



REVIEW OF RESEARCH
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 7 | ISSUE - 12 | SEPTEMBER - 2018

ISSN: 2249-894X



STANDARDS AND QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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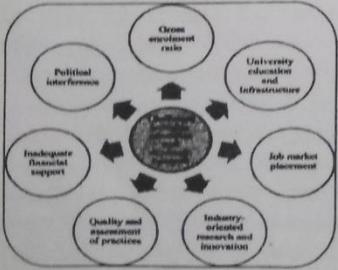
ABSTRACT:

A number of progressive steps have been taken and are to be taken to bring the changes in the Higher Education in different countries in relation to highest standards. These changes have put the issue of quality management firmly on the agenda of many higher education institutions. It has been accepted by a number of countries that higher education is increasingly viewed as an international business. This view states that it is time to rethink our current approaches to quality management practices within different countries and their Higher Education Institutions. It also insists on the administrative or service functions within the Higher Education Institutions as well as the quality of research or teaching and learning. The learning is considered as the fundamental product of higher education. The management of quality needs to focus on the student learning experience. It is also the time to further rethink current approaches to quality management in Higher Education to ensure that the quality of teaching and learning is taken in to consideration. Co-operative Methodology, Total Quality Management, Internal Assessment and Improvement in Educational Institutions have been gaining importance. The Higher Educational Institutions may undertake mutual co-operative study for the search of highest standards of excellence and those should be adopted as best practice by them. It will enhance the performance and quality of Institution.

KEYWORDS – highest standards, international business, teaching and learning, co-operative methodology, total quality management, best practice.

INTRODUCTION

Higher Education is an area where people—the teachers and learners—desire to advance themselves. It has undergone different stages of development with certain historical backgrounds in different countries. It aims at producing highly qualified graduates and post graduates, these can contribute to development of their respective nations. It is possible only with the help of standards and quality of teaching and learning in Higher Education. To achieve this goal, the policy makers and practitioners must pay due attention towards Higher Education development trends worldwide. The useful policies and practices should be implemented and practiced in different Higher Educational Institutions. These institutions must appoint the fully qualified academic staff and prescribe well planned curricula. They must reform the national, regional and global background of higher education. They must set their own standards and maintain the quality of teaching and learning in higher education. They may pay due attention towards areas like funding, resources, governance and curriculum development.



The diagram illustrates the interconnected nature of various factors that influence the standards in higher education. At the center is a building icon, symbolizing the institution. Surrounding it are seven circular nodes, each representing a different factor, connected by arrows indicating their interdependence:

- Political interference
- Churn enrollment rate
- University education & Infrastructure
- Job market placement
- Industry-oriented research and innovation
- Quality and assessment of practices
- Fundamental financial support

STANDARDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A set of requirements for quality improvement can be considered as the standards in education. To set such type of standards in education, an Institution must pay attention towards the process approach, system approach, leadership, involvement of faculties as well as students and continuous renovation and improvement in teaching

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Study of Physical Education and sports program of high school Girls

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Abstract

Curriculum content was the most influential factor in the development of positive and negative attitudes toward physical education, regardless of gender or whether students elected or avoided physical education. The aim of this study was to examine physical education and sports program at girl's high school from Shri. Dnyaneshwar vidyalaya and junior college Alandi, Devachi, It is a qualitative study using questionnaire developed by the researcher with the help of expert , which was administered on 250 girl students attending the high school. Data were analyzed by Chi- square statistical tools. The Chi-square values of all the answers chosen by the girl students were significant at 0.05 significant levels. It can be revealed that girl students like and enjoyed physical education subject in school and sports programmes organized efficiently in high school and this programmes are apt to girl's situation but their request were increase time of physical education subject and increase of equipment apt to execute physical activity and sports program and asked for indoor play ground in high school.

Key words: physical education, high school, sports programme.

Introduction

Children around the world grow up with vivid images of televised sports and sport figures, they play video games based on these sports, and they are encouraged to participate in sports by parents, teachers, and the elite athletes who often are presented as role models in their lives.

The single most dramatic change in the world of sports over the past generation has been the increased participation of girls and women. This has occurred mostly in wealthy postindustrial nations. Change has occurred in traditional, labor-intensive, poor nations as well, but many factors have kept them from being revolutionary in scope. Despite resistance in some countries, girls and women around the world now participate in a variety of schools, community,

DIVERSITY OF BACILLARIOPHYCEAE IN MOHABALA LAKE OF BHADRAWATI, DISTRICT CHANDRAPUR (M.S.), INDIA.

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Abstract :- Lakes, rivers and reservoirs are the very important water resources and used for various purposes. The Mohabala lake is principal fresh water body located within Bhadrawati taluk in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra state. A study of Bacillariophyceae was undertaken during 2013-2014. This water body is utilized by local residents for cloth washing and open defecation. Siltation is also responsible for pollution of water. In Bacillariophyceae 9 species are recorded during the study.

Key words: - Diversity, Bacillariophyceae, Mohabala Lake

INTRODUCTION

Bacillariophyceae or diatoms are largely spread and occur in abundance in water. They are autotrophs but can use organic substance as nutrients. The quality of water, presence of organic matter, dissolved oxygen, pH and physical factors play an important role in the ecological distribution of Bacillariophyceae in water.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The water samples were collected from the three sites of lake such as site A, site B and site C. The samples were collected in the morning hours between 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. 50 lt. of water sample was filtrated through the plankton net made of bolting silk number 25 with mesh size 64 lime. The collected samples were allowed to settle down by adding Lugol's iodine. Sedimentation requires 24 hrs after which supernatant was removed and concentrate was made up to 50 ml depending the number of plankton and preserved in 5% formalin for further studies.

For the quantitative study, the concentrated sample was shaken and one drop of sample was taken on a clear micro slide with the help of a standard dropper, the whole drop was carefully covered with the cover glass and observed. Plankton identification up to genera and whenever possible up to species level was classified according to keys given by Edmonson (1959), Adoni (1985) and APHA (1985) and standard analysis was undertaken as per Zar (2005).

Quantitative study of plankton was done by Sedgwick – Rafter Cell method.

STUDY OF ZOOPLANKTON POPULATION IN MOHABALA LAKE NEAR
BHADRAWATI, DISTRICT - CHANDRAPUR (MS), INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

Zooplankton are tiny animals suspended in the water column. Zooplankton encompass a wide range of both unicellular and multicellular animals. These are vital component of freshwater food webs. The present study was conducted at three different sites, site A, site B and site C in different seasons in Mohabala lake. Samples were collected from each site between June 2014 and May 2015. The collected samples were identified using standard references. In present study five groups of zooplankton were studied viz, Protozoa, Rotifera, Cladocera, Copepoda and Ostracoda.

KEY WORDS- Zooplankton, Population, Mohabala Lake.

INTRODUCTION

Zooplanktons are important component of aquatic ecosystem and are microscopic, free floating organisms which are nonmotile and move at the mercy of the water movements. Zooplanktons are primary consumers they play a very important role as they are principle food for fish and other aquatic organisms. They graze on algae, bacteria, protozoa and other organisms.

Zooplanktons are considered to be the ecological indicators of water bodies stated by (Gajbhiye and Desai, 1981). They occupy intermediate position in between phytoplankton and other aquatic animals. Zooplankton mediate the transfer of energy from lower to higher trophic level (Waters, 1977) in this manner zooplankton perform an important link in aquatic organisms for food chain and provide secondary production in fresh water ecosystem (Sharma, 1998).

Zooplanktons are highly sensitive to environmental modifications and their variation in occurrence indicates as a major indicator of the ecological status of water body. Zooplankton population also useful to estimate the fishery potential of water body because these respond quickly to environmental changes. They are important indicators for evaluating the ecological status of aquatic ecosystems. Protozoa, Rotifers, Cladocerans, Copepods and Ostracods constitute the major groups of zooplankton. Zooplankton population influenced by light intensity, food availability, dissolved oxygen, ph, salinity, temperature, pollution influence, interaction between biotic communities.



RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

An International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Research Journal

ISSN No. 2321-5488



UGC Sr. No. 45489

Vol. 6 Issue. 3

September 2018

Impact Factor- 5.7 (UIF)

SEP 9/18



Editor-in-Chief : Dr. Santosh P. Rajguru

website : www.researchdirections.org

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Available on – www.researchdirection.org

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

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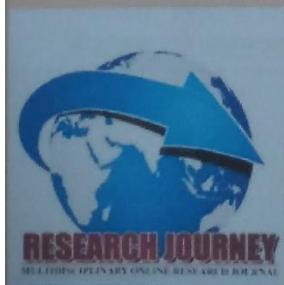
Society, Culture and Environment

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या अंकाचे सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकांनी स्वतःकडे राखून ठेवलेले आहेत. लेखांचे प्रकाशन वा पुनर्प्रकाशनाचे अधिकार प्रकाशक आणि संबंधित लेखाकांनी समान असून शोध निबंधातील मते ही संबंधित लेखांच्या लेखकांची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत त्या मताशी संपादक व प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

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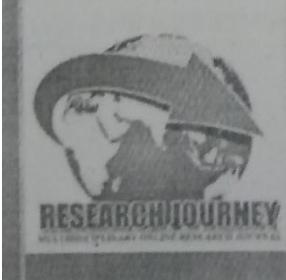
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Impact Factor - 6.261

8111

ISSN - 2348-7143

DEC-18

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal

PEER REFERRED & INDEXED JOURNAL

December - 2018

SPECIAL ISSUE- 79

Political History of Peasant - Workers Movements in Maharashtra

Guest Editor :

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Shri Sant Gajanan Mahavidyalaya, Kharda
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Yeola, Dist - Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

This Journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

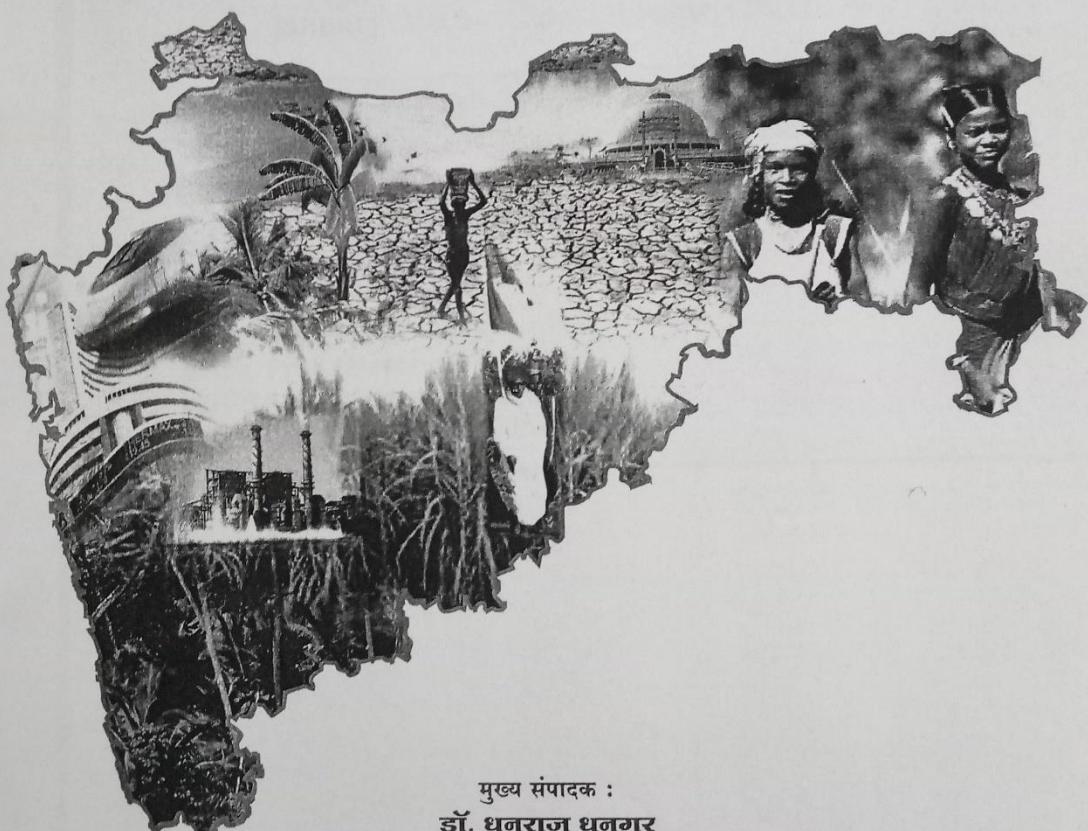
INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFERRED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January - 2019

Special Issue- 90 (B)

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक विषमता



मुख्य संपादक :
डॉ. धनराज धनगर

This Journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
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SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

