दशकापासून अस्तित्वात आहे. १९७० च्या दशकात, पर्सनल कॉम्प्युटर्स (पीसी) सह सॉफ्टवेअर संभाव्यतेने वाढ झाली आणि अनुप्रयोग, खेळ आणि उपयोगिता विकासासाठी वाढत्या बाजारासह आणि २१ व्या शतकात सर्व्हिस (एसएस) म्हणून सॉफ्टवेअरच्या उदयानंतर त्याची पोहोच वाढविली. सॉफ्टवेअर बाजार नेहमीच विस्तारत आहे. आज, भारतीय सॉफ्टवेअर कंपन्या दरवर्षी जगभरातील ९५ पेक्षा अधिक देशांना आयटी सेवा देतात व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाढीस हातभार लावत आहेत. बंगलोर, दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, पुणे आणि हैदराबाद यासारख्या बऱ्या शहरांमधील तंत्रज्ञान मनुष्यबळाचे जग हे जगातील सर्वोत्कृष्ट आयटी सेवा पुरविणाऱ्या कंपन्यांचे माहेर घर आहे. सॉफ्टवेअर उद्योगासाठी आज भारतात वेगाने वाढणारी बाजारपेठ आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

१. भारतीय आयटी आणि सॉफ्टवेअर उद्योगाचा सद्यस्थिती अभ्यासणे.
२. भारतातील आयटी आणि सॉफ्टवेअर इंडस्ट्रीची वैशिष्ट्ये अभ्यासणे.
३. भारतीय आयटी आणि सॉफ्टवेअर उद्योगाला धोका अभ्यासणे.
४. भारतीय आयटीच्या मुख्य कौशल्यांनी आणि सामर्थ्याने मोठ्या देशांकडून केलेली महत्त्वपूर्ण गुंतवणूक अभ्यासणे.
५. सरकारने आयटी आणि आयटीएस क्षेत्राला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी सरकारने घेतलेले काही प्रमुख उपक्रम अभ्यासणे.

भारतीय माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि सॉफ्टवेअर उद्योगाचा सद्यस्थिती

तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास गेल्या दशकभरात वेगाने झाला आहे आणि त्याचप्रमाणे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सेवा आणि भारतीय बाजारपेठेत औद्योगिक क्रांती घडवून आणणाऱ्या उत्पादनांची मागणीदेखील आहे. जागतिक बाजारपेठेतील एक मोठा खेळाडू म्हणून आयटीने भारताचे प्रतिनिधित्व करण्यास मदत केली, जगातील सर्वात चांगली विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्था आहे जे उच्च-समाधानाचा व्यवसाय समाधान प्रदान करते. जागतिक तंत्रज्ञानात कुशल कौशल्य असलेल्या ७५% कंपनीसह भारत डिजिटल सोसिंग मार्केट आणि आयटी ग्लोबल हब बनला आहे.

आयटी आणि सॉफ्टवेअर सेवांचे वर्गीकरण :

आयटी क्षेत्राचे सॉफ्टवेअर, आयटी सेवा आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सक्षम सेवा (आयटीएस) आणि आयटी हार्डवेअर विभागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वर्गीकरण केले आहे.

How Can Literature Be Dalit?

Dr. Subhash Randhir

S. S. G. M. College Kopargaon

Dist. A' Nagar, Maharashtra,

India. (Mo. 7588030902)

Subhashrandhir22@gmail.com

Abstract

In the twentieth century different trends in the literary field look to have emerged with legion. The Dalit literature strikes a chord among the many other trends like the black literature, feminist literature, minority literature and the subsequent issues like LGBTQ. The Dalit literature is, as supposed to be, the literature written by the people who are the oppressed, sufferers, exploited by the upper castes in India. It made its view generally after the 1960. Many educated members from the scheduled castes and the tribes started writing about their lives. *Baluta, Upara, Akkarmashi, Uchalya, Chorata* and many others showed the life of the untouchables in the varna system and in the light of the religious scriptures.

The Dalit literature is like the nineteenth century British romantic literary movement which opened the literary vistas for all.

In India the origin not of the literature but of the writer, is investigated. Art is pure, beautiful and sacred still it is Dalit in India. The latest judgements of the apex court also ban the word Dalit. Literature is literature. How can it be Dalit?

Key words: Dalit literature, oppressed, caste, mindset, discrimination.

Since there emerged the flux of different literary trends in the twentieth century as the fall out of the emancipation of many countries under the imperial tendencies at the universal level and the oppressed social groups at the respective local levels, the Dalit literature strikes a chord among the many other trends like the black literature, feminist literature, minority literature and the subsequent issues like LGBTQ, in brief, the literature of the marginalized has become the core point. The literary trends, of course, proved to be the effective means to raise their voices and put forth their problems. The Dalit literature is, as supposed to be, the literature written by the people who are the oppressed, sufferers, exploited by the upper castes in India. They had been deprived of all their social, economic, religious, educational and all the civil as well as the human rights before 1950. The new constitution of India came into force on the 26th January 1950 which has brought the spectacular changes in the lives of the downtrodden section of the Indian society over last seventy years.

