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Research

Euphorbia lakshminarasimhanii: a new pygmy succulent species from Konkan region of Maharashtra, India

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Euphorbia lakshminarasimhanii (Euphorbiaceae), a new pygmy species belonging to the genus *Euphorbia* subg. *Euphorbia* sect. *Euphorbia* is described and illustrated from the Konkan region of Maharashtra, India. It is easily distinguished from all known Indian species by its unique sparsely-branched pygmy habit, closely spaced and horizontally flattened tubercles, trapezoidal spine shields which are very close and overlapping at the apical region, giving a pouch like appearance, bifurcated spines completely separated by the leaf scar, leaves forming a crown, long bracts extending past the gland edge, coral red colored glands with indented margins, male florets 10 per fascicle, and capsule having globose cocci with thin keels.

Keywords: genus *Euphorbia*, Indian succulent euphorbia, new species, Old World Clade, section *Euphorbia*, subgenus *Euphorbia*, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Euphorbia* L. (Euphorbiaceae) consists of about 2000 species (Dorsey et al. 2013), and is one of the largest genus of flowering plants in the world (Mabberley 2017). Plants in this genus have a cosmopolitan distribution and include trees, shrubs, woody perennials, succulents, perennial herbs and many kinds of prostrate, erect and ephemeral annuals (Nobarinezhad et al. 2018).

Many schemata of the taxonomy of genus *Euphorbia* have been proposed (Binojkumar and Balakrishnan 2010). Here, we follow Dorsey et al. (2013), who, based on detailed botanical and genetic studies, divide the genus into four subgenera: *Esula*, *Athymalus*, *Chamaecybe* and *Euphorbia* (661 species). Furthermore, *E.* subg. *Euphorbia* is divided into 21 sections which may be divided into the the informal groups Old World Clade II, the Old World Clade I, the New World Clade and the Pacific Clade. The largest section, *E.* sect. *Euphorbia* (343 species), is part of the Old World Clade II. Members of this section generally range from Africa across the Middle East into South and Southeast Asia, having diversified in the arid and semi-arid regions of the tropics and subtropics. They are succulents and almost all have the characteristic spine shield (Dorsey et al. 2013). These authors confirm the work of others that the Indian

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

1-Ethyl-3-Methylimidazolium Cyanoborohydride Catalyzed Solvent Free Microwave Assisted One Pot Multicomponent Synthesis of Tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]Pyran DerivativesRajesh K. Manjul¹, Vilas B. Gade^{2,*}, Dhananjay N. Gaikwad¹, Dayanand M. Suryavanshi³, Anjali S. Rajbhoj¹ and Suresh T. Gaikwad^{1,*}¹Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, MH 431004, India;²Department of Chemistry, Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist: Palghar, MH 401604, India;³P.G. and Research Center, Department of Chemistry, S.S.G.M. College, Kopargaon, Dist: Ahmednagar, MH 423601, India

ARTICLE HISTORY

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Abstract: We present a facile and environmentally benign protocol for the synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyran derivatives via multicomponent condensation of dimedon, malononitrile and different aromatic aldehydes in the presence of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium cyanoborohydride ([EMIm][BH₃CN]) as catalyst under microwave irradiation. The one-pot synthesis, facile solvent-free condition and good isolated yield illustrate the utility of this green approach. The structural features are derived using analytical tools, including Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) and ¹H and ¹³C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy. Electronic synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyran derivatives by using catalytic action of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium cyanoborohydride has been used to obtain maximum yield.

Keywords: Tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyran, microwave irradiation, solvent free, ionic liquid, FT-IR, TLC.

1. INTRODUCTION

Chemistry promptly is attentive to developing reactions and competent methodologies that are sustainable and eco-friendly. It is crucial to consider principles of green chemistry, paying through application of strategies that shift towards a sustainable chemical industry [1]. In conclusion, there have been foremost concerns about waste minimization and sustainability, as there are considerable current issues involving environmental aspects [2]. As of now, the multicomponent reactions are executed in ionic fluids, which possess enormous advantages in addition to being environmentally benign [3, 4]. They have been portrayed as a green medium that is safe for the environment [5] due to which nowadays, their utilization in chemical industry has become particularly important [6]. In recent times, the applications of ionic liquids to execute multicomponent reactions have been currently cited [7]. Ionic Liquids are salts in a liquid state with exceptionally low vapor pressure. Also, most of the ionic liquids have low combustibility, good thermal stability, electrical conductivity and solvating qualities [8]. For many separation or catalytic processes, the ionic liquids act as reaction medium provided that there is a broad variety of

organic, inorganic and polymeric molecules which have solubility in ionic liquids. The solvating power of ionic liquid depends upon smaller anion and large size of organic cation. The type of cations present in ionic liquids are ammonium, imidazolium, phosphonium, pyrrolidinium, pyridinium and the anions, such as acetate, formate, benzoate, tetrafluoroborate, trifluoromethane sulfonate, nitrate, phosphate, hexafluorophosphate, hydrogen sulphate *etc.* are present. For the synthesis of organic molecules use of microwave irradiation [9, 10] is a powerful dielectric heating tool which is a fast, efficient, simple and clean method [11-17]. For the synthesis of different heterocycles, the combination of microwave and ionic liquids is of great interest and proves to be a green protocol [18-20].

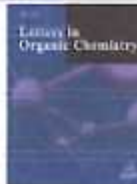
The 4*H* benzo[*b*]pyran derivatives possess broad spectrum of biological properties [21] like anticancer, diuretics, anti-coagulant, spasmolytic, anti-anaphylactic activity [22-25]. Besides this, they have other important applications in treating neurodegenerative disease, including Alzheimer disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Down's syndrome, AID's associated dementia as well as for the management of Schizophrenia and myoclonus [26]. The 4*H* benzo[*b*]pyran derivatives are also used as cognitive enhancers. 4*H* pyrans moreover form a structural unit of many natural products [27], different 2-amino-4*H*-pyrans have found applications as a photoactive material [28]. The Polyfunctionalized benzopyrans have a

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

BENTHAM
SCIENCE

Magnesium Sulphate-Catalyzed Green and Efficient Synthesis of Some New Derivatives of 1-Amido Alkyl Naphthols under Solvent-Free Conditions



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Abstract: The present work describes an efficient, green, and direct approach for the synthesis of amido alkyl naphthols via one-pot multicomponent solvent-free reaction (MCR) of substituted aromatic aldehydes, β -naphthols, and urea by the use of easily available, non-toxic, and cost-effective Lewis acid catalyst magnesium sulphate ($\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$). The important characteristics of this reaction include the following: eco-friendly and mild reaction conditions, excellent yields of the products, shorter reaction time, economically cheaper and environmentally friendly catalyst $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Also, clean reaction, non-column purification, and operational simplicity are some of the additional significant features of this approach.

Keywords: Solvent-free condition, multicomponent reaction, β -naphthol, urea, substituted aromatic aldehydes, magnesium sulphate, amido alkyl naphthols.

1. INTRODUCTION

Organic synthesis in multicomponent reactions has attracted the attention of chemists in recent years. It is a convergent reaction in which three or more substrates/reactants react in the presence of a specific catalyst, maintaining proper reaction conditions in order to ensure maximum atom efficiency/economy of the newly formed products [1, 2]. The multicomponent reaction provides desired single product without isolating the intermediate [3]. The multicomponent reaction involves several applications. The main advantage of multicomponent reactions is that these are one-pot reactions and require the use of a few solvents, or sometimes solvent-free reactions can also be carried out. Also, these reactions take less time to complete and lower the cost of chemicals. The products are obtained by a simple procedure, and these are environmentally benign reactions [4]. These reactions have led to the development of potent drugs, including nucleoside antibiotics and HIV protease inhibitors, such as ritonavir and lipinavir [4a-b, 5].

Due to the interesting structural unit of amidoalkyl naphthols, they exhibit a wide variety of biological activities, such as antirheumatic [6], antihypertensive [7], antianginal [8], anticancer [9], antipsychotic [10], antianalgesic [11],

antitumor [12], and antibiotic properties. The noteworthy point of these reactions is that these 1-amidoalkyl 2-naphthols are prepared through them, which are biologically active compounds of 1-aminomethyl-2-naphthol derivatives obtained by amide hydrolysis reaction in a basic medium. These compounds can exhibit depressor and bradycardia effects in humans [13].

Amidoalkyl naphthols are prepared using a multicomponent approach of different substituted aromatic aldehydes, beta-naphthol and various amides or urea in the presence of several Lewis or Bronsted acids, and perhaps other catalysts, such as pentafluorophenyl ammonium triflate (PFPAT) [14], $\text{POCl}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ [15], molybdophosphoric acid ($\text{H}_3[\text{P}(\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{10})_4]$) [16], $\text{Fe}(\text{HSO}_4)_3$ [17], p-toluenesulphonic acid [18], $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ [19], $\text{Yb}(\text{OTf})_3$ [20], NiO-SnO_2 [21], sulphamic acid [22], Hexachlorocyclotriphosphazene (HCCP) [23], cyanuric chloride [24], Carbon-based Solid Acid [25], ionic liquid [26], $\text{HClO}_4\text{-SiO}_2$ [27], $\text{K}_3\text{CoW}_{12}\text{O}_{40} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [28], silica-coated magnetite nanoparticles [29], $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ [30], [FemSILP]-L-proline [31], $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [32], $\text{Hf}(\text{NPF}_2)_4$ [33], $\text{H}_3\text{PW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}$ [34], iodine [35], $\text{H}_4\text{SiW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}$ [36], melamine- Br_3 [37].

Various limitations have been reported to be associated with different methods used, such as the use of carcinogenic solvents, long reaction times, highly basic or acidic conditions, use of toxic chemicals and highly expensive catalysts, low yield, use of additional ultrasonic and microwave radiations, and high temperature. To overcome these drawbacks, the

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Structural, Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Substituted Pyrochlore Oxide Nanoparticles Synthesized by the Co-Precipitation Method

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Five substituted pyrochlore nanooxides such as $\text{Nd}_{1.9}\text{Ho}_{0.1}\text{Zr}_{1.8}\text{Ce}_{0.2}\text{O}_7$, $\text{La}_{1.95}\text{Ce}_{0.05}\text{Zr}_{0.25}\text{Ce}_{1.71}\text{O}_7$, $\text{Y}_{1.79}\text{Pr}_{0.21}\text{Ru}_{1.99}\text{Pr}_{0.01}\text{O}_7$, $\text{Dy}_{1.9}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{1.93}\text{Cu}_{0.07}\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Dy}_{1.99}\text{Sr}_{0.01}\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ were synthesized by coprecipitation method. These precursors were monitored by thermal studies (TGA-DTA). The prepared nanosized substituted pyrochlore oxides were characterized by EDS, XRD, SEM, TEM, d. c. electrical conductivity, Thermoelectric power, Hall effect measurement, dielectric properties and magnetization measurements. XRD confirmed the formation of a single phase crystalline substituted pyrochlores with a cubic nature of nanoparticles. All substituted compounds were adopted a stable pyrochlore structure with $r_{A^{3+}}/r_{B^{4+}} = 1.395$ except $\text{La}_{1.95}\text{Ce}_{0.05}\text{Zr}_{0.25}\text{Ce}_{1.71}\text{O}_7$ compound, which has $r_{A^{3+}}/r_{B^{4+}} = 1.175$ indicate disorder pyrochlore structure (i.e. fluorite structure). The temperature dependence of d. c. electrical conductivity for all substituted pyrochlores exhibits two distinct slopes with a break. This discontinuity can be attributed to extrinsic to intrinsic semiconducting properties. The thermoelectric power and Hall effect measurements for all compounds were confirmed the p-type semiconductivity except $\text{Y}_{1.79}\text{Pr}_{0.21}\text{Ru}_{1.99}\text{Pr}_{0.01}\text{O}_7$ compound and which showed n-type semiconductivity. The dielectric constant (ϵ') and dielectric loss ($\tan \delta$) i. e. dissipation factor decreases with an increase in frequencies and reaching constant at particular frequencies. The applied field dependence of magnetization curve at room temperature (300 K) for $\text{Nd}_{1.9}\text{Ho}_{0.1}\text{Zr}_{1.8}\text{Ce}_{0.2}\text{O}_7$, $\text{Y}_{1.79}\text{Pr}_{0.21}\text{Ru}_{1.99}\text{Pr}_{0.01}\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Dy}_{1.9}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{1.93}\text{Cu}_{0.07}\text{O}_7$, showed hysteresis loop with a small kink around the origin and which can be attributed to small but definite ferromagnetic ordering along with significant paramagnetic and superparamagnetic components. The magnetization at 2K showed a clear hysteresis loop for $\text{Dy}_{1.9}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{1.93}\text{Cu}_{0.07}\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Dy}_{1.99}\text{Sr}_{0.01}\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ pyrochlores are soft (weak) ferromagnets.

Keywords: substituted pyrochlore-type oxides, ferromagnetism, electrical conductivity, magnetization, exchange interaction, coprecipitation.