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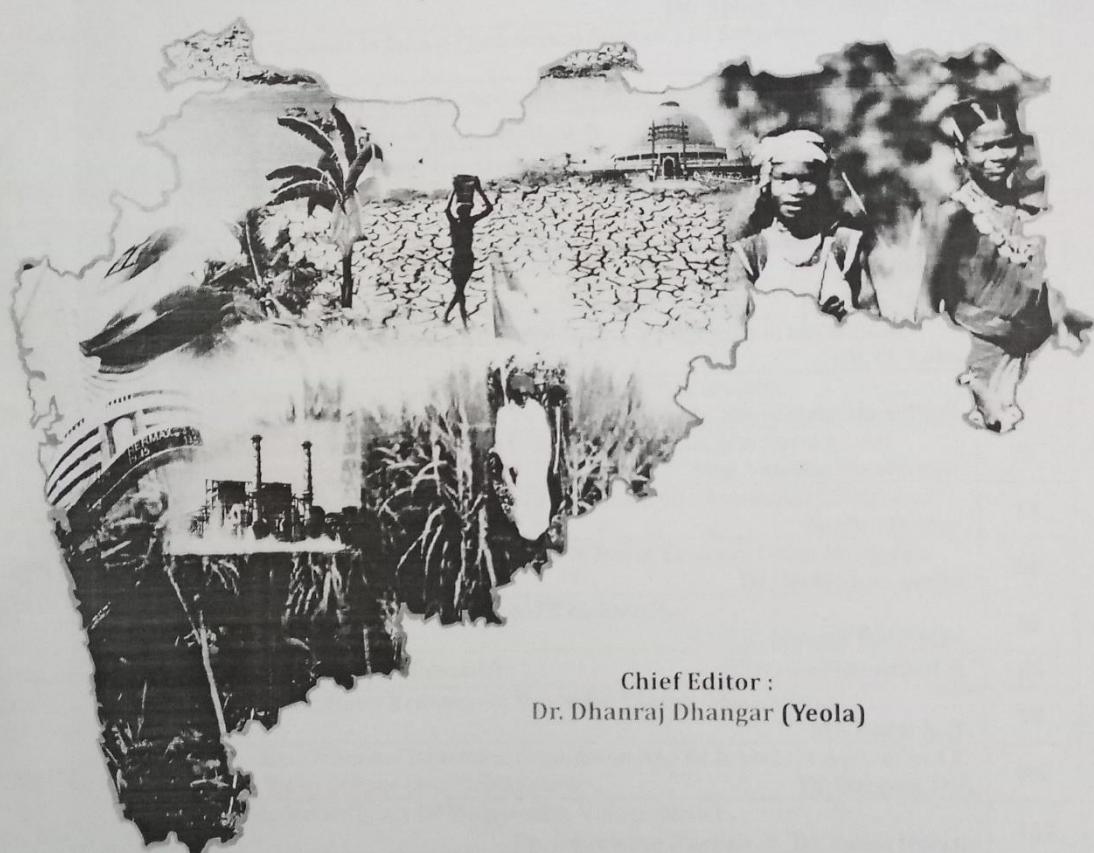
INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFERRED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January - 2019

Special Issue- 90 (A)

Regional Disparity in Maharashtra



Chief Editor :

Dr. Dhanraj Dhangar (Yeola)



This Journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
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- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII

Issue - I

English

January - March - 2019

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-दिव्यान् दिग्भूमिये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

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Jan शोकाळ 2019

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII

Issue - I

Marathi

January - March - 2019

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

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MAH/MUL/03051/2012

ISSN-2319 9318

Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal

VIDYAWARTA®

SPECIAL ISSUE January 2019

स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन

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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFERRED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January - 2019

SPECIAL ISSUE- 87 (D)

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This Journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal
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- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
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This Journal is indexed in :

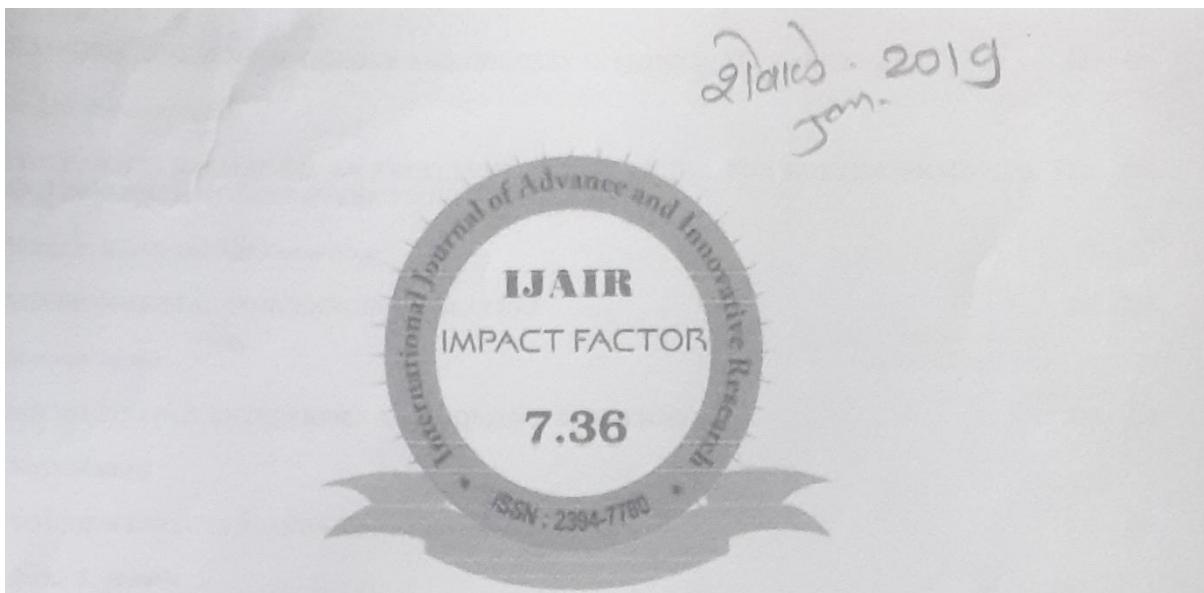
- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
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Journal - 63571

UGC Journal Details

Name of the Journal : International Journal of Advance & Innovative Research

ISSN Number :

e-ISSN Number : 23947780

Source: UNIV

Subject: Multidisciplinary

Publisher: Indian Academicians and Researchers Association

Country of Publication: India

Broad Subject Category: Multidisciplinary

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PROBLEMS OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD INDUSTRIAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

Small Scale Industries are those where less than ten workers are employed to produce with or without power or machine. Small scale Industries are mostly ancillary units which manufacture, repair, assemble or provide services to the large Industries. Since these industries work on small scale, they cannot earn a high profit. Labour turnover is also one of the problems in industries. Workers are not satisfied with the payment system. Proper working conditions not maintained in Industries. Small places are available for workers, sanitation and improper ventilation etc. Workers have to work in very congested places. Holidays are also not granted due to shortage of capital. Electricity and transport facilities are also one of the problems faced by industry. Canteen or even medical benefits cannot be provided upto satisfaction of the workers.

Small scale industries play a great role in economic development of the country. This sector stimulates economic activities in industrial area. They have the responsibility of generation of more employment opportunities with less investment, reducing regional imbalances etc. But they are not in a position to play their role effectively due to various constraints and various problems. This is the condition of small scale industries in Pimpri Chinchwad Industrial Area. Small scale enterprises are generally have become more labour intensive than larger organizations. As a matter of fact, small scale sector has now emerged as a dynamic sector. It has attracted so much attention not only from industrial planners and economists but also form sociologists, administrators etc.

Keywords : small scale, Industries, employment, economic, development, regional imbalance, labor intensive, dynamic sector.

INTRODUCTION

In most of the developing cities small scale Industries playing an important role in Indian economy. They play an important role in employment creation, resource utilization, income generation. Most of the industries are generally associated with agriculture, engineering, automobile and electronics segments. It provides substantial employment in Pimpri Chinchwad and nearby areas. As against this small scale units are mainly located in Bhosari MIDC, Chinchwad MIDC and Chakan MIDC area as per the industrial planning zone.

CONCEPT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

Small Scale Industry

These are the industrial undertakings having fixed investment in plant and machinery, whether held on ownership basis or lease basis or hire purchase basis not exceeding Rs. 1 core capital in the said project.

Ancillary Industries

These are industrial undertaking having fixed investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs.1 core engaged in or proposed to engage in the industrial project.

The manufacture of parts, components, Sub-assemblies tooling or intermediaries or

The rendering of services supplying 30 percent of their production or service as the case may be to other units for production of their articles.

Objectives of small scale Industries

- The basic objectives of small scale Industries are as follows :
- To create more employment opportunities with less investment.
- To reduce economic backwardness of rural and also undeveloped area.
- To reduce regional imbalances or to maintain economic balance in the region.
- To mobilize and ensure optimum utilization of unexploited resources of the country.
- To improve standard of living of people.
- To ensure equitable distribution of income and wealth.



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514

ISSN: 2249-894X



VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 5 | FEBRUARY - 2019

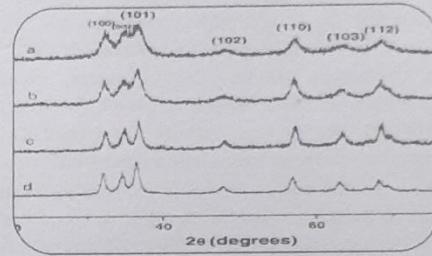
SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF ALUMINIUM DOPED ZnO NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT :

Sol-gel method was exploited to synthesize the undoped and aluminium doped zinc oxide (AZO) nanoparticles. The molar doping concentrations were taken as 0.0 %, 0.5 % and 1.0 %. As-prepared samples were investigated by using X-ray diffractometer (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and UV-visible spectroscopy. The results from XRD show that with the increase in doping concentration there is an increase in the width (FWHM) of the diffraction peaks. Consequently the size of nanoparticles decreases from about 81 nm for undoped AZO to about 61 nm for 1.0 % AZO. This is because the ionic radius of Aluminium is smaller than that of Zinc. Moreover, the XRD spectra also reveal that proper doping has taken place. The results of Tauc plots derived from UV-visible spectroscopy show that with an increase in doping concentration there is a systematic increase in the band gap energy from 2.68 eV for undoped sample to 3.03 eV for 1 at% doped AZO.



KEYWORDS : Nanoparticles, Aluminium Doping, Zinc, Sol-Gel, TCO.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In recent years plasmonics and metamaterials have attracted research community due to their wide applications in sub-diffraction imaging [1], invisibility cloaks [2], material with negative refractive index [3] and so on. In these applications noble metal materials are used as the conventional and primary building blocks of plasmonic optical metamaterials [4]. As compared with noble metals, semiconductors like ZnO, TiO₂ with appropriately doped material exhibits better results in the area of plasmonics and metamaterial applications [5, 6]. ZnO is an n-type semiconductor material with the properties like low cost, abundant availability in nature, non-toxicity, pollution free, suitability of doping, thermally stable and Due to these properties this material is widely studied in various applications like ultraviolet light emitters, solar cells, piezoelectric transducers, electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding, radio frequency interference (RFI) shielding and so on [7-12].

ZnO also possesses a wide band-gap of 3.3 eV in the near UV region [13] and a large excitation binding energy of the order of 60 meV [14]. This characteristic makes this material transparent in the visible range. Hence it possesses low efficiency (5%) in the sunlight. To enhance the solar efficiency it is important to decrease the wide band gap and thereby increase the absorption of the solar radiations. This can be achieved by tailoring the electronic structure of the ZnO nanoparticles. Doping is the simplest and most effective way for this purpose. Group III materials such as Aluminium, Manganese, Indium, Fluorine and Gallium can be the suitable candidates for doping in the ZnO nanoparticles and are used to alter the catalytic, electrical and optical properties [15 – 17] of the ZnO nanoparticles. Among all these aluminium is a

Research Article

Biogenic hydroxyapatite nanoparticle synthesis by *Bacillus subtilis* and its antimicrobial activity.

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Received 10 January 2019; received in revised form 30 January 2019; accepted 06 February 2019

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ABSTRACT

Hydroxyapatite (HAP) has been widely accepted as a biocompatible ceramic material in several areas of medicine. Several physical and chemical methods are already known for HAP nanoparticles synthesis. These methods are found to be a very expensive and highly toxic. To overcome this issue, the biological methods are found to be a feasible. In current study, bio-inspired hydroxyapatite nanoparticles were synthesized by using bacterial cells of *Bacillus subtilis*. These biogenic nanomaterials were synthesized at room temperature within 2 h. Further, the synthesized nanoparticles were characterized by using Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) and X-Ray diffraction (XRD) techniques. Further, the anti-microbial activity of HAP nanoparticles were tested against the human pathogens, *Salmonella typhi* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. This, study revealed that HAP nanoparticles can be a potential agent in design of an innovative drug against human pathogens.

KEYWORDS

Hydroxyapatite, Nanoparticles, SEM, XRD, Bio-inspired.

2. The statistical goal of success in Quality Improvement in Industrial based production

Vanita Suresh Lingayat

Dr. A. B. Telang Art Commerce and Science College Nigdi, Pune.

Abstract

This paper introduces the value of the statistics and statistician in production. Quality control is the one the used method for improvement the quality of production processes. Output of can be based on the input parameter of quality control. The chart is improving the quality of the industrial product. Quality assurance covers activities development, design, production, servicing and production and management production inspection material assembly services and other area related to the quality of the product.

Keyword: Statistics, Industry, Quality control, \bar{X} – Chart.

Introduction

Manufacturing is the production of multiple for use or sale using labour and machines, tools, chemical and biological processing or formulation. The term may refer to range of human activity, from handcraft to high tech, but is most commonly applied to industrial design in which raw material are transformed into finished good may be sold to other manufacturer for the production of other more complex product, such as aircraft, household appliances, furniture, sport equipment or automobiles or sold to wholesaler who in turn sell them to retailers, who they sell them to end users and consumer's.

Modern manufacturing includes all intermediate process required in the production and integration of product's component. Manufacturing sector is closely connected with engineering and industrial design.

Quality Control

Statistical quality control creat the constancy of purpose for the improvement of production and give the service to society.

The objective of statistical quality control is to monitor production through many stages of manufacturing.

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFERRED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February-2019 Special Issue - 111 (B)

साहित्य : संस्कृती, समाज व माध्यमांतर

अतिथी संपादक

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CHANGE IN ELASTIC STRAIN DUE TO LANTHANUM DOPING IN COPPER OXIDE NANOPARTICLES

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Received: January 07, 2019

Accepted: February 09, 2019

ABSTRACT: The semiconducting properties of copper oxide nanoparticles are extensively used in photoconductive devices such as solar cells. They have perovskite structure. Doping lanthanum in copper oxide is known to produce oxygen deficient structures. Due to high electrical conductivity and high oxygen vacancy they can be used as cathode material for gas sensors. We have synthesized undoped and lanthanum doped nanoparticles of copper oxide by sol-gel technique. The molar concentration of lanthanum is varied as 0.0%, 0.5%, 1.0% and 2.0 %. The as-prepared samples were calcined at 400 °C for 2 hrs. They were then characterized by XRD. The particle size was determined by Debye-Scherrer formula and found to decrease from about 43 nm for undoped sample to about 31 nm for 2% doped sample. The local lattice distortion (strain) of these nanoparticles was calculated using Williamson-Hall plot and was found to be about 0.001605 for 2% lanthanum doped copper oxide nanoparticles.