The Dalit literature made its view generally after the 1960. It is mainly found in the Marathi literature because of the spread of education among the oppressed section in Maharashtra earlier than the other Indian states which are considered the educationally backward in comparison to Maharashtra. The Maharashtra state is educationally forward. The

कन्हैयालाल माणिकलाल मुंशी के युधिष्ठिर उपन्यास में चित्रित राजनीतिक चेतना

श्री भागवत भगवान देवकाते*

प्रस्तावना

यह जगत राजनीतिक जड़ और चेतन से बना है। यह जगत विविध सजीवों के विविध अस्तित्व का एक भाग है। इस सृष्टि में विविध सजीवों में प्राणि एवं वनस्पतियों का समावेश होता है। इनका और साहित्य का गहरा संबंध रहा है। सृष्टि के ये सजीव साहित्य निर्मिती का महत्वपूर्ण आधार हैं। इसमें मनुष्य प्राणि महत्वपूर्ण है। यह मनुष्य समाजशील प्राणी है। वह अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते वक्त अनेक संघर्षों का सामना करके अपना जीवन साकार करता है। इस मानव में अनेक गुणों का अस्तित्व रहता है। इन गुणों-अवगुणों के आधार पर बुद्धि की सहायता से स्वयं की प्रगति करता है। यह मानव अपनी प्रगति के के साथ-साथ समाज की भी प्रगति करता है। इस प्रगति के लिए मानव अनेक विविध घटकों का आधार लेता है। उन घटकों में प्रेरणा या चेतना इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रवृत्ति का समावेश होता है।

प्रस्तुत इस उपन्यास में मुंशीजी ने धर्मराज के रूप में युधिष्ठिर का चित्रण किया है। युधिष्ठिर को अधर्म, अशांति और रक्तपात से विरक्ति है। इस उपन्यास में शकुनि की चालबाजी से धर्मराज जुए में हार जाते हैं और पाँच पांडव हस्तिनापुर छोड़कर 12 वर्ष तक जंगल में जाते हैं। वहाँ घटित प्रसंगों का वर्णन किया है। धर्मराज की राजनीतिक धर्म के मार्ग पर चलने वाली है। इसी बात का फायदा कौरव और उसके चचेरे भाई अयोग्यनीति से उनकी संपत्ति हड़प करना चाहते हैं। युधिष्ठिर को युद्ध मान्य नहीं है। इस प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में चित्रित घटनाओं और राजनीति के दौरान युधिष्ठिर के अंतर्द्वंद्व और बेचैनी का मार्मिक अंकन किया है।

भरतों का शक्तिशाली साम्राज्य हस्तिनापुर में था। प्राचीन परंपरा के अनुसार अंधा धृतराष्ट्र राजगद्दी पर नहीं बैठ सकता था। तब पांडु ने हस्तिनापुर की राजगद्दी को सुशोभित किया। पांडु के देहावसन के बाद सम्राट शांतनु की पत्नी सत्यवती तथा भीष्म ने पांडवों को पांडु पुत्र के रूप में स्वीकार किया और सबसे बड़ा युधिष्ठिर को युवराज पद दिया। लेकिन कौरवों में असंतोष का निर्माण हो गया। तब कुछ समय के लिए पांडव अज्ञातवास में गए थे। उस समय लाक्षागृह में रहने की व्यवस्था की थी। लेकिन कुछ षडयंत्र के कारण उनके लाक्षागृह को आग लगने के कारण पांडव जल कर खाक हो चुके हैं, यह बात पूरे हस्तिनापुर में फैल गई थी। लेकिन पांडव को इस षडयंत्र की भनक मिल गई थी। अब "पांचाल देश के राजा द्रुपद ने अपनी पुत्री द्रौपदी के लिए स्वयंवर का आयोजन किया था। इस स्वयंवर में पांडवों ने भेष बदल कर गुप्त रूप से भाग लिया और अर्जुन ने विजय प्राप्त की।"¹ इस राजनीति से हस्तिनापुरवासियों में नव चेतना निर्माण हो गई उसके साथ पांडवों को शक्तिशाली दोस्ती की आवश्यकता थी। वह पांचाल साम्राज्य के मैत्री भाव से आज पूरी हो गई थी। इसके कारण आर्यावर्त में धर्म का राज्य निर्माण करने में इसकी मदद हो जाएगी इसके कारण ही कृष्ण और पांडवों में नव उत्साह निर्माण हो गया था।