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Introduction

Recently, pyrochlore-type oxides ($\text{A}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$) with the cubic structure are the most important among ceramic materials because they show a high geometric frustration on both A and B sublattices [1, 2]. In this structure, large cations such as lanthanides (Ln) typically occupy the A site, which is coordinated to eight oxygen ions, where the

B site fits better with smaller transition elements of the first or second row and which are coordinated to six oxygen ions in an almost octahedral environment. When the Ln cation is paired with the diamagnetic B^{4+} cation, the most favorable condition occurs for studying lanthanide magnetism. In a pyrochlore formula of $\text{A}_2^{3+}\text{B}_2^{4+}\text{O}_7^{2-}$, the choice is then limited to Sn^{4+} and marginally to Zr^{4+} or Ce^{4+} , which form pyrochlore compounds with fewer $\text{Ln}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ lanthanides which have

Effect of gamma ray irradiation on morphological and antimicrobial properties of Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticle.

Sonal Kolhe, Swati Sapkal, Laxman Chaudhary

Abstract:

Nanotechnology has wide range of applications in many areas of life. Nanomaterials has very large surface-to-volume ratio which promote their use in the medical field. Eco-friendly synthesis methods are gaining a lot of attention in synthesis of Noble metal NPs like Ag, Au, Pt. The need Ecofriendly synthesis method is to reduce polluting reaction by-products. Some more advantages of Green synthesis methods are their cost-effectiveness and easy availability of raw materials require for green synthesis on a large scale. In present study investigation is carried out to study effect of gamma-irradiation on antimicrobial activity of green synthesized silver nanoparticles. As silver nanoparticles are being used as antimicrobial agent since ancient time. Aloe gel extracted from fresh aloe leaf were used to obtain silver nanoparticles. Silver nanoparticles obtained by this method were irradiated with CO-60 source at the dose of 50 Gy, 500Gy, 1kGy and 3 kGy. It is observed that antimicrobial zone of silver nanoparticles were increased from 11mm to 15mm against S-corevisiae at dose 3 kGy.

Keywords: Green Synthesis, Antimicrobial activity, Gamma-ray irradiation, Ecofriendly synthesis.

Introduction

Nanoparticles (NPs) are effectively a bridge between bulk materials and atomic or molecular structures hence they are of the great scientific and technological interest in recent years as [1]. With the development of nanotechnology, metal NPs became more important due to their unusual chemical and physical properties showing great promises for potential applications in biology, medicine, the rapcutic, sensors [2], optics, electronics [3,4], their excellence in detection and imaging purpose [5], biosensing, bioimaging, drug delivery, therapy and tissue engineering [6], cancer cell imaging, photo thermal therapy[7]. The nanoparticles of noble metals are found to have potential applications in various fields. When material reduced to nanometer size, many materials exhibit properties quite different from those of a bulk phase because of high surface to volume ration. Noble metals have played an important role in human history; however, their integration with recent advances in nanotechnology and material sciences have provided new research opportunities in both academia and industry, which has resulted in a new array of advanced applications, including medical ones.[23] Noble metal nanoparticles (NMNPs) have been of great importance in various the field including biomedical because of their importance in personalized healthcare and diagnostics. Nobel metal nano particles provide superior resistance to extreme conditions of corrosion and oxidation. In the past years there has been a tremendous research in the development of more cost-effective, Ecofriendly and robust NMNP synthesis methods that

Ethnobotanical Studies of *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze in North Maharashtra, India

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Abstract:

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze, are also known as a Flame of the Forest is an important tree which commonly grows in the North Maharashtra. It is an important versatile tree used for food, medicine, fibre and few other miscellaneous purposes. This plant there are many uses like medicine, fibre, fuelwood, fodder and other miscellaneous purposes including socio-religious rituals. The plant is highly uses by the tribal and rural people in curing various diseases or disorders. The flowers to extract useful for an orange dye for colouring the foodstuffs seems to hold a good potential for substituting the synthetic colouring agents. There is are hardly any religious ritual where in it is not used in one form or another. The present paper enumerates various medicinal utility of the plant and Attempt was made to gather information about the chemical composition and pharmacological aspects of the this plant. I think so it requires habitat conservation especially in the localities where it grows abundantly.

Keywords: *Butea monosperma*, Ethnobotany, Flame of Forest, Palas, North Maharashtra.

Introduction

Butea monosperma (Lam.) is commonly knowns as a Flame of forest, belongs to the family *Fabaceae* [1]. This plant is locally called as palas, Dhak, chichra, mutthunga, palash and is common throughout India, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon except in very arid parts. This plant are generally it grows gregariously on open grasslands and scattered in mixed forest. In India, palas ranks next to the kusum (*schleichera trijuga*) as a host tree for lac insect [2],[3]. All parts of the plant are being used since decades in medicine and for other purposes. Now a days herbal medicines are more popular than modern medicine because of their effectiveness, easy availability, low cost and for being comparatively devoid of side effects. Nature always stands a golden mark the outstanding phenomenon of symbiosis and it has provided the storehouse of remedies to cure all ailments of mankind, only the thing is a that there is need to the evaluate them scientifically [4]. The bark fibers are obtained from stem for making cordage. Young roots are used for making ropes. Green leaf are good fodder for domestic animals. Leaves are used for making platters, cups, bowls and beedi wrappers [5]. Leaves are also useful for the making Ghongda to protect from rains and are eaten by buffaloes and elephants. Tribals peoples use flowers and young fruits as vegetables. This plant flowers are boiled in water to obtain a dye. Orange or red dye is used for colouring garments and for making skin antiseptic ointments [6]. This plant fresh twigs are tied on horns of bullocks, on occasion of 'pola' and dry twigs are used to feed the sacred fire and wood of the plant is mainly used for well-curbs and water scoop. It is also employed as a cheap board wood and for structural work, wood pulp is suitable for newsprint manufacturing [6]. The medium sized tree with crooked bole and large trifoliate leaves. This plant flowers are large, bright red and borne in terminal or axillary densely fascicled racemes. Pods are oblong and indehiscent 1-seeded. Its leaves and wood has been used in different rituals by Hindus since ancient times. *Butea monosperma* is also considered of medicinal importance. It is occupy an important place in

Untouchables BECOMING Dalits

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Abstract:

The untouchables have been segregated in social life through structures of inhabitations, culture, traditions and manners along with their negative rights. The egalitarian religious and social revolts were subsided up to 20th century with different ideologies like Karma philosophy. The untouchables are always kept marginalised prior to 19th century. However, they got scope in the British India when the social reformers like Phule, Chhatrapati Shahu and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar worked as catalysts. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar motivated them for literary creation and paved way for religious conversion. The whole trajectory is found in the 20th century Dalit autobiographies that are always narratives of 'untouchables becoming Dalits'. Baby Kamble's autobiography '*Jina Amucha*' (1986) in Marathi, translated as '*The Prisons We Broke*' (2008) '*The Prisons We Broke*' (1986) deals with the process of 'becoming' as theorised by Gilles Deleuze. The marginalised untouchables become proud Dalits in the social scenario of 20th century Maharashtra.

Index Terms: Dalits, Autobiographies, Marginalised, untouchables, Dr. Ambedkar, 'becoming', religion

Introduction:

The untouchable castes¹ have been segregated at the east side out of the surrounding wall in typical Indian village structure. (Aleksander 23) Though they had to keep village hygienic, they were subjugated to the mercy of touchable people for their basic needs of water and food. The social structure, culture, traditions and manners were set accordingly. They had to follow certain unwritten rules to greet, to stand, to walk and to speak with

¹ Mahar, Mang, Dhor and Chambhar

Information Communication Technology Values and Cyber law Practices in Education

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Abstract:-

As a researcher I agree the crime rate has reduced as people are remain in greart to use digital services, but online frauds have seen an expansion. Separately from being (ICT) Information Communication Technology, interaction/communication interfaces, sometimes these also help as platforms for criminal fundamentals and ultimately end up being immeasurable security concerns. This work from home has now become apro spect for cyber criminals to exploit the individuals through he-mail scams ,hacking passwords, phishing, ransc-n attacks, financial frauds, online sexual harassment, etc. The research paper focuses on the prospects and constraints to ICT being used as a facilitator of change for Institutions in India. This paper focuses on ICT application in Indian Universities/ Colleges/ schools. It particularly settles on the importance of ICT values and the causes of low levels of ICT values application in Indian institutes. The paper posits that the world of ICT has been developing very speedily wherein there is a dire need to stabilize it, for which the entire educational structure should be transformed and ICT should be merged into educational activities, the reason being the overwhelming influence of ICT which cannot be neglected in the student's lives. The paper concludes that teaching and learning activities prescribed by the Universities/ colleges/ schools need to be reformulated and comprehensive strategies developed

Keywords:-ICT crime, cyber Crime, ICT values , individual Cyberspace

Introduction

Today's world has become global village through the World Wide Web and ICT practices. All the school, College students, employees and housewife's became global Internet village citizens. If we look out for one country as per the civilization, we found strict rules of constitution and Indian Law practices. The constitution of India stated all the do's and don'ts to Indian people. It's called the value system and it's implemented effectively in our country before thousands of year. As a results of these law, constitution implementation perfectly help to govern and administer people management to the governments. The final outcome of that is all governments can perform their duties very well. But, the development through technology they doing their duties. Now, the dependability on technology , internet , GPS Online banking, Work from Home , Online teaching platform , Social sites, entertainment platform , Ecommerce . E transactions Online banking is become our part of body. In the daily schedule all boys, men,women, girls, female, house wife's, you thand children using smartphones. During this pandemic the users are increased drastically. School and college students had opened their social media accounts and video conferencing platform. Due to pandemic covid 19 everybody using online transaction, online banking e commerce, and online working platform is used for earning money. Physically activity stopped and online dependency is increased.

People of every age group is spending time on social medias like Instagram, Facebook, what's app , YouTube , skype , and they exposed to internet village citizens which is globally connected .the privacy and security of people is finished due to this online connectivity . Self-discipline is finished. People know about the cyber law rules and regulation but the tolerance level of people is minimized. So many psychological issues came up in this lockdown period of covid19. Extra use of e commerce forshopping, banking trading stress has gone up and earning gone down . Lots of people lost their jobs in pandemic, these people violating others in family and their surroundings. Youth is trying to earn money, they are ready to work but jobs are not available. Due to unemployment family head and his dependent is overstress and they trying to do frauds, violence, teasing on online platform. In India now a days this is become a biggest challenge for government to maintain discipline and Peace.Always there is a control of central government to simplifying the life of citizens and provide them security. Government is having the responsibility to provide mental, financial, physical growth to citizen. However, in this digital civilization, have follow values. But, the awareness about these values can be taught to the students in school and colleges .Cyber law is made to implement these values among citizen in each country. This cyber law is based on cybercrimes. ICT is the part of cyber law. If citizens not follow cyber law and ICT values crime will become an criminal offence. Police complaint will register against digital citizen.

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ATISHAY KALIT

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Transforming Corporate and Future Job Ready Skills

ABSTRACT

This research paper will talk about changing landscape and required skills. In some of the areas where students can be well versed and plan their career according to changing demands of corporates. In today's scenario the needs and strategies are drastically changing in Global corporates. Hiring and retaining skilled human resource is the biggest challenge. On the other hand unskilled students are facing unemployment. Agile business practices leading to new era of strategic business models.

This study will help student and TPO's in planning various skill development sessions at their colleges and making students will awake for industry ready products (employable).

Keywords: Corporate Strategy and Structure, Human Resource Planning, Employment and Employability

INTRODUCTION

Change is the only constant in life and same is demanded by society and business for human civilization in past, present and in future. Under this process people tend to resist and they miss the bus, but those who are agile, adaptable and flexible they succeed in the race. In today's changing dynamic world of business many of the jobs are on the verge of vanishing. A process, Products, Markets, Business Model and Technology is changing drastically and so the People with their skills are changing. According to a PwC report which estimates that 40% of jobs can be automated in the next 15 years, digital and softer skills are going to be the

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Rising Inflation, Retirement Planning, Savings and Investments Decisions Study conducted for Nasik Region

ABSTRACT

Saving and Investing for Uncertainty is everyone's need. Many people invest their hard earned money in various investment options, starting from Bank account, FD's, Insurance, Gold, Share Market, Government Security Bonds and finally real estate. Due to national and international turmoil due to Covid-19, Shift in Economic Power, Changes in Leadership and decisions, Disputes between country and regions fuelling the accelerator of Inflation.

Key Words: Investment decisions, Inflation, Investment Options. Global Instability

INTRODUCTION

- **Savings** is best defined as the: portion of current income not spent on consumption. Investing is best defined as the: purchase of assets with the goal of increasing future income or wealth.
- **Investment** definition is an asset acquired or invested in to build wealth and save money from the hard earned income or appreciation. Investment meaning is primarily to obtain an additional source of income or gain profit from the investment over a specific period of time.
- **Retirement** refers to the time of life when one chooses to permanently leave the workforce behind. The traditional retirement age is 65 in the United States and most other developed countries, many of which have



**A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED FRUIT SELLERS IN
KOREGAON (SATARA)**

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Abstract

A good entrepreneur always sees business opportunities in anything. Knowing where to tap is an important skill. India is one of the largest agricultural markets in the world and fruits are the primary product. If you can think of a local 'market' and see a fruit retailing industry to increase the demand for fresh fruit for new-age health, you are looking at a successful entrepreneur. It is generally believed that fruits should be eaten only when sick. In fact, fruits have so many different properties that if you want to stay healthy, you must consume fruits. Koregaon taluka is one of the leading sugarcane producing taluka in Satara district known throughout the district. An important feature of Koregaon taluka is that almost every household has a tractor as sugarcane cultivation is done on a large scale. Buying John Deere tractors is an important feature of Koregaon agricultural production.

