

Power of Knowledge

**An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal
(UGC Approved Journal Sr.No.45681)**

**Special Issue on One Day International Conference on
Confronting New Times : Human Nature, Culture & Literature
Volume II - 8th January, 2018**

**Organized by
Career Spirit Education LLP,
Santacruz, Mumbai (MS)**

**Issue Editor
Dr.Vishnu W. Patil
Assit. Professor, Dept. of English
MSP Mandal's
Deogiri Arts, Commerce & Science
College, Aurangabad (MS)**

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Literary Analysis of Newspaper: A Study of Social Media

Dr. Ashok Uttamrao Gholve

Head, Dept. of Marathi, Kalikadevi College, Shirur (Ka.) Beed

Introduction:

A newspaper is a publication which published daily or weekly and includes local and international news stories, advertisements, announcements, opinions, cartoons, sports news and television listings. It is an important method to understand everything that is happening in their local area and around the world. As well as it continue to be an important aspect of everyday life. It usually appear without a cover, folded rather than bound together, with a masthead, and are normally larger than '297 mm x 420 mm in size'. (<https://www.nla.gov.au>) It may include supplements such as colour magazines, or other inserts for special features or events. Newspapers typically meet four criteria-

1. Public accessibility:
2. Periodicity:
3. Currency:
4. Universality:

Even it got the answers of Who? What? When? Where? Why? and How?. It will helpful to the readers to understand local and international affairs. Thus, the present paper enlightens on literary analysis of newspaper.

Literary analysis:

A literary analysis explains a work of literature by means of interpretations. The objective of a literary analysis is to broaden and deepen your understanding of a work of literature or Media. An interpretation is an individual response that addresses meaning. Ex. The parent cannot speak directly of her love for her daughter, so they use details about a woman's everyday life to convey her pride and anxiety about her daughter. In the same way, literary analysis of newspaper is important to understand the significance of newspaper in India.

A literary analysis is a quarrelsome analysis about a literary work or media. Although it is needed within the argument of a literary analysis, the objective is not to write a report about a book or article in newspaper. Instead, a literary analysis discusses a writer's interpretation of a text through careful examination of the author's choices within the text: word choice, themes, motifs, as well as many other literary devices. The writer uses portions of the text, as well as his or her reasoning, to demonstrate how the evidence supports the interpretation.

Analysis of a Newspaper Article:

Analyzing the newspaper means analyzing reporting techniques. The main objective of this mechanism is to *identify the main idea of article, the reason for it being written and to use a specific newspaper article to show students how to analyze and examine different viewpoints in news articles.* The goal should be to select typical issues with a normal mix of coverage. Avoid monumental news events that radically change coverage, major holidays, extraordinary special sections or anything else that alters more than ten percent of content from the usual mix. Also avoid major internal events.

There are several different parts of a newspaper that will be analyzed (i.e. stories, listings, content promotion and overall structure). This section will explain the story analysis procedures. Instructions for studying listings, content promotion and overall structure appear at the end of this section. The first step in analysis is to go through the newspaper and identify all the stories, differentiating them from the listings and content promotion. At first glance, this may seem like an unnecessary step, but it's critical for consistency and even distribution of work. Newspapers are composed of various types of content including stories, advertisements, listings and graphics. The differences between these categories can be sometimes confusing. However, Stories must meet the following criteria:

1. Longer than two inches in length. On a standard-sized column it can be measured with a ruler.
2. Must be written in complete sentences with a central theme.
3. Must *not* be part of a paid advertisement.
4. Must be a complete story, not a promotional reference for a full story contained elsewhere. (<http://www.wvdhhr.org>)

Thus, Stories are often confused with listings, which are clearly editorial in content but must be analyzed in a different way. The reason for differentiating listings from stories is that listings often cover many different topics in one section, can have many authors etc.

Conclusion:

In this way, Newspapers provide first-hand accounts of current events in their news reports and, in editorials and opinion pieces, they present diverse points-of-view on controversial issues.

Works Cited:

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<http://www.wvdhhr.org/bphtraining/courses/cdcynergy/content/activeinformation/resources/newspapercontentanalysis.pdf>



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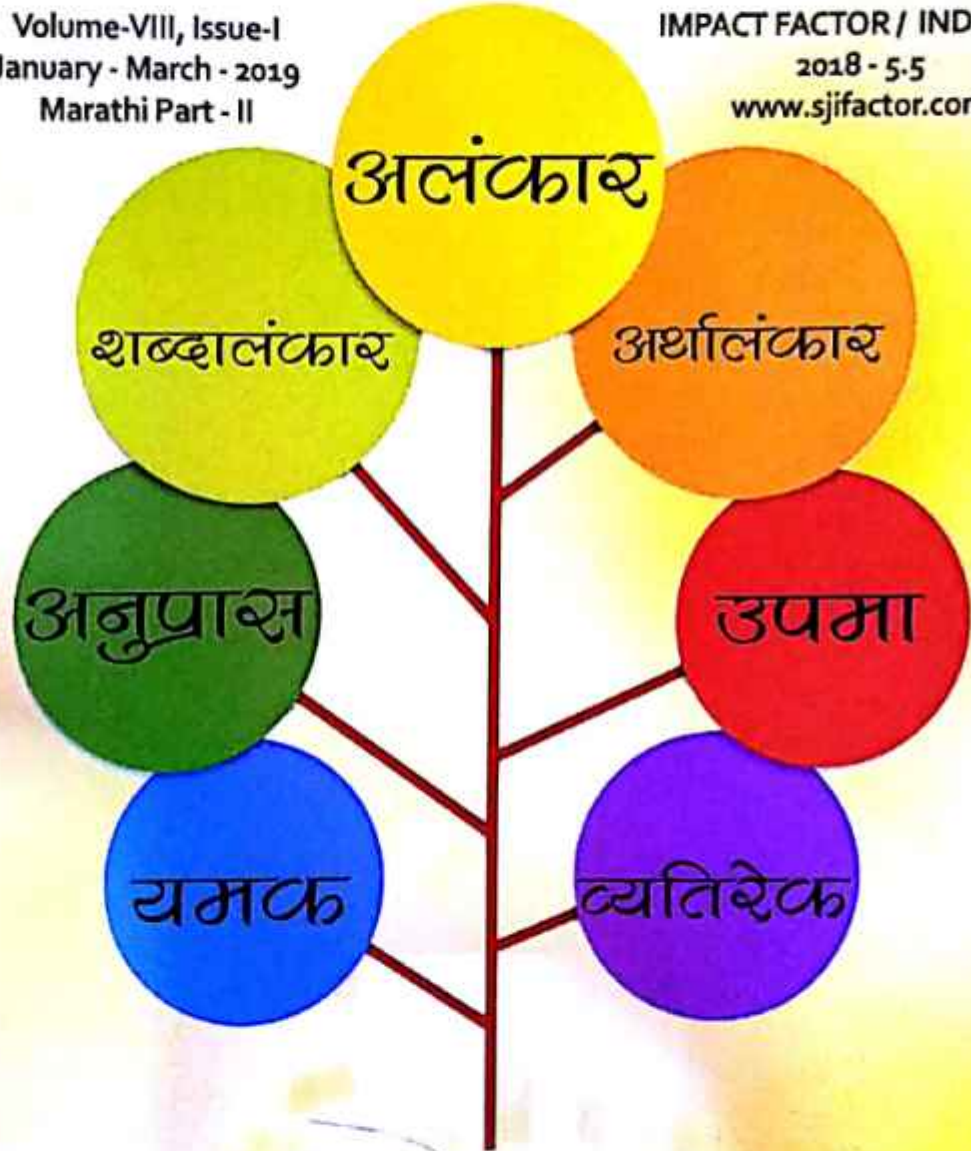


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❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

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डॉ. अशोक घोळवे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, कालिका देवी कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शिरूर (का.) जि. बीड.

बोली हया प्रमाण भाषेला समृद्ध करणारे पोषक तत्व आहे. प्रमाण भाषा बोली भाषेतून कांही शब्द स्विकारते तसे ती नाकारतेही यातूनच बोलीभाषेच्या वेगळेपणाची जाणीव होते. म्हणून बोलीकडे वेगळ्या प्रादेशिक वा जातिवाचक समूहवाचक म्हणून न पहाता स्विकार शिलभावणेतुन पाहणे आवश्यक असते. जर असे झाले नाही तर द.ता. भोसले म्हणतात. एकतर या प्रमाण भाषेच्या वापराला आणि अविष्कार क्षमतेला मर्यादा पडतात. तिचे भाषा व्यवहारातले स्थान गौण होत जाते. आणि तिसरी गोष्ट म्हणजे बोली मधील शब्दाकडे दुर्लक्ष झाल्याने हे शब्दरूपी धन मातीत गाडू न ठेवलेल्या सुवर्ण मुंद्रासारखे निरूपयोगी बनते. यावरून बोलींची महती लक्षात येते. परकिय भाषेतील शब्द मराठीत सामावून घेतांना अनेक अडथळे येतात. कालावधी लागतो आणि सामाजिक मान्यताही आवश्यकत असते. ती या बोलीमधील शब्दांना आवश्यक नसते. त्यात फार बदलन करता त्यातील संकेतांना नव्या रूपात उजाळा दिला की, प्रमाण भाषेला शब्द सामर्थ्यवान बनवत येते. कारण बोलीतील शब्द अर्थ सामर्थ्याने प्रभावी अचूक अर्थ प्रकट करणारे असतात. बोलीतील काही शब्द असे असतात की त्यांना इतर पर्यायी शब्दही नसतात. जर असे असले तरीही त्याचा अर्थ सुसंगत येईलच हे सांगता येत नाही. त्यासाठी अर्थाची सुसंगत मांडणी आवश्यक असेल तर तोच शब्द त्या त्या ठिकाणी आवश्यक असतो.