आर्यावर्त में तीन ही चक्रवर्ती सम्राट थे। उन सम्राटों में पांचाल एक था वह दोस्त होने के कारण धर्म के पथ पर नव चेतना का निर्माण हो गया था। द्रौपदी स्वयंवर में अर्जुन ने विजय प्राप्त किया मगर द्रौपदी के कारण पांडवों के सामने एक नवीन समस्या निर्माण हो गई थी। मगर "माता कुंती के आग्रह और वेदव्यास के मार्ग दर्शन और कृष्ण की सलाह से द्रौपदी का विवाह पाँचों पांडवों के साथ हुआ।"² इस राजनीति के कारण पांडवों में उत्साह निर्माण हो गया क्योंकि पाँचों को एक ही पत्नी के जरिए

* शोध-छात्र, हिंदी विभाग, शिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, कोल्हापुर



LULC Change Analysis in Nandurbar District of Maharashtra State

Dr. Chandrabhan Bhanudas Chaudhari

Associate Professor of Geography,
R. B. N. B. College, Shirampur

Abstract:

Land is a significant component in interactions of the human activities with the environment and it is necessary for the selection, planning and implementation of different schemes to meet the increasing demands for basic human needs and welfare. Therefore, in this study an attempt will be made to map out the status and changes of land use and land cover of Nandurbar District in Maharashtra State of India. The study has been done through remote sensing and GIS approach using census district boundary map of Maharashtra and AWiFS images of 2005-06 and 2011-12. During the study period (2005-06 and 2011-12) the area under crop land and waste land has been reduced. On the contrary, the area under fallow land, forest land, built up land and water bodies have been increased.

Keywords: Remote Sensing, GIS, LULC, AWiFS, Forest Land, Crop Land, Fallow Land, Water Bodies, Built-Up Land, Wasteland

Introduction:

Land is becoming a scarce resource due to immense agricultural and demographic pressure. Hence, information on LULC and possibilities for their optimal use is essential for the selection, planning and implementation of land use schemes to meet the increasing demands for basic human needs and welfare. It also assists for managing natural resources and monitoring environmental changes.

The satellite remote sensing data with their repetitive nature have proved to be quite useful in mapping land use/land cover patterns and changes with time. Therefore, an attempt will be made in this study to map out the status of land use and land cover of Nandurbar District between 2005-06 and 2011-12 with a view to detecting the changes that has taken place in this status particularly in the built-up and agricultural land using both Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing data.

Land Use and Land Cover (LULC)

Generally, Land use refers to the varied uses of land by different human activities that take place on the earth's surface. (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, forestry, recreational) and Land Cover refers to the natural or manmade physical properties of the land surface (e.g., natural vegetation, water bodies, rock/soil).

Objectives of The Study:

The main objective of this study is to use Remote Sensing and GIS techniques for Land Use and Land Cover Analysis at a district level. The other objectives are to produce a land use / land cover statistics of Nandurbar District in order to identify the changes that have taken place over a given period (2005-06 and 2011-12) and to determine the trend of land use / land cover in the district.

Study Area:

Nandurbar District is one of the important districts in Khandesh Region. It has come to existence on 1st July 1998 through bifurcation of previous Dhule District. It covers 1.64 percent

१५. विद्यार्थ्यांचा आंदोलन आणि राजकीय विसंवाद - एक राजकीय समस्या

डा. सी. सुनेका वि. सी.

राज्यशासक विभाग, आगगावडेन आवटे कॉलेज, मंगर.

विद्यार्थी हा राजकीय परिवर्तनाचा अग्रदूत असतो. कुठल्याही देशाच्या राजकीय परिवर्तनाचा अन्वय करताना तेथील विद्यार्थी राजकारणाकडे कसा बघतो याचा अन्वय करणे आवश्यक असते. देशभरात सी.ए.ए आणि एम.आर सी च्या मुद्द्यावर देशातील घेतलेल्या बाबत अनेक विद्यार्थी रस्त्यावर उतरून सरकारविरोध आंदोलन करताना पाहतो. त्यांच्या काळात सर्वांनी पहिले या पार्श्वभूमीवर एक प्रश्न उपस्थित झाला की, विद्यार्थ्यांनी राजकीय व्यवस्थेवर भाष्य करावे का? विद्यापीठांमधील विद्यार्थ्यांचा अशांत आणि शासनाचा त्याला नकारात्मक प्रतिसाद यामुळे अनेक विद्यार्थी संघटनांच्या राजकारणाविषयीचा समावेश या मुद्द्यावर मध्यममार्गीय विचारविम्वारा ठरविके. मात्र माहली जात आहेत याच विषयाचा अन्वय प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे

१. विद्यार्थ्यांचा राजकीय सहभाग कशा प्रकारे असतो ते तपासणे.
२. विद्यार्थी चळवळीतून राजकीय नेतृत्वाची जडणघडण कशा प्रकारे होते याचा अन्वय करणे.