Key Words: Copper Oxide Nanoparticles, Lanthanum Doping and Williamson-Hall plot.

INTRODUCTION:

Nanomaterials have altered many of our concepts related to various properties of materials. Due to large surface to volume ratio and quantum confinement effects, the nanomaterials show size and shape dependent properties which are different from their bulk materials [1]. Metal oxide nanoparticles are manufactured in a large scale due to its wide industrial and household applications. Copper oxide is a group II-VI semiconductor and is extensively studied as it shows stable emission at room temperature [2 -4] and thereby shows many applications in the field of gas sensing, solar energy, catalytic applications and so on [5-7]. Literature survey shows doping rare-earth element changes the properties like optical, mechanical and electrical drastically. Doping lanthanum in copper oxide produces oxygen deficient structures [8]. Due to high oxygen vacancy they can be used as cathode material for gas sensors especially for toxic NO gas control from automobiles [9]. Hence lanthanum is doped in copper oxide.

Various chemical methods such as chemical precipitation method [10], solid state reaction method [11], electro-spinning route [9] can be employed to synthesize copper oxide nanoparticles and lanthanum doped copper oxide nanoparticles. Apart from producing mono-sized nanoparticles sol-gel method is very cheap and easily achievable, hence it is used to synthesize undoped and lanthanum doped copper oxide nanoparticles.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS:

Copper nitrate, lanthanum nitrate and oxalic acid were used as precursors. All the chemicals in the present work were of A grade and obtained from Merck. They are used as received. To understand the effect of lanthanum doping in copper oxide, different molar percentages of lanthanum were incorporated in copper oxide. In particular the molar percentages of lanthanum with respect to copper were taken to be 0.5%, 1.0% and 2.0%. Homogenous solutions of copper nitrate and lanthanum nitrate were prepared with continuous stirring. Small amount of oxalic acid solution was added for thickening the precursor solution. The solution was now heated up to 80°C with continuous stirring for 5-6 hours till a thick gel was formed. It was then dried overnight in air. The dried gel was calcined at 400 °C for 2 hours.

The crystalline nature, phase and the size of the as-prepared nanoparticles was studied using X Ray Diffraction (XRD) (D8 Advance Diffractometer). Williamson-Hall analysis of the as- prepared samples was carried out to calculate the elastic strain produced due to lanthanum doping.

८९. शहरी समाज आणि बालगुन्हेगारीचे बदलते स्वरूप

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प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्राच्या विकासात मानवी घटकांचे महत्व विशद करताना मानवी घटक जर महत्वाचा आहे असे मानले तर सातही पौढ मानवी घटकाच्या विचाराआधी प्रथम अत्यंत महत्वाचा बालक या घटकाचा विचार करावा लागेल. याचा अर्थ पंडित नेहरुंनी देशाचे भावी आधारसंबंध म्हणून बालकांचे महत्व अचुक ओळखले होते. भारतासह बहुतेक विकसनशील देशांमध्ये राष्ट्रीय संपत्ती असलेली मुले अत्यंत दुर्लक्षित आणि कुपोषणग्रस्त आहेत हे वास्तव्य आहे. देशाचे सुदृढ आणि कार्यक्षम नागरिक होण्यासाठी बालकांना जो किमान कौटुंबिक आणि राष्ट्रीय आधार मिळाला पाहिजे, तो मिळताना आढळून येत नाही. ज्यावेळी बालकांना प्रेमाची ऊब आवश्यक असते त्यावेळी त्यांना स्वतःचा आणि कुटुंबाचा चरितार्थ चालवण्यासाठी नाईलाजास्तव कास करावे लागते आणि मग मुले चुकीच्या मार्गाने जाण्यास सुरुवात होते हे मुले मग खोटे बोलणे, उनाडक्या करीत किरणे, चुक करणे अशा करु लगतात आणि हळूहळू यातूनच बालगुन्हेगारीला सुरुवात होते.

औद्योगिक क्रांतीच्या पूर्वकाळात वयाने लहान असणारी मुले गुन्हेगार नव्हती असे नाही. तथापि त्या काळात गुन्हेगार मुलांची संख्या फारच कमी होती. 19 व्या शतकात युरोपिय देशांमध्ये व या देशांच्या वसाहतीमध्ये औद्योगिकीकरणाचा प्रसार झाला. कारखाने व गिरण्या यांनी शहरे व्यापली. ग्रामिण भागांतून शहरांमध्ये धाव घेणाऱ्या कुटुंबाची शहरांमध्ये व्यवस्थित सोय लागली नाही. परिणामी शहरांमध्ये गर्दी, दारिद्र्य व झोपडपट्यांमध्ये वाढझाली. लहान मुलांकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले. तसेच लहान मुलांवर वाईट संस्कार करणारी परिस्थिती शहरांमध्ये निर्माण झाली. यातूनच बाल-गुन्हेगारीच्या समस्येची जाणीव होऊ लागली. प्रस्तुत बालगुन्हेगारीमध्ये शहरी समाजातील बदलत्या बालगुन्हेगारीच्या समस्याचे आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये

- बालगुन्हेगारी कोणाला म्हणायचे जाणून घेणे
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समाजसुधारकांनी शिक्षण या वैचित्र लोकापेत पोहचवण्याचे काम केले. भटक्या विमुक्त जाती व जमातीतील लोकांनी आर्थिक दारिद्र्य, सामाजिक विरोध, जाती-जातीतील विरोध व अडचणीना न जूमानता आलेल्या संकटाचा सामना करत शिक्षण घेतले. या बरोबरच मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी जातीचा दाखला, रेजन कार्ड, आधार कार्ड, जात वैधता प्रमाणपत्र या सारख्या अनेक कागदपत्रांची मागणी सतत केली जात असे. या अशा कारणामुळे बरेच विद्यार्थी शिक्षणापासून वैचित्र राहतात. अशा विद्यार्थांना ही कागदपत्रे लवकर मिळून दिली पाहीजे.

भटका विमुक्त समाज आज बज्जापेको संघटीत असून या समाजाचा इलेला शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक विकास ग्रामीण भागात तो दिसत नाही. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये आजही मोलमजुरी करून दारोदारी भिक्षा मागुन, विविध प्रकारचे ढेळ करून आपला प्रपंच चालवणारे असे भरपुर कुटूंब आहे. यांच्या विकासासाठी ज्ञासनाने सर्वांतोपरी प्रयत्न केले पाहीजे.

महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीचे भटकेपण नाहीसे करण्यासाठी शासनाने विविध योजना राबवणे गरजेचे आहे. यांच्या जीवनामध्ये खेळ्यं प्राप्त करण्यासाठी विविध उपाययोजना करणे गरजेचे आहे. यामध्ये भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीसाठी वेळोवेळी आर्थिक निधी उपलब्ध करून देणे. त्यासाठी सेवाभावी संस्था व संघटनेचे विसरूतीकरण करून आवश्यक ती मदत करणे, जनगणना करतेवेळी भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीची योग्य नोंद घेतली ज्ञानी पाहीजे. त्याचप्रमाणे भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीतील शरीरयष्टी उत्कृष्ट ज्ञासाज्ञा व्यक्तीना सैन्यात भरती करून घेतले पाहीजे. गरीब व गरजू व्यक्तीना वैद्यकीय सेवा मोफत उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहीजे. वास्तव्यासाठी भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीना कायमस्वरूपी जमीनी कसण्यासाठी दिल्या पाहीजे. त्यांच्या जवळ असलेल्या पशु-पक्षांना चारण्यासाठी गवती कुरणे उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहीजे. दुर्घटव्यवसायिकांना प्रोत्साहन देऊन सहकारी संघ स्थापन करावे. यहूदयोग करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहनपर आर्थिक निधी उपलब्ध करून दयावेत. इक्की घरे वांधण्यासाठी त्यांना पुरेशी आर्थिक मदत उपलब्ध करून दयावी. नरुणांना व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण देणारी केंद्रे मोठ्या संख्येने उपलब्ध करून दयावेत. ज्ञान अनेक प्रकारच्या योजनांमधून भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीचा विकासासाठी प्रकारच्या उपायेजना करणे गरजेचे आहे.

सारांश :-

भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीतील लोकांना अनेक समस्या आहेत. या समस्येचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी शासनाने मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपाय योजना करणे गरजेचे आहे. भटक्या विमुक्त जातीतील अनेक जाती व जमाती चोरी किंवा यिक मागून आपला उदरनिवाह करतात. त्याची आर्थिक परिस्थिती नुद्याण्यासाठी शासनाने आर्थिक पाठवळ दिले पाहीजे. या जाती-जमातीचा विकास आधुनिक कालखाडामध्ये होणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतातील सर्व जाती इमांचे लोक सुशिक्षित होवून आर्थिक सक्षम होतील. व गरीबी नाहीशी होईल. तेहाचा भारत जागतिक महासत्ता होवू शकेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

१. भटक्यांची पितृसत्ताक जात पंचायत परंपरा आणि संघर्ष - डॉ. नवरायण भोसले
२. भटक्या विमुक्तांचे अंतरंग - गरमनाथ चव्हाण
३. भटक्यांचे लग्न - उत्तम कांबळे
४. दै. लोकसत्ता १६ सप्टेंबर २०१०

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भटक्या 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील स्त्रियांची सद्यस्थिती

प्रा.जयश्री डंके
समाजशास्त्र विभाग,
डॉ. अरविंदतेलंगमहाविद्यालय, निगडी, पुणे

महाराष्ट्र हे पुरोगामी राज्य आहे कारण इतर राज्याच्या तुलनेत महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात समाजसुधारक येऊन गेले आहेत. महाराष्ट्र ही साधुसंतांची भुमी आहे. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्राच्या एक वेगळ्याच इतिहास पाहावयास मिळतो. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये पारंपारिक समाजामध्ये पाहिले तर असे दिसून येते की, मोठ्या प्रमाणात अशिक्षिताचे प्रमाण व दैवतांदी विचारसरणीचे लोक मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येतात.

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये पिद्यानपिद्या भटक्यांचे जीवन जगणारी 'मरीआईवाला' ही एक भटकी जमात म्हणून ओळखली जाते. या जमातीतील लोकांना मुळजात व धर्म सांगता येत नाही. केवळ मरीआईचांदेव्हारा डोक्यावर घेवून भटकणारे लोक म्हणून त्यांना 'मरीआईवाला' किंवा 'टेऱळवाला' असे म्हटले जाते. 'मरीआईवाला' ही भटकी जमात गावोगावी भटकंती करणारी जमात प्रचंड अंशश्रद्धे मध्ये गुतलेली आहे. कुटंबातील आजारपण, अडी-अडचणी यावर मरीआई हाच एकमेव उपाय मानला जातो. देवीची पूजा, नवस, उत्सव पारंपारिक पद्धतीने साजरे करतानाच जातपंचायतीचा पगडा ही कायम आहे. या सर्व अंशश्रद्धा, पारंपारिक परंपरा, जातपंचायतीचा पगडा यामुळे या जमातीतील स्त्रियांची स्थिती अतिशय दयनीय अशी झाली आहे. म्हणूनच या लेखामध्ये 'मरीआईवाला' भटक्या जमातीतील स्त्रियांच्या स्थितीवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे.

गृहीतके:

- १) 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील स्त्रियांची सद्यस्थिती पाहावे.
- २) 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचे प्रमाणात पासणे.
- ३) 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील स्त्रियांमधील अंशश्रद्धा.
- ४) 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील विवाह पद्धती.

उद्दिदप्ते:

- १) 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील स्त्रियांच्या भुमिकावर प्रकाश टाकणे.
- २) 'मरीआईवाला' जमातीतील अंशश्रद्धा व त्याचे

**ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL**

AJANTA

Volume - VIII Issue - I

Marathi

January - March - 2019

**Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal**

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

**IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com**

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M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
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❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

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Volume 6, Issue 1 (XXXV)
January - March 2019

ISSN 2394 - 7780



**International Journal of
Advance and Innovative Research**
(Conference Special)

Indian Academicians and Researchers Association
www.iaraedu.com

REVIEW OF RESEARCH



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.7631 (UIF)
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 46514



INDUSTRIAL MATHEMATICS AND ITS APPLICATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The current research paper examines the applicability of Industrial Mathematics for social development. It deals with the study how Mathematics used in manufacturing the things that we use in daily life. The role of Mathematical sciences in recent civilisation has been of central importance and it plays a vital role in changing technology, in developing society, technical industry, medical science, biotechnology and many more. These factors ultimately affect the development of the society. Mathematics provides the tools which help us to understand and reduce the mutual interdependencies in economics. It is a pillar of modern sciences guiding design and interpretation. It is directly or indirectly applicable to developing the society. Mathematics is a greatest tool among the entire subjects. It is one of the oldest and most elemental sciences in the world. It is used widely in range of profession. It has a particular importance in the field of industry and technology.

KEYWORDS: Industrial Mathematics, Developing, Society, Interdependencies, Biotechnology, Applicable, etc.

INTRODUCTION

"Mathematics plays the role of EYE in all the branches."

Mathematics is the most flexible in all the Branches. In 21st century technology growing very fast and it is exclusively well located to respond to the demands of a rapidly changing Technology. Just as in the past, the systematic application of mathematics and computing to the most challenging industrial problems will be a vital contributor to business performance. The difference now is that the academic community must extend its view of mathematics in industry and its expertise must be managed in more inventive ways. ⁽⁵⁾

INDUSTRIAL MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is important when it comes to manufacturing the things that we use for daily life, ultimately Industrial Mathematics developing the society. Industrial Mathematics is branch of Mathematics is concern with the developing mathematical methods and applying them to society and industry. The role of mathematical sciences in civilisation has been of central importance and it plays the vital role in changing technology. Mathematics provides the tools which help us to understand & reduces the mutual interdependencies in economics. It is pillar of modern sciences guiding design & interpretation.