मराठवाडी बोली विषयी मत मतांतरे

डॉ. नागनाथ कोत्तापल्ले :- मराठवाडी बोली कधीकाळी प्रमाण मराठी भाषा होती. पण इंग्रजीची राजवट आणि औपचारिक सार्वत्रिक शिक्षणाच्या उदयानंतर पुणे-मुंबई व त्या भोवतीची परिसर प्रमाण भाषेचे केंद्र मानल्या गेले.

1. डॉ. मधू सावंत :- मराठवाड्याची अशी एक स्वतंत्र बोली आहे. मराठवाड्याची एक प्रादेशिक बोली भाषा म्हणून स्वतंत्र स्थान निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता येथील बोली भाषेत आहे. नवोदित लेखकांनी बोली भाषा टिकविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करावेत असे वाटते.

2. रा.रं. बोराडे म्हणतात ग्रामीण साहित्यात बोलीचा वापर आवश्यकच ठरतो.

ना.धो. महानोर :- मराठवाड्यात प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात वेगवेगळ्या पोट भाषा आहेत. तिथला माणूस बोलतांना लगेच तो प्रदेश - जिल्हा आपण ओळखतो. सगळी कडे सारखी बोली आढळत नाही. म्हणून मराठवाडी ही बोली मानता येत नाही.

वरील मतांचा परामर्श असा की, बोली भाषा हया प्रमाण भाषेला आपले शब्द मंथन पुरवत असतात त्यातून प्रमाण भाषा समृद्ध होत असते. पण कालानुरूप रिरिथीनुरूप कांही शब्द हे काल

बाह्य होत असतात. त्यांचे संकलन आणि संवर्धन होणे. ही त्या त्या कालखंडाची गरज असते. जर ज्ञानेश्वरीत लिपीबद्ध झालेले बोली भाषेतील शब्द आज आपणारा अनुभवता आले नसते.

लोकसंस्कृतीचे वहन आणि ओळख करून देणारे सारेच शब्द येथे संग्रहित केलेले नाहीत जे ग्रामीण शब्द लोप पावत चाललेले आहेत ते शब्द त्या त्या पिढीतील लोक कमी अधिक प्रमाणात वापरतात.

पेरणी, तिफन, चहाडे, चहाडीगाठ, फन, कानफाटा, फाळ, मुठजानवळ, शिळवट, दाबीखिळ, खिळ, सोल, चुंबळी, यठण, यल, कोंडकी इ. शब्द हे पेरणीशी व पेरण्याच्या साधनाशी संबंधित आहेत. यातील काही शब्द आजही वापरले जातात. यांच्या शब्दाला एक स्वतंत्र अर्थ आहे. सौंदर्य आहे शिवाय त्या त्या क्षेत्राचा वेगळा अंगबाज या शब्दामध्ये आपणाला जाणवतो.

पास, बुठयठन, मोगा, नळ, शिंगट हे शब्द जसे ग्रामीण भाषांचे सौंदर्य सांगतात त्यातील कांही शब्द हे मानवी स्वभावानुसार ही वापरतात. उदा. यठण आड मुठे वर्तनकरणा-यास ग्रामीण भागात वापरला जाणारा शब्द आहे. तसाच मोग्यासारखे तोंड फुगवले, असेही म्हटले जाते. डुब, कोळप, गोली, यस्की, आगुंडी, शेपूरा, वाळवी, मुदन, फास, फासा, दांडी, घोडकी, ढकली इ. शब्द विशिष्ट शेतीच्या औजारांना लागणा-या बाबींची ओळख करून देतात.

कहाणी, दावन, खुटी, डांब, मेख हे शब्द जनावरे बैल बारदाना बांधण्यासाठी वापरले जाणारे शब्द आहेत.

तर बैलगाडी ही लाकडापासून बनवलेली असते. हे येणाऱ्या पिढीला सांगावे लागेल पण त्या बरोबर बैलगाडी बरोबर येणारे शब्द काळाच्या पडद्याआड गेलेले असतील. त्यातील कांही शब्द असे-पाटली, फळी, आकरी, कुणी, आक, आरा, पुटा, मणी, धाव, दांडी, जू, ढकली, हेल, मुंगाहे शब्द आता मरणपंथाला लागलेले जाणवतात.

शेतीला सिंचनाची व्यवस्था इंजिन किंवा मोटार येण्याआधी मोटेशच्या साहयाने होत असे. मोटाने विहिरीतून बैलांच्या सहहयाने पाणी शेतीला दिले जात होते. एक मोट या शब्दांबरोबर अनेक शब्दांचा व वस्तुंचाही शेवट झाला. मोट, नाडा, खिळगा, वडवण, धाव, पाट, दारं, सरी, सारा इ. अनेक शब्द एका मोटे बरोबर लोप पावत चाललेले आहेत. लोप पावले आहेत.

जनावरे बैलबारदाना हा कृषी जिवातला महत्त्वपूर्ण आणि अविभाज्य घटक शेती शेतकरी आणि बैलबारदाना यांना आलग करता येत नाही. म्हणून जनावरांच्या अनुशंगाने येणारे कृषीनिष्ठ शब्द शिंग, शेंबी, येसन, म्होरकी, सर, चौरं, गोंडे, घाटी, चंगाळ, घोगरपायतोडे, झुल हे बैलांना सजवण्यासाठीचे घटक पण त्याच बरोबर लोडणं, वायकुट, येसन, दावन, सोल, कासरा, आगुंडी, शेपूरं हे शब्द बैलांना जनावरांना जखडून ठेवण्यासाठीचे घटक आहेत.

जनावरांच्या खाद्या विषयी कांही शब्द खास मराठवाडी बोली भाषेत जाणवतात. वैरण, पेंडी, पाचुंदा, शेकडा, हेल, बुचाड, खुबडी, गंज, पेंड, सरकी पेंड, डोब, खापरी पेंड, सुग्रास इ. जनावरं, बैल यांना खाण्याच्या पिण्याच्या बाबतीत वापरलेले शब्द असतात.

शेतात उभं पिक शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीव की प्राण असतं त्यांच्यावर संबंध वर्ष मराचे आर्थिक नियोजन त्या त्या पिकाच्या अनुशंगाने तोलावत असतो. तेंव्हा या पिकाची कापणी झाली की ते पिकतो आपल्या हक्काचं समजतो. मात्र बाजारात होणारी परवड आणि फरपट वेगळी अशाच पिकाच्या अनुशंगाने येणारे शब्द— खळ, तिवडा, खळशिंपणे, पोतं, खंडी, पायली, शेर, चिपटं, आटवा, कोळव, पसा, विमूट, वंजळमनं, शब्दपिकाच्या धान्याच्या मोजण्यासाठी खास मराठवाडी बोलीभाषेत वापरले जातात.

अशा अनेक शब्दांचा संग्रह बोली भाषेत झालेला असतो. तो कधी अनुशंगाने येतो, कधी निवेदनाच्या अंगाने तर कधी संवादाच्या रूपाने या बोली भाषेतील शब्दांचा चपलखपणे वापर झालेला दिसून येतो. मराठवाडी बोलीचे भाषावैभव आज लोप पावत चालले आहे. गरज आहे या भाषावैभवाच्या सुवर्ण मुद्यांना एकत्रित करून त्यांचा कोष होणे आवश्यक आहे.