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात शाळा-महाविद्यालय सोडून विद्यार्थ्यांनी चळवळीत यावे अशी भूमिका महात्मा गांधीजींनी घेतली. त्यानंतर मात्र भारतामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना राजकारणात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला नाही. 1960च्या दशकात उत्तराघात गुरोपमध्ये प्रधान कॅम्पस रिवोल्ट म्हणजे विद्यापीठातील विद्यार्थ्यांचा विद्रोह व्यक्त होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. विद्यार्थी ही राजकीय शक्ति आहे हे जगभरात स्वीकारले गेले. याच दरम्यान कम्युनिस्टांनी परिवर्तन यंत्रणा म्हणजे विद्यार्थी संघटना मोठ्या प्रमाणात बांधण्यास सुरुवात केली. भारतात विद्यापीठ आणि महाविद्यालयीन पाठोपाठ निवडणुका सुरू झाल्या यामुळे राजकीय पक्षांनी विद्यार्थी संघटना स्थापन करण्यास सुरुवात केली. काँग्रेस हिंदुत्ववादी आणि डावे या विचारप्रवाहांनी विद्यार्थ्यांवर आपआपला प्रभाव निर्माण करण्यास सुरुवात केली. महात्मा गांधींच्या इतिहासात युक्राद चळवळीने भारतीय दशक गाजवले. 1960-70च्या दशकात जगभरात अनेक ठिकाणी राजकीय वातावरण तापलेले होते. फ्रांसमधील विद्यार्थी कामगार वर्गासह रस्त्यावर उतरून राजकीय संघर्ष जमीत होते. अमेरिकेतील तरुण व्हीएलनामविषयक सरकारच्या धोरणाचा कडक निषेध करीत होते. चीनमध्ये माओने सुरू केलेल्या सांस्कृतिक क्रांतीचा धारणा तेथील तरुणांनी उचलून घेतला होता. अशा या आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकीय परिस्थितीत भारतातील राजकीय वातावरण जनचळवळीच्या दुष्प्रतिवेगजन बनत होते. दलित पक्षां, स्त्री-मुक्ति संघटना, बुद्धक क्रांती दल, जनशिक्षण संघटना अशा संघटना जोर घेऊ लागल्या होत्या. महात्मा गांधींच्या संघटना मध्यात कुली बनत होत्या. मुंबई शहरात बेरोजगारीच्या समस्यांमुळे मराठी-अमराठी असे कडक संघर्ष होऊन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आंदोलनात होती. त्याचवेळी मुंबई जिल्ह्यातील शहादे परिवारात आदिवासी महिलांवर झोपडीत अत्याचारविरोध आवाज उठविण्यात


Principal
S.S.G.M. College
Kopergaon

२०. ग्रामीण विकासामध्ये ग्रामसभेचे महत्त्व

प्रा. सौ. सुपेकर. व्ही. पी.
राज्यशास्र विभाग, अण्णासाहेब आवटे कॉलेज, मंचर.

ग्रामीण विकासा मध्ये ग्रामसभेचे महत्त्व

मानवाने सुरुवातीपासूनच निसर्गावर मात करून आपल्या उपजीविकेचा म्हणजेच व्यक्ती आणि समूहाची प्रगती साधण्यासाठी विकासाचा मार्ग शोधला आहे. हा विकास करताना शासन पातळीवर सुध्दा नवनवीन विकास योजना, लोकप्रतिनिधीचे फंड यातून प्रगतीकडे वाटचाल होऊ लागली. विकास म्हणजे केवळ भौतिक वस्तूंचे उत्पादन आणि वाढ नाही तर उपभोगासाठी निर्माण केली जाणारी उत्पादन साधने व उत्पादनाचा सर्व मानवी समाजाला उपयोग व्हावा या दृष्टीकोनातून विकास या संकल्पनेकडे पहिले पाहिले जावे. याच अनुषंगाने ग्रामीण विकासाचा विचार करता आला पाहिजे. ओ. पी. दहामा यांच्या मते, समाज विकास ही एक अशी सतत चालणारी सामाजिक कृतीची प्रक्रिया आहे की, ज्यायोगे त्या समाजातील लोक औपचारिकरित्या अगर अनौपचारिकरित्या संघटन करून नियोजन व कृती ठरवितात. भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश आहे. गावाच्या विकासाचे नियोजन हे ग्रामपंचायतीच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामसभेमध्ये केले जाते. भारतात त्रिस्तरीय व्यवस्थेचा पायाभूत घटक म्हणून ग्रामपंचायतीकडे पहिले जाते. महात्मा गांधी यांनी असे म्हटले की, 'सच्चा लोकतंत्र वही है जो निचले स्तर पर लोगों की भागीदारी पर आधारित हो, यह तभी संभव है जब गाव में रहनेवाले आम आदमी को भी शासन के बारे में फैसला करने का अधिकार मिले.' (कुमारी २०१४)

१९९३ मध्ये झालेल्या ७३व्या घटनादुरुस्तीच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामसभेला घटनात्मक दर्जा प्राप्त झाला. ग्रामसभा ही सहभागात्मक लोकशाहीची संघटनात्मक यंत्रणा आहे. ग्रामपंचायत क्षेत्रातील सर्व मतदारांना विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये सहभागी होण्याची संधी देते. सहभाग हा लोकशाहीचा आधार मानला जातो. प्रस्तुत सौधनिबंधामध्ये ग्रामीण विकासामध्ये ग्रामसभेची भूमिका किती महत्त्वाची आहे, ग्रामसभा यशस्वी होण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे यापुरता मर्यादित आहे. विकास या कल्पनेची निश्चित अशी व्याख्या करणे अवघड आहे. विकास ही बहुउद्देशिय प्रक्रिया आहे. गावाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी योजना ठरविणे, अंदाजपत्रक

Impact of Social Media on Indian Politics

Supekar Vaishali Prashant.