REVIEW OF RESEARCH



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.7631 (UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514



INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICATION OF OPERATION RESEARCH IN VARIOUS FIELDS

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ABSTRACT

From this paper we get overview of an operation Research (O.R).The focus is on the basic philosophy behind O.R. This can be viewed as a scientific approach to solve problems. We will know about Scope, Application and limitation of operation research. O.R is an analytical method of problem solving and decision making that is useful in the management of the organisation. Now a days O.R plays important role in the operation of business also.

KEYWORDS: Operation research methods, scope and Application.

➤ The origin of Operation Research:

The origin of operation research was during the second world – war. At that time, the Army in England called a team of scientist to study the strategic and technical problems of Air and land Defence of the country. That time they were having very limited resources. It was necessary to decide how to utilize the efficient ocean transport, effective bombing, man power etc. To overcome this difficulty group of scientist and experts from various fields come together at special units within the carried forces. The work of these team of scientist was named operational research in England, later it was adopted by U.S.A as operation Research.

➤ What is operation research?

Operations: Activities carried out by organisation.

Research: Research is the process of observation and testing by using Scientific method.

➤ Definition of O.R

- “OR is concerned with scientifically deciding how to best design and operate man-machine system usually requiring the allocation of scarce resources.”
– Operations Research Society, America
- “OR is essentially a collection of mathematical techniques and tools which in conjunction with system approach, are applied to solve practical decision problems of an economic or engineering nature”.
– Daellenbach and George
- “OR is a scientific approach to problem solving for executive management”.

* International Conference on ‘Recent Trends in Science’ 8- 9TH March, 2019 J. S. M. College, Alibag-402201."

REVIEW OF RESEARCH



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.7631(UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514



INTRODUCTION TO GRAPH THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION

Poonam Bansode¹ and Rashmi Patil²

Camp Education Society's, Dr. Arvind B. Telang Sr. College, Nigdi; Pune-44.

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ABSTRACT

The field of Mathematics plays a very important role in the various types of field. One of the important areas in mathematics is graph theory which is used to represent data into symbolic or pictorial form. This paper gives an idea of the graph theory and its application in day to day life, Science and technologies.

I] INTRODUCTION:

Graph theory is a branch of the discrete mathematics. Graphs are important because the graph is away of expressing descriptive data in diagrammatical form.

The seven Bridge of Konigsberg is a historically notable problem in mathematics. Its negative resolution by Leonhard Euler in 1736 laid the foundation of graph theory. Graph theoretical ideas are extremely utilized by computer science applications. Particularly in research areas of computer science such that data mining , image segmentation, clustering , the image capturing, social media networking , solving the crime etc. Graph theory is study of graphs which are mathematical formulation used to model pair wise relations between objects.

A 'Graph' in this paper is made of vertices are called nodes or points; edges are called lines or links. A graph can be undirected, meaning that there is no distinction between two vertices connected with each edge or its edges can be directed from one vertex to another. A graph is drawn up of vertices V and edges E that connect them.

II] WORK IN GRAPH THEORY:

There are different operations that can be performed over various types of graph. Therefore, graph theory considered the large and complicated subject. Each type of graph is associated with a special property. Because of the representation power of graphs and flexibility, any problem may be represented as graphs and solved. The problems can be solved by graphs cover many fields such as Chemistry , Biology , Computer Science , Operational Research , Science and technology.

For Example: Consider the situation which describes the road map of city joining some important places like Park (p), medical (m), temple (t) , bus stop (b) , market (a). By taking into consideration their locations, we can represent this situation graphically as shown below in fig. 2.1

REVIEW OF RESEARCH



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.7631(UIF)
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514



QUEUEING THEORY AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN THE TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK IN DAY TO DAY LIFE

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ABSTRACT

There are so many situations in day to day life when queue is formed. Queueing theory or waiting line is a mathematical study of queue lines and it is very important for analyzing the procedure of queuing of daily life of human being. Queue theory is not only useful in day to day life, it is also useful in banking, hospitals, medical fields, communication network, computer programming, etc. In this paper we analyse the basic features of queue theory and its applications.

KEYWORDS — Mean arrival rate, mean service rate, waiting time, system length, queue length, system time.

INTRODUCTION

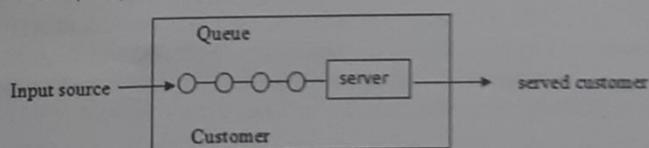
The phenomenon of queues or waiting lines is very common in our everyday life, queues formed at bus stops, telephone booths, banks, hospitals, toll plaza, medical field, communication network as well as the workers waiting at the tool crib for obtaining tools, machines waiting for repairs etc are some of its illustrations.

A queue is formed when either the units required services (i.e. customer) wait for service or the service facilities (i.e. server/ channel) stands idle and wait for the customer. Queueing theory deals with the analysis of queues and queuing behaviour and is used for finding the solutions of the problems so that the effectiveness of service function is optimized, given that inter-arrival and servicing times are random.

Queueing theory is branch of operation research because the results are use for making decision about the resource needed to provide the service.

A queue system consist of the arrival of customer, there waiting time in queue there is selection for services by service facility according to certain rule call service discipline being served and their departure from the system queuing can be described by the follow of units service, forming or joining the queue ,if the service is not available soon then stay in queue and depart from the system after been served some time customers may lost.

The simple queue system can be represented as follows –



Review Of ReseaRch



ISSN: 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 5.7631(UIF)

UGC Approved JOURNAL no. 48514



RESPONSIBILITY OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS TO PROPHESY OF CROP YIELD

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ABSTRACT

Prophecy of yield gives the benefit to the farmer in increasing the prices and reducing the losses. The objective of this work is to analyze the surrounding the parameter like area under Irrigation (AUI), Annual rainfall and Food Price index (FPI) that effect the yield of crop and create a relation between the parameter. In this research Regression analysis (RA) is used to examine the surrounding their factor dealing on crop yield. Regression analysis is multivariate analysis technique which is help to obtained decision on groups of factor into explanatory and response variables. A sample of surrounding factor like annual Rainfall, Area under cultivation and Food Price Index are taken for 8 year period from 2010 to 2018. Linear Regression are use to create the bonding between the surrounding factor and crop yield as response variable. This research can be extended by considering the factors like minimum support price, cost price index ,wholesale price index etc. and there bonding with the crop yield.

KEYWORDS: Regression Analysis, Yield of crop, Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture gives the support to Indian economy. Agriculture play important role in Indian economy. Agriculture also describe as the backbone of Indian economy because of

- 1) Agriculture contribute maximum share of country's to the national income though the share has declined by 33%
- 2) More than 2/3 manpower is working in agriculture in our country. Recent census data for the year 2011 indicate that agriculture workers/cultivators and agricultural laborers) account for 53.3% of workforce in India.
- 3) Growth of other sector and overall economy depends on the performance of agriculture to considerable extent – Foreign exchange earner uses the agriculture. Table 1 present the contribution of agriculture to the national income and its shares in export for of 8 years. An examination of table-1 shows the share or contribution in the national income and in the export is decliningconsistently yield prediction is one of the issue is facing in agriculture sector, lack of knowledge in agriculture is can be decrease the production of crop.

Regression Analysis can be defined as structured approached which stresses on the analysis of data the research purpose on decision making and problem solving

" International Conference on 'Recent Trends In Science' 8- 9TH March, 2019 J. S. M. Collge, Alibag-402201."

Study and Application of Applied Statistics in Engineering

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Abstract: Statistics is very important tool to solving current time period. As a statistics can interpret all information of the various conclusion can be finding from it. The motive of this study is see the Role of Statistical method in Engineering. This paper is summary of the result which are obtained by applying statistical tools on sample statistics is used in in decision of making Role of statistics is widely accepted and acknowledged as a powerful tool in Scientific research activity.

Keyword: *Applied Statistics, Statistical Method, Engineering, Experimental design.*

Introduction

Statistics is the collection, analyzing and interpretation for the data. It is also decision making science. For engineering provide the two types of course background information and tools and those providing concept and methods. Such programme provide to much covered the service area, which is distributed to small period to cover all topic required for applied statistic courses, this typically means covering everything from Data Analysis through the experimental design and multiple regression.

Engineering student often have their First introduction to statistics in the degree programme cover the basic introduction in the various field of engineering. Staff of engineering are use in the deterministic way the statistical method. When engineerin student introduced to statistical models they are like to fixed their choice in engineering. Some area of statistics is more relevant for electrical engineering; chemical engineers have experimental design in their field.

Applied statistics course contain the comparatively values of computational work. It can be achieve through the statistic package. Statistical work involves the interpretation is difficult to report writing, mainly statistical analysis is the task to the engineering student for struggle. So many aspects of teaching to engineering student which they give to opportunity in the engineering courses. The reasonable understanding of key of statistical concept can be required to the engineering staff.

Collection of Information:

For collecting the information some methods are used :

Retrospective Study:

In Retrospective study is that involves collecting data about past event. This design is mainly employed to measure and understand change and to include a time dimension to the data that can be used to identify causal. Retrospective study is generally easy to understand and it can be completed very early. Retrospective study are in comparative in nature. Montgomery, peck and vining (2001) describe an acetone-butyl alcohol distillation column for the concentration about the acetone in the distillate or output stream is an useful variable. Factor that may affect the distillate are the reboil temperature, the precipitation temperature and the outward flow rate production personnel obtain. And archive the following records.

- 1) The concentration of acetone in an hourly test sample of output product.
- 2) The reboil temperature controller log.
- 3) The condenser temperature controller log
- 4) The nominal reflux rate each hour.

The reflex rate should be held constant for this process.

A retrospective study would use either all or a sample of historical process data archived over some period of time. The study of objective may be discover to the relationship between two temperatures and the reflux rate on the reflux rate on the acetone concentration in the output product stream.A retrospective study may be involving a lot of data but that data can be contain relatively small useful information about the problem. Some the relevant data may be missing, there can be recording error output in outliers or information on other important factor may not be collected and archived.

Observation Study:

In an observational study the engineer can observe the process disturbing it as small as possible and record the values of interest. Because these studies usually conducted for a short period. Some time variables that are not regularly measured can be included.Observation has been documented as a tool for collecting data for more than one hundred year. The engineer spends time in same situation data are observing.The research simply observes the subject or unit can record the variables of interest.

Ex : A mechanical engineering group plans to conduct an investigation of the curvature of copper plate it is believed that the amount of curvature depends on temperature and copper content of the plates. The investigation was conducted for the temperature 50°C , 75°C, 100°C and 125°C and percentages of copper content 40% , 60% and 80% there were two observation taken for each treatment combination.

Design of Experiment: In a designed experiment. The engineer made so many changes in the controllable variable by purposefully. The system or process observes the output system, output data and then make an inference or decision about which the variable are responsible for the observing changes in the output performance overcomes of the problem of statistics by taking single approach using the graphical tool. Design of experiment is useful to the engineers from all disciplines tackling all type of manufacturing product and process quality problem and will be an ideal resource for the engineering student. It provide essential DOE technique for improvement process.Design of experiment is effective tool for problem solving as well as optimizing the product design and

REVIEW OF RESEARCH



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5. 7631(UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514



USE OF PERT AND CPM IN PROJECT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

PERT and CPM (Program Evaluation and Review Technique AND Critical Path Method) is a network technique for planning, scheduling and controlling the progress of a project, usually a large and complex project such as construction. It is used widely in firms both large and small, government and private sectors, etc. PERT and CPM can be tremendously effective tool for project management. This paper is addressed to project managers who use or might use PERT and CPM.

KEYWORDS — PERT, CPM, etc.

INTRODUCTION

Projects are part of an overall programme and are broken down into specified time along with minimum cost. Example, project include construction of bridge, highway, research and development work, etc. Such Project involve large number of interrelated required resources such as personnel, money, materials, facilities and /or space. The main objective before or before a specified limit at a minimum cost of its completion. Hence before starting any project , it is necessary to prepare a plan for scheduling and controlling the various activities.

The techniques such as network analysis, network planning or network planning and scheduling techniques are based on the representation of project such as a network activities. A network is a graphical plan consisting of a certain configuration of arrows and nodes for showing the logical sequences of various activities to be performed to achieve project activities. In this paper we will discuss two techniques PERT and CPM.

PERT (Programme Evaluation and Review technique):

It was developed in 1956-58 by research team to help in the planning and scheduling of US Navy's Polaris Nuclear Submarine Missile Project which involved thousands of activities. The objective of the team was to efficiently plan and develop Polaris missile system. Since 1958, This technique has proved to be useful for all jobs or projects which have an element of uncertainty in the estimation of duration , as the new types of projects, likes of which have never taken up before.

Year 2017-18

SEPT - 17 @

SSN: 2394 5303 | Impact Factor 4.002(IJIF) | **Printing Area** International Research Journal | September 2017 Issue-33, Vol-03 | 01

आंतराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका

प्रिंटिंग एरिया

Printing Area International Interdisciplinary Research Journal in Marathi, Hindi & English Languages

September 2017, Issue-33, Vol-01

Editor
Dr. Bapu g. Gholap
(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci.,B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

Co-Editor
Dr. Ravindranath Kewat
(M.A. Ph.D.)

 "Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd., At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat." 

 **Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.**
Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205
At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed
Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com
All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors / www.vidyawarta.com

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VOLUME - VI, ISSUE - I, PART - I
SEPTEMBER - FEBRUARY- 2017-18

29/10

IDEAL

Peer Reviewed and Referred
UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 47026

Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTI DISCIPLINARY HALF
YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL
Ideal ISSN - 2319 - 359X
IMPACT FACTOR 4.08 (www.sjifactor.com)



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

5

Corporate Social Responsibility and Swatch Bharat Abhiyan

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Corporate social responsibility is one of the vital tool for Swatch Bharat Abhiyan (SBA). The government of India is promoting SBA in all over India on large scale basis. The Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi launched the Swatch Bharat Mission(SBM) at Rajghat, New Delhi on 2nd October 2014 on the auspicious day Mahatama Gandhi Jayanti. As per the mission the SBA is the National movement in all corner in our country.