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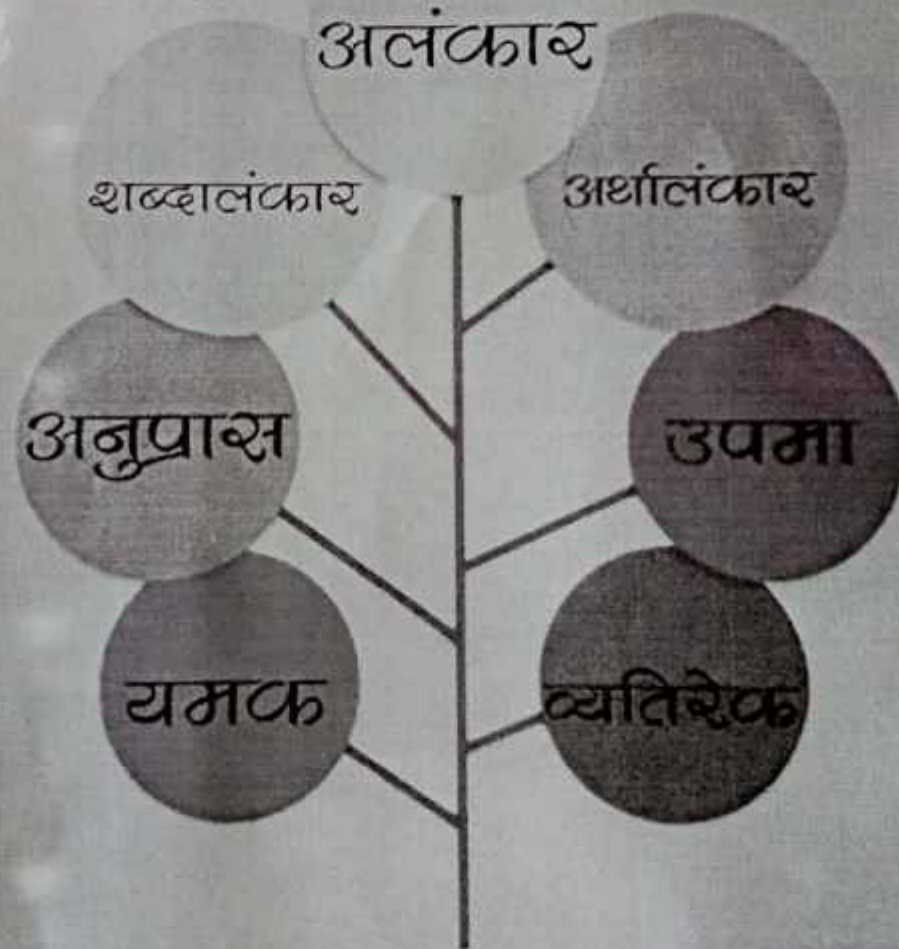


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५. बोली भाषेचे साहित्याला योगदान

प्रा. नवनाथ ज्ञानोबा पवळे
कलिका देवी कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शिरूर कासार.

प्रस्तावना

साहित्याची निर्मिती ही भाषे शिवाय होत नाही. साहित्याचा आत्मा हा बोली भाषेतच असतो. बोली भाषे शिवाय साहित्याला साहित्यपण येत नाही. हे जाणून घेण्यासाठी प्रथम आपणास बोली म्हणजे काय? जाणून घेणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. बोली हा Dialect या इंग्रजी शब्दाचा मराठी प्रति शब्द म्हणून आपण वापरतो. Language या शब्दाचा मराठी प्रति शब्द म्हणून भाषा असा वापरतो. वास्तविक भाषा व बोली समानार्थक शब्द आहेत. असे असले तरी भाषा हा ग्रंथिक किंवा प्रमाण स्वरूप प्राप्त झालेल्या बोलीला उद्देशून आपण वापरतो. आणि तिच्यापासून भिन्न असे जे बोली प्रकार त्यांना आपण बोली असे म्हणतो. दोन माणसांचे चेहरे ज्या प्रमाणे दिसण्यात कधीही एक सारखे नसतात. त्याच प्रमाणे दोन माणसाचे बोलणे कधीही एक सारखे नसते. उच्चार, शब्दयोजना, वाक्यरचना यांच्या मध्ये काही ना काही फरक असतोच. शुल्लक भेदांवरून जर स्वतंत्र बोली किंवा भाषा आपण समजू लागलो. जर जेवढ्या व्यक्ती तेवढ्या त्यांच्या बोली किंवा भाषा असे आपणास म्हणावे लागेल. परंतु भेदा पेक्षा सामन्याकडे लक्ष देऊन आम्ही एखाद्या जमातीची किंवा स्थलाची बोली असे नाव देतो.

देशी भाषेमध्ये ग्रंथ लेखन करण्याला त्या काळी जो विरोध झाला. त्याला तोंड देऊन ज्या लोकांनी मराठी मध्ये लिहिण्यास प्रथम पायंडा पाडला. त्या लोकांची बोली पुढे प्रमाण भाषेचा पाया ठरली. एखाद्या बोलीला प्रमाण भाषा ठरण्यास त्या भागाचे राजकीय महत्त्व किंवा त्या बोलीचा एखादा महान ग्रंथकार निर्माण होणे. या गोष्टी आवश्यक असतात. या दवांच्या राजकीय वर्चस्वामुळे व संत ज्ञानदेवासारख्या ग्रंथकार निर्माण झाल्यामुळे देवगिरीच्या परिसरातील बोली प्रमाण किंवा ग्रंथिक मराठी ठरली. ज्या



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26. Skill Development in English Language

Dr. Korde Rajabhau Chhaganrao

Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce and Science College Shirur (Kasar) Tq. Shirur (Kasar) Dist. Beed.

Abstract

In this paper writer has explained about the learning of English language. How to learn this language there are many ways and many things which are very necessary and useful to learn this language. Practice is very important to learn this. If you are interested and to learn this there is no problem. So far in this paper researcher has given many ways to learn the English language skills.

Key words: English, language, read, learn write

Introduction

Language is a tool for communication. We communicate with others, to express our ideas, and to know others' ideas as well. We must take into account that the level of language input (listening) must be higher than the level of language production. In primary schools elocution and recitation are main sources to master the sounds, rhythms, and intonation of the English language through simple reproduction. The manifestations of the language in games and pair work activities are encouraging source to learn to speak the language. This assists the learners to begin to manipulate the language by presenting them with a certain amount of choice, albeit within a fairly controlled situation. This skill could be improved by understanding para-linguistic attributes such as voice quality, volume and tone, voice modulation, articulation, pronunciation etc. This could also be further enhanced with the help of debates and discussions.⁽¹⁾

Reading is a learning skill. It helps you improve all parts of the English language – vocabulary, spelling, grammar, and writing. It helps to develop language intuition in the corrected form. Then the brain imitates them, producing similar sentences to express the desired meaning. Using skimming or scanning technique to read quickly is highly effective. While reading underlining of key words is a must. Reading Skills help the students grasp the content and draw conclusions. The students should also make it a point to familiarize themselves with



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11. Use of Social Media in Class Room to Enhance Teaching and Learning

Dr. Korde Rajabhau Chhaganrao

Dept. English, Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce and Science College Shirur (Ka), Dist - Beed.

Abstract

The traditional blackboard is really very much like a computer screen. It can be used to explain ideas graphically, with text and numbers, and can be used by the students like an interactive interface in a computer. Use of films, videotapes, audiotapes, records, and even performance can enhance the learning process in the classroom - without the computer. This technique of "multiple media" requires creativity and planning. What media are available? How much of it should be used? What happens if it doesn't work? What is the proper role for teaching with media? When is it just a distraction? However, there are a number of important considerations for faculty before they integrate media or ask their students to use or develop media in their courses. This section explores tips for effectively using media, notes a number of common mistakes to be avoided and describes how to involve students in creating media on their own. The dramatic growth of social media creates new opportunities for engaging students. These include social networking sites such as Face book, MySpace, LinkedIn, and Twitter along with blogs and wikis.

Key words: Social media and education, Media and classroom teaching, Innovative teaching methods

Introduction

Media in the classroom are appropriate for triggering ideas, making difficult subjects more understandable, and for holding attention on important ideas. It should lead students to remember ideas by becoming more involved with them. What is not always obvious is that students should first know what media is and ways to think about it. Critical skills in understanding media are extremely important; without them the film, video, record or slide presented in relation to a subject is only one dimensional. Media can be used in direct instruction, active learning teaching strategies and student projects.

Thankfully, the days of sitting in a stuffy classroom listening to a stuffy teacher talk about material from a stuffy textbook are becoming yesterday's news. The widespread availability of media, especially in relation to technology, is changing the ways educators teach

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22. Racism in English Literature

Dr. Korde Rajabhan Chhaganrao
Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce and Science College Shirur (Kasar) Beed.

Abstract

The present paper indicates the racism and its effect on the society. Racism is big diseases of society it will never remove from the society and human beings mind. Whenever it will not remove from manmade mind till then the racism will be alive. But earlier many philosophers great leader had tried to remove it but in somehow they had successful. Now in present era we can see racism in many non developed and developed countries. So the researcher has tried to focus on this topic.

Key word: racism, race, poor, critic Africa

Introduction

The subject of racism has been a lively topic for critical debate since approximately the 1950s, with scholars examining the treatment of various kinds of discrimination based on race, religion, or gender in literary works—both past and present—as well as in the attitudes of the writers themselves. In some cases racism is a prominent, or even the chief theme, while in other works critics have revealed racist attitudes that serve as underlying assumptions, but may not be immediately evident to the reader. Some critics have approached the study of racism in literature by exploring its characteristics in a genre. For example, Laura Niesen De Aruña has written about racist and imperialist currents in Caribbean literature, while Frances A. Della Cava and Madeline H. Engel have cited examples of prejudice against Blacks, Jews, and women in recent detective fiction. Some other general approaches have included discussing how the role of whiteness plays in fiction, as Rebecca Aanerud has done. Scholars have also been particularly interested in discussing the treatment of racism in fiction written by and about African Americans. For example, Ralph L. Pearson has commented on Charles S. Johnson's attempt to combat racism through his work during the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s. Karen Overbye has examined Evelyn Scott's depiction of mulattoes in two novels composed in that same period, and Jerry H. Bryant has commented on racial violence in Richard Wright's *Native Son*, written in 1940. Focusing on more recent times, Margo V. Perkins has traced Toni Cade Bambara's

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१९. भारतातील कृषी धोरण विषयक शासनाची भूमिका व सद्यस्थिती

डॉ. जाधव व्ही. एस.