Key words: Financial Analysis, Fruit seller, Income and expenditure, working capital, financial problems, education etc.

Introduction:

In Koregaon, sugarcane crop is cultivated on a large scale, so the production of fruits is less. Due to the low production of fruits, the wholesalers of Koregaon city also purchase fruits from Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and nearby talukas to meet the fruit requirements of the people. In this many fruits such as mango, chickpea, papaya, grapes, pomegranate, pineapple, kiwi, banana, apple, orange, and mango are purchased from other places in maximum quantity. In Koregaon, the number of wholesale traders is 35 and the number of retail traders is 202. In this, the researcher has selected 20 % of the fruit vendors as per the simple color method, in which the said research paper has been written by collecting information through the questionnaire of 40 vendors as well as direct interviews and observations. There are many types of fruit sellers in Koregaon in which some sellers sell fruits from their cars going from village to village, some sellers sit on the roadside and sell fruits while some sellers sell fruits sitting in the market. As many fruit vendors do not

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A Study On Socio-Economic Status Of Selected Female Domestic Workers In Satara City

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SELECTED FEMALE DOMESTIC WORKERS IN SATARA CITY

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Introduction:

Domestic workers in the unorganized sector constitute a large class of workers in a Satara city. Housewives belong to very poor families. It mostly includes widowed women. During the time of Corona, the economic crisis had come upon the women who were housewives in a big way. Housewives received a month's salary from some individuals during the Lokdown period, but most of the women were starving. Women see housework as part of their livelihood. Many women accept low paid housework to meet or meet the daily expenses of themselves and their families. Due to the poor economic condition of the women who work at home, they agree to do housework themselves for their children's education and illness. Many women in Satara city do domestic work to support their families as well as to earn some money for their children's education and marriage. In the cities of Satara, women do housework, cooking, washing, taking care of children, taking care of the elderly, taking sick members of the family to the hospital, etc. In the current situation, the number of domestic workers is increasing day by day. Considering their own economic and social conditions, women accept to do domestic work without considering any other situation and they accept to work honestly to support and support the household on a daily basis. In families where women do domestic work, they do honest work but sometimes due to non-payment of salary on time by the house owner, they accept work in other places and try to earn their living.

Problems of the Study:

Due to domestic difficulties and poor economic status, many women go to other people's houses to eat and wash dishes. But in the time of Corona, many housewives have tested positive for Corona, so other housewives are afraid of it. Therefore, the time of starvation has come for many women. Basically, domestic workers are women in the unorganized sector who earn their living by doing the kind of work they can get in other people's homes for low wages. They do not have access to fixed monthly salary, any facilities or benefits from any establishment like other working class. Women only get paid for the day

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**A STUDY OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF STREET VENDORS WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SATARA CITY**

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Introduction:

Satara is a historic city in the country where the number of streetvenders is increasing the fastest. As there are many historical places in the cities of Satara, in each of these places a large number of streetvenders are selling all kinds of necessities of life from handcarts.

Some hawkers sell goods from various fields at weekly markets and fairs. Nationalist villagers should keep quiet as shopkeepers. The big cities and suburbs sell vegetables and fruits to others. To prevent corona infection, the district collector had set up six micro containments in the city of Satara during the corona period. During the Corona period, the district collector allowed 316 vegetable vendors in Satara to deliver home-grown vegetables. But vegetable sellers were selling their wares in many market places in the city. 141 weighbridges of vegetable vendors were seized before the containment zone was declared.

Many vendors in Satara sell their wares at Powai Naka, Sadashiv Peth Mahatma PhuleBhajiMandai, in front of Rajwade, in front of District Collector's Office, near Bombay Restaurant Bridge, near Godoli Naka Mandaj, next to RayatShikshanSanstha, near bus stand. Eggplant, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Dodka, Caraway, Guar, Okra, Chili, Tomato, Lemon, Peanut Butter, Cucumber, Chili, Beet, Onion, Potato, Garlic, Ginger, Cilantro, Banana, Pineapple, Grape, Chiku, pomegranate, groundnut, watermelon, melon, ghewda, fenugreek, all kinds of leafy vegetables, All kinds of small household items including pliers, lighters, cosmetics, street vendors also sell children's clothing and toys, Fish vendors selling fish, various fish products as well as flower garlands, milk, newspapers etc.

Most of the people in India earn their living by working in the poor informal sector in the cities. Poverty in rural areas and small towns, the lack of employment has forced people to move to the cities to earn large sums of money and work. Poor people generally lack the skills and education needed to get a high-paying job in the organized sector. As a result, the number of jobs that are permanently secure in the organized sector is declining, so it is not possible for people with the necessary skills to get the right kind of job. So more and more



17 Nov 2022

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Today the emergence of new retailing format advancement in the field of technology & increase in consumer awareness & needs in making retail competition more interesting & also forcing retailers to devote more attention towards working out long term retail market strategy it will provide on insight to retailers on how to deal with market environment, customers & competition. Knowing your customers better will enable you to serve them better and keep them loyal forever. This is the main theme of Customer Relationship Management Customer relationship management (CRM). However, the understanding of the meaning of Customer relationship management (CRM) is still incomplete and growing, Customer relationship management (CRM) can be understood as a business philosophy, a business strategy, a business process, or a technological tool. Customer relationship management (CRM) is a relationship orientation, customer retention and superior customer value created through process management. As a business strategy is a customer-focused business strategy that aims to increase customer satisfaction and customer loyalty by offering a more responsive and customized services to each customer. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) is the single strongest weapon, business has to ensure that customers become and remain loyal. It is a strategy by which business organisation identify, acquire and retain loyal customers to increase mutual values. Customer relationship management (CRM) is a model for managing a company's interactions with current and future customers. It involves using technology to organize, automate, and synchronize sales, Marketing, customer service and technical support.

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Bengal, Past and Present

POSITIVE & NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The Covid - 19 pandemic situations has caused a universal reduction of economic activity and although this is the cause of concern. The decline of different human activity appears to have had a positive and negative impact on environment. Mankind has witnessed this invisible, catastrophic catastrophe, which is wreaking havoc all over the world. The virus has even killed him. The biggest catastrophe of 2020 is the Covid-19, SARS Covid-2. Today, more than a million people are infected with the corona. Today, more than a million deaths have been reported worldwide due to the corona virus. The statistics of corona virus infection and the resulting unexpected deaths show the severity of the situation. The World Health Organization has also declared it a global epidemic. In view of the increasing prevalence of corona virus, all countries of the world have declared a national emergency and adopted a partial and complete lockdown to control the transmission of this infection. Apart from the Lockdown and its impact on human life, from an environmental point of view, the Lockdown has also had an impact on the environment, which has taught us some lessons that we cannot ignore. The countrywide shutdown has closed all types of factories, industries, construction works, public and private transport except essential areas across the country. Most of these areas use fossil fuel based energy sources. These are the main sources of anthropogenic pollutants and greenhouse gases. These are the two main factors liable for climate change. But power restrictions on vehicles and industrial emissions during the downturn have helped improve air quality. The image was recently released by NASA's National Aeronautics Space and Administration, which showed aerosol levels in northern India at the lowest level in 20 years this year. This area is one of the most polluted regions in the world. Aerosols are small solid and liquid particles that are harmful to human health. Not only that, but as the pollution is reduced, the stars shining in the night sky are clearly visible in urban areas as well. Moreover, the visibility has increased during the day. Not only that, but recently from the city of Jalandhar in Punjab which is situated at a distance of 100 km from the Himalayas. This is the effect of lockdown on environment.

Keywords: Covid- 19 , Environment, Lockdown, Pollution.

Introduction

June 5 is World Environment Day. The United Nations has been observing June 5 as World Environment Day since 1974. This day, which emphasizes the importance of the environment, is celebrated every year by organizing various events such as tree planting. The main purpose of celebrating this day is to draw the attention of all to the issues, factors and problems related to the environment, to create awareness about it and to take important steps by taking appropriate measures. There is also a theme for this day every year. This year's theme is 'Ecosystem Restoration'.

But in the past and in recent years, the corona crisis has reduced the environmental impact of human intervention. As a result, in just a few months, the rapid increase in pollution over the years has been reduced. It has been repeatedly observed that the human intellect has failed to maintain the quality of the environment while asserting its dominance over the environment. Increased pollution in major cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Pune is having a serious impact on the health of its citizens.

While corona is terrorizing the world today, it has a positive and negative impact on the environment. Rising population, industrialization, changing lifestyles have a direct impact on the environment. Travel, business stalled due to lockdown. And as the air pollution decreased, the air became purer. Many have shared photos on social media between before and after Lockdown and provided evidence of how pollution has been reduced. It is clear from this that nature also opens up with the right amount of human intervention.


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A Critical Study of Supply Chain Management

ABSTRACT

Supply Chain, the term explained by Keith Oliver in the year 1982. He was a consultant at Booz Allen Hamilton, used the concept Supply Chain Management in an interview in the Financial Times. Globalization is a part of commerce as large companies expanded fast. So requirement of worker was in demand from developing countries. They started to sell their products in many market places as they growing their wealth and purchasing capacity. It was compulsory them to use a method to distribute their products at various places. And further this term was Familiar supply chain. Strategy and business Organization named as supply chain management.

Keywords:- Supply Chain, Chain Management

INTRODUCTION

As organizations were necessary supply chain for distribution of their products a network of individuals and resources and advanced technology was invitated in manufacturing and selling marketing and advertising work. Supply chain starts from grassroots till end of the customer.

A supply chain consists from wholesaler, producer, retailer and finally the last beneficiary the consumer. It is consist of supply of raw materials from supplier to a producer and endend with the last factor of chain is a consumer. It is mentioned that as number of intermediary increases the cost of product also increases. But without this supply chain it is impossible that each and every product will be available to consumers. e. g. Tea which produces in Asam will not available in Kerala without supply chain. So it is important that management of supply chain is very important and also necessary. Supply chain includes many places which can add value through increased expenses, efficient supply chain management increase income and effect on organizations bottom line.

HISTORY OF SUPPLY

In the year 1982 Keith Oliver, a consultant at Booz Allen Hamilton introduced the concept 'Supply Chain Management' to public in an interview for the Financial Times. In the decades 1990 to 2000 nearly ten years after supply chain management benefitted with currency when books came out on this subject. The original definition of supply chain management was as surrounding all activities associated with the flow and transformation of goods from raw material through to end user. (Ref. Wikipedia).

Other definitions of supply chain management are as follows:

The systematic coordination of traditional business functions of all business functions within a particular company and across businesses within the supply chain, for the purpose of the

(Ref. Wikipedia)

- Supply chain management encompasses the planning and management of all activities involved in sourcing, conversion, and logistics management. It also includes coordination and collaboration with channel management which may is supplier or mediators or customers. (Ref. Council of Supply Chain Management)

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

As Supply Chain Management started to develop in many content its importance for enterprise was also growing. The organization felt that they have to depend on efficient supply chain management or they have to set up their own channels for healthy and good competition in the market. In Peter Drucker's new management paradigm, this concept of business relationship is extended out of old traditional enterprise boundaries and find to organize whole business processes through a value chain of wide than companies.

Now days because of globalization, privatization and liberalization of economy organizations started using information technology for supply network. Many organizations

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The Impact of Business Transformation in Today's Digital World

ABSTRACT

In Today's world the digital businesses use technology to create new value in business models, customer experiences and the internal capabilities that support its core operations. The term includes both digital-only brands and traditional players that are transforming their businesses with digital technologies. The use of digital media platforms to promote a brand helps receive feedback from customers. And, when managed correctly using preset metrics, using digital media to promote your business can be an effective and cost-efficient form of advertising. With the help of technology, running a business has become very easy these days. In this article we utilize how technology make an impact in our day-to-day activities deal with business.

Keywords- Digital Transformation, Businesses, Consumer, Technology, Industry.

INTRODUCTION

In today's world the business are using digital platform very fast by applying digital transformation into business they can improve their profitability, productivity, increase speed of transfer of product, provide satisfaction to customer and increase their loyalty. We Currently live in digital era where we can easily communicate with different people at one time and the role of Technology has been continuous to develop and make an innovation which work easy for Consumer, Businessman & industry. The development greatly impacted the business world.

According to latest Digital Transformation report, The World Economic Forum said that "to succeed in the digital era, (companies) will need to become digital enterprises, rethinking every aspect of their businesses."

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To Study matrices changes in business scenario.
- To Study benefits of digital transformation in business.
- To Study Impact digital transformation into business.

MATRICES CHANGES IN BUSINESS SCENARIO

There are three Matrix who changed business scenario are as follows:-

- **E-workforce**
Where people who work with computers while doing business.
- **E-commerce**
Where people using the Internet to do business.
- **Digital workflow**
Where different kind of people are linking all the steps in a process digitally.

BENEFITS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN BUSINESS

- ❖ **Increase profits and revenue**

Most of expert says that the business increase their profitability by applying digital transformation to their business system and operation. According 2021 data 85% growth in




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A Study of Information Technology in Commerce & Business in India

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ABSTRACT

While we talk about growth of Information technology (IT) is changing its role day by day. Today's best technology to manage and process data is the information technology. IT Understood commerce sector of many things, whether it is the length of the transaction, transfer of business message from one place to another place with the help of Video Conferencing, E-mail, Skype and various advanced technology app because of development in IT. That's why IT is playing an important role to expand business globally. IT helps the manager to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their business processes, managerial decision making, and workgroup collaboration, thus helping the managers to strengthen the positions of their company in a rapidly changing environment. This article reports on the importance, impacts & use of IT in Commerce.