The Prime Minister has also set up the vision "Clean India" by 2nd October 2019 and as a part of the mission he led a cleanliness pledge at Rajghat, New Delhi. He not only led a cleanliness pledge but also flagged off a walkathon. As effect of walkathon people joined voluntarily marched for the long way. SBM is the movement of the people in India. The clean India and hygienic India was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi it could be fulfilled by this mission.

At the campaign the Prime Minister has been given the Mantra "Na GhandgiKareng Na KarneDenge", and accordingly he invited nine people to join the cleanliness drive and requested each of them to invite nine more in to the initiatives. Nowadays the sense of responsibility has been invoked among the people through this clean India movement. At present in India the citizens now becoming active participants in cleanliness activities across the country. In other words the dream of Mahatama Gandhi "Clean India" once again has begun to get a shape.

The movement of clean India is properly executing at different sectors and sections in the society. The people come forward and join the mass movement of cleanliness in India. The different sections of society such as Government officials, Jawans, Bollywood Actors, Sports Persons, Industrialist and spiritual leaders all have lined up for the Nobel work. Mission of people across the country have been day after day joining the cleanliness initiatives of the Government Departments, NGO and Local Community Centers to make India clean. NGO and the people organize frequently cleanliness campaign to spreading awareness about hygiene through pledge and music and also being widely carried out across the Nation.

In Republic India we have different types of cultures at various states we all proudly says that in India, unity in diversity. All the different states of India has their own cultures and traditions, all states celebrates their

Study of Aluminium Doping in Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles

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Abstract-*I-V* measurements were carried out to study the effect of aluminium doping in titanium dioxide nanoparticles on electrical conductivity. Various Al doping concentrations were used, namely 0.0 at% (undoped), 1.0 at% and 2.0 at%. These nanoparticles were synthesized by simple sol-gel method and calcined at 500° C. The crystalline structure and size of the particles were determined by X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements. The results from XRD show that anatase phase of TiO₂ is formed in each case. Moreover, as we increase the doping concentration the size of nanoparticles decreases. This is so because ionic radius of aluminium is less than that of titanium. In addition, as the doping increases there is a shift in the diffraction peaks towards higher angle of diffraction due to lower values of lattice dimensions. *I-V* measurements clearly indicate an enhancement in conductivity due to Al doping. SEM images show that porosity of the sample increases with doping concentration, a desirable property for dye-sensitized solar cells.

Keywords: Doped Nanoparticles, Aluminium, Titanium Dioxide, Sol-Gel, DSSC.

I. INTRODUCTION

The demand of energy consumption is increasing every year. Fossil fuels being the main resource for energy production are used to fulfil this demand. Burning these fossil fuels cause emission of harmful gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂). This emission of harmful gases in the atmosphere is the main reason for global warming. Global warming is considered to be the real and growing threat for humankind, climate and environment. Global warming can be controlled by reducing the usage of fossil fuels in power and electricity generation. In the recent decades people started being concerned about environment. Therefore in the 21st century, demand of renewable energy resources is continuously increasing as it is considered to be one of the solutions to reduce environmental pollution. Renewable energy is environment-friendly as it does not emit harmful gases. Usage of solar energy is one of the most promising energy alternatives to reduce the emission of harmful gases. Solar energy being abundant, a lot of research work is focused on its

utilization in day to day applications such as energy storage devices and solar cells.

Metal oxide nanoparticles have attracted a great deal of attention due to numerous applications such as energy storage devices, photo catalysts and solar cells. Having characteristics of a semiconductor, titanium dioxide (TiO₂) nanoparticles have been used in photovoltaic cells especially in dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSC).¹⁻³ TiO₂ nanoparticles have found application in dye-sensitized solar cells because of their mesoporous nature and a large surface area, which allows sufficient dye adsorption and efficient light harvesting. Hence, the performance of such cells depends on the nature of porous structure and average particle size. Advantages of DSSC over other thin film solar cells are low production cost and simple manufacturing procedure. However, the cell's efficiency is lower than other thin film solar cells. Successful aluminium doping in TiO₂ is expected to increase the electrical conductivity and hence efficiency of DSSC.⁴

In the present work synthesis of undoped and Al doped TiO₂ nanoparticles has been carried out by using sol-gel technique.⁵⁻⁸ Various molar % of aluminium were used. Particle size and phase were determined by using XRD. I-V measurements were also taken to study the effect of doping on conductivity. The morphology of the prepared samples was determined by SEM.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

In a typical experiment, aqueous solution of aluminium nitrate (Al(NO₃)₃.9H₂O) was taken and was made acidic by adding a small amount of acetic acid. This solution was stirred for about 15 minutes. Solution of titanium tetraisopropoxide (Ti[OCH(CH₃)₂]₄) in ethanol was added drop-wise with constant stirring. The mixture was further stirred continuously for 3 hours. It was then kept for aging for 3 days at room temperature. The off-white gels were obtained for different concentrations of aluminium viz. 0.0, 1.0 and 2.0 at%. These gels were dried at 80° C for 10 hours. The crystals so formed were ground and calcined at 500° C for 2 hours.



FARMERS' SUICIDES IN INDIA: TRENDS AND CAUSES

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1. Introduction:

According to the new series of national income released by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), at 2011-12 prices the share of agriculture in total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 18 per cent in 2013-14. As against a growth target of 4 per cent for agriculture and allied sectors in the Twelfth Plan, the growth registered in the first year at 2011-12 prices was 1.2 per cent, 3.7 per cent in 2013-14, and 1.1 per cent in 2014-15. The agriculture sector growth is not only important for supporting national economy but for providing food grain, contribution in international trade and generation of more employment also. But, the man behind this sector is farmer, who is committing suicide and this become arguable topic among the academician and also policy makers. Between 1995 and 2012, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported 284,673 farmers' suicides, which is 13.9% of all reported suicide deaths (Table 1). So, in this paper an attempt has been made is that trends and various causes of Farmers' suicides in India.

2. Objectives:

The objectives of this paper are:

- i) To assess the trends in farmers' suicides in India,
- ii) To identify various causes of farmers' suicides in India.

3. Methodology and Data:

This study is mainly focused on secondary data. The time series data on farmers' suicides and area, production and productivity of agricultural sector were collected from the published sources like Economic Survey of India published by Government of India, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian economy published by Reserve Bank of India and some notable research reports and papers.

4. Scope and Limitations:

This study is restricted only to agriculture sector development in India. In that we have considered only rural area data. So, all the results applicable to only above mentioned limitations.

MAH MUL/03051/2012
ISSN: 2319 9318

UGC Approved
Jr.No.62759

Vidyawarta®

Oct. To Dec. 2017
Issue-20, Vol-07

01

Octo-Dec-17

(3)

MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN :2319 9318

आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक सांशोधन प्रकाशन

विद्यावार्ता

UGC Approved
Jr.No.62759

Oct. To Dec. 2017

Issue-20, Vol-07

Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci.,B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

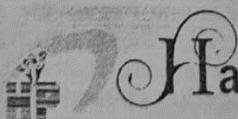
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"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.



Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

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EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAMME ON AGE GROUP 13 TO 16 YEAR OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE SCHOOL CHILDREN

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College Director of Physical Education

Dr. Arvind B.Telang College
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Abstract-

The purpose of the study was to study the effect of physical activity programme on obesity of age groups 13 year to 16 year school going boys. With the help of stratified randomized sampling technique researcher selected 20 boys from M.G. high school, Manchar .Dist. Pune. The researcher used the pre test- post test design & conducted 8 week physical activity programme. for the collection of data c.v. efficiency, flexibility, strength as well as endurance of abdominal muscle was measured by standard physical fitness test & evaluated the performance between pre-test & post-test. To determine the effect of physical activity programme paired sample't 'test was used.

Hundreds of study shows that Physical activity and diet are two main stay of physical health. A good physical health gives people both, long life and healthier life. Despite the many benefits of healthy physical life style, level of physical activity has declined in recent years. Children do not pay attention towards their diet. Other than physical activity children can obtain even better health benefit by having proper

physical activity, diet, lifestyle and healthy habit. The objective of the study to measure The selected health related physical fitness factors, to prepare physical activity programme & to evaluate the effect of physical activity programme on obese student.

Keyword: Physical activity programme, obesity, obese children.

INTRODUCTION

Physical activity and physical fitness have been linked to health and longevity since ancient times. Endurance is the most significant segment of fitness according to the aspect of health preservation. Adolescents should develop health more than any other skill.

Now a day's boys suffer from many common and severe ailments due to lack of exercise, healthy and nutritious food and hygiene. The today's school going boys are very much busy with their hectic schedules, the "present professional world has drowned them neck – deep within the stressful conditions of the professional life. They are off late lacking energy, vitality of mind and fun.

Worlds health organization defined health as not merely an absence of disease or deformity. But a positive state of well being, physically, mentally and socially. Many of our ailments affect one of these three aspects for our health. It is seen in all strata of the society. It is affecting younger people, even school going children the incidence of obesity is rising. A large number of other ailment stems out of obesity control of obesity is now our prime health problem. Do you know when to be concerned about your child's weight? Of course, all children gain weight, as they to childhood obesity.

SAMPLE

Population-The researcher selected the population of male students of M.G. high school, Manchar Dist. pune of age group 13 to 16 years from 360 students.

Sampling-the sample of the present study comprises of 20 boys. The students were

देशों को औसत निर्यात ७७५७२.३ करोड़ रुपए रहा। वर्ष २००९—१० में भारत और आसियान देशों के बीच व्यापारिक गतिविधियों हेतु उपयुक्त नहीं रहा था। इस वर्ष भारत द्वारा आसियान देशों को निर्यात में —०.७ प्रतिशत की नकारात्मक वृद्धि दर्ज की गयी। वर्ष २००५—०६ में भारत आसियान के बीच व्यापार संतुलन भारत के विपरीत —२०९१.३ करोड़ रुपए था जबकि वर्ष २०१०—११ में यह बढ़कर —१५३०९.० करोड़ रुपए हो गया।
सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

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□□□

मालती जोशी का साहित्य चितंनःसमकालिनता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में

प्रा. दशरथ मारुती वाघ

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,

कॉम्प एज्युकेशन सोसायटी के डॉ. अरविंद ब. तेलंग
कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय,
निंगडी, पुणे

समकालिन साहित्य चितंन एक ऐसा चितंन है जो छठे दशक के बाद उभरकर सामने आया। जिसपर विचार तत्व का प्रभाव है। जो अपने परिवेश से प्रतिबद्ध है। इसलिए वर्तमान संदर्भ में जो विसंगीतियों का चित्रन किया जाता है वह सामकालिन साहित्य माना जाता है। इस साहित्य का दायित्व सामाजिक ही है। मूल आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति का अभाव गरीबी, बेकारी, महँगाई, शोषण, भ्रष्ट राजनीति, दयनीय किसान की स्थीति, पारिवारिक समस्याएँ, नारी की स्थीति, दलितों तथा आदिवासों की स्थिति एंव खोखला साजवाद के साथ धार्मिक विकृतियोंने समकालिन साहित्य को प्रथावित किया है। आ. नंदुलारे वाजपेयी जी का कथन है “समकालिन कवि अपनी अपार सहानुभूति से पदबाधित मानव मे अशेष निहित शक्तियों और संभावनाओं का उल्लेख करता है।”

साहित्य संसार में मालती जोशी शिर्षस्थ कथाकार है। उनकी कथाओं में उनका चितंन स्पष्ट रूपसे झलकता है। वे उच्च मानवीय मर्यादाओं और सकारात्मक सवेदनाओं से भरी होती है। उनके साहित्य सूजन में यदि समस्या है तो समाधन भी है।

मालती जोशी की रचनाएँ बाह्य वातावरण से नहीं आंतरिक ऊर्जा से शक्ति मान है। आयामित शब्दों के चौर्य से नहीं स्वत्व के बोध अंबस की



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

Vidyawarta®

Issue-20, Vol-15, Oct. to Dec.2017
International Multilingual Research Journal



Editor
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www.vidyawarta.com

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A stylized letter 'C' logo, part of the journal's branding.

MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

International Multilingual Research Journal

Vidyawarta®

Issue-20, Vol-10, Oct. to Dec.2017

A large, abstract graphic element consisting of a white, curved, leaf-like shape on a dark, textured background. The shape is positioned centrally and has a soft, glowing effect at its base.