सहा. प्राध्यापक, विभाग प्रमुख, लोकप्रशासनशास्त्र, कालिकादेवी महाविद्यालय, शिरूर (का), बीड.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय शेतीची आजची वाटचाल याच्या सद्यस्थितीचा आढावा घेणारा हा संशोधन पेपर आहे. शेतीच स्वरूप व गाथरान या मुद्यावर चर्चा करत आजच्या परिस्थितीत शासनाची भूमिका हे पेपरमध्ये विस्तृत पणे मांडले आहे. शेतीचा शोध हा शिकार व आत्र संकलनासाठी वणवण भटकण्यापेक्षा एका जागीच आत्र मिळविण्याचा मानवी इतिहासातील महत्त्वाचा टप्पा होता एका परीने मानवाच्या स्थिर जीवनाची ती सुरवात होती. या शोधाचे मानवी जीवनावार सामाजिक, संस्कृतिक व आर्थिक अंगाने व्यापक परिणाम झालेला आहे.

सामाजिक परिणामांचा उल्लेख करतांना १९७२ चा दुष्काळ यामुळे गावाकडून शहराकडे जाणारा शेतकऱ्यांचा समुह यामुळे शेती कोलमडली त्यात बारदाना मोडखळीस आला. अशा प्रकारे स्थालांतरे वाढली, पण आजची ८६ टक्के समाज हा शेतीवर आवलंबून दिसून येतो. गेल्या ५० वर्षांत शेतीत अनेक स्थित्यांतर झालेली आहेत. त्यात पाणी पातळी, पावासाची तुट पावसाच्या पाण्याचे नियोजन, वाढली लोकसंख्या, आधुनिक बियाने इत्यादी समस्या उद्भवल्यामुळे शेती वरील संकटे वाढत गेलेली आपणास दिसून येतात.

शासनाची भूमिका सांगताना असे म्हणता येईल की, भारतातील विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रातील शासनाची भूमिका ही शेतकऱ्यांच्या विरोधी असलेली दिसून येते. त्यात शेतीसाठी लागणारे पाणी, विज, कर्ज, बियाने, खत, इत्यादी आवश्यक गरजा हे शासन पोहचू शकले नाही. ज्या प्रमाणे मलकोंच्या शेतीचा प्रश्न आहे तसेच गाथरान जमिनीच्या शेतीचा प्रश्न शासनाने लॉबकळत ठेवलेला आहे.

शासनाची भूमिका

भारतातील कृषी धोरणाची भूमिका व सद्यस्थिती मांडतांना शासनाने कृषी विषयी प्रथम प्राधान्याने शाश्वत धोरण आखले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी त्यांना पाणी, विज, कर्ज, कृषी पध्दती, प्रशिक्षण, कृषी उद्योग दर्जा, हमी भाव भूमिहिनांना दिला गेला पाहिजे. त्यात अनुसूचीत जाती, जमाती आणि सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या मागास घटकास संविधानिक चौकटीत राहून सर्व सुविधा दिल्या पाहिजेत. संविधान मुल्य समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुत्व व न्याय या तत्त्वानुसार त्या घटकांत समता आणण्यासाठी भूमिहिनांना भूमिवाटप झाली पाहिजे. अशा पध्दतीने सर्व घटकास न्याय मिळाला पाहिजे.

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THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS: AN OVERVIEW



Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate

Head Dept. of Geography, Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce & Science, College,
Shirur Kasar Tq. Shirur Kasar, Dist. Beed.

ABSTRACT Human Rights Council on twelfth of Apr 2011 entitled "Human Rights and also the environment" requested the work place of the diplomatist "in consultation with and

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THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate

Head Dept. of Geography, Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce & Science, College,
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ABSTRACT :

Human Rights Council on twelfth of Apr 2011 entitled "Human Rights and also the environment" requested the work place of the diplomatist in consultation with and taking into consideration the views of States Members of the International (UN) organization, relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, as well as the international organization atmosphere Programme and relevant trilateral environmental agreements, special procedures, written agreement bodies and alternative stakeholders, to conduct, among existing resources, an in depth analytical study on the connection between human rights and also the environment"



KEYWORDS : *human right, atmosphere, agreements etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Over two million annual deaths and billions of cases of diseases square measure attributed to pollution, everywhere the globe, folks expertise the negative effects of environmental degradation ecosystems decline, as well as water shortage, fisheries depletion, natural disasters thanks to deforestation and unsafe management and disposal of van genetic and dangerous wastes and merchandise. Autochthones peoples suffer directly from the degradation of the ecosystems that they depend upon for his or her livelihoods. Temperature change is intensifying several of those negative effects of environmental degradation on human health and successfulness and is additionally inflicting new ones, as well as a rise in extreme weather events and a rise in untold of protozoa infection and alternative vector born diseases. These facts clearly show the shut linkages between the atmosphere and also the enjoyment of human rights. And justify an integrated approach to atmosphere and human rights.

OVERVIEW OF LEGAL PROBLEMS

There square measure 3 main dimensions of the interrelatedness between human rights and atmospheric protection. The environment as a pre-requisite for the enjoyment of human rights implying that human rights obligations of States ought to embrace the duty to make sure the extent of environmental protection necessary to permit the total exercise of protected rights. Sure human rights, particularly access to info, participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, as essential to sensible environmental decision-making implying that human rights should been forced so as to make sure environmental protection the correct to a secure, healthy and ecologically-balanced atmosphere as a personality's right in itself this approach has been debated.

The capital of Sweden declaration and to a lesser extent the Rio declaration, show however the link between human rights and dignity and also the atmosphere was terribly distinguished within

the early stages of international organization efforts to handle environmental issues. That focus needs to have extent pale away within the succeeding efforts by the international community to tackle specific environmental issues, with a lot of focus being placed on developing policy and legal instruments, each at the international and national levels, targeted at the environmental issues that were rising, through series alternative mechanisms. Though the muse of developing such mechanisms ordered on the concerns created at the time of the capital of Sweden Conference, the human rights dimension isn't created express in most of those instruments.

However, there are many calls from completely different international organization bodies to handle the problems of human rights and atmosphere in conjunction. The Commission on Human Rights (now remodeled into the Human Rights Council) by Resolution 2005/69 requested the diplomatist and invited UNEP, UNDP and alternative relevant bodies and organizations, among their several mandates and approved work programmes and budgets "to still coordinate their efforts in activities about human rights and also the atmosphere in impoverishment obliteration, post-conflict environmental assessment and rehabilitation, disaster interference, post-disaster assessment and rehabilitation, to require into thought in their work relevant findings and suggestions of others and to avoid duplication"

The international organization reform method conjointly requires the combination of human rights altogether of the organization's work. During a series of resolutions, the previous international organization Commission on Human Rights and also the international organization Human Rights Council have drawn attention to the connection between a secure and healthy atmosphere and also the enjoyment of human rights. Last, the Human Rights Council in its resolution 7/23 of March 2008 and determination 10/4 of March 2009 targeted specifically on human rights and temperature change, noting that climate change-related effects have a variety of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights. These resolutions have raised awareness of however basic the atmosphere is as a requirement to the enjoyment of human rights. **Good practices on Human Rights and also the Environment** UNEP, the international organization workplace of the diplomatist for Human Rights, and also the international organization Special newsperson on human rights and also the atmosphere have joined efforts to spot, promote and exchange views on sensible practices about the utilization of human rights obligations and commitments to tell, support and strengthen environmental policymaking, particularly within the areas of environmental protection and management.

The joint initiative known sensible and concrete samples of sensible practices wherever states and alternative actors have with success enforced human rights obligations associated with environmental protection and management, that might be replicated in alternative contexts, and which is able to increase the understanding and awareness of the linkages between human rights and also the atmosphere, as well as providing a lot of clarity on the human rights obligations associated with the enjoyment of a secure, clean, property and healthy atmosphere. The great practices were collected at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels together through regional/ sub-regional consultations similarly as questionnaires and surveys.

In the method of distinctive such practices and analyzing the sensible aspects of the interaction between the 2 field of human rights and also the atmosphere, UNEP and partners conjointly known challenges and issues within the equalization of the protection of human rights and also the protection of the atmosphere, and known lessons learned in respect of such interaction, that also are offered with the great practices known the great practices square measure offered here. **Climate Change and Human Rights** Climate change is one among the best threats to human rights of our generation, move a significant risk to the basic rights to life, health, food and an adequate commonplace of living of people and communities across the globe. This report aims to support government and personal call manufacturers by assessing the connection between temperature change and human rights law.