Key words - Information technology, business, management, transaction, Commerce

INTRODUCTION

In India information technology established in the year 1967 by Faqir Chand Kohli. He developed first IT based company in India is Tata consultancy. In India the use of technology is increase day by day. Because Information Technology refers to a creation, gathering, processing, storage and delivery of information and the processes and devices that make all that possible. It helps easily to understand business transaction, data, methods and improving the quantity of information processed and in increasing the speed of presenting the information. IT has revolutionized the phase of business around the world local businesses have become international due to a simple website. I.T. has helped businesses in advertising and marketing.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1) To study the impact of IT in Commerce.

2) To study the Uses of IT Business.

IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN COMMERCE

1) Global Reach

IT permits commercial transactions to cross cultural and national boundaries far more conveniently and cost-effectively than is true in traditional commerce.

2) Easy information availability

The Internet provides easy availability of information to businessman, investor,


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A Study on Current Trends in Human Resource Management (Human Resource Management Systems)

ABSTRACT

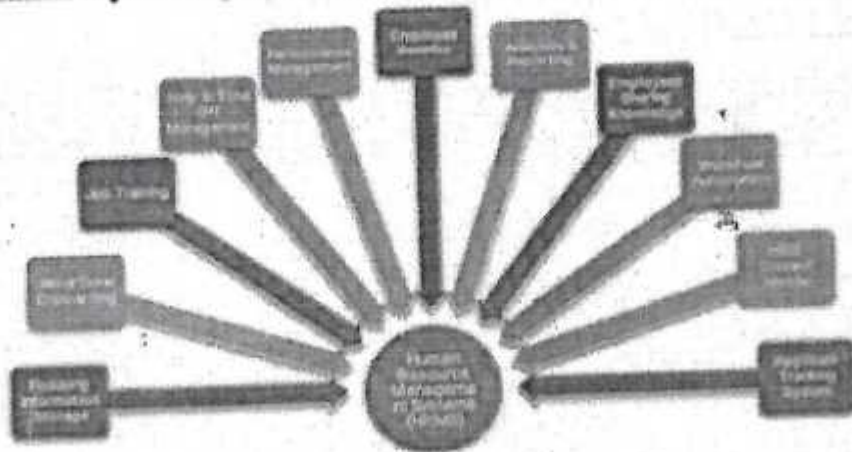
It's also known as "human resources". It is also useful to employees' collection of data, storing, processing, and retrying all types of employee information. Human resource management systems are collected for payroll, time off, performance management, etc. A good HR system shows better results in an organization. In this system, there are two ways. The first is on premises, and the second is through centralization of information useful to employees' trust and self-service of the HR team. Time attendance, payroll systems, manager or employee self-service, applicant tracking systems, online benefit management, performance management, and e-learning are examples of human resource management systems.

Keywords:- human resources, Human resource management systems, performance management, and e-learning.

INTRODUCTION

> Human Resource Management Systems (Hrms)

Human Resource Management Systems are useful to our company's development or growing business. If your company has one, it's useful to following the HRIS system benefits.



> Focusing Information Storage

HRIS collects employee information during recruitment and serves as a central repository of employee information for managers, HR professionals, the IT team, administrators, and

EVOLUTION AND PERFORMANCE OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Tourism and tourist are words that are commonly heard or mentioned in day-to-day life. Travelling and exploring new things is the nature of every human being. Nowadays, everyone is stressed out and wants some change from routine activities we call leisure. People visiting new places to appreciate their beauty, in course of time, has given birth to the modern industry called tourism. Maharashtra is the third largest state in India having 36 districts and each district is attracting thousands of tourist visitors. Travel and tourism is the largest service industry in India. It is expected that the tourism sector's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product will grow at the rate of 7.8% yearly in the period 2013-2013. In 2013 the travel and tourism industry contributed Rs. 2,170 billion or 2% of the country's GDP. This is expected to rise to Rs. 4,350 billion in the year 2024.

Keywords: Domestic Tourism, Tourism Industry, Tourism/Travel, Tourist, WTO

Introduction:

Tourism is concerned with pleasure, holidays, travelling and moving, departing or arriving somewhere. These are the source of motivations that make people leave their "normal" place of work and residence for short term or long term temporary visits to "other" Places. Tourism deals with consuming goods and services temporarily for example. You need some mode of Travel or transportation, some form of stay or accommodation and so on. However, the only reason for the utilization of such services and goods means that we have a pleasurable experience or that we enjoy ourselves. A part of leisure is in the fact that these goods and services are quite different from what we consume every day.

Tourism is an integral part of human life. It is a situation where a person from one country, or region to another region and country for a short run period, is included in the concept of tourism. Nowadays the tourism industry has greater importance. India has a great heritage of historical places like the TajMahal, various forts, natural sites etc. Since 2000 the tourism industry has been giving numerous benefits to India. The number of foreign tourists visiting India has given foreign exchange earnings to the Country. Here, we have focused on the growth and performance of the Indian tourism industry. We have also analyzed the causal analysis of the Indian tourism industry for the overall development of the Indian economy. National tourism policy 2002 and its implications are important in this context.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the review of the tourism industry of the country.
2. To study the evolution and performance of the tourism industry in India.
3. To analyse the trend of foreign tourist arrival in India

GRT**"MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM"**

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Dist - A'nagar State - Maharashtra)**INTRODUCTION :**

Management information system (MIS) provides information that organizations require to manage themselves efficiently and effectively. Management information systems are typically computer systems used for managing the organizations. The five primary components of MIS are: 1) Hardware 2) Software 3) Data (information for decision making), 4) Procedures (design, development and documentation), and 5) People (individuals, groups, or organizations). Management information systems are distinct from other

information systems because they are used to analyze and facilitate strategic and operational activities. Academically, the term is commonly used to refer to the study of how individuals, groups, and organizations evaluate, design, implement, manage, and utilize systems to generate information to improve efficiency and effectiveness of decision making, including systems termed decision support systems, expert systems, and executive information systems.

Objectives

1. To know the importance of MIS
2. To know the role MIS in an organization
3. To study impact of MIS in an organization
4. To know factors contributing to the success of MIS in PSUs

Research Methodology:-**Data Collection:-**

It is a secondary data collection. This collection of data is generally taken from various sources like Internet, Text book, Reference books, Papers etc.

Management Information Systems (MIS) Concept

The concept of the MIS has evolved over a period of time comprising many different facets of the organizational function. MIS is a necessity in all the organizations. The initial concept of MIS was to process the data available in the organization and present it in the form of reports at regular intervals. The system was largely capable of handling the data from collection to processing. It was more impersonal, requiring each individual to pick and choose the processed data and use it for his requirements. This concept was further modified when a distinction was made between data and information. Information is a product of an analysis of data. This concept is similar to a raw material and the finished product. However, data can be analyzed in a number of ways, producing different shades and specifications of the information as a product. It was,



A study on impact of digital HRM on organisational performance

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Abstract

The idea of virtual HRM and associated idea which include the digitalization of Human Resource Management, the virtual transformation of HRM amongst all characteristic HRM is essentially suffering from the digitalization due to growing utilization of worker associated software program allow HR features social networks and cell solution. The running manner of dhrm Will take area via cell, digital media, social media via Internet and assist of IT(statistics generation). To supply the quality consequences and face the aggressive marketplace the upgradation of HR is inevitable. This studies paper tries to discover the Digital HRM for enhancing overall performance of business enterprise. The information used for this studies are secondary the final results of this studies is beneficial for enterprise business enterprise to enforce DHRM an enhancing organasation overall performance.

Keywords: HRM, Digital HRM, Business strategy, Organasation, enterprise firm, digitalization

Introduction

The fast boom in generation has extended the virtual overall performance of the business enterprise, its effect on society, and the workflow of business enterprise. The virtual revolution has an effect on establishments in any respect levels. Furthermore, it places stress on business enterprise uniforms are among us Apollo right here and its worker to conform to the unexpectedly converting global and the growth of virtual generation. Digitalization has grow to be a buzzword withinside the enterprise global and is acknowledged that something establishments ought to embarrass with the intention to live relevant. Nowadays, generation in PC has changed all guide work. Smart PC programmes which include synthetic intelligence, additionally has changed non repetitive highbrow responsibilities which could get entry to a larger quantity of statistics generally recognised as, massive information. The dressability additionally extended as greater virtual gear are linked to the Internet the Internet of Things digitalization pervades the entirety that may be digitised now no longer most effective modifications how humans speak and have interaction as a human however in flip additionally rework how establishments operats. The goal of this examine is to analyze deeper into HR Min virtual age. This examine pursuits to advantage a deeper know-how of HRM virtual and its relation with organisational overall performance.

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A Study of Corporate Social Responsibility in India

ABSTRACT

CSR means that organizations have moral, ethical & philanthropic responsibilities in addition to their responsibilities to earn a fair return for investors & comply with the law. CSR is about business giving back to society. On April 1, 2014, India became the first country to legally mandate corporate social responsibility. The rules in Section 135 of India's Companies Act make it mandatory for companies of a certain turnover and profitability to spend 2% of their average net profit for the past three years on CSR. This paper aims to providing an understanding of concept of CSR and analyses the development of CSR in India. CSR policies in India and the cases of CSR initiatives in Indian firms Also Challenges of CSR in India.

Keywords Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR Initiatives, CSR Challenges

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility in India

On April 1, 2014, India became the first country to legally mandate corporate social responsibility. The rules in Section 135 of India's Companies Act make it mandatory for companies of a certain turnover and profitability to spend 2% of their average net profit for the past three years on CSR. The concept of social responsibility states that a business entity whether it is the state government, corporation, organization or individual has a responsibility to society. Mr. Narayan Murthy, Infosys founder stated that "social responsibility is to create maximum shareholders value working under the circumstances, where it's fair to all its stakeholders, workers, consumers, the community, government & the Environment.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CSR ACTIVITIES

- Environmental management, e.g. waste reduction & sustainability.
- Improvement of working standards & conditions.


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मृदुला गर्ग के कथा साहित्य में स्त्री विमर्श

डॉ. भागवत भगवान देवकाते

सहा. प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, श्री सहस्रक गंगागीर महाराज साधुस, गौतम आर्ट आण्डि संजीवनी कॉमर्स कॉलेज कोपरगाव, जि. अहमदनगर
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प्रस्तावना:

सृष्टि के आरंभ से ही सृष्टि के निर्माण और उसके संचलन में नारी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण रही है। मानव का विकास नारी को ही माना जाता है। स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों के समन्वय से ही सृष्टि की रचना पूरी होती है। नारी के बिना मानव जाति की गृह-संस्था अधूरी है। नारी की हमारी संस्कृति, धर्म एवं सभ्यता निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। सृष्टि के कार्य में नारी को बहुत प्राधान्य है। इसे वैदिक दर्शनों में भी महत्वपूर्ण रूप में माना जाता है, जैसे कि 'वैदिक दर्शनों में जीवन सृष्टि की दो धाराएँ बतलाई स्त्रीधारा और पुरुषधारा प्रथम धारा है। दोनों एक दूसरे की पूरक मानी गई है।'। इससे यह ज्ञात होता है की नारी पुरुष की प्रतिद्वंद्वी बनी नहीं है, वह उसकी पूरक है। इसलिए नारी के बिना पुरुषों का जीवन अधूरा है। मगर समय के साथ-साथ उसकी स्थिति नाजूक होती जा रही है। नारी शब्द में बड़ी व्यापकता है, इसका कोशगत अर्थ देखे तो इसकी व्यापकता नजर आती है। मानक हिंदी कोश के अनुसार 'विशेषतः वह स्त्री जिसमें लज्जा, सेवा, श्रद्धा, त्याग आदि गुणों की प्रधानता हो वही नारी है।'²