Dr.Bapu G.Gholap



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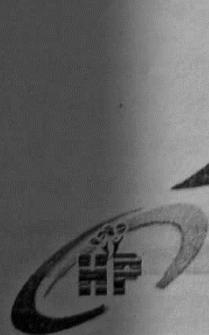
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सर्व प्रकारच्या शैक्षणिक व संदर्भ ग्रंथाचे प्रकाशक आणि वितरक

कवी ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी की काव्य भूमिका

डॉ. बाबासाहेब सोनवणे
डॉ. अरविंद ब तेलंग महाविद्यालय,
निंगडी, पुणे

पर दुसरों के लिए छत बनाते हैं।"

प्रस्तुत कविता के माध्यम से कवि ने दीन—दलितों के तथा पीड़ितों के लिए एक आशावादी दृष्टिकोन दर्शाते हैं। जिसके बल पर, मेहनत पर भारत देश बढ़ रहा है, पल रहा है, उनका ही खून चूसनेवाली समाजव्यवस्था को कठघरे में खड़ी करने में वाल्मीकिजी की कविता सफल रही है। सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के इतिहास पर शांकित होकर उन्होंने श्रमजीवी समाज की जीवनपर अपना लक्ष्य केंद्रित किया है इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हिंदी दलित काव्य को एक उच्चस्थान प्राप्त कराने में वे सफल रहे हैं।

भारतीय साहित्य के परिषेक में ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी के साहित्य का अध्ययन करते हुए तथा उनके काव्य का रसप्राशन करते समय हमें डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर और म. फुले के विचारों का दर्शन होता है। उनकी समतावादी भूमिका की नीलगिरी दृष्टिकोन से उनकी 'सदियों का संताप' इस कविता द्वारा दिखायी देती है। इसमें अन्याय और अत्याचार के खिलाफ पीड़ितों तथा दलितों को जागृत करने का प्रयास उनके कविता का विषय रहा है।

"दोस्तो, बिता दिए हमने हजारो वर्ष
इस इन्तजार में

कि भयानक त्रासदी का युग
अधबनी इमारत के मलबे में
दबा दिया जाएगा किसी दिन
जहरिले पंजो समेत"

दलित साहित्य कोई मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं है। हिंदुओं के धर्मशास्त्रों में दलितों के भाव—भावनाओं के साथ जो खिलवाड़ हुआ, जो अन्याय हुआ, उसी वेदनाओं को अपने काव्य द्वारा ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी ने प्रकट किया है तथा उन मिथकिय तत्वों को एक नया आयाम देने के लिए कवि की काव्यप्रतिभा समाने आयी। उनके काव्य प्रतिभा की झलक हमें 'शम्बुक का कटा सिर' इस कविता में दर्शन देती है—

'मैं उठकर भागना चाहता हूँ'

हिंदी साहित्य में आज तक जिन साहित्यकारों ने अलंग—अलग आयामों को लेकर जो अपना हिंदी साहित्य के लिए योगदान दिया है। उनमें दलित साहित्य हस्ताक्षर और सुविख्यात साहित्यकार ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी का नाम बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

कवि ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी ने अपने काव्य संग्रहों में प्राचीन काल से लेकर आजतक जो गलत परंपरा थी। उसपर कठोर प्रहार किया है। दलितों पर पीड़ितों पर होनेवाले अन्याय—अत्याचार के खिलाफ तथा हिंदू संस्कृति द्वारा होने वाले कर्मकांड, अंधविश्वास की परंपरा को छेद देनेवाली कविता द्वारा अपनी कलम चलायी। ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिजी के 'वे भूखे हैं' इस कविता में जो इमानदारी और मेहनत से कमाते तथा दुसरों की सेवा करके उनका जीवन सुखकर बनानेवालों की हालत अपनी काव्य का विषय बनाया है और वह काव्यरूप में समाज के सामने लाया।

"वे भूखे हैं
पर आदमी का माँस नहीं खाते
प्यासे है
पर लहू नहीं पीते
नंगे हैं
पर दूसरों को नंगा नहीं करते
उनके सिरपर
छत नहीं है

14

"महिला सक्षमीकरणात बचतगटाची भूमिका"

प्रा. डॉ. एम. खुणे

वाणिज्य विभागप्रमुख

कॅम्प एज्यूकेशनसोसायटीचे

डॉ. जरविद ब. तेलंग

वरिष्ठमहाविद्यालय, निंगडी, पुणे 44

प्रस्तावना

महिलास बलीकरण म्हणजे महिलांना सर्वार्थाने सक्षम बनविणे यात बचतगटाची भूमिका मांडताना आपल्याला असेसांगता येते की, महिलांना आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक सक्षम करण्याचे साधन म्हणजे बचतगट हे होय भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान मिळाल्या मुळे स्त्री व पुरुष योच्यात विषमता मोरुद्या प्रमाणात निर्माण झाली याच विषमते मुळे स्त्रियांवर मोरुद्या प्रमाणात अन्याय होत असतो. या होणाऱ्या अन्यायास अनेक कारणे कारणी भुत आहेत. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना आपल्या हक्कां पासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले याच बरोबर आर्थिक बाबतीतही स्त्रिया परावलंबी असल्या मुळेती समाज व्यवस्थेत सक्षम होऊ शकत नाही भारतीय समाजातील स्त्रीयोना खाली आजवॉने सक्षम बनवायचे असेल तर आर्थिक दृष्टीने परिपूर्ण झाली पाहिजे स्त्रियांना अर्थव्यवस्थेत विशेष स्थान निळाले पाहिजे त्यातूनच त्यांचा आर्थिक दर्जा चांगला होईल व त्या खन्या अर्थाने सक्षम बनतील. आजच्या आधुनिक समाज व्यवस्थेत महिलाच्या सक्षमी करणा साठी वेगवेगळ्या पातळ्या वर्तन प्रयत्न केले जातात त्यासाठी आजच्या समाज व्यवस्थेत मोरुद्या प्रमाणात कायदे केले आहेत तरी महिला सक्षमी करण सर्वत्र पोहोचली नाही. या घटका बरोबर आज भारतात महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी महिला बचतगटाची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण ठरत आहे. या बचतगटाच्या माध्यमातून आधुनिक समाज व्यवस्थेत महिलांना स्ववरंबनाचा मार्ग उपलब्ध झाला आहे. त्यातून त्यांची स्वतंत्र ओळख निर्माण झाली आहे हीच बाब सदरव्या शोध निबंधातून मांडली आहे.

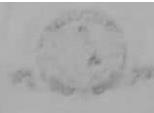
शोध निवंधाचा उद्देश

महिला सक्षमीकरणात बचतगटाची भूमिका या विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने सर्व सामान्य उद्दिष्टाची युतीत करण्यासाठी सदर शोध निवंधाचा उद्देश झालील प्रयत्नाचे

1. महिला सक्षमी व रण संकल्पना अभ्यासने
2. महिला बचतगट आणि सक्षमीकरण अभ्यासणे.

शोध निवंधाची गृहितके

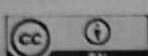
सदर शोधनिवध पूर्ण करण्यासाठी व त्यास योग्य दिशा मिळावी महणून खालील प्रमाणे गृहितके माडली आहेत



महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील शेती उत्पादनाची सद्यस्थिती—एक आढळवा (२०१३ ते २०१५)

संगीता साळवे, Ph. D.

अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, डॉ. अरविंद तेलंग कॉलेज, निंगडी, पुणे



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प्रस्तावना:

कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणविणा—या भारतात पूर्वीपासून आजतागायत शेतक—याची दयनीय अवस्था आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात शेतकरी आत्महत्या करीत आहे. जो शेतकरी अनधान्याचे उत्पादन घेवून आपल्याला जगवतो त्या शेतकरी वर्गाची हालअपेक्षा अजुनही चालू आहे. महात्मा फुलेनी शेतक—यांच्या जीवनाकडे लक्ष वेधले होते. दिवसभर काबाड कष्ट करणारा, उन्हा—तान्हात घाम गाळणारा शेतकरी कायम दुःखी दिसतो. पाऊस जास्त पडला तर शेतक—यां ऐवजी इतर लोक जास्त खुष होतात कारण अनधान्य स्वस्त होते आणि दुष्काळ पडला तरी शेतकरीच दुःखी होतो कारण त्याला अनधान्य विकत घेण्यासाठी खडी फोडायला सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी जावे लागते. शेतकरी वर्ग हा आजही जागतिकीकरणाच्या अवस्थेत देशाचा कितीही विकास झाला तरी विकासाच्या पलिकडचे जीवन जगत आहे.

लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्र हे देशात दुस—या कमांकाचे राज्य आहे. राज्याची लोकसंख्या २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ११.२४ कोटी असून ती देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ९.३ टक्के आहे. आधुनिक आर्थिक धोरणाच्या जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण, खाजगी करणाचा जास्त प्रभात महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर असल्याने ८८.७ टक्के तर कृषी व संलग्न क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा ११.३ टक्के आहे. महाराष्ट्रात शहरीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत असल्याने ४५.२ टक्के लोकसंख्या आज नागरी भागात राहत आहे.

Jaithya - 2018

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTIFACETED & MULTILINGUAL STUDIES**
UGC Approved Research Journal (Sr. 47674)

**Volume V
Issue I**

**ISSN : 2394-207X (Print)
IMPACT FACTOR : 4.205**

January 2018



Chief Editor

Dr. V. H. Mane

www.ijmms.in

Executive Editor

Prof. M. P. Shaikh

Email : ijmmss14@gmail.com

VOLUME-V, ISSUE-I

ISSN (Print): 2394-207X
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.205

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Editors: Dr. V. H. Mane, Prof. M. P. Shaikh

Language: Multilingual

Published by

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIFACETED AND MULTILINGUAL
STUDIES**

Sneh Apartment,
Flat No. 001, Samarth Nagar, New Sangvi,
Pune- 411027

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**ISSN: 2394-207X (Print)
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.205**

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महिला सक्षमीकरण आणि भारतीय राजकारण

प्रा. जयश्री डंके

कॅम्प एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे
डॉ. अरविंद तेलंग महाविद्यालय,
निगडी, पुणे. ब्रमणध्वनि – 9403132088.

प्रस्तावना

परिवर्तन हा समाजाचा स्थायीभाव आहे. समाज नेहमी बदलाच्या दिशेने मार्गक्रमण करत असतो. बदल हा सातत्याने दिशा देणारी प्रक्रिया ठरत आहे. अशा बदलांचे पडसाद सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय या सगळ्यांका क्षेत्रांवरती पडलेले दिसत असतात. सामाजिक बदलाच्या धोरणाचा विचार केला असता पुरुष व स्त्री असे दोन्ही घटक याचे वाहक असतात. कोणताही बदल हा सुध्दा स्त्रीयांच्या जीवनमानावर परिणाम करणाराचं ठरत असतो. बदल आणि स्त्री असा अभ्यास केल्यास त्या क्षेत्रात स्त्रीयांची असणारी भूमिका, महत्त्वकांक्षा, राहणीमान, वस्तुस्थिती, स्तर, प्रतिष्ठा, आचार-विचार अशा विविध घटकांवर काही गोष्टी समजत असतात. पण एक सामाजिक वास्तव हे ही आहे की, आजही भारतीय पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्थेत स्त्रीयांना संकुचित पद्धतीनं गणलं जात आहे. हा सामाजिक दृष्टिकोन बदलण्याची गरज काळाची आवश्यकता ठरत आहे. कारण रथाची दोन्ही चाकं प्रगतीच्या पाऊलखुणा आधोरेखित करत असतात. आजचा विचार केला तर भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था स्त्रीयांना स्वातंत्र देण्यात कमी पडल्याचे न कळत का होईना पण मान्यंच करावे लागते. कुंटुबात स्त्रीयांना मान न देणे, त्यांना कोणत्याही निर्णय प्रक्रियेत समावून न घेणे, सतत केवळ वस्तु म्हणून वापर करणे, माणूस म्हणून न बघणे अशा काही गोष्टी सामाजिक विसंगती पुढे आणतात. तेव्हा महिला सक्षमीकरण किंवा सबलीकरण हा विषय केवळ पारावरच्या मनोरंजनात्मक गप्पा वाढू लागतात. भारतात स्त्री सबलीकरणाचा पाया 19 व्या सुधारणावादी शतकात रचला गेला आहे. पण डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे कि, “जो पर्यंत व्यक्तिला राजकीय हक्क मिळत नाहीत. तो पर्यंत त्याला सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा आर्जित करता येत नाही” म्हणूनच ते ‘शासनकर्तीं जमात व्हा’ असे म्हणाले होते. या विधानाचा व आजच्या वस्तुस्थितीचा विचार करून महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा केंद्रबिंदू म्हणून राजकारणातील महिला सहभाग याकडे बघावे लागेल. त्यामुळेच राजकारणातील महिला सहभाग या महत्त्वपूर्ण विषयाचा अभ्यास आपण या शोध लेखाद्वारे करीत आहोत.

संशोधनाची उदिष्टे :-

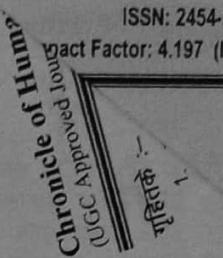
1. महिला व राजकारण हा विषय समजून घेणे.
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मरिआईवाला जमात आणि स्त्री.

प्रा.जयश्री डंके

कॅम्प एज्युकेशन सोसायटीच, डॉ. अरविंद तेलंग महाविद्यालय, निगडी



प्रस्तावना :- भारत स्वतंत्र झाला त्याला 70 वर्ष उलटली तरी देशातल्या भटक्या विमुक्त अनृन्हो कोणत्याही सोई सुविधा पोहचलेल्या नाहीत. हे वास्तव समाज म्हणून आपणाला आपला उदार निवांह किंवा भाकरीचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी या समाजाला गावोगावी भटकंती राख्यात आजही भटक्या विमुक्ताच्या 42 जाती असत्याची नोंद सरकार दरवारी आहे. त्याच्या विमुक्त असत्याला शेती नाही, रिथर व्यवसाय नाही, जमीन नाही, घर नाही, शासनाच्या धोरणात ही भ्रष्टाचाराची लागण वेत अशा असत्यांच्या समस्यामुळे हा समाज आजही रिथर नाही. गावगाड्यात या समाजाच्या वाटेला उपेक्षाचं येत राहिली. या भटक्या विमुक्त जमातीपेकी एक जमात म्हणजे मरिआईवाला जमात. या ही जमाताचे प्रश्न समान आहत, समस्या समान आहत. उपेक्षा, अपमान, अवहेलना यांच्याही वाटयाला नेहमीचं येत राहिली आहे. हा समाज भेक मागण आपली उपजिविका भागवत आहे. भटक्यांची जात पंचायत या समाजात ही अस्तित्वात आहे. जात पंचायत डावलून एखादी व्यक्तिकोर्टात गेल्यास तो जात पंचायतीच्या नियमांचा भंग म्हणून त्या व्यक्तिस वाढीत टाकले जाते.

'मरिआईवाला' ही जमात जात पंचायती प्रमाणेचं अनिष्ट चाली रिती, परंपरा आणि अंधश्रद्धेत घटट कृतून बरवली आहे. समाजातील अशा वाईट पंचपराचा परिणाम स्त्रीयांवर होत आहे. त्यातूनचं या समाजातील लौटीयांची अवरथा फारच दयानीय आहे. परंपरेनं या जमातीत स्त्रीयांना नगण्य स्थान दिले जाते. समाजाची प्रथा म्हणून मरिआईचा देव्हारा डोक्यावर घेऊन दारोदार फिरणा—या हया स्त्रीयांना नेहमी त्यांच्या हक्क व अधिकारां पासून वंचित ठेवले गेले आहे. त्यांना सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा कठी मिळालीचं नाही. या जमातीतील पुरुषां पेक्षा लौटीयांना हलाखीचे जीवन जगावे लागत आहे.