Department of Political Science,

Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar.

E—mail [_vaishalisupekar12@gmail.com](mailto:vaishalisupekar12@gmail.com)

Mob-9822853058

In the last few elections(2014 and 2019) it is necessary to do the study of political impact of social media. Social media has also come to the forefront of the debate that social media has the potential to exert a decisive influence on people, specially young people. In India, political parties are using social media aggressively to propagate their ideology, mobilise public opinion, set policy agendas. Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. The function of media is to notify people, educate them and guide the people in the society. This paper try to find the impact of social media in Indian politics. Social media has become a very important part of civil society. It is now being seriously considered by the Indian political parties as a mean to reach out to the electorate.

Keywords: Social media, Politics, Political parties, Public opinion.

The 2014 election was also the first election where social media users were taken seriously as voters by political parties, who used it for voters outreach. Five years later social media has established itself as the major communication platform for India's political parties. The use of social media platforms are important tools within political communication campaigns to secure victory and encourage interaction between political parties and voters. A social networking service is a platform to build social networks. In 2011, Anna Hazare started an anti-corruption movement, at that time movement attracted attention in the media, millions of supporters inside

१६. शेतीवरील संकट

प्रा. डॉ. मेघराज एकनाथ औटी

रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे एस. एस.जी.एम. महाविद्यालय, कोपरगांव, जि. अहमदनगर.

प्रा. महेश वसंत कुलकर्णी

रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे एस. एस. जी.एम. महाविद्यालय, कोपरगांव, जि. अहमदनगर.

प्रास्ताविक

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. भारत देशात परंपरागत व्यवसाय म्हणून शेती व्यवसायाकडे पाहिले जाते. शेती व शेतीपुरक व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केला जातो. भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात शेतीचा महत्त्वाचा वाटा आहे. भारतात खेड्यांची संख्या जास्त असल्यामुळे शेतीची व्याप्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. देशाच्या विकासातही शेतीला मध्यवर्ती स्थान आहे. शेती हे उदरनिर्वाहाचे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. शेतीमुळेच देशातील उद्योगांचा विकास करणे शक्य आहे. शेती हा व्यवसाय पर्जन्यावर अवलंबून आहे. पाऊस पडला तर शेती पिक येते. पाऊस पडला नाही तर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दुष्काळाला सामोरे जावे लागते. शेती हा व्यवसाय कारताना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अडथळे येतात. शेती या व्यवसायाकडे पाहण्याचा लोकांचा दृष्टीकोन बदलत चाललेला दिसतो. शेती व्यवसायाच्या पध्दतीमध्ये खूप मोठे बदल झालेले दिसून येतात. शेतीवर निसर्गाचा असलेला प्रभाव, शेतकरी वर्गाची आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिती, शेतकऱ्यांची निरक्षरता, शेतीचे विभाजन, शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या यांचे वाढते प्रमाण दिसून येते. शेतीवरील संकटामुळे शेतकरी बेकार व दरिद्री होत आहे. शेतीवरील संकट टाळण्यासाठी त्वावर योग्य त्या उपाय योजना करणे गरजेचे आहे, तरच शेतकरी राजा सुखी होईल.

अर्थव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप

भारत ही एक अल्प विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. अद्यापही भारतातील लोकसंख्येचा अधिक भाग दरिद्र्यावस्थेत आहे. याचप्रमाणे देशात जी नैसर्गिक संसाधने आहेत त्याचा पुरेपूर उपयोग होत नाही. सर्वसाधारणपणे अल्पविकसित किंवा विकसनशील देश म्हणजे असा देश की ज्या देशात दरिद्र्याचे प्रमाण जास्त, शेती क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असणारी अधिक लोकसंख्या, बेकारी, तांत्रिक मागासलेपणा, राहणीमानाचा निकृष्ट दर्जा, ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येचे अधिक प्रमाण, भांडवल निर्मितीचा अल्पदर, अल्प दरडोई उत्पन्न अशी ही वैशिष्ट्ये दिसून येतात.

भारतासारख्या कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने शेती व्यवसायाचे महत्त्व खूप मोठे आहे. शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. देशात नियोजन काळात औद्योगिक क्षेत्राची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रगती पडून आली असली तरी शेती क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व कमी झालेले नाही. देशातील ६५ टक्क्यांच्या आसपास काम करणाऱ्यांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणारे हे क्षेत्र देशाच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे आहे.