पुरुष प्रधान व्यवस्था में नारी को सदा भोगवस्तु के रूप में माना जाता है। नारी पुरुष की तुलना में अधिक मानवीय एवं संवेदनशील है, फिर भी मानव के संस्कृति के निर्माण और विकास में उसको अधिक महत्व नहीं मिला है। नारी समाज में विलासिता का केंद्र बिंदु बन गई है। उसकी स्थिति पंगु होती गई। आज के युग में नारी के तन के साथ-साथ मन भी बदला है। वह आज विज्ञानों की आधारशिला है तो दूसरी ओर अंतरिक्ष यात्री है। मगर कुछ जगह नारी पशुओं से निम्न स्तर कोटि का जीवन जी रही है। कुछ जगह पुरुष नारी के चरणों में सर्वस्व लुटा रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ उसका शोषण, दोहन भी कर रहा है। इस कारण उसे पग-पग पर टकराना पड़ता है। इस कारण उसे विविध समस्याओं से गुजरना पड़ रहा है। भारतीय नारी बनकर जीना अब उसे असंभव सा लग रहा है। आज नारी में अंतर्द्वंद्व, संघर्ष और कुंठा अधिक मात्रा दिखाई दे रहा है। इस बात को मध्य नजर रखते हुए, मृदुला गर्गजी ने अपने हिंदी भाषा के कहानी साहित्य में नारी विमर्श को रेखांकित किया है। इन्होंने अपनी कहानियों के माध्यम से नारी की विविध समस्याओं का चित्रण किया है। उसे कुंठा ग्रस्त अवस्था से बाहर लाने की कोशिश की है। मृदुला गर्ग की कहानियों का स्वर व्यक्ति के वैयक्तिक मान्यताओं, विचारधाराओं, परंपराओं और सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों आदि के परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ नारी संघर्ष, वेदना, संक्रांस, घुटन आदि बाबियों का विवेचन किया है। इनकी कहानी नारी को अपनी वेदनामई कहानी जैसी लगती है। इसमें नारी की संवेदना का मूलाधार होता है। मृदुला गर्गजी कहानी के नारी पात्र माँ, बेटी, पत्नी, प्रेम आदि बंधनों में रहकर भी खुद की एक पहचान चाहती है। वह स्वयं को स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने व्यक्तित्व को बनाना चाहती है। नारी का वह रूप पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता की मांग करता है। मृदुलाजी के कहानियों के पात्र में यही महत्वपूर्ण कामना देखने को मिलती है। इस कारण सारा नारी संघर्ष इस पर चल रहा है। गर्गजी की 'मेरी देश की मिट्टी अहा' इस कहानी की नायिका लल्ली से लैला बनना और फिर गांव में उसी प्रकार बेलगाम होना। इसमें नायिका को समाज की अयोग्य नीतियों के खिलाफ विद्रोह ही बनाया जाता है। खेरी, चौकीदार, एमएलए, लैला आदि पात्रों के माध्यम से समाज में स्थित अयोग्यता और अनैतिकता पर टिप्पणी की है। गांव में जन्मे लल्ली गुडगांव आती है। वहाँ शिक्षा लेती है, वह 12 वीं पास कर लेती है। तब उसके तारु के बेटी का देहांत होता है। तब उसका विवाह 45 साल के अपने जीजा से किया जाता है। वह उससे डरती है, वह हट्टा कट्टा पुलिसिया मर्दों और महिलाओं से कैसा व्यवहार करेगा यह बात सोचती रहती है। वह पुलिस वाले की बेदर्दी और खोफनाक बातों को सुनकर डर जाती है। वह घबर जाती है और सोच-सोच कर वह बेहोश हो जाती है, जैसे कि 'औरत या मर्द में किसी को भी नहीं बखलता, वह छाती पर लाकर कहता और न्युओरेवार पिटाई का बखान करता है, पुनः दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज कौन है, जो टी वी नहीं देखता और उन चारिकियों से वाकिफ नहीं है। पर लल्ली नहीं थी, टी वी देखने की उसे कभी फुर्सत नहीं मिलती थी। अब जीजावर के रसिक बखान में उसका सबसे प्यारा जुमला बार-बार सुनकर उसका बदन धरधर कांपने लगा, मतली उठ आती और गश् खाकर गिर पड़ती।'³ इससे यह प्रतीत होता है की नारी के मन का विचार नहीं किया जाता है। उसकी भावनाओं को बड़ी रहीमी से ठुकराया जाता है। इस कारण नारी समाज और परिवार के हर एक घटक से डरी रहती है।

नारी अपने प्रेम और संवेदना के कारण पति से बंधी रहने के लिए मजबूर रहती है। 'तुक' इस कहानी की नायिका मीरा है। वह अपने पति से बहुत दिलो जान से प्रेम करती है वह उसके प्रेम के लिए हर दिन नए-नए तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करती है वह अपने पति के खातिर पत्ते का खेल सीखती है, वहाँ क्लब में ब्रिज खेलती है। वह अपने पति के खातिर माड़ी चलाना भी सकती है, मगर उसके इस के इस प्रेम का कोई फर्क उसके पति पर नहीं पड़ता है। नरेश को उसके देह और प्रेम से मतलब नहीं था। उसे खेल खेलने के लिए एक साथी की जरूरत थी, वह मीरा के मन का विचार नहीं करता है। इस कहानी की नायिका मीरा बहुत कुछ सहन करती रहती है। इसके बावजूद वह निराश होकर कहती है कि 'मैं उस बेवकूफ औरतों में से एक हूँ जो अपने पति को प्यार करती है या यह कहना चाहिए की मैं ही एक वह बेवकूफ औरत हूँ जो अपने पति को प्यार करती हूँ।'⁴ इस प्रकार नारी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। उसके मन का विचार नहीं किया जाता। उसके त्याग को सहजता से ठुकराया जाता है। इस कारण नारी अंदर ही अंदर टूटती रहती है। वह पुरुषों की अयोग्य वृत्तियों से डरती है। उसका पुरुष पर का विश्वास उड़ जाता है। आज के इस सधियों में भी इस प्रकार के उदाहरणों को समाज में देखा जाता है। लेखिका भारतीय समाज में नए उभरते नारी के इस रूप पर व्यंग्य करती है। आज के युग में नारी पुरुषों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर काम करती है। वह हर क्षेत्र में पुरुषों की बराबरी कर चुकी है। फिर भी उसे पति के अनुशासन में रहना पड़ता है। उसे समाज के साथ साथ परिवार के बंधन में उसे रहना पड़ता है। आज बदलते सामाजिक परिवेश में दाम्पत्य संबंधों को कड़वा करने वाला कोई है तो वह है पति-पत्नी की आर्थिक विपयता। इसके कारण नारी को अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस कारण उसकी उसके परिवार में घुटन की स्थिति निर्माण होती है वह अवसर मिलने पर अपनी



हिंदी उपन्यास: किसान विमर्श

सुनील चांगदेव काकडे

हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष, श्री सत्रुंग गंगागीर महाराज सायन्स, गौतम आर्ट्स अँड संजीवनी कॉमर्स कॉलेज, कोपरागांव, जिला-अहमदनगर-423603.

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हिंदी साहित्य में किसान को लेकर बहुत सारी विधाओं में चर्चा हुई है। हिंदी की अलग-अलग विधाओं में उपन्यास विधा प्रसिद्ध है। हिंदी उपन्यासों में भारतेन्दु युग से लेकर आज वर्तमान युग तक किसान विमर्श की चर्चा हुई है। भारतेन्दु युग में किसान को लेकर कम उपन्यासों में चर्चा हुई है। द्विवेदी युग में महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने अपनी 'संपत्तिशास्त्र' नामक पुस्तक में किसानों की तबाही और खुशियों की बर्बादी को लेकर पहली बार निबंध लिखा। जिसमें अंग्रेजी सरकार किस प्रकार किसानों से लगान वसूल करती है इसका दर्दनाक चित्रण किया है।

रामविलास शर्मा द्विवेदी युग में कहते हैं - "यदि कृषकों से लगान मिलना बंद हो जाए तो बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजाओं और तालुकेदारों की दुर्गति का ठिकाना ना रहे सरकार के शासन चक्र का चलना बंद हो जाए वकीलों और बैरिस्टर ओके गाड़ी छोड़े बिक जाए तथा व्यापारियों और महाजनों को शीघ्र ही टाट उलट ना पड़े।" यहां रामविलास शर्मा किसान का महत्व बताते हैं।

प्रेमचंद युग में स्वयं प्रेमचंद उपन्यास को कल्पना जगत से उठाकर यथार्थता प्रदान की थी। प्रेमचंद के उपन्यास में किसान का दर्द झलकता है। 'प्रेमाश्रम' (1922) प्रकाशित हुआ। इसी समय भारत के कुछ प्रांत में किसान आंदोलन चल रहे थे। इसका जिक्र 'प्रेमाश्रम' उपन्यास में किया गया है। किसानों के शोषण का चित्रण प्रेमचंद ने 'प्रेमाश्रम' में प्रस्तुत किया है। इस उपन्यास में किसानों की दुर्दशा, जमींदारों के अत्याचार, पुलिस के हथकंड, वकीलों की चालबाजी, न्याय व्यवस्था का चित्र बड़ी सजगता के साथ किया है। डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा इस उपन्यास के संदर्भ में कहते हैं - "यह उपन्यास असहयोग आंदोलन के बाद छपा या हमारा दुर्भाग्य था फिर भी उसने स्वाधीनता आंदोलन को दूर करने के लिए उसे एक नई गति देने में किसान समस्या को आजादी की मूल समस्या के रूप में स्वीकार करने में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।" 2

'गोदान' (1936) प्रेमचंद का यथार्थवादी उपन्यास है। गोदान का नायक होरी किसान है। गोदान का होरी अंत तक निराश नहीं हुआ, लेकिन प्रेमचंद अपने यथार्थ अनुभव के कारण निराश हो गए थे। इस कारण प्रेमचंद में गोदान को दुखांत बनाया। हिंदी साहित्य का सबसे उत्कृष्ट उपन्यास गोदान माना जाता है। कर्ज की समस्या को लेकर यह उपन्यास आवाज उठाता है। होरी कहता है - "कर्ज वह मेहमान है जो एक बार आकर जाने का नाम नहीं लेता।" 3 आज भी हम गोदान की होरी को भारतीय किसान का प्रतिनिधि मान सकते हैं। क्योंकि अंततः होरी वह किसान है जिसका मरना निश्चित है रंगेय राघव के विवाह मठ 1946 उपन्यास में भी किसानों का चित्रण हुआ है, जमींदार किस प्रकार शोषण करते थे तो दूसरी तरफ महाजन सूद पर पैसा देकर गरीब किसानों को मजदूर बना रहे थे और फिर किसान मजदूर से भिकारी बन जा रहे थे। इस उपन्यास में किसानों का दर्दनाक चित्र दिखाई देता है।

अमृतलाल नागर 'महाकाल' (1947) उपन्यास में किसान किस प्रकार अपना जीवन बिताता है, इसका चित्रण हुआ है। जब धान का भाव कम होता है, तो किसान अपने पेट के लिए घर द्वार, खेत-खलिहान, बर्तन, कपड़े, यहां तक कि अपनी बहू बेटियों को बेचा। जिसका वास्तविक चित्र इस उपन्यास में दिखाई देता है।

आजादी के बाद बहुत साहित्यकारों में किसानों पर लिखा है। आजादी के बाद किसान जीवन में बहुत से परिवर्तन हुए हैं। इन परिवर्तनों को केंद्र में रखकर किसान जीवन को उपन्यासों के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल का 'धरती की आंखें' (1951), नगार्जुन का 'बलचनमा' (1952), फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु का 'मैला आंचल' (1954), रामदरश मिश्र का 'पानी के प्राचीर' (1961), विवेक राय का 'लोक कण' (1977) आदि उपन्यासों में किसान विमर्श की चर्चा हुई है। रामदरश मिश्र ने अपने 'पानी के प्राचीर' उपन्यास में बाढ़ और कृषि की समस्या को किसानों की बर्बादी का कारण बताया था। किसानों की फसल, बाढ़ और सूखा किस प्रकार बर्बादी करते हैं इसका भी चित्रण किया गया है।

शिवप्रसाद सिंह का 'अलग-अलग बैतरणी' (1967) इस उपन्यास में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण जीवन को चित्रित किया गया है। बड़े जमींदार किस प्रकार किसानों को लूटते हैं, इसका भी चित्रण किया गया है।

किसान केंद्रित हिंदी उपन्यासों में 1990 के बाद बहुत बदलाव दिखाई देता है। जिस प्रकार भूमंडलीकरण का कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, उसी तरह उपन्यास में आज जमीनदारी, बाढ़, गरीबी, आंदोलन की समस्या को लेकर कम चर्चा हुई है। आज भूमि अधिग्रहण, किसानों का विस्थापन, सेज, आदिवासियों की जल, जंगल, जमीन आदि को विषय बना कर आदि साहित्य लिखा जा रहा है। बरिंद्र जैन द्वारा लिखित 'दूब' (1991), श्याम बिहारी श्यामल का 'धपेल' (1993), नीलकांत द्वारा लिखित 'एक बीघा खेत' (1995), राजू शर्मा का 'हलफनामे' (2006), सूर्य दिन यादव का 'जमीन' (2006), सुनील चतुर्वेदी का 'काली चाट' (2015), आदि उपन्यासों में किसान समस्या को लेकर चर्चा हुई है।

संजीव का 'फांसा' यह उपन्यास विदर्भ के किसानों की आत्महत्या इस समस्याओं को उजागर करता है। पानी की समस्या, महिला किसान समस्या, कीटनाशक पीकर आत्महत्या करता किसान, खेतों में पेड़ पर फांसी लगाकर आत्महत्या करता हुआ किसान आदि अनेक समस्याओं का चित्रण संजीव ने अपने उपन्यास में किया है।

किसान देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने का कार्य करता रहा है। आज किसान की अवस्था किस प्रकार है, यह साहित्य के माध्यम से वास्तविक चित्रण करने का साहित्यकारों ने प्रयास किया है। हिंदी उपन्यासों में किसान विमर्श की बहुत चर्चा हुई है। प्रेमचंद से लेकर आज संजीव तक किसान को लेकर लेखन किया गया है। जगदीश गुप्त, विवेकी राय, कमलाकांत त्रिपाठी, काशीनाथ सिंह, शिवप्रसाद सिंह, राही मासूम रजा, श्री लाल शुक्ला, फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु, संजीव, पंकज सुबीर तक उपन्यासकारों ने किसान पर लेखन किया है। उपन्यासकार जमींदारी प्रथा, भूमिहीन होना, बाढ़,

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: - ECONOMIC ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core is based on this new understanding. The goals are universal – applicable to all countries with targets adapted national circumstances and context. The agenda acknowledges that new approaches are needed to tackle integrated set of challenges. The SDGs are also transformative – they contribute to systemic change and help anticipate future global threats. We improve Sustainability to save energy. By using less energy, you can help reduce carbon emissions, Eat less meat, Use reusable alternatives, Use renewable energy, Recycle and reuse. Grow your own produce. Solution of Economic Problems -Free price mechanism operates within the private sector; hence, prices are allowed to change as per demand and supply of goods.