मरिआईवाला जमात :- मरिआईवाली जमात हि प्रामुख्याने महाराष्ट्र भटकंती करणारा समाज म्हणून ओळखली जाते, या जमातीतील स्त्रीया मरिआईचा देव्हारा किंवा लाकडाचे खोके डोक्यावर घेऊन मरिआईच्या नावाने दारोदार भिक मागण्याचे काम करतात. डोक्यावर मरिआईचा देव्हारा असत्याने 'देऊळवाला' या नावाने सुध्दा हि जमात सर्वपरिचित आहे. मरिआई हि प्रमुख दैवत आहे. त्यामुळे आजारपणात व अडीअडचणीच्या वेळी लोकांचा कोळ हा देवीकडे जास्त असता, भिक मागताना स्त्रीयांची मोठी कसरत होत असते. कमरेला 'डोळकी' आणि कडेवर लहान 'लेकराला' घेऊन वालाचे लागते. आसा स्त्रीयांच्या मागे पुरुष असतो, आणि त्यांच्या हातामध्ये आमूळ असतो, मात्र पिढ्यान—पिढ्या या जमातीच्या उपजिविकेचे हेच एकमेव साधन असल्याचे स्पष्ट दिसते.

'मरिआईवाला' जमातीची भाषा 'तेलगू' असल्याने ही जमात 'आंधप्रदेश' मधील असल्याने पोटासाठी नटकंती करत करत महाराष्ट्रात तर आली नसेल ना? अशी शंका निर्भाण होते. परंतु या जमातीमध्ये पवार, नायकवाड, निवाळकर हि महाराष्ट्रायांना आडला देव्हारा असत्याने मिळत असत्यामुळे हि जमात महाराष्ट्रातील असावी. असा ही एक सतप्रवाठ अभ्यासकामयी आढळून येतो, विकासाच्या वावरीत मात्र व जमात आजही खूप मागे आहे. पायाभूत व्यविधा आणि मुलभूत गरजांच्याही पुरवठा या समाजा पर्यंत व्यरण्यात व्यवस्था व धोरणकर्त कमी पडल्याचे अध्योरेतित होत आहे. म्हणून 'महिला सबलीकरण'च्या गप्पा मारणा—या या काळात अशा समाजातील स्त्रीयांचे नेमके स्थान काय? त्यांचा सामाजिक विकास झाला आहे का? अर्थीक अवस्था काय? त्यांचे जगण नेमकं कसं आहे? या प्रश्नांचा मांगावा घेणे कमप्राप्त आहे.

उद्दिष्ट :-

1. मरिआईवाला जमाती मधील स्त्री प्रतिमा अभ्यासणे.
2. या जमातीतील प्रश्ना व परंपरेतील स्त्री अभ्यास करणे.
3. जात पंचायतीत स्त्रीला असणारे स्थान अभ्यासणे.
4. मरिआईवाला जमातीतील सद्याच्छिति तपासणे.



भारतीय आदिवासी समाज

डॉ. विकास विठ्ठल शेवाळे

एम.ए. सेट, पीएच.डी समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कॅम्प एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे डॉ. अरविंद व. तेलंग
कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य विश्वविद्यालय निगडी, पुणे. 44

(36)

प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेतील एक महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे आदिवासी समाज होय. आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेतून दूर राहिलेल्या अशा या समाजास भारतीय राज्यघटनेची तत्त्वे या देशातील प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकाला स्वच्छंदपणे जगण्याचा च सर्वांगीण विकास साध्य करण्याचा हक्क बहाल करतात पण दुर्देवाने समाज जीवनाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासून आदिवासी समाज आजही दूर राहीला आहे. देशातील इतर समाज व आदिवासी समाज यांच्यात केवळ भौगोलिकच नव्हे आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक या स्वरूपाचे अंतर वाटते. लोकशाही देशात सर्व लोकांचे राज्य असते व तर आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक या स्वरूपाचे अंतर वाटते. लोकशाही देशात आदिवासी मार्गे का? याचा शोध घेऊन लोकांनी ते चालविलेले असते त्यामुळे लोकांनी लोकांसाठी चालविलेल्या देशात आदिवासी मार्गे का? याचा शोध घेऊन त्यांनाही विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आणले पाहिजे. मग हा आदिवासी कोण? याचा मागोवा घेणे गरजेचे वाटते. जागतिक स्तरावर आदिवासी हा घटक वास्तव्यास आहे. त्या अनुशंगाने आदिवासी जमातीची ओळख करून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. आदिवासी लोकांना अनेक नावांनी संबोधले आहे. त्यात रिस्ले, लॅस्टी, एल्विन, गॅमसन, षुबर्ट, मार्टिन, ए. व्ही. आहे. आदिवासी लोकांना अगदी प्राचीन किंवा अगदी मुळचे रहिवासी म्हटले आहे. हट्टनने 'आदिम किंवा ठवकर यांनी आदिवासी लोकांना अगदी प्राचीन किंवा अगदी मुळचे रहिवासी' असे म्हटले आहे. आदिवासी असे म्हटले आहे. डॉ. धुर्यो यांनी तर आदिवासी लोकांना 'तथा कथित मुळचे रहिवासी' असे म्हटले आहे. हट्टनने 'बुडत भारतीय राज्यघटनेत आदिवासी लोकांना 'अनूसुचित जमात' असे म्हटले आहे. डॉ. दासांनी आदिवासी लोकास 'बुडत असलेली जमात' असे म्हटले आहे. ;आकरे :2009 : 1,2 व तसेच आदिवासीना 'गिरीजन', वनवासी व 'पहाडी' नावाने ओळखले जाते.

आदिवासीची व्याख्या :

अनेक आदिवासी अभ्यासकांनी आदिवासी या घटकास समजून सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. रिहर्स, म्हणतात की, "आदिवासी समूह हा साधा, सरळ, सामाजिक समूह असून त्यातील सदस्य हे एकाच समान बोलीभाषेचा वापर करतात आणि युद्ध वरैर समान उदिष्टांच्या पूर्तेसाठी एकत्र येऊन कार्य करतात. कॉडेकर, ए. वाय., व इतर 2012 रिहर्स या अभ्यासकाने आदिवासीचा अर्थ व्यक्त करताना म्हटले आहे की, आदिवासी समूह हा साधा, सरळ सामाजिक समूह असून त्यातील सदस्य हे एकाच समान बोलीभाषेचा वापर करतात. ही बाब सद्य: स्थितीला दिसून येते. ते पुढे म्हणतात की युद्ध वरैर समान उदिष्टांच्या पूर्तेसाठी एकत्र येऊन कार्य करतात. ही बाब मात्र सध्याच्या संदर्भात जाणवत नाही कारण रिहर्स यांनी भौगोलिक स्थितीकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्याचे जाणवते कारण महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी समूह सध्या युद्ध वरैर करीत नाही तशी परिस्थिती आता राहिलेली नाही म्हणून रिहर्सनी आदिवासी संदर्भात दिली व्याख्येत जास्त गोष्टीची भर दिसते.

गिलीन आणि गिलीन या सामाजशस्त्रज्ञाने आदिवासीची व्याख्या स्पष्ट करताना म्हटले आहे की, 'एका विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशावर राहणारा, समान बोलीभाशा, समान सांस्कृतिक जीवन जगणारा, परंतु अक्षरओळख नसलेल्या स्थानिक गटाचे एकत्रीकरण म्हणजे आदिवासी समाज होय.' अशी आदिवासीची व्याख्या देण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. त्यात त्यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की, "आदिवासी समुदाय हा एका विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशावर राहतो त्याचसोबत तो समान बोलीभाशा बोलतो, त्यांची समान संस्कृती असते आणि विषेश म्हणजेच त्यांना अक्षर ओळख नसते" असे म्हटले आहे. गिलीन आणि गिलीन यांनी आदिवासीच्या केलेल्या व्याख्येचा कालखंड लक्षात घेता आता तशी परिस्थिती राहिलेली नाही कारण आदिवासी समाजाच्या विकासासाठी शासन व स्वयंसेवी संस्था आणि खिश्चन मिशनन्यांनी केलेले शैक्षणिक कार्य महत्त्वाचे होते; म्हणून आता आदिवासी समुदायातील लोक चांगल्या दर्जाचे शिक्षण प्राप्त करून ते चांगल्या हुद्यावर आहेत हे, आपणास नाकारता येत नाही म्हणजेच गिलीन आणि गिलीन यांनी मांडलेल्या व्याख्येत आता दुरुस्ती करण्याची गरज आहे. ;कॉडेकर, ए., वाय., व इतर 2012

RECENT TRENDS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES

✓ Uday Maruti Jadhav

Librarian

Camp Education Society's

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Introduction:

An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students. (15) The academic library at its elementary level, that is school, has functions of education and information. At higher level, at college or university it supports teaching, research and extension.

There are many recent trends that have impact on library field. It includes technological advancement, automation of library, use of e-resources etc. Information technology and internet has drastically changed role of librarian. The users demands are changing and growing day by day, as well as various apex bodies like AICTE, NAAC, and UGC are expecting quality services from academic institutions which are right in today's world. Following figures indicates expansion in higher education (Vyas, S.D. 2009)

	1950	2008
Universities	25	431
Colleges	700	20,677
Teachers	15000	5.05 Lakhs
Students	1.00 Lakhs	111.6 Lakhs

Although these figures are older but it insists the efforts to bring quality in library services also. Librarian can enhance quality of their library, by accessing recent trends information. Similarly, recent trends can be used to achieve quality in library services and user satisfaction also.

Objectives:

This article aims to review recent trends in academic library services. The objectives of the present research are to identify and discuss which the recent trends in academic library services are.

Methodology:

The present research article is a 'literature review' article. For this the author has searched relevant literature by going through the Google Scholar databases. For this study various databases are reviewed and only selected literature is cited as evidences for recording various recent academic library services. This study covers only web based library services, web 2.0 services and real time reference services.

Recent Academic Library Services:

A) Web Based Library Services

Web based library services means, library services provided using internet as medium and library website as gateway with the help of integrate library management system (5).



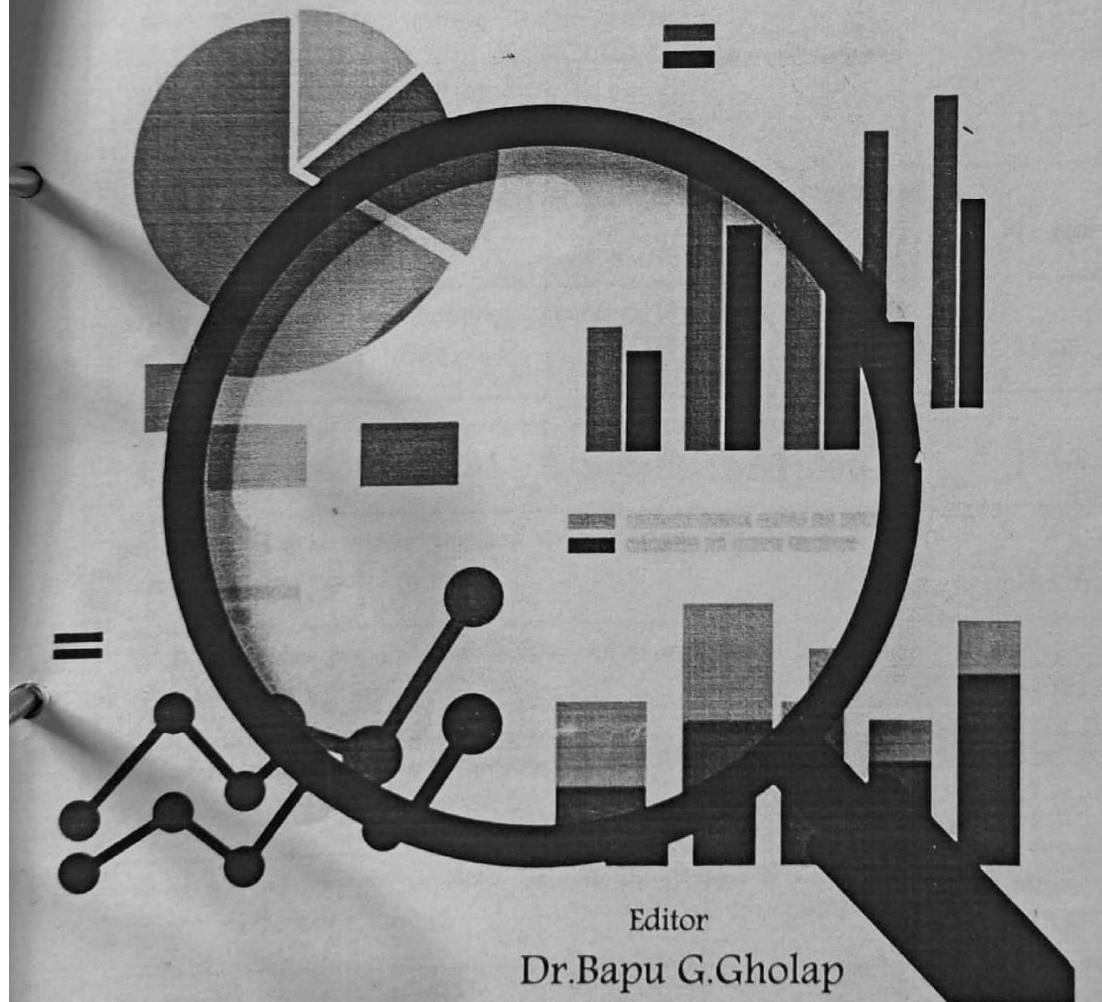
printing AREA

Issue-39, Vol-04,
March 2018

International Multilingual Research Journal



ISSN 2394-5303



Editor

Dr.Bapu G.Gholap



www.vidyawarta.com

Materials Science inc. Nanomaterials & Polymers

Asymmetric Supercapacitor Based on Nanostructured Ce-doped NiO (Ce:NiO) as Positive and Reduced Graphene Oxide (rGO) as Negative Electrode

Swati R. Gawali,^[a] Deepak P. Dubal,^[b] Virendrakumar G. Deonikar,^[c] Santosh S. Patil,^[c] Seema D. Patil,^[d] Pedro Gomez-Romero,^[b] Deepak R. Patil,^{*[c]} and Jayashree Pant^{*[e]}

Asymmetric supercapacitor was fabricated successfully using cerium (Ce) doped NiO as positive electrode and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) as negative electrode in aqueous KOH electrolyte. Initially, Ce doped nickel oxide nanostructures were synthesized by simple Sol-Gel method. To investigate the effect of Ce doping in nickel oxide, different molar percentages of cerium with respect to nickel were incorporated. Among the different compositions, 1%Ce:NiO exhibits high specific capacitance and excellent electrochemical activities. Further,

asymmetric supercapacitor based on 1%Ce:NiO and rGO was fabricated which could be cycled reversibly in the high-voltage range of 0 to 1.4 V and displays intriguing performances with a specific capacitance of 110 F/g at a scan rate of 5 mV/s with a maximum energy density of 26.27 Wh/kg (based on the total mass of active materials, 0.78 mg). Importantly, this asymmetric device exhibits an excellent electrochemical stability of 91.6 % over 1000 cycles.