Environmental Pollution and Waste Management

Assist. Prof. Banderao Anandrao Tarhal
Dept.of Economics,
Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College,
Hupari.Tal -Hatkanangale Dist-Kolhapur
Maharashtra.

Introduction :

The man, along with all other living beings from the beginning of its existence is closely linked with the entire inanimate and living nature that surrounds it. This interaction is the basis of the whole modern right of environmental protection. Through his own development, the man developed his interest in the way and manner that would harmonize with the nature that surrounds it, to ensure the conditions necessary for their survival. With each new discovery (ranging from tools for tillage and wheel all the way to modern computer technology) man makes bigger part of the eternal desire to reconcile nature and its needs. Contemporary urban, industrial, economic and technological development has provided great benefits to man, but the industrial air and water pollution, uncontrolled deforestation and their conversion into agricultural land, destruction of the ozone layer and global warming of the planet followed by climatic changes, the accumulation of various wastes, including radioactive as well as the eradication of certain plant and animal species, are just some of the negative consequences of human activities, which, however, seriously endangering his own survival. At present time, the protection of the environment is of great importance in the prevention and elimination of these contradictions. The right to protect the environment today should be seen as a unique supranational (international), national and local unit. Therefore, in order for the normative framework to succeed, actions must be taken at the universal, national, regional and local levels.

A Study of E- COMMERCE

Assist. Prof. B. A. Tarhal
Dept. of Economics, Chandrabai-Shantappa
Shendure College, Hupari

Abstract:

Technological advances in the field of Electronic commerce (or e-commerce) and access control have been overwhelming in the recent years, conceding the freedom to consumers for accessing and using these services when and where they wish, at times and places that are convenient to them. E-commerce and access control encompasses all business conducted by means of telecommunications and computer technologies and have made computer networks an integral part of the economic infrastructure. The widespread use of standard desktop PCs, laptops, mobile phones, credit cards, ATM cards, smart cards and different identification technologies for E-commerce access need to offer superior privacy and security in the technological environment.

Keywords: Access control, E-commerce, m-commerce

Introduction :

The Internet and E-commerce have grown much more rapidly than anyone guessed, spawning potentially new ways of communication, collaboration and coordination among consumers, businesses and trading partners. The physical currency i.e. Paper money and metal coins has evolved into present day form of plastic, like credit cards, debit cards, smart cards, to avoid counterfeiting and fraud. In this digital era, consumer devices for E-commerce access are getting smarter day by day

offering features to users they never imagined. These are used for carrying out countless financial transactions, fund transfers, buying and selling of products or services over the Internet through a process of electrical money transactions, known as E-Money. Electronic money can provide many benefits such as convenience and privacy, increased efficiency of transactions, lower transaction fees. In simple terms E-commerce is money stored as, and transmitted in Electrical form. However, the term may refer to more than just money stored and transmitted in Electrical form. It also includes the entire online process of developing, marketing, selling, delivering, servicing and paying for products and services. The technologies used for E-commerce access can be roughly categorized into consumer devices and communication infrastructure. The range of consumer devices include standard desktop PCs, laptops, mobile phones, credit cards, ATM cards, smart cards, etc. The communication infrastructure necessary for wired and wireless environment include various communication protocols, markup languages that may vary with different devices and operating systems. This paper describes different technologies and issues related to the consumer devices. It also presents the enduring trend of E-commerce in India.

OBJECTIVE :

1. To Study The Concept of E-Commerce
2. To Study Benefits of E-Commerce
3. To Study the Types of E-Commerce
4. To know and understand the E-Commerce

Methodology :

The present study is of descriptive type. The entire study is based on secondary of data. The secondary data has been collected from books and websites. In order to fulfill constructed objectives of the study the secondary data has been assembled.

Customer Relationship Management and E-CRM

Bhoye Dilip Vishwanath
Rayat Shikshan Sansthas
S.S.G.M. College Kopergoan

Abstract:

Customer satisfaction has always been a key element in the pursuit of corporate goals and objectives. However, the current competitive environment fostered by liberalization and globalization of the economy and the rising customer expectations for quality; service and value have prompted many companies to organize their business around customers they serve, rather than around product lines or geographic business units. This is partly because customer contact, care and insight have been rendered increasingly more practicable and economical through computers, telecom technology and internet, historically, customer relationship existed even in the pre-industrial era due to the direct interaction between producers and customers as between farmers and buyers of agricultural products, or as artisans and craftsmen produced customized products for each customer. It was when mass production of goods in the industrial era led to the emergence of middlemen and transaction-oriented marketing, that direct interaction between producers and customers became less frequent.

Key Note :- CRM, E-CRM, Customer, Web based etc.