INTRODUCTION

While global integration has been an engine of growth since the emergence of capitalism, the financial and economic crisis highlighted that the current level of interconnectedness between countries and its impact positive or negative, was poorly understood. This increased complexity has exposed the limitations prevailing analytical tools, policy frameworks, and governance arrangements. It has also underlined the fact that global challenges can only be addressed through collective co-ordination and action. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core are based on this new understanding. The goals are universal – applicable to all countries with targets adapted to national circumstances and context. The agenda acknowledges that new approaches are needed to tackle an integrated set of challenges. The SDGs are also transformative – they contribute to systemic change and help anticipate future global threats. The OECD is actively responding to the agenda with better policies for better lives drawing on the cumulative experience of member and partner countries and capitalizing on its value-added. The New Approaches to Economic Challenges (NAEC) Initiative is helping the OECD to prepare for the SDGs through developing integrated analysis and policy advice for tackling an ambitious set of interlinked goals, well as the forward-looking transformational agenda. As Doug Frantz has argued, the SDGs and NAEC are like Romeo and Juliet – they are meant for each other.

Definition

Sustainable development can be defined as the practice of maintaining the productivity by replacing resource used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biological systems.^[1] Sustainable development binds together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. Sustainability Science is the study of the concept of sustainable development and environmental science. There is an additional focus on the present generation's responsibility to regenerate, maintain and improve planetary resources for use by future generations.

Objectives:-

1. To study the concept of Sustainable development.
2. To Study Sustainable Development Economic Challenges in India.
3. To Study how can we improve Sustainability
4. To Study here are eight recommendations to consider for immediate implementation:
5. To Study solution of Economic Problems

Research Methodology:-

The Study is mainly based on the analysis of secondary data collected from different sources like journals, newspapers, website's, reports of various agencies and books etc.

Economic Challenges For Sustainable Development

Improving technology governance, developing infrastructure, harnessing the young population and ensuring that benefits of development are evenly distributed between urban and rural areas, as well as different states, will also be key to achieving India's ambitious growth goals going forward.


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डॉ. सीमा रविंद्र चव्हाण

अण्णासाहेब आवटे महाविद्यालय, मंचर, पुणे.

प्रस्तावना

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा आजवरचा प्रवास पाहता, भविष्यात मानव संपूर्णपणे या तंत्रज्ञानावर अवलंबून असेल असे चित्र दिसते. मानवी जीवनातील अधिकतम क्रिया-प्रक्रिया माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून पार पाडल्या जातील. जन्म दाखल्यापासून ते मृत्यू दाखल्यापर्यंतच्या संपूर्ण प्रवासातील सर्वच कामे या तंत्रज्ञानामार्फत केली जातील. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि सक्षम सेवा ही जगातील आर्थिक वाढीस कारणीभूत ठरणारी प्रमुख प्रेरणा शक्ती आहे. आयटी क्षेत्रात आयटी सेवा, व्यवसाय प्रक्रिया व्यवस्थापन, सॉफ्टवेअर उत्पादने आणि अभियांत्रिकी सेवा आणि हार्डवेअरचा समावेश आहे. कंपन्या मुख्यतः त्यांचा व्यवसाय खर्च मोजण्यासाठी, प्रकल्प पूर्ण होण्याच्या वेळेस गती वाढविण्यासाठी, बाह्य कौशल्यावर अवलंबून असतात आणि त्यांच्या कार्यक्षमतेपेक्षा वेगळी फांमे साध्य करण्यासाठी आणि इतरांमधील बौद्धिक संपत्तीचा फायदा घेण्यासाठी कंपन्या आउटसोर्सिंगची निवड करतात.

कोविड 19 चा उद्रेक झाल्याने जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर गंभीर परिणाम झाला असून जगभरातील विविध क्षेत्रातील व्यवसाय विस्कळीत झाले आहेत. मंदीच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची भीती बाळगून आता विषाणूचा प्रसार झाल्याने देशांना लॉकडाऊनमध्ये नेले आहे. बहुतेक प्रस्थापित देशांवर विषाणूचा लक्षणीय परिणाम होत असल्याने त्याचा प्रभाव भारतावर इतरांपेक्षा तुलनेने कमी आहे परंतु देशातील व्यवसाय आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेवर त्याचा मोठा परिणाम होत आहे.

देशातून जवळपास 55 टक्के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स घनिमधून आयात होत असल्याने कोरोनावाहारासचा उद्रेक आणि त्यानंतरच्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे आता ते खाली घसरून 40 टक्के झाले आहेत. गेल्या काही दशकांमध्ये आयटी उद्योग हे भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाकडे अग्रणी असलेले क्षेत्र आहे. देशातील अनेक मध्यमवर्गीयांची कर्तृत्व व आकांक्षी कारकीर्द पूर्ण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने ही अत्यावश्यक भूमिका आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

1. Covid-19 संकल्पना अभ्यासणे
2. भारतातील माहिती तंत्रज्ञान उद्योगा विषयी माहिती अभ्यासणे.
3. Covid-19 भारतीय माहिती-तंत्रज्ञान उद्योगावरील झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
4. Covid-19 भारतीय माहिती तंत्रज्ञानावर झालेल्या परिणाम वर उपाय योजना करणे.

Agricultural Technology, Marketing and Finance in Maharashtra

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Abstract:

The agriculture sector has always remained a focal point of our economy. It embodies the three thrust areas viz. technological promotion of inclusive growth, enhancement in rural income and sustenance of food security. Agricultural technology research is the utilization of innovation in farming area fully intent on further developing yield, proficiency and benefit. Beginning around 1960, after the 'green upheaval', the nation has not seen any major innovative leap forward in agribusiness. Various schemes are being implemented to improve performance in agriculture. Indian farmers are responding well to opportunities in commercial agriculture and diversifying to meet the rising demand for food products. Such patterns show that the yield efficiency is differentiating towards non-food grains and high-esteem wares like products of the soil. Furthermore, an expansion in efficiency drives up horticultural pay and works on the seriousness of this area. It is noticed that there has been constant change in land use with the increasing pressure of population and consequent demand for food, development activities and technological improvements. The volume of creation relies not just upon the capital ventures and promoting systems yet in addition on the specialized limit utilized during the creation and handling stage.

Introduction:

Risk and uncertainties are common in agriculture due to the very characteristic of agriculture i.e., dependence on nature. There are number of elements that influence the profits from cultivating, a considerable lot of which are past the control of farmers. Events of dry spell, flood, unfavorable precipitation, hailstorm and so forth are a couple among the extensive rundown of elements that influence the profits from cultivating straightforwardly. India is viewed as powerless against the impacts of environmental change because of a few elements like high reliance on horticulture, low inclusion of water system, lower asset accessibility at individual homesteads and inaccessibility of legitimate innovation to battle the gamble. Different variables like strength of little and medium measured property combined with innate lacunae like farmers. This kind of study is valuable for innovative improvement in agrarian, showcasing and arranging.

Objective of Research:

- i. To get the Agricultural expression Problem in Maharashtra
- ii. To concentrate on the amount and worth of appearances in Agricultural

Utilization of Technology in Agribusiness:

- **Utilization of machines on farms:** Now a farmers can develop on multiple sections of land of land with less work, and can reduce expenses considerably really collecting innovation, versus new hardware. The utilization of grower and collectors makes the interaction so natural. Current rural innovation permits few individuals to develop huge amounts of food and fiber in a most brief timeframe.
- **Cooling offices:** These are utilized by farmers to convey tomatoes and other transitory yields to keep them new as they transport them to the market. This is a mutually advantageous arrangement for both the shoppers and the farmers. Farmers will sell every one of their items on the grounds that the interest will be high.
- **Genetically created plants:** Plants like potatoes can oppose infections and nuisances, which compensates the farmers with great yields and saves them time. These harvests develop quickly producing sound yields.
- **Present day's transportation:** This helps in making items accessible on business sectors on schedule from the homestead. With current transportation, customers will consume a new around the same time.
- **Development of animal feeds:** This has tackled the issue of chasing after grass to take care of creatures, presently these feeds can be produced and consumed by creatures. The cost of these feed is fair so a low pay farmers can manage the cost of them. In agribusiness, the strength of a creature will decide its result.

The Impact of Bauxite Mining on the Physical Environment of Western Maharashtra, India

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Abstract The government has leased 33 bauxite mining projects in western Maharashtra. In reality the number of mines at work are 28. A large number of bauxite mines, 16 to be precise are located in the Kolhapur district and 12 mines are located in Konkan region, which is in the districts of Raigad (7) and Ratnagiri (5). Tehsilwise distribution reveals that maximum number of mines are located in Shahuwadi tehsil (10) of Kolhapur district which is followed by the tehsils of Shriwardhan (6), Chandgad (3), Dapoli (3), Radhanagari (2), Mandangad (2), Bhudargad (1) and Pen (1). Villages which fall within 2 km radius are the mining affected villages. The total excavated areas of mines 7697077 sq.mts, the depths of all these mines are found up to 4 to 9 meters. Total volume of excavated landmass that is 41029443 cubic meter land has been excavated in Maharashtra in order to get bauxite. Bulk density for mines of Konkan was found to be 1.670 tonne per cubic meter. Whereas bulk density of mines in the Sahyadri was 1.676 tonne per cubic meter. Up till 68696115.41 tonnes of earth materials have been excavated from the bauxite mines of the Western Maharashtra. Stripping ratio of bauxite mines of India is 1.281. It means out of total earth materials 54.55 % waste dump material is created. Such waste materials are mounted / dumped near the mining areas. A total of 27478446 tonnes bauxite has been produced and 41217669 tonnes of Waste Earth Materials generated in Western Maharashtra. In Western Maharashtra, the government has sanctioned 4784.13 hector lands for bauxite mining projects. Out of this area, 1496.88 hector land, mean 31.29% are under forest.

Keywords: bauxite mining, excavated landmass, bulk density, waste dump material, bauxite production, forest fragmentation

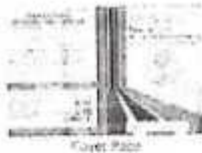
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1. Introduction

The impact of mining activities on pollution of air, water, land, soil quality, vegetation including forest ecosystems, and on human health and habitation has become a matter of serious concern. Any deterioration in the physical, chemical, and biological quality of the environment affects human health, flora and fauna. Mining and its subsequent activities have been found to degrade the land to a significant extent. Overburden removal from the mine area results in a very significant loss of rain forest and the rich top soil. Opencast mines are therefore more pollution intensive as they generate much higher quantities of waste compared to the underground mines [1]. Land degradation is one of the significant impacts arising out of mining and quarrying activity which is mainly in the form of alteration of land structure due to excavation, stacking of top soil and loss of land due to dumping of mine waste and overburden soil [2]. Mining activities around the world have been accompanied by land expropriation and

environmental degradation that harms the livelihoods and health of local communities [3].

The ratio of overburden excavated to the amount of mineral removed is called the overburden ratio or stripping ratio. For example a stripping ratio of 4:1 means that 4 tons of waste rocks are removed to extract one tons of ore [4]. The overburden ratio for surface mining of metal ores generally ranges from 2:1 to 8:1 depending on local conditions [5]. The ratio for solid wastes from underground mining is typically around 0.2:1 [6]. According to the data generated by the Indian Bureau of Mines, average stripping ratio for limestone mines in India is 1:1.05. For large-scale cement sector with captive mines, the average stripping ratio is only 1:1.05. This is quite good; however, the generation of overburden varies from mine to mine. It is as high as 1.363 tons per ton of limestone in case of Madras Cement Limited: KSR Nagar Jayantipuram to 544 kgs per tonne of limestone in case of ACC's unit at Jamul [4]. For iron ore mines, the stripping ratio ranges around 1:2-2.5 [7]. In 2003-04 itself, SAIL generated 4.76 million tons of overburden and rejects from its 12 mines in the country [8].



DECADAL AND REGIONAL VARIATION IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Religion is one of the important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Religion is a community system of ideas and practices that unites people from different parts of the world. All religions influence customs, art, literature, food habits, politics and culture of mankind.

The present study is based on secondary data. The data required for this study is obtained from the census. This study is divided into two major sections. Section first discusses the national level scenario and Section second contains state level scenario of religious population. The central aim of this study is to analyse the decadal and regional changes in religious population of India.

In 2011, various states and union territories in India had the highest number of Hindus and the second largest number of Muslims. In the ten years from 2001 to 2011, the population growth rate of various religions in India has slowed down. The rate of growth of Hindu population seems to be less than the rate of growth of Muslim population. In some northeastern states, the Christian population has grown rapidly. In the decade 2001-2011, the population growth rate of Muslims was fast and positive in all the 28 states and 7 Union Territories of India, while the rate of population growth of Sikhism was negative in most of the states.

KEYWORDS: Religion, Population Growth, Decadal Growth, Population Projection, Population Distribution.