Human Rights and Environment Compendium

The Compendium on human rights and therefore the atmosphere takes stock of the normative and philosophy developments within the field of human rights and therefore the atmosphere. It describes international instruments that relate to human rights and therefore the atmosphere, like multipartite environmental agreements, international human rights treaties, and international resolutions and declarations. It conjointly includes summaries of selections rendered by the human rights super ordinate mechanisms in Africa, Europe and therefore the Americas, additionally because the Human Rights Committee, the International Court of Justice and therefore the World Bank's review Panel.

The objective of the publication is to spot and promote smart practices with reference to the utilization of human rights obligations and commitments to tell, support and strengthen environmental political beliefs, particularly within the areas of environmental protection and management.

Human Rights Council on twelfth of April 2011 entitled "Human Rights and therefore the environment" requested the workplace of the diplomatist "in consultation with and taking under consideration the views of States Members of the world organization, relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, together with the world organization atmosphere Programme and relevant multipartite environmental agreements, special procedures, accord bodies and alternative stakeholders, to conduct, at intervals existing resources, a close analytical study on the connection between human rights and therefore the environment"

The workplace of the world organization diplomatist for Human Rights would be grateful to receive any relevant data for the preparation of this study. especially, views and knowledge would be welcome

- Steps taken at national and regional levels, together with within the normative, legislative and judicial spheres, to raised perceive and address the connection between human rights and therefore the atmosphere
- Views on the connection between human rights obligations and environmental protection, together with problems associated with international cooperation of States in regard to international environmental harms (such as climate change-related harms) and alternative key areas of environmental policy like diversity, system services and geologic process
- Relevant national, regional and international lessons learned and smart practices, together with samples of how ever human rights are integrated within the style and implementation of environmental and property development policies and measures, and samples of the human rights impacts of environmental disasters and of the responses to it.
- Recommendations for future areas of labor in developing the normative and policy framework for human rights and environmental protection.

CONCLUSION

The atmosphere as a pre-requisite for the enjoyment of human rights implying that human rights obligations of States ought to embody the duty to confirm the amount of environmental protection necessary to permit the complete exercise of protected rights. bound human rights, particularly access to data, participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, as essential to smart environmental decision-making and the proper to a secure, healthy and ecologically-balanced atmosphere as somebody's right in itself

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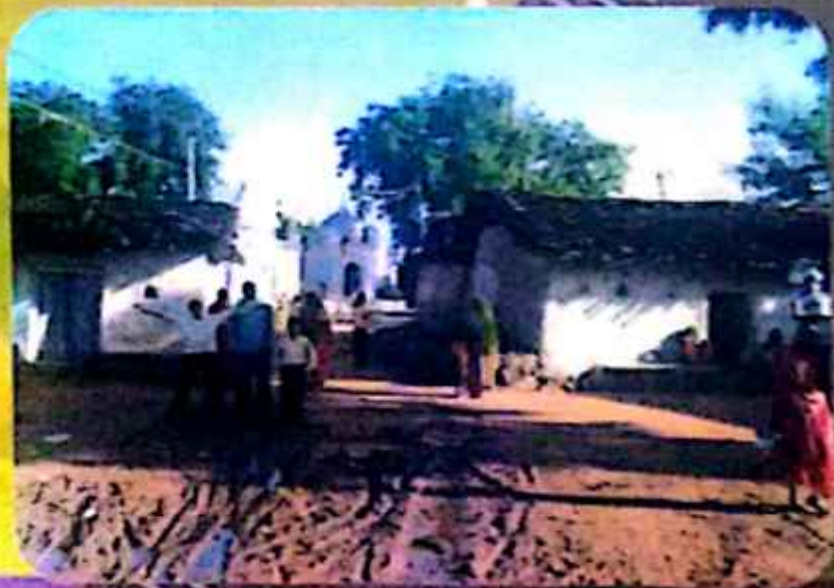
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ANALYSIS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN BEED DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW



Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate

Head Dept. of Geography, Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce & Science, College, Shirur
Kasar Tq. Shirur Kasar, Dist. Beed.

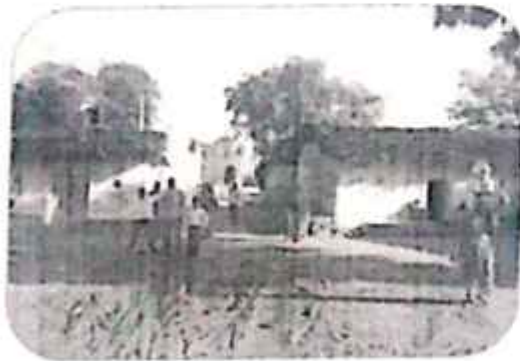
ABSTRACT Settlement Geography is a recent branch of human geography. Geographic thoughts have spread and spanned around the different settlements over the globe. Early

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rural settlements are considered for the classification of rural settlements.

KEYWORDS: *Settlement, spatio-temporal study, types of settlement dispersal Index.*

INTRODUCTION

Settlement is an establishment way of life, an abode, a shelter or dwelling where man retires from his days work to sojourn and sleep. This place is fixed and a definite location and identity. The term refers to 'the characteristic grouping of population into occupational unites together with the facilities in the form of houses and streets which serve the inhabitants'. The arrangement of rural settlements as geographical entities express the grouping of developing and their inter-relationship, makes the different types of rural settlements (Auroussele, 1920). There are different ways to classify rural settlements. Some

have considered the site as on important criteria of whereas; some have considered the number of dwelling and number of sites as criteria for the classification of rural settlements.

STUDY AREA:

Bid district is selected as the region for present study. It lies between 18°27' and 19°27' north latitudes and 74°49' and 76°44' east longitudes. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalana district to the north, Parbhani district to the north-east, Latur district to the south-east and Osmanabad district to the west. It has an area of 10,692 square km. which constitutes 3.47 percent of the total area of the state. The total population of the study region is 21.61 lakh. The density of population in Bid district is 202 persons per sq.km.

ANALYSIS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN BEED DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate

Head Dept. of Geography, Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce & Science. College, Shirur Kasar Tq. Shirur Kasar, Dist. Beed.

ABSTRACT:

Settlement Geography is a recent branch of human geography. Geographic thoughts have spread and spanned around the different settlements over the globe. Early geographers like Thucydides, ployblas and strobe were not mistaken in observing ancient cities as the symbol and explicit evidence of a superior civilization. They have also pointed out the contrasts presented by the people living in the towns and villages. The systematic development of settlement as a scientific discipline started after the First World War. In this study total rural population, total rural area and number of

The district is divided into two revenue divisions i.e. BEED and Ambajogai. Beed district includes 11 tahsils of Maharashtra i.e. Beed, Georai, Patoda, Ashti, Shirur kasar, Ambajogai, Mahjalgaon, Kaij, Dharur, Parali and Wadwani. There are 1365 villages in the study region.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To find out the rural settlement types in the study region.
2. To study the factors affecting on the distribution of types of rural settlement, in Bid district.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The study entirely based on secondary data. The data regarding population, area and number of rural settlements have been obtained from district

census handbook of Bid.

A statistical model has been applied for the classification and results have been presented through a table. Dispersal index is calculated using following formulas.

$$\text{Index of dispersal} = \frac{\text{Average of population size of settlement (a)}}{\text{Average Spacing of settlement (b)}}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{Total Rural Population}}{\text{No. of Settlements}}$$

$$b = \frac{\text{Total Rural Population}}{\text{No. of Settlements}}$$

SETTLEMENTS FORMS:

In this part of the study region are located on higher river terraces. They are away from the river channels and low fertile land is used for cultivation. Considering to medium and quartile, values of dispersal index have been grouped. Compact settlement is indicated by higher values and lower values indicate sprinkled settlements. The dispersal value ranges from 72.85 to 1295.

The tahsilwise value of dispersal index is presented in following table.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Average Population size of settlements	Average Spacing of Settlements	Dispersal Value
1	Ashti	4.92	0.03	164
2	Patoda	4.93	0.04	123.25
3	Shirur (Ka)	5.21	0.02	260.5
4	Georai	5.05	0.03	168.33
5	Majlegaon	5.27	0.02	263.5
6	Wadwani	5.18	0.004	1295
7	Bid	2.19	0.02	259.5
8	Kaij	5.19	0.02	259.5
9	Dharur	5.10	0.07	72.85
10	Parli	5.19	0.02	259.5
11	Ambejogai	5.15	0.04	128.75
	District	5.12	0.03	170.66

Source: Compiled by Researcher.

Compact Settlement:

Compact settlement mainly in Bid and Wadwani tahsils. The rainfall is a major factor influencing settlement types. Compact settlements are found built around ponds and wells. The areas where ponds are not frequent, the wells constructed and compact settlements located around these wells.

In the medieval period of Muslim rule the need of defense from external lawless elements was of most important. Therefore, most of the settlements are compact.

Semi-Compact Settlement:

It is inter mediate type between the zones of compact and sprinkled. Settlements are very common in the extensive fertile areas where the water table is high and wells are full of water. Such settlements are found in the areas of dense drainage texture eg. Settlements of Bid and Kaij tahsils.