Introduction:

In recent years several factors have contributed to the rapid development of direct interaction between producers and customers. The concept of customer relationship management as a co-operative and collaborative process has thus tended to be more common. Its purpose is mutual value creation on the part of the marketer and customer. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) solutions provide customer-oriented services for planning, developing, maintaining, and expanding customer relationships with special attention paid to the new possibilities offered by the Internet, mobile devices and multi-channel interaction. CRM enables a company to capture a consolidated customer view through multi-channel interactions in a data warehouse solution. Sophisticated analytical techniques are then applied to this customer information to better understand and predict customer behavior. CRM can then be used to strategically implement acquired customer knowledge in every area of the company, from the highest management level to all employees who come into direct contact with customers. CRM thus enables an organization to address its customers' preferences and priorities much more effectively and efficiently. CRM is a tool that can help organizations to profitably meet the lifetime needs of customers better than their competitors.

Research Methodology :-

Research may be very broadly defined as systematic gathering of data and information and its analysis for advancement of knowledge in any subject. Research attempts to find answer intellectual and practical questions through application of systematic methods. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines research as "studious inquiry or examination; investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws". Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown.

Objective :

1. To study the concept of customer relationship management.
2. To study electronic customer relationship management.
3. To observe difference between E -CRM and CRM.

Customer Relationship Management:

Customer relationship management, or CRM, means different things to different people. Even the meaning of the three-letter abbreviation CRM is contested. Most people use CRM to refer to customer relationship management. Others use CRM to mean customer relationship marketing. Another group, in the belief that not all customers want a relationship with a supplier, omit the word relationship, preferring the term customer management. Still others opt for the expression relationship marketing. Whatever it is called, CRM is clearly a business practice focused on customers. The term CRM has only been in use for a few years. One view, held by some of the information technology (IT) companies, is that the term CRM is used to describe software applications that automate the marketing, selling and service functions of businesses.

Definition and Scope of Customer Relationship Management :

'Customer Relationship Management is a comprehensive approach for creating, maintaining and expanding customer relationships.'



शंकरराव कोल्हे यांचे जलसिंचन विषयक कार्य प्रा. झरेकर आर.एस.

संशोधक, विद्यार्थी, टिळक महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, पुणे.

प्रस्तावना :-

शंकरराव कोल्हे यांची महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेचे सदस्य म्हणून निवड झाली. त्यांच्याकडे कोपरगांव तालुक्याचे नेतृत्व आले. कोपरगांव तालुक्यात दि. संजीवनी सहकारी साखर कारखाना त्यांनी सुरू केला. या कारखान्याच्या परिसरात मोठ्या प्रमाणात ऊसाचे प्रमाण वाढलेले होते. त्यामुळे १९८० नंतर शेतीसाठी पाण्याची कमतरता भासू लागली. नाशिक जिल्हयातील दारणा, गंगापूर, नांदूर-मध्यमेश्वर धरणातून गोदावरी डावा व उजव्या कालव्याद्वारे कोपरगांव तालुक्याला शेती व पिण्यासाठी पाण्याचा पुरवठा केला जात होता. परंतु नाशिक जिल्हयात सिन्नर, सातपूर एम.आय.डी.सी.निर्माण झाल्यामुळे व बेकायदा उपसा जलसिंचन योजना सुरू केल्यामुळे कोपरगांव तालुक्याला मिळणाऱ्या पाण्याचे प्रमाण कमी झाले. साखर कारखान्याच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात येणाऱ्या गावात कोल्हापूर टाईप बंधारे, वसंत बंधारे, दगडी साठवण तलाव, गावतळी, गोडबोले गेट, इंधन विहीर अशा अनेक योजनांची अंमलबजावणी केली. शेतीला पाण्याचा योग्य पुरवठा केला जावा यासाठी टिळक सिंचन व तुषार सिंचन यासारख्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची माहिती शेतकऱ्यांना होण्यासाठी सहलीचे आयोजन केले. शासनाशी संघर्ष करताना मोर्चे, उपोषण, दुष्काळ परिषद, शेतकरी मेळावे, रस्ता रोको यासारख्या मार्गांचा अवलंब केला. संजीवनी सहकारी उद्योग समूहाच्या माध्यमातून जलसंधारणाची कामे मोठ्या प्रमाणात करण्यात आली.

१. कोपरगांव तालुक्याचा पाणी प्रश्न :-

महाराष्ट्रातील कोपरगाव हा दुष्काळी तालुका म्हणून ओळखला जातो. जून ते ऑक्टोबर या महिन्यात सरासरीपेक्षा कमी पाऊस पडतो. त्यामुळे शेतात ज्वारी, बाजरी, गहू यासारखी पिके घेत असत. कोपरगांव तालुक्यात वारंवार दुष्काळ पडत असल्यामुळे इंग्रजांनी दुष्काळावर मात करण्यासाठी नाशिक जिल्हयातील दारणा नदीवर धरण बांधले. या धरणात ७७६३ द.ल.घन फूट पाणी साठवले जाते. दारणापासून ४७ मैल अंतरावर नांदूर-मध्यमेश्वर उंच बंधारा बांधण्यात आला. या बंधान्यातून गोदावरी डावा व उजवा कालवा तयार करण्यात आला. या कालव्यातून सिन्नर, कोपरगांव, निफाड, वैजापूर, संगमनेर, येवला या तालुक्यांना पाणी पुरवठा केला जातो. याच काळात पुणे, सासवड, मुंबई येथील उद्योगपतींनी कोपरगांव भागातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या जमिनी अल्पशा दराने खंडाने घेतल्या. या शेतीत त्यांनी ऊसाची शेती सुरू केली. पुढे याच परिसरात गोदावरी शुगर मिल्स, साकरवाडी, लक्ष्मीवाडी व मोरारका उद्योग समूह पुणतांबा (चांगदेवनगर) देणे खासगी साखर कारखाने व तीन सहकारी साखर कारखाने सुरू झाले.