Introduction

In the research-oriented technological world of today, the demand for devices featuring large energy storage capacity, low cost and eco-friendliness is increasing. Lithium ion batteries (LIBs) and Supercapacitors (SCs) are considered as the most promising candidates for energy storage. Amongst them, LIBs take advantage of bulk charge storage mechanism exhibiting high energy density which make them potential candidates for applications such as hybrid electric vehicles, power back-up systems and computer back-up. However, they suffer from low power density, cycling instability and have high fabrication

costs. On the other hand, supercapacitors are ideal complementary storage devices since they have remarkable advantages such as high power density, long cycle life, fast charge/discharge capability, excellent reliability and flexibility and are light weight.^[1-4]

Supercapacitors exhibit about 20 to 200 times greater capacitance than conventional capacitors.^[5] Depending upon the energy storage mechanism, supercapacitors can be classified into two categories, namely the electrochemical double layer capacitors [EDLC], and pseudo-capacitors or redox capacitors. In EDLC, charge separation takes place on either side of the interface leading to the formation of an electrochemical double layer.^[6,7] Carbon materials such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs), activated carbons and graphene, are used as electrode materials in EDLCs. In pseudo-capacitors due to a change in the oxidation state of the electro-active materials in the electrodes, fast and reversible reduction and oxidation reactions take place at the electrode-electrolyte interface resulting in charge formation.^[8]

In recent years transition metal oxide nanostructures have been considered as potential electrode materials due to their outstanding capacitive characteristics.^[9-14] Among them RuO₂ has shown the best performance with high specific capacitance of 1000 F/g in 1 M H₂SO₄ at room temperature.^[15] However, its high cost, limited commercial availability and toxicity to the environment limits its application as a supercapacitor.^[16,17] Thus, researchers have focused on other low-cost transition metal oxide nanomaterials such as NiO,^[18,19] MnO₂,^[20] Co₃O₄,^[21] and V₂O₅.^[22] Among such oxides NiO based nanostructures have gained renown interest due to its high theoretical specific capacitance of 2573 F/g, high chemical and thermal stability, ready availability, environmentally benign nature and ease of synthesis.^[14,23,24] NiO has gained considerable research activities

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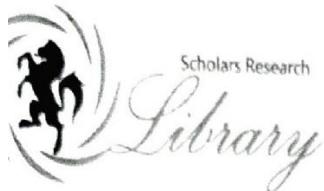
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 Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/slct.201600566>



Scholars Research Library

Archives of Applied Science Research, 2016, 8 (3):46-54
(<http://scholarsresearchlibrary.com/archive.html>)



ISSN 0975-508X
CODEN (USA) AASI

Cultivation of aromatic plants –A boon for farmers & entrepreneurs in Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

Maharashtra State has varying soil types and agro-climatic conditions, which offers tremendous scope for cultivation of Aromatic plants. The regions like, Western Ghats, Konkan, Satpuda hills, Sahyadri ranges, Melghat etc, are the hotspots of Aromatic plants. There is an ever increasing demand of natural -food, pharmaceutical, perfumery, flavours and cosmetic products based on aromatic plants[18-19]. In view of the present status of aromatic plants used in various industries, there is a need to pay attention on the cultivation and conservation of aromatic plants which are extensively used by the industries. Currently, the demand for these plants and their derivatives has increased because they are natural, eco-friendly and generally recognized as safe products[17]. The present research paper aims in creating awareness amongst farmers, entrepreneurs, industrialists and educated youth of Maharashtra regarding the potential of aromatic plants and trade of products obtained from them as a source of economic upliftment/employment.

Keywords: aromatic plants, essential oils, medicines, cosmetics, economic boost.

INTRODUCTION

Maharashtra has been considered as a treasure house of valuable aromatic plant species. Aromatic plants include a large group of economically important plants that provide basic raw materials for medicines, perfumes, flavors and cosmetics. These plants and their products not only serve as valuable source of income for farmers and entrepreneurs but also earn valuable foreign exchange by way of export. It is therefore necessary to collect, conserve and evaluate aromatic plants to develop agro technologies with potential for farming. Wide variation in the soil and climatic conditions in Maharashtra offers great potential for cultivation and marketing of these plants in Maharashtra, India and outside India at international level[3].

IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE :

Aromatic plants possess odorous volatile substances which occur as essential oil, gum exudate, balsam and oleoresin in one or more parts, namely, root, wood, bark, stem, foliage, flower seed and fruit. The characteristic aroma is due to a variety of complex chemical compounds. The term essential oil is similar to fragrance or perfumes because these fragrances are oily in nature and they represent the essence or the active constituents of the plants. Essential oils and aroma chemicals constitute a major group of industrial products. They are adjuncts of cosmetics, soaps,

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MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN :2319 9318



April To June 2011
Issue-18, Vol-09

Editor
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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
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-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरिकाशाखीय वृहभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड



"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.



Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205
At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed
Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
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MAH/MUL/03051/2012

ISSN :2319 9318



Apr. To June 2017
Issue-18, Vol-06

Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

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"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana
Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post.
Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.



Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

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Effect of Topology, Ring Position and Conjugation on Ring Aromaticity of π -Conjugated Compounds: A Density Functional Theory Investigation

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Authors: Nagane, V. Anil; Deshpande, Y. Yogita; Pingale, S. Subhash

Source: Advanced Science Letters, Volume 21, Number 9, September 2015, pp. 2918-2920(3)

Publisher: American Scientific Publishers

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2015.6371>

Aromatic compounds having ring units such as benzene, thiophene, pyrrole and furan are important due to their molecular structure, stability, chemical reactivity, electronic and opto-electronic properties as well as molecular electronic conductivity. In view of this, aromaticity becomes one of the key concepts in Chemistry, extensively studied experimentally as well as theoretically. Substituent present on aromatic compound changes its electrophilicity, π -electron delocalization, inductive effect, resonance effect etc. and more extended π -conjugation shows its greater stability. In the present work, we studied the topological, intramolecular ring position and conjugation effect on aromaticity of the benzene ring in ethylene substituted conjugated systems. For quantification of aromaticity, the NICS and HOMA criteria are employed with the DFT at B3LYP/6-311+G (d, p) level. The increase of the benzene ring NICS(1) and decrease of HOMA values with extending π -conjugation bring out its decrease in aromaticity. The doubly conjugated benzene ring turns out to be less aromatic than the singly one. Furthermore, extending π -conjugations to *para* positions of the ring show more decrease in the aromaticity than the *meta* substituted ones.

Document Type: Research Article, Publication date: September 1, 2015



**Diversity of Rotifers in Mohabala Lake of
Bhadrawati, District Chandrapur, (M.S.), India.**

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ABSTRACT

The Mohabala lake is principal fresh water body located within Bhadrawati taluk in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra state. Mohabala lake is near about 25 Km North of Chandrapur and 125 Km South East from Nagpur. It is situated at about 211 m above the mean sea level. A study of rotifer was undertaken during 2013 to 2015, two year to assess the types of rotifer present in this water body.

This water body is utilized by local residents for cloth washing and open defecation. Siltation is also responsible for pollution of water. Rotifers are the connecting link between primary producers and consumers in aquatic ecosystems. Rotifers are residing in inland water bodies and their diversity refers to varieties of species within their community. During the present study 25 species of rotifers were found at all sampling sites of lake.

Key words – Mohabala lake, Rotifer, Diversity.

INTRODUCTION

Rotifers are important component of an aquatic ecosystem and considered as microscopic soft bodied freshwater invertebrates. They play a significant role in an aquatic food chain. According to Hulyal and Kaliwal (2008) freshwater rotifers play an important role in the conversion of plant origin food to animal food and serve as prey to other smaller predatory fauna.

Rotifers are also called 'wheeled animals' mostly aquatic organisms that get their name from the corona: a rotating, wheel-like structure that is covered with cilia at their anterior end. They exhibits a wide range of feeding habits, they are filter feeders that will eat dead material, planktonic food particles such as algae, bacteria detritus and other microscopic living organisms that's why they are very important components of aquatic food webs. They are widely distributed in inland water bodies, such as in lakes, rivers and ponds. Due to fast reproductive rates and dispersal capabilities they can quickly colonize new habitats and often numerically dominate these communities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The water samples were collected from the three sites of lake such as site A, site B and site C. The samples were collected in the morning hours between 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. 50 lt. of water sample was filtrated through the plankton net made of bolting silk number 25 with mesh size 64 lime. The collected samples were allowed to settle down by adding Lugol's iodine. Sedimentation requires 24 hrs after which supernatant was removed and

concentrate was made up to 50 ml depending the number of plankton and preserved in 5% formalin for further studies.

For the quantitative study, the concentrated sample was shaken and one drop of sample was taken on a clear micro slide with the help of a standard dropper, the whole drop was carefully covered with the cover glass and observed. Plankton identification up to genera and whenever possible up to species level was classified according to keys given by Edmonson (1959), Adoni (1985) and APHA (1985) and standard analysis was undertaken as per Zar (2005).

Quantitative study of plankton was done by Sedgwick – Rafter Cell method.

Sedgwick–Rafter Cell method

The Sedgwick Rafter Cell is a special kind of slide similar to the Haemocytometer. The cell has a 50mm x 20 mm x 10 mm rectangular cavity that holds 1 ml sample. The cell is moved in horizontal directions on the stage of an inverted microscope and planktonic species encountered in the field are enumerated. A number of replicate samples are enumerated to calculate plankton / lit.

Plankton (Units /lit.) = $n \times c/v$

Where, n = number of plankton in 1 ml.

c = volume of concentrate.

v = volume of sample in lit.

March 2016

Research Paper

**Diversity of Chlorophyceae in Mohabala
Lake of Bhadravati, District Chandrapur
(M.S.), India.**



Zoology

REVIEW OF
BIOLOGY
and
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INTRODUCTION

Chlorophyceae (from the Greek word chloros, meaning "green") make up an extremely large and important class of green algae and these are distinguished mainly on the basis of ultra structural morphology. Members may be unicellular, colonial or filamentous. The green algae (Chlorophyceae) compose the largest and most varied phylum of algae and they are the most closely related to the higher plants because of their similar photosynthetic pigments, storage of starch and the fine structural organization of the chloroplast (Happéy Wood, 1988). The green algae include a greater diversity of cellular organization and morphological structure than are found in any other algal division. Here are approximately 350 genera and 2650 living species of Chlorophyceans. They come in a wide variety of shapes and forms, including free-swimming unicellular species, colonies, non-lagellate unicells, filaments and more.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The water samples were collected from the three sites of lake such as site A, site B and site C. The samples were collected in the morning hours between 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. 50 ml of water sample was filtrated through the plankton net made of bolting silk number 25 with mesh size 64 lime. The collected samples were allowed to settle down by adding Lugol's iodine. Sedimentation requires 24 hrs after which supernatant was removed and concentrate was made up to 50 ml depending the number of plankton and preserved in 5% formalin for further studies.

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ton/lit.

$$\text{Plankton (Units/lit.)} = n \times c / v$$

Where,

n = number of plankton in 1 ml.

c = volume of concentrate.

v = volume of sample in lit.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During present study Chlorophyceae was found the most dominant group among all the phytoplankton. The abundance of Chlorophyceae was also reported by Sakhare and Joshi (2002) in Yeldari reservoir of Nanded District, Maharashtra. Pawar and Phulle (2006) recorded Chlorophyceae were found to be dominant throughout the study of Pethwadaj dam in taluka Kandhar of Dist. Nanded, Maharashtra and Jayabhave, et.al., (2007) in Parola dam of Hingoli District, Maharashtra. R. Pratap Singh and G.S. Regini Balasingh (2012) also recorded that chlorophyta was maximum number of genus in Kodaikanal lake of Dindugal District. D.S. Malik and Umesh Bharti (2012) revealed that Chlorophyceae was dominant in Sahastradhara stream at Uttarakhand. K. Harish Kumar (2015) recorded that Chlorophyceae with 27 species and Bacillariophyceae with 22 species were dominant in Jannapura tank Bhadravati taluka of Karnataka. Patil Alaka A. (2015) recorded the Chlorophyceae found to be dominant over other groups in Bhamburde Reservoir of Sangli, Maharashtra. Sachinkumar R. Patil, et.al., (2015) revealed that Chlorophyceae was dominant at Yarandol Khanapur in major freshwater bodies of Ajura Tahsil of Kolhapur District (M.S.).

In the present investigation the dominance of Chlorophyceae was observed may be due to high level of dissolved oxygen. Dharker (1979) stated that the green algae prefer water with high concentration of dissolved oxygen.

Total of 24 species of Chlorophyceae were recorded in all the three sites of the lake under study. The species diversity shows little variation in sampling sites of the lake. Year wise, in site A, Chlorophyceae was represented by 24 species in 2013-14 and 24 species in 2014-15, in site B, Chlorophyceae was represented by 20 species in 2013-14 and 16 species in 2014-15 and in site C of lake, Chlorophyceae was represented by 19 species in 2013-14 and 20 species in 2014-15.