Semi-Sprinkled Settlement:

The areas of adverse physical conditions such as rugged topography with low rainfall has semi-sprinkled settlements. Wadis or sub-hamlets inhabited by artisans and low cast people surrounding the major settlement is of semi-sprinkled type such settlements are noticed in Patoda, Georai and Asthi tahsils.

Sprinkled Settlement:

These types of settlements are observed in the areas of drier and poor soils. Sprinkled settlements are found mainly in Wadwani, Dharur tahsils.

- i. So far as the caste system is considered, especially in relations to the untouchable which brings fragmentations of the rural community. Upper caste people do not like to settle in separate hamlets around the main village.
- ii. Transportation facilities increased the web of roads and rails and disturbed old set up of the settlements.
- iii. Development activities in the rural areas like construction of dams, percolation tanks canals have started and consequently, labors came from outside and settled away from village even though the work is over.
- iv. Backward class people are given free lands and houses by the government in rural areas and new wadis or hamlets are situated at some distance from the village.

CONCLUSION:

Considering medium and quartiles, values of dispersal index have been grouped into four categories to identify the types of rural settlements. The dispersal values recorded low for Dharur (72.85) and high for Wadwani tahsil (1295). Compact types of settlements are observed in fertile tahsils mainly in Bid and Wadwani, where as semi-compact settlements are found in Bid and Kaij tahsils. Sprinkled and semi-sprinkled settlements are noticed mainly in the area where physical conditions are not suitable. Sprinkled settlements are found in Wadwani, Dharur settlements. These tahsils are characterized by adverse physical conditions.

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A GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW OF WATER MANAGEMENT



Mr. Yede G. N.

Assit. Professor in Dept. of Geography, Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shirur Kasar Dist. Beed.

ABSTRACT: The last few years have seen dramatic rise in the demand for water in India due to a variety of socio-economic processes and demographic trends. Supplies have also grown manifold.....

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Mr. Yede G. N.

Assit. Professor in Dept. of Geography,
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ABSTRACT:

The last few years have seen dramatic rise in the demand for water in India due to a variety of socio-economic processes and demographic trends. Supplies have also grown manifold, to keep pace with the demand through exploitation of surface and groundwater. The result: groundwater resources are over-exploited in many arid and semiarid regions, leading to falling water levels, deteriorating groundwater quality causing groundwater scarcity. Surface water resources are over-appropriated in many basins. Surface reservoirs are fast depleting due to siltation. Freshwater supplies are increasingly coming under threat of pollution from industrial effluents and municipal waste.

The situation has developed steadily and dramatically with the per capita freshwater availability declining from 6008 M3 per year in 1947 to approximately 2200 M3 per annum after 50 years. Water scarcity is becoming a major constraint in producing food for growing population, ecosystem protection, and maintaining health and social security. Increasing competition and conflicts pose social and ecological risks. In this paper, the authors analyze the water problems, emerging issues and management challenges in India. The authors argue that the demand for water will grow by leaps and bounds during the next few decades due to population growth, especially in urban areas, concentration of urban population in a few urban cities, rising income levels, and rapid industrial growth. While water resources would continue to deplete due to groundwater degradation, surface water pollution, and depletion of existing surface reservoirs, water scarcity problems would grow in terms of both intensity and extent. Along with scarcity, the conflicts are likely to grow not only between sectors, but also within sectors.

Challenges to evolving sustainable, equitable and efficient management of India's water resources are several. First, the non-availability of adequate scientific data on quantity and quality of water, demand for water in different sectors, nature and extent and causes of water problems become major hindrances to developing sustainable water management strategies. Technology poses another set of challenges. Advancements in water technology aimed at evolving technically feasible, economically viable, environmentally and ecologically sound and socially acceptable solutions in water management are not occurring. Secondly, existing institutions in the water sector are technically oriented, sectoral, and centralised, having the mandate of managing supplies. They adopt piece-meal approaches to solve sectoral problems, and seriously lack capabilities to alter social systems to promote efficient water use and control pollution. The agencies fail to respond to the conflicting needs and interests of different stakeholders due to poor organizational co-ordination. They also lack institutional capabilities to ensure equitable allocation and efficient use of water across sectors and to resolve conflicts.

KEYWORDS: water management, resources, review.

INTRODUCTION

Water is a key natural resource

for human survival. Water plays a vital role in sanitation for

our rural and urban communities. Water is also an important economic resource. It is necessary for all forms of agriculture and most of the industrial production processes (Merrett 1997; Kay et al. 1997). Water also provides a wide range of ecosystem and environmental services (Frederick 1993; Seckler et al. 1998). It is essential for assimilation of pollution caused by industrial effluents and domestic sewage. Pressure on freshwater resources is increasing across the globe (WRI 1995; Brown et al. 1998). During the first 8 decades of this century, consumption of water increased fivefold, 75 percent of which was during the second half of the century (Frederick 1993). From a macro perspective, the overall fresh water availability across the globe remains more or less constant. But, from a micro-perspective, the freshwater supplies in many regions and localities are dwindling due to alterations in hydrologic balances, over-exploitation and increasing pollution of freshwater reserves. Many third world countries are already facing serious water shortages (Brown et al. 1998; Seckler et al. 1998). Increasing freshwater scarcity is becoming a major constraint in producing food for growing world population, ecosystem protection, and maintaining health, social and food security and peace among nations (Postel 1996).

India is not an exception to this impending crisis. The growing population, which is about to touch the billion mark, the preference for water intensive agriculture and rapid urban industrialisation are putting enormous pressure on the fragile freshwater resources (Kumar 1997; World Bank 1998). Growing water scarcity problems pose serious threat to ecosystem management, social sustainability and economic growth.

Community managed and autochthonous system of water management existed in Bharat for several centuries, meeting the irrigation, drinking and domestic water supply needs of the community (Agarwal and Narain 1997; Singh 1991; Shankari and Shah 1993). The colonial rule was marked by a serious shift from ancient community based mostly water management.

The British built large barrages and canals, but the irrigation systems were governed rather than managed. Also, they were too large for the communities to play any significant role in their management (Chitale 1991). The undivided India had 28.2 million hectares (mha) of net irrigated land, including 15.2 mha of canal irrigated land. In the partition, the country lost a part of the irrigation sources to Pakistan (Bharadwaj 1990). The foodgrain production in the country during 1949-50 was nearly 62 million tons (Sarma and Roy 1979). In order to boost agriculture production and achieve self-sufficiency in food, irrigation development was given a major investment priority during the subsequent five-year plans (Bharadwaj 1990; Vohra 1995). Several major, medium, and minor irrigation schemes were built. As a result, the net irrigated area increased from 21 m. ha to 46.2 m. ha from 1951 to 1991 (Vohra 1995), enabling an annual growth of 2.42 percent in food production to reach 180 million tons by 1995. During 1964-65 to 1970-71 food-grain production grew at a record rate of 3.3 percent, mostly due to expansion in irrigated area (Sharma and Roy 1979). The last few decades have seen a dramatic rise in the demand for water in India, triggered by the rise in population, especially in urban areas, causing increased demand for food production and domestic water supplies; and industrial growth resulting in increased demand

WATER RELATED PROBLEMS IN INDIA

At the time of Independence, India was faced with the dual challenge of enhancing food-grain production and providing safe drinking water supplies. Irrigation development was a major investment priority in the five-year plans. Since 1951, India had made remarkable achievements in irrigation development (Bharadwaj 1990; Varghese 1990; Vohra, 1995). The net irrigated area had almost doubled during the period of 1951 to 1991 from 21 m. ha to 45.6 m. ha in 1991 (Vohra 1995). The annual foodgrain production increased from a meagre 50.8 million tons to 198 million tons in 1996-97. Substantial achievements had also been made in water supplies through the development of surface and groundwater resources. While at the time of independence, only 6.15 percent of the country's population had safe drinking water supplies (source: Five Year Plans as quoted in TERI 1998), by the year 1997, about 81 percent of the total population had access to safe drinking water supplies (CSE 1997). However, the development had also brought to the fore several physical, social and

management problems. In this section, we attempt to analyse the major water related problems that pose challenge to meeting the future water supply needs.

2.1 Water Resources under Stress: Declining Potential of Surface Water

2.1.1 Reducing Scope for Augmenting the Existing Supplies Though the overall level of utilization of natural runoff is very low, the scope for further utilization is greatly limited due to several reasons. First, almost all the viable sites are already exploited (Kumar 1992) and the utilisation is quite intensive. Construction of any new water storage facility is more likely to provide a means of re-allocating the available supplies among different uses than adding to the aggregate supplies (Frederick 1993).