२. पाणी टंचाईचे कारण :-

गोदावरी डावा कालवा व डावा कालव्यामध्ये पाण्याची टंचाई निर्माण होण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे दारणा धरण व नांदूर-मध्यमेश्वर यांच्या दरम्यान नदीच्या पाण्याचा गैररित्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपसा होत आहे. यावर शासनाने व पाटबंधारे विभागाचे कोणतेच नियंत्रण नाही. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दि.१९/८/१९७७ रोजी घेतलेल्या निर्णयानुसार दारणा धरण ते नांदूर-मध्यमेश्वर बंधान्यापर्यंत नदीच्या पात्रातून दारणा धरणातून भिजणाऱ्या क्षेत्राच्या ५ टक्के म्हणजे १६५८ हेक्टर क्षेत्र रबी व खरीप पिकांसाठी ५ टक्के म्हणजे ८३ हेक्टरपर्यंत बारमाही हेक्टर बारमाही पिकां एकूण १७४१ हेक्टरला मंजूरी हवी होती. मात्र १९७३ ते १९७८ पर्यंत २२४२ हेक्टर उपा

Challenges of Social Entrepreneurship

Assist. Prof. Banderao Anandarao Tarhal
Dept. of Commerce,
Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari.

Abstract :

In the recent past, the field of social entrepreneurship is growing rapidly and attracting increased attention from many sectors. Social entrepreneurship is generally defined as "entrepreneurship with an embedded social purpose". Social entrepreneurship is the process of pursuing innovative solutions to social problems. The main aim of social entrepreneurship as well as a social enterprise is to further social and environmental goals for a good cause. Social entrepreneurship is the recognition of a social problem and the use of entrepreneurial principles to organize, create and manage a social venture to achieve a desired social change. More specifically, social entrepreneurs adopt a mission to create and sustain social value. The present paper explains the concept of social entrepreneurship, discuss the difference between business entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship, areas of social entrepreneurship and challenges before social entrepreneurship in India.

Key words : Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneur, Challenges, India.

Introduction :

The word 'entrepreneur' has become a buzzword in today era of globalization. Entrepreneurship plays an important role in the industrial and economic development of a country. Some thinkers have appreciated its role in economic development as "an economy is the effect for which entrepreneurship is the cause". Recently, a new term 'social entrepreneurship' has emerged in the economic literature and has been receiving increasing attention in the socio-economic context. A man takes so much from the society during his lifetime, which he needs to give back to the society. The corporations also expected to do the same in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). On this background, social entrepreneurship is now beginning to take shape in our country. Young Indians feel that they can change India through social entrepreneurship.

Objectives of the study :

The following objectives are set for the present study –

- 1) To understand the concept of social entrepreneurship.
- 2) To study the difference between business entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship.
- 3) To study the areas of social entrepreneurship.
- 4) To describe the challenges faced by social entrepreneurship.

Methodology :

Looking into requirements of the objectives of the study, the research design for the study is descriptive type Data and information are mainly collected from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various websites, research journals, magazines, books etc.

The Concept of Social Entrepreneurship :

The term 'social entrepreneurship' was first coined in 1980 by Bill Drayton of Ashoka which is the global association of the world's leading social entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurship is the recognition of a social problems and the use of entrepreneurial principles to organize create and manage a social venture to achieve a desired social change. Drayton calls social entrepreneurship as a model for bringing social change in a society by those individuals who combine the practical and result – oriented methods of a business entrepreneur with the goals of a social reforms. In other words social entrepreneurs are those people who use innovative ways for tackling various socio-economic problems of the society in their chosen areas, whether that is education, health care, environment economic development or any other social field. (Dees 1998).

The Concept of social entrepreneurship is viewed in narrow as well as broad perspective. In narrow perspective it is considered as a not for profit initiative in search of alternative funding strategies or management schemes to create social value. In broad perspective it is a social enterprise which is seeking business solutions to social problems.

Fowler (2000) defines social entrepreneurship as, "the creation of viable socio economic structures, relations, institutions, organizations and practices that yield and sustain social benefits."

According to Schwab Foundation (2005). "social entrepreneurship is applying practical, innovative and sustainable approaches to benefit society in general, with an emphasis on those who are marginalized poor."

3.3.1 (370)