INTRODUCTION

Religion is a social system related to thought and behavior. There are many religions in the world. Their philosophies and policies are also different. Therefore, in the 21st century, religious conflicts have increased in some religiously diverse countries. It is adversely affecting the peace and development of the region. This requires a study of the place and time of religious population growth.

India is a diverse country. This diversity is also found in the case of religions. People of different religions like Hindus, Islam, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrianism live in India. Many religions originated in India, while some foreign originated religions are also in India. Hindu, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism are originated in India. The number of people of these different religions varies according to place and time.

Thought and conduct systems differ according to religion. In some religions, marriages take place at an early age, while in others, marriages take place at an older age. Some religions have one wife system, some religions have polygamy system, some religions have high literacy rate, and some religions have low literacy rate, all of which have a positive or negative effect on population growth.

OBJECTIVES: The central aim of this study is to analyse the decadal and regional changes in religious population of India.

The other subsidiary objectives are:

- To identify the distribution and growth of religious population in different states of India.
- To compare the religious population of different states in India.
- To find the differences between the decadal population growth rates of Hindus and Muslims in different states and union territories of India.
- To project the future trend of religious population growth in India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The entire study is based on secondary data. The spatial and temporal data related to religious population have been obtained from Census of India. Since the beginning of the census in India (1872), population statistics have been compiled by religion. There was a difference in compiling religion-wise population statistics in the pre-independence period. After independence, this distinction was removed from 1961 Census and uniformity was brought in terms of religion-wise population collection and generation. The population of six major religions - Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain, Buddhist and Sikh - as well as other religions and seculars are counted in the census.

१०. दिल्लीच्या तख्ता विषयी मराठ्यांचे धोरण

डॉ. प्रमोद कोंडाजी चव्हाण

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प्रस्तावना

विविधतेने नटलेला भारताचा इतिहास हा एक नवीन चेतना निर्माण करणारा आहे. त्यातच महत्वाचा भाग म्हणजे मराठ्यांचा इतिहास सहाद्रीच्या डोंगर दर्यात निर्माण झालेल्या मराठा साम्राज्य बघता-बघता संपूर्ण भारतभर पसरले हे आपल्या बुद्धीच्या व कर्तृत्वाच्या जोरावर निर्माण झालेले स्वराज्य होय. म्हणूनच आज वर्तमान काळात सुद्धा महाराष्ट्रात मराठा साम्राज्यास एक उत्कृष्ट शिखर मानले जाते. आज महाराष्ट्र एक विशाल वटवृक्षाप्रमाणे संपूर्ण जगाचे लक्ष वेधून घेण्याचे काम करत आहे. मराठेशाहीतील राजे, सरदार, जहागीरदार यांनी मराठा साम्राज्य विस्तारासाठी तसेच ते टिकवण्यासाठी असंख्य प्रयत्न केले. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नाना आलेले यश अपयश यांचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

सन १६४६ पर्यंत मराठ्यांचे असणारे धोरण हे मोगल साम्राज्याच्या हाताखाली राहून त्याची धोरणे सांभाळून तसेच जहागिरी उपभोगून एक प्रकारे पारतंत्र्यात होते पण ते सुखाने नांदत होते. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज यांनी स्वराज्य स्थापन करून या धोरण मोघल साम्राज्या मध्ये आपले स्वतंत्र साम्राज्य निर्माण केले. शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर आणि वीर संभाजी महाराज यांच्या कार्याने मराठ्यांचे एक प्रखर अस्तित्व निर्माण केले होते. तसेच शाहू मोगलांच्या सुटके पर्यंत मराठा साम्राज्य परकीय आक्रमणापासून सुखरूप ठेवणे हेच होते. त्यानंतर मराठा साम्राज्यात खऱ्या अर्थाने विस्तार झाला तो शाहू व पेशवे सवाई माधवराव यांच्या कार्यकाळा पर्यंत, या काळात जुने स्वराज्य सांभाळून सर्व हिंदुस्थानभर सत्ता मराठ्यांनी गाजवली दिल्लीची मोगल सत्ता ही फक्त नाममात्र सांभाळून प्रत्यक्षपणे मराठ्यांचे वर्चस्व होते. अशा पद्धतीने मराठ्यांनी आपल्या बुद्धीच्या व ताकदीच्या जोरावर संपूर्ण भारतभर हिंदू पातशाही म्हणजेच आपले वर्चस्व निर्माण केले.

मराठा साम्राज्याचे संस्थापक छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या पासून ते पेशवा दुसरा बाजीराव तसेच उत्तरेत स्थायिक झालेले पेशवे घराने महाराष्ट्रात नव्हे तर उत्तरेत पण आपले वर्चस्व निर्माण करून १८५७ च्या उठावाचे नेतृत्व करणाऱ्या मराठ्यांनी इंग्रजांना जेरीस आणले होते.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज यांनी मराठ्यांचा निर्माण केलेला दबदबा बघता मराठ्यांचा उत्तरेपासून दक्षिणेपर्यंत मराठी शाहीचा इतिहास निर्माण केला होता. यात आणखी भर घातली ती म्हणजे पेशवा पहिला बाजीरावाने त्यांनी उत्तरेत अस्तित्व मराठी शाहीचे प्रभुत्व कायम केले. सत्ता विस्ताराचा मार्ग



छत्रपती शाहू महाराज यांची भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनातील भूमिका : चिकित्सक अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना

भारत देशाला महान महापुरुषांची मोठी परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. भारताच्या विशेषतः आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीमध्ये अनेक महापुरुषांच्या कार्य आणि विचारप्रणालीचे महत्वाचे योगदान आहे. राष्ट्रवादी मानसिकतेची लाट १८५७ च्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धानंतर जेव्हा भारतात निर्माण झाली तेव्हा अनेक महान विभूतींनी महाराष्ट्रातील जनमानसात सामाजिक सलोखा, शांतता, बंधुभाव आणि देशप्रेम या मुल्यांची रुजवणूक करण्याचा यशस्वी प्रयत्न केला. १९ व्या शतकाच्या मध्यात सामाजिक धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात प्राचीन काळापासून अस्तित्वात असणाऱ्या अनिष्ट रूढी परंपरा, अंधश्रद्धेच्या विरोधात येथे प्रदीर्घ चळवळी निर्माण झाल्या. जातीयता, विषमता आणि सामाजिक भेदभाव याविरुद्ध आंदोलने निर्माण झाली. स्त्रीदास्यत्व आणि त्यांच्या व्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्यावर मर्यादा घालणाऱ्या प्रथा परंपरेच्या ही विरोधात चळवळी निर्माण झाल्या. प्रस्थापित समाजव्यवस्था आणि त्या समाजव्यवस्थेतील परंपरागत मूल्य बदलून समता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधूता या मूल्यावर आधारित समाज रचना निर्माण करण्याचे अनेकांनी प्रयत्न केले. महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले आणि राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराज हे या परंपरेचे अर्धव्यू आहेत. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांच्या भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनातील नेमकी भूमिका काय होती, याविषयी थोडक्यात प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

छत्रपती शाहू महाराज आणि इंग्रज

सन १८१८ मध्ये ब्रिटीशांनी मराठा राज्य संपवून भारतातील अनेक संस्थाने खालसा करून आपल्या अधिपत्याखाली आणली. इंग्रजाबरोबर झालेल्या इ.स.१७६६, १७९२, १८१२, १८२६, १८२९ च्या तहानुसार कोल्हापूर संस्थान ब्रिटिश साम्राज्याच्या अधिपत्याखालील एक संस्थान होते. शाहू महाराज छत्रपती झाल्यानंतर सार्वभौम ब्रिटिश सरकारकडूनच त्यांना राज्याधिकार प्राप्त झाले होते. शाहू महाराज हे राष्ट्रप्रेमी आणि राष्ट्रवादी वृत्तीचे होते. देश आणि रयतेच्या हित त्यांना महत्वाचे वाटत होते, त्यामुळे शाहू महाराजांना त्यांच्या मनातील विचाराना बाजूला ठेवून एक मांडलिक संस्थानिक या नात्याने राजनिष्ठेचे प्रदर्शन करणे अनिवार्य होते. अंतस्थ विचार आणि कृती विरोधाची असली तरी प्रत्यक्षात उघडउघड विरोध करणे म्हणजे संस्थान खालसा करून घेणे होय. ब्रिटिशाना आपल्या साम्राज्यात कोल्हापूर संस्थान विलीन करून घेण्याची संधी देणे होय. म्हणून बहुजन समाजाची उन्नती झाली पाहिजे आणि संस्थानही टिकले पाहिजे. अशा प्रकारची तारेवरची कसरत शाहू महाराजांना करावी लागत होती. त्यामुळे महाराजांना इंग्रजाशी निष्ठा व्यक्त करावी लागत होती. पण ही निष्ठा अगदी वरवरची होती. त्याकाळी इंग्रजाशी निष्ठा व्यक्त करणारे फक्त शाहू महाराज एकटेच होते असे नाही. अन्य अनेक संस्थानिक तर होतेच शिवाय त्यावेळच्या राजकीय नेत्यांनीही ब्रिटिशांशी निष्ठा व्यक्त केल्या होत्या. प.मदनमोहन मालवीय, दादाभाई नौरोजी, गोपाळकृष्ण गोखले, न्या.रानडे, फिरोजशाहा मेहता आणि लोकमान्य टिळक अशा नेत्यांनी ब्रिटिशांशी निष्ठा ठेवल्या होत्या. या सर्वांना ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात आणखी काही वर्षे राहायला हवे असेच वाटत असे. इ.स. १९०६ साली काँग्रेसचे कलकत्ता येथे २२ वे अधिवेशन भरले होते. या अधिवेशनाचे अध्यक्ष दादाभाई नौरोजी हे होते. या अधिवेशनामध्ये स्वराज्य प्राप्ती हे काँग्रेसचे ध्येय असेल असे मत मांडले असले तरी स्वराज्याचा अर्थ पूर्ण स्वराज्य असा नव्हता. तर इंग्लंडच्या कॅनडासारख्या वसाहतीत प्रचलित असलेले स्वयंशासन असाच अर्थ त्यांना अभिप्रेत होता.

छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांची भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील भूमिका

छत्रपती शाहू महाराज हे ब्रिटिश नियंत्रित संस्थानाचे प्रमुख होते, त्यामुळे मनात कितीही राष्ट्रवादी भावना असूनही त्यांना ब्रिटिश शासनाविरुद्ध कधीही उघड उघड विरोधाची भूमिका घेता आली नाही. तरीही भारतातील स्वातंत्र्यप्रेमी संघटना, क्रांतिकारक आणि घटनांना त्यांनी नेहमी पाठींबा दिलेला दिसून येतो. ब्रिटिशांना विरोध करण्यासाठी इ.स.१८९३ साली शिवाजी क्लब एक महत्वाची आणि प्रभावी संघटना स्थापन झालेली होती. इ.स.१८९७ च्या काळामध्ये शिवाजी क्लबचे सुमारे शंभर सभासद होते. इंग्रज विरोधी भूमिका घेत असलेल्या शिवाजी क्लबचा आणि शाहू महाराजांचा जवळचा संबंध होता. या क्लबला शाहू महाराजांचा पाठींबा आणि



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Review on fuzzy water quality index for surface water with artificial neural network

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Abstract

Our water quality is still being impacted by human activity, which is a big issue on a global scale. Since the 1960s, the worldwide state of surface water and groundwater systems' overall water quality has been determined using a critical water quality index (WQI) technique. This analysis will aid in choosing a water quality index model to assess the quality of water used for drinking, irrigation, residential usage, and industrial use. Monitoring the quality of groundwater around drilling sites is essential for safeguarding water supplies. The acquired characteristics were used to calculate the index for water quality. The goal of this review is to evaluate how well Artificial Neural Network (ANN) approaches can simulate the groundwater water quality index. A multiple regression model was used to produce the seven ANN input parameters that were optimized and constrained. The optimal parameters (electrical conductivity, pH, calcium, magnesium, and sodium ions) were determined for a network with five input neurons in addition to five neurons in the hidden layer. Thus, especially in industrial settings, neural network models may be utilized to directly forecast the quality of groundwater. This suggested approach, which makes use of cutting-edge artificial intelligence, can help with water management and treatment.

Key words: Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Canadian Council of Minister environment (CCME), Fuzzy Water Quality Index (FWQI), Water Quality Index (WQI).