The social and environmental costs of future exploitation are very high (World Bank 1991; Kumar 1992; Frederick 1993). Construction of big dams, while creating large submergence, had resulted in large-scale displacement and uprooting of human communities, depriving them of their traditional livelihood sources and opportunities (WRI 1995). The issues of fundamental human rights, equity and social justice that are inherent in such patterns of development are far more serious than the narrow issue of displacement. The underlying principle is that the people who derive the fruits of development are not those who bear the cost. Second, large water projects in India are increasingly coming under the scrutiny of environmentalists and social justice activists (Paranjape and Joy 1995). The threats to environment and ecosystems posed by large dams are well understood. The conventional wisdom suggests that large dams, involving large-scale submergence have serious negative environmental consequences, while the positive environmental and ecological impacts of irrigation were ignored (Kay et al. 1997). Third, availability of funds for large water projects is also open to question. Greater awareness among the world community about the social and environmental consequences of large dam projects is putting international aid agencies under increasing public scrutiny. This has also adversely affected international financial assistance for large dam projects in India. As of today, there are 400 big and small dam projects in India held up due to lack of funds or opposition from the environmental lobby (source: Journal of Indian Water Resource Society, Vol. 19 (5), No.2, April 1999).

Reducing Potential of Existing Supply Schemes There are numerous problems facing the large reservoir projects in India that have implications for the potential of existing supply schemes. Accelerated soil erosion in the catchments and subsequent faster silting up of reservoirs, a serious concern for hydrologists, is one among them. Most often, the actual rates of soil erosion and siltation were found to be much higher than the estimates arrived through hydrologists' calculations. For example: the estimated rate of siltation for Dharoi reservoir built on Sabarmati River was nearly 1.6 MCM per year at the time of planning. But, twenty years down the line, catchment surveys conducted in 1994 showed that siltation in the catchment was occurring at a rate of nearly 10 MCM per year (GOG 1994). The net result is the depleting storage and reduced life of Further, the approach to planning, and development and management of water resources has been, by and large, centralized, scrotal and segmented. This approach has not only led to unsustainable development of water resources, but also caused several negative social, economic and environmental problems (Kumar and Blabs 2000; World Bank/GOI 1998). As a matter of fact, Sandra Postal argues that most of the environmental problems associated with large water resource development projects are the result of poor water resource development and management, and not inherent in irrigation (Postal 1999)

So far as adding to the existing capacity is concerned, the potential is fast reaching the limits. The reasons are many: viable sites for building new reservoirs are almost absent; the social and environmental costs of surface water resource development projects are prohibitively high; the storage of existing reservoirs is dwindling; and groundwater resources are showing increasing signs of depletion (Kumar and Blabs 2000). On the other hand, demand of water for agriculture is growing due to the increasing food grain needs of the growing population, and the growing preference for growing water intensive cash crops.

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राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

महिलावादेची कला, चाणिक्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
शिरूर कासार जि.बीड.

११ सप्टेंबर २००१ रोजी अमेरिकेवर झालेल्या भीषण दहशतवादी हल्ल्याने दहशतवादाच्या समस्येचे गांभीर्य आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायाला पटले ही समस्या आता केवळ गरीब, अविकसित किंवा विकासशैल राष्ट्रापुरती मर्यादित राहली नसून अमेरिकेसारख्या जगाध्य महासत्तादेखील या समस्येला बळी पडल्या आहेत. ब्रिटन, स्पेन, जपान सारख्या विकसित राष्ट्रांना दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या धमक्या मिळत आहेत. आज आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाया पुढची सर्वांत गंभीर समस्या म्हणून दहशतवादाचा उल्लेख केला आहे. भारत, रशिया, चीन, अमेरिका मध्य आशियाई राष्ट्रे, स्पेन आदी राष्ट्रांच्या शांतता आणि सुरक्षिततेला दहशतवादाने आव्हान दिले आहे. एका संशोधनानुसार गेल्या पंधरा वर्षांमध्ये दहशतवादी हिंसाचारातून मारले गेलेल्या लोकांची संख्या दोन लाखाहून अधिक आहे. त्यापैकी एकट्या जम्मू-काश्मिर राज्यामध्ये सन १९८१ पासून १० हजार लोक दहशतवादी हिंसाचारामध्ये मारले गेले आहेत. दहशतवादाच्या समस्येचा सामना करण्यासाठी प्रादेशिक तसेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर अनेक करार गेल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये झाले आहे. सन २००१-२००२ साली अमेरिकेने अफगाणिस्तानावर लष्करी कारवाई करून आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादाचे केंद्र असणाऱ्या तालिबान शासनाला उध्वस्त केले. अमेरिकेने दहशतवादाविरुद्ध आंतरराष्ट्रीय मोहीम सुरू केली असून त्या संदर्भात अनेक राष्ट्रासमवेत करार देखील केले आहेत. दहशतवादाच्या समस्येचा सामना करण्यासाठी चीन, रशिया आणि तीन मध्य आशियाई राष्ट्रांनी मिळून शांघाय फाईव्ह सारख्या प्रादेशिक पातळीवरील संघटनेची स्थापना केली आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

१. दहशतवादाचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक दृष्टीकोनातून अभ्यास करणे.
२. दहशतवाद मानवी विकृती आहे काय याचा अभ्यास
३. दहशतवादामुळे धार्मिक समस्या रफाटक होत आहे.
४. दहशतवादाचे राजकीय पेलतून अभ्यास करणे.
५. दहशतवाद निर्मातीला कोणते घटक जबाबदार आहेत.

संशोधनाची गृहितके :

१. दहशतवाद एक जागतिक समस्या आहे.
२. दहशतवादामुळे मानवी मूल्यांचा न्हास झाला का?
३. दहशतवाद निर्मातीच्या कारणे कोणती.
४. दहशतवादाच्या प्रसारामुळे मानवी हानी झाली का?
५. दहशतवाद धार्मिक कट्टरतेमुळे निर्माण झाले काय?

संशोधन पध्दती :

दहशतवाद राजकीय संकल्पनेचा शास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोनातून अभ्यास करत असतांना वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा अवलंब करून दुय्यम स्त्रांत यांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

दहशतवादाचा संक्षिप्त इतिहास :

राजकीय उद्दिष्ट पूर्तीसाठी हिंसाचाराचा वापर पूर्वी पासून होत आला आहे. अनेक राज्यक्रांत्या आणि स्वातंत्र्य युद्धांना हिंसाचाराची पार्श्वभूमी आहे. फ्रेच राज्यक्रांतीच्या दरम्यान दहशतवादाचा पध्दतशिरपणे वापर केला विसाव्या शतकात दहशतवाद एक संघटित शक्ती (Organized force) म्हणून उदयाला आला. विसाव्या शतकात दहशतवादाचे क्षेत्र एखादया राष्ट्रांच्या भौगोलिक सीमेपुरतेच मर्यादित होते. विसाव्या शतकात दहशतवादाला आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती बरोबर दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या कार्यपध्दतीमध्ये साधनामध्ये आमुलाग्र बदल घडून आला. दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या हिंसाचार घडवून आणण्याचा क्षमतेमध्ये वाढ झाली. युरोप, आशिया, आफ्रिका खंडातील अनेक राष्ट्रे दहशतवादाच्या भस्मासुराला बळी पडली.

दहशतवादाचे विकासांचे टप्पे :

१. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धापूर्वीचा भारतातील क्रांतीकारी दहशतवादाचा टप्पा
२. सन १९५० च्या दशकातील पश्चिम आशियातील दहशतवाद

३. सन १९६० च्या दशकातील युरोपमधील दहशतवाद
४. शित युद्ध आणि दहशतवाद
५. धार्मिक मुलतत्ववादामधून दहशतवादाचा प्रसार
(सन १९८० चे दशक)

दहशतवादाचे अर्थ आणि स्वरूप :

दहशतवाद ही गुंतागुतीची आणि वादग्रस्त संकल्पना आहे. दहशतवादाच्या व्याख्येविषयी केवळ विद्वानांमध्येच नाही तर राष्ट्रांमध्ये देखील मतभेद आहेत. दहशतवादाचा उल्लेख प्रामुख्याने नकारात्मक दृष्टीने केला जात असल्यामुळे स्वतःस दहशतवादी संबोधून घेण्यास कोणीही तयार नसते. राजकीय उद्दिष्टांसाठी हिंसाचारांचा अवलंब करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना एक राष्ट्र दहशतवादी म्हणून संबोधले तर दुसरे राष्ट्र त्याचा उल्लेख स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक म्हणून करते. भारतातील जम्मू काश्मिर क्षेत्रातील दहशतवादाविषयी यांची प्रचिती येते. दहशतवादाच्या काश्मिर क्षेत्रामधील दहशतवादाविषयी यांची प्रचिती येते. दहशतवादाच्या अर्थाविषयी मतभेद असल्यामुळे १९९८ साली स्थापन झालेल्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय गुन्हेगारी न्यायालयाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातून दहशतवादाला वगळयात आले.

डॉबळ मानाने दहशतवाद म्हणजे राजकीय उद्दिष्टासाठी हिंसेच्या साधनाचा वापर दहशतवादी अशी व्याख्या करता येईल पेंग्विन राज्यशास्त्राच्या शब्दकोशानुसार आमुलाग्र राजकीय आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याच्या उद्देशाने शासनावर दबाव आणण्यासाठी हिंसाचाराचा मार्गाचा अवलंब करणे.