Introduction

For drinking, farming, and industrial uses, groundwater is primarily used by people ^{1,2}. Therefore, it is essential to fully comprehend the geochemical processes that control the chemical composition of groundwater since doing so will help us better understand the hydrochemical systems in many parts of the world ³. By highlighting the connections between groundwater quality, aquifer lithology, and recharge type, such information can also help with groundwater resource management and exploitation ^{4,5}. Surface water and groundwater systems are viewed as two distinct entities in traditional approaches to managing water resources; however, recent advances in the analysis of land and water resources have shown that both systems have an impact on one another from both a qualitative and quantitative perspective ^{6,7}. However, groundwater pollution caused by anthropogenic activities or by the natural material makeup of aquifers lowers the capacity of groundwater supplies or restricts their use ^{8,9}. Although other geological and anthropogenic activities can also affect groundwater quality ^{10,11}, since it is a component of physical and chemical parameters that are impacted by human and geological activities ¹²⁻¹⁴, agricultural activities such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides may also have an impact on groundwater quality. The traditional method of analyzing the quality of groundwater often relies heavily on mathematical modelling techniques such as time series analysis, probability statistics, etc. The overall accuracy of these models is typically low since these approaches presuppose that the dependent and independent variables have a linear relationship ^{15,16}. There is a need for fresh computational methods to this topic given the ongoing difficulties in modelling groundwater quality ^{17,18}. Over the past 10 years, the development of AI models in the hydrological and environmental fields has drawn enormous interest ¹⁹⁻²³. In this context, several researches have concentrated

on the development of computer methods for simulating groundwater quality. For instance, Yesilnacar *et al.* ²⁴ created an artificial neural network (ANN) model to forecast the concentration of nitrate in groundwater in Turkey's Harran Plain. The developed model succeeded in achieving a cost-effective management of groundwater resources. The complicated nonlinear interactions between the assessment component and the grade of the water quality were also resolved by the ANN technique. The model also obtained a high degree of prediction accuracy and gave a workable and reasonable performance as an assessment method. For the purpose of predicting groundwater sulphate (SO₄) and sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) concentrations, Yesilnacar and Sahinkaya ¹³ created an ANN model. Using the suggested strategy might make managing groundwater resources easier and more affordable. The ANN modelling approach, which is based on statistical analysis, may be used to estimate the water content of soils under a variety of climatic situations.

Azimi *et al.* ²⁵ provided ANN and modified fuzzy clustering models for assessing changes in drinking water quality. On actual examples of the southeast aquifers in Iran's central area, the models' performance was assessed. When compared to earlier reports, the study revealed that the updated clustering strategy might increase the model's prediction accuracy.

Material and Methods

Water quality indicators: Input variables used for water quality index are given in Tables 1 and 2.

A. Physical indicators: Temperature, electrical conductivity, taste, total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity, odor, color, total dissolved solids (TDS)

B. Chemical indicators: pH, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD),

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Preparation and Characterization of Nanosized Substituted Perovskite Compounds with Orthorhombic Structure

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In this work, five substituted perovskite such as $(\text{Gd}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1})\text{Mn}_{0.9}\text{Co}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$, $\text{Tb}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{FeO}_3$, $\text{Gd}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{RuO}_3$, $\text{SrCe}_{0.95}\text{Y}_{0.05}\text{O}_3$, and $\text{Mn}_{0.9}\text{Co}_{0.1}\text{SnO}_3$ were synthesized by tartrate and hydroxide precursor method. The resulting samples were characterized by inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy, energy dispersive X-ray analysis, infrared spectroscopy, thermal analysis, X-ray powder diffraction, transmission electron microscope (TEM), selected field of electron diffraction (SAED), d.c. electrical conductivity, Hall effect, dielectric measurements, and low-temperature magnetization measurements. The X-ray diffraction pattern for all compounds was indicated the formation of single-phase perovskite with orthorhombic structure except $\text{Tb}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{FeO}_3$ and $\text{Mn}_{0.9}\text{Co}_{0.1}\text{SnO}_3$ perovskite. These compounds showed a cubic and rhombohedral structure, respectively. The lattice parameter and the unit cell volume slightly decreased as ionic radii decrease in agreement with the lanthanide contraction. The average size of cation $\langle R_A \rangle$, mismatch factor (σ^2), and tolerance factor (t) gives the combined effects of disorder and inhomogeneity in these compounds. The average particle size determined from TEM was in the range of 22 to 77 nm for all compounds. The different lattice planes in the SAED pattern were assigned and these were in agreement with the single crystallographic phase of these perovskites. The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity for all compounds showed a definite break in 500 K to 610 K, except the $\text{Gd}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{RuO}_3$ compound, which corresponds to semiconducting behavior. While the $\text{Gd}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{RuO}_3$ sample shows a metallic-like semiconductor. The thermoelectric power and Hall effect measurements for all compounds were n-type semiconductivity except the $\text{SrCe}_{0.95}\text{Y}_{0.05}\text{O}_3$ compound. It showed p-type semiconductivity. The frequency dependence of the dielectric constant and dielectric loss in these substituted perovskites were discussed using the Maxwell-Wagner model. Magnetic studies showed that the thermo-magnetic (ZFC and FC measurement) irreversibility for all compounds.

Keywords: nanosized substituted perovskite, ferromagnetism, electrical conductivity, magnetization, exchange interaction.

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Introduction

Perovskites with an ABO_3 structure have shown great promise in a wide range of applications, including sensors [1-3], solid oxide fuel cells [4-5], ceramic membrane technologies [6, 7], and catalysis [8, 9].

In traditional ABO_3 Perovskites, the A-site is normally filled by lanthanides, alkali metals, or alkaline earth metals, while the B-site elements are typically first

or second-row transition metals [10-12]. Partial substitution, on the other hand, can occur at the A-site, the B-site, or both the A- and B-sites at the same time ($\text{A}_{1-x}\text{A}'_x\text{B}_{1-y}\text{B}'_y\text{O}_{3\pm\delta}$); The goal of substitution is to improve or fine-tune physical properties such as thermal stability, chemical stability, electrical conductivity, magnetic effects, catalytic activity, and electrode-electrolyte compatibility in order to increase the commercial utility of perovskite devices.

The magnetic behavior of substituted manganates

w^b 242

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SYNTHESIS AND ANTIBACTERIAL SCREENING OF IMIDAZOLE ANCHORED PYRAZOLINES, BENZODIAZEPINES AND CHROMONES

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ABSTRACT

Imidazole anchored chalcones were converted into pyrazolines, benzodiazepines, chromones, chlorochromones and hydroxychromones. 3-*O*-alkylated-6-(4-fluorophenyl)chromones were synthesized from 3-*O*-alkylated-6-bromochromones by Suzuki-Miyaura Reaction. Formation of the target compounds was confirmed by spectral tools like IR, ¹H NMR and mass spectrometry. The newly synthesized compounds were studied for their antibacterial potential using bacterial strains *Bacillus Subtilis* and *Escherichia Coli*.

KEYWORDS: Suzuki-Miyaura Reaction, pyrazolines, benzodiazepines, chromones, chlorochromones and hydroxychromones.

INTRODUCTION

Imidazole ring system is important biological building-block present in hormones such as histidine and the related hormone histamine. Many drugs contain an imidazole ring having antifungalⁱ, antibioticⁱⁱ, anticancerⁱⁱⁱ, and anti-epilepsy^{iv} properties. Some important marketed drugs which contain imidazole ring are Ketoconazole (antifungal), Miconazole (antifungal), Losartan (antihypertension) and Ondansetron (nausea).

Pyrazoline and imidazole are five membered heterocyclic compounds having high importance in synthetic chemistry due to their pharmacological activity and less toxicity. Pyrazolines have shown biological activities like antidepressant^v, anticonvulsant^{vi}, antimicrobial^{vii}, analgesic^{viii} and anticancer^{ix}.

The importance of benzodiazepines has been increased in medicinal chemistry because of their wide range of biological activity, easily available raw material and high yield. In all benzodiazepines, 1,5-benzodiazepines and their derivatives are important because of their wide spectrum of biological and pharmacological activity. 1, 5-Benzodiazepines are known to have antimicrobial^x, anti-HIV^{xi} and antidepressive^{xii} activities.

Sri Lanka's Economic Crisis: An Overview

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Abstract -

Sri Lanka the island country exports largely rubber, tea and coconut products and imports consumer goods especially petroleum products, crude oil, coal. Sri Lanka passing through economic crisis due to depletion in foreign reserves continues with high inflation which in turn in shortage of fuel, food, medicine and other items in the country. There is daily power cut and large scale protests in streets. People from all walks of life struggling for daily needs. This is much more than economic crisis. It is humanitarian crisis. The question is how did it occur? How did government of Lanka lose all foreign reserves? Its impact on Sri Lankan economy also on India economy. The authors of paper outline a comprehensive analysis of issue as well causes and impact of economic crisis.

Keywords – Economic crisis, Sri Lanka, High inflation, India

INTRODUCTION OF SRI LANKA ECONOMY

This is worst economic crisis to hit Sri Lanka since independence from Britain in 1948. What are the exact reasons why Sri Lanka reached this situation? An overview of the solutions and effect to overcome this crisis.

Sri Lanka is an island country in South Asia. It lies in India ocean has population around 22 million. Official Language of Sri Lanka are Sinhala and Tamil. HDI rank of Sri Lanka is 72 out of 189 countries. Density of country is 316 per sq km.

During 19th and 20th century Sri Lanka became plantation economy. Famous for the production and export of cinnamon, rubber, and silon tree. Tourism ,tea export, clothing, Rice production and other agriculture products are the main economic sectors of Sri Lanka.


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**MOLLUSCAN DIVERSITY IN MOSAM RIVER DIST. NASHIK,
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been carried out on molluscan diversity in Mosam river dist. Nashik, Maharashtra, india. Mollusca diversity of Mosam River was studied during June 2021 to June 2022. Mosam river originates from Salher Fort in Nashik district. The water of this river is used for various activities like aquaculture industrial, irrigation and human activities. Also, this river goes further and joins the Girna river. A total of 19 molluscs species were recorded of which 11 species are Gastropoda 8 species are Bivalvia. Class Gastropoda was reported by 1 order, viz., Mesogastropoda. class Bivalvia was reported by two orders, viz., Veneroida and Unionida. The abundance of the molluscan fauna indicates the rich productivity.

Keywords: *Mollusca, Gastropoda, Bivalvia, Mosam, River, Nashik.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Mollusca is one of the most diverse groups of animals on the planet, with at least 50,000 living species (and more likely around 200,000). It includes such familiar organisms as snails, oysters, squid, octopuses, clams, scallops, and chitons. Molluscs are common fauna of bottom resonance communities in aquatic ecosystem. This are also found attached with floating vegetation in fresh water bodies and their role in the dynamics of the aquatic ecosystem and their contribution to biomass production is little known. Freshwater gastropods are either herbivorous or detrivore or they may passively consume small invertebrates associated with periphyton [1]. Molluscs are extremely important communities of many ecological communities. They prove immensely beneficial both of the economically and medicinally [2]. They have been important to humans throughout history as a source of food, jewellery, ornaments, tools and even pets. Freshwater molluscs play significantly role in public and veterinary health [3].



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Studies on the gastrointestinal parasite of local chicken (*Gallus Gallus Domestica*) in Sanganner region, Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

In the present study for determining the popularity of Gastro-intestinal parasites of Local chickens (*Gallus-Gallus domestica*), A sample of 90 Gastrointestinal tract (Male and Female) were collected from local market. Breed is like the Gavthi chicken, Broiler chicken and R.R.chicken, totally 30 samples of infected intestines were get dissected from each breed. Amongst them the highest infection of parasites is observed in local Gavthi chicken (96.66%), in Broiler (53.33%), and the lowest infection is in R.R. Chicken (13.33%). The cestode and nematodes were found the mixed infection. The helminthes parasites were found amongst them the species A: *Raillietina aqurdritesticulata* spp. And B : *Raillietina cesticillus* spp. get observed in more range.

Keywords: Parasites, Nematode, Helminthes, Gavthi, Broiler, R.R, *Raillietina cesticillus* , *Raillietina aqurdritesticulata* spp.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gastrointestinal Parasites when live in the intestine of hosts, they utilize food from the gastrointestinal tract. There are the metabolism of these parasites depends on the feeding habits and the rich nourishment available in the gut of the host. These worms use this nourishment for their normal development and growth [1]. A domestic fowl or chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) is one of the most common and domesticated birds than any other species in the world. Human keep chickens primarily as a source of food, consuming both their meat and their eggs [2]. Parasitic infections in chicken are India's major problems that cause economic damage to the country. Household fowls are more frequently infected due to unhealthy management practices, malnutrition, lack of veterinary supervision, and the complex life cycle of parasites. Chicken infected with parasites show retarded growth, decreased egg production, reduced weight gain, significant hemoglobin depression [3], Gastro-intestinal parasites are however the most prevalent and most disturbing parasites affecting chicken productivity [4]. In village, chicken are raised mainly under the free range with partial or no housing and this predisposes the chicken to disease and parasites especially helminthes. The different types of helminth parasites infect the chicken flocks. Worms find cozy places to stay in the crop, gizzard, intestine, caecum, windpipe and even the eyelids [5]. On the basis of their site of location helminthes are of different types, the worm which are found in the caecum of large intestine are called caecal worms (*Heterakis* SPP.), worms which are found in eye are called eye worm (*Oxyuris mansoni*), Gape worms are found in trachea (*Syngamus trachea*) [5]. These worms are also called "red-worm" or "forked-worm" and birds infected with gape worm show "open mouth breathing characteristics". Round worm (*Ascaridia*) and tape worms (*Raillietina*) are found in intestine while thread worm (*Capillaria*) is found in crop or oesophagus [6]. The eggs and immature stages of many parasitic worms can live outside of the chicken host for a long time, possibly several years, whereas some parasitic worms spend part of their life cycle in other creatures such as earthworms, insects, slugs or snails. Chicken pick up worms by eating dirt or litter contaminated with worms eggs or by eating small creatures carrying immature stages of worm [6]. The common internal parasitic infections occur in the poultry include cestodes, nematodes and coccidia. These worm infections may cause considerable damage and great economic loss to the as the poultry industry due to the malnutrition, decreased feed conversion ratio, weight loss, lowered egg production and death in young birds [7]. Therefore the further study is done for the good poultry management and to improve the quality of chicken.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area:

3.3.1 (357)