दहशतवादी भीती, दरारा आणि अनिश्चिततेचे वातावरण तयार करून काही राजकीय उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी शासनावर, लोकमतावर दबाव आणण्यांचा प्रयत्न करतात.

दहशतवादाचे वैशिष्ट्ये :

१. हिंसाचारांचा जाणीव पूर्वक वापर :

दहशतवादात उद्दिष्ट्ये साध्यकरण्यासाठी हिंसेतून दहशत निर्माण केली जाते. हिंसाचार जाणीवपूर्वक वापरामागे दोन कारणे आहेत. (१) आपल्या प्रश्नाकडे सर्वांचे लक्षवेधून घेणे (२) प्रश्नांचे गार्भार्य सरकार प्रमाणे जनतेला कळावे. या दहशतवादात आत्मघाती पथके (Suicidesquads) याचा वापर केला जातो.

२. दबावतंत्राचा वापर करतात :

दहशतवादात दबाव तंत्राचा वापर करून दहशत निर्माण

केली जाते. राजकीय नेत्यांचे अपहरण घातपात, खून, बॉम्बस्फोट या तंत्राचा वापर करून सरकारवर दबाव निर्माण केले जाते.

३. प्रसिध्दीला महत्त्वाचे स्थान :

दहशतवादात आपल्या मागण्या करून घेण्यासाठी आपल्या प्रश्नांना प्रसिध्दी मिळविण्यासाठी देशांतर्गत व आंतरराष्ट्रीय जनसमुदायाचे लक्ष वेधून घेण्यासाठी विविध तंत्रांचा वापर केला जातो. आर्थिक, व्यापारी, संरक्षण दृष्ट्या, महत्त्वाचा स्थळावर हल्ले कणे, विमान अपहरण, प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे धमक्या या तंत्रांचा सर्रास वापर केला जातो.

४. अस्थिरता निर्माण करण्यांचा प्रयत्न :

दहशतवादात प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेला विरोध केला जातो. त्यामुळे अस्थिरता निर्माण होते. राजकीय व अर्थव्यवस्थेला अस्थिर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. उदा. नकली चलन, १३ सप्टेंबर २००० रोजी भारतीय ससदेवर झालेला हल्ला.

५. मानवी मूल्यांना स्थान नाही :

दहशतवादात मानवी मूल्यांना बिलकुल स्थान दिलेले नाही. दहशतवाद ही हिंसाचारावर आधारित संकल्पना असल्यामुळे मानवी मूल्यांना येथे स्थान नाही.

६. विचार सरणींचा आधार :

दहशतवादी संघटना आपल्या उद्दिष्ट प्राप्त करण्यासाठी विचार सरणीचा आधार घेतला जातो. अल्पसंख्याकांचा अधिकारांचे संरक्षण: वांशिक अधिकाराचे रक्षण स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ, मुक्ती लढा, स्वयनिर्णयाच्या नावाखाली दहशतवादी कारवाया चालू असतात. दहशतवादाचे प्रकार :

१. राष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील दहशतवाद :

या दहशतवादाचे क्षेत्र एखाद्या राष्ट्राच्या भौगोलिक क्षेत्रापुरते मर्यादित असते. त्या राष्ट्रातील शासना विरुद्ध दहशतवादी संघटना सक्रिय असतात. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती किंवा स्वतंत्र, सार्वभौम राज्याची निर्मिती ही बऱ्याचदा अशा दहशतवादाची उद्दिष्टे असतात. श्रीकेतील लिट्टे (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam- LTTE) पुरस्कृत दहशतवाद राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर दहशतवादाचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे.

२. आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवाद

(International Terrorism) :

सीमापारते मर्यादित नसुन अनेक राष्ट्रांमध्ये त्यांचे पाळे पसरलेले असते. आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादाचा उदय अशा दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या उत्पत्त्यामधून होतो. अल कायदा सारख्या संघटनेचे जाळे एकापेक्षा अधिक राष्ट्रांमध्ये पसरले आहे. अलकायदा ही संघटना आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादाचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे.

३. सीमापार दहशतवाद (Crise Border Terrorisms) :

सीमापार दहशतवाद हा दहशतवादाचा एक महत्त्वाचा प्रकार असून या प्रकारामध्ये दहशत वादाचे केंद्र एका देशामध्ये तर कार्यक्षेत्र दुसऱ्या देशामध्ये असते. या प्रकारामध्ये एक राष्ट्र दहशतवादी संघटनांचा वापर दुसऱ्या राष्ट्रांविरुद्धी करते गेल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये सीमापार दहशतवादामधून होणारा हिंसाचार वाढला आहे. सीमापार दहशतवादाला बळी पडलेल्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये भारत अग्रस्थानी आहे. भारताच्या जम्मू-काश्मिर राज्यामध्ये होणारा हिंसाचार हा सीमापार दहशतवादामधून घडून येत आहे.

दहशतवादाचे साधने :

१. आत्मघातकी पथकांचा (Suicide Squads): वापर करून सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी बॉम्बस्फोट गोळीबार घडवून आणणे. बॉम्बस्फोटांमध्ये RDX सारख्या स्फोटाचा वापर होत असल्यामुळे निष्पाप लोकांचे प्राण जात आहे.

२. राजकीय व्यक्तींची हत्या लिट्टेकडून झालेली श्रीलंकेचे माजी राष्ट्रअध्यक्ष प्रेमदासा, भारताचे माजी पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांची हत्या.

३. अपहरण करणे.

४. नकली नोटाचा वापर करणे .

५. अमली पदार्थांचा व्यापारातून सामाजिक अस्थिरता निर्माण करणे.

निकर्ष :

१. आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवाद ही जागतिक समस्या बनली त्याला नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी सर्व राष्ट्रांनी एकत्रित येऊन कार्य करणे गरजेचे आहे.

२. धार्मिक कट्टरतेचे समर्थन करण्यासाठी व ती योग्य आहे असे समर्थन आज दहशतवाद करीत आहे.

३. निष्पाप लोकांचा जो बळी जात आहे.त्यासाठी सर्व राष्ट्रांनी एकत्रित येत दहशतवादाची नाके बंद करणे आवश्यक आहे.

४. आर्थिक मदत जर बंद केली तर दहशतवादाची सक्रियता ती कमी होईल.

५. दहशतवादामुळे सामाजिक भिती निर्माण होत आहे. सामाजिक अस्थिरता पसरत आहे.

उपाय :

१. सन १९९० नंतर दहशतवादी कारवायांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली आहे. निष्पाप नागरीक, राजकीय नेते, महिला, लहान मुलांच्या हत्या, अपहरण, आम्ली पदार्थांचा वापर प्रसिध्द स्थळावर हल्ले. सन १९९३ साली न्यूयॉर्कमधील विश्व व्यापार केंद्रावर पहिला दहशतवादी हल्ला ९ डिसेंबर १९९४ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या आमसभेने दहशतवादाच्या निर्मूलनासाठी उपायाची घेतलां केली.

(१) देशांतर्गत कायदयात कडक तरतुद करावी

(२) १९९९ मध्ये दहशतवादी निर्मूलन विभागाची निर्मिती

(३) आर्थिक मदत बंद करणे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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वृत्तमान पत्र / मासिके

१. लोकसत्ता
२. लोकराज्य
३. परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरु
४. लोकमत
५. सकाळ



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5

Economic Growth and Impact of Service's Sector in India

Dr. P.M. Mule
Head, Dept. of Economics,
Kalikadevi College,
Shirur (Ka), Dist Beed

Research Paper - Economics

ABSTRACT

Service sector is the lifeline for the social economic growth of a country. It is today the largest and fastest growing sector globally contributing more to the global output and employing more people than any other sector. Services sectors have become more important in recent years as advances in technology have permitted new means of providing services across borders. The growth in output in the sector in recent times has mostly come from the rapid development of skill intensive services in the information technology and professional service segments, mostly oriented toward the external market. This study investigates to growth, contribution and development of services sector in Indian economy. Further this study discusses to economic policy and impact of services sector.

INTRODUCTION

Economy is divided into three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary sector. The primary sector consists of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. The manufacturing sector is composed of mining, construction and manufacturing. All other

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Understanding the role of Media in Economics Development

Dr. Pandit M. Mule

Head, Dept. of Economics, Kalikadevi College, Shirur (Ka) Beed

Introduction:

The media can expose corruption. They can keep a check on public policy by throwing a spotlight on government action. They let people voice diverse opinions on governance and reform, and help build public consensus to bring about change. Such media help markets work better. They can facilitate trade, transmitting ideas and innovation across boundaries. The media are also important for human development, bringing health and education information to remote villages in countries from Uganda to Nicaragua. It is clear that to support development; media need the right environment-in terms of freedoms, capacities, and checks and balances. It discusses how media affects development outcomes under different circumstances and presents evidence on what policy environment is needed to enable the media to support economic and political markets and to provide a voice for the disenfranchised. The present paper is going to focus on the role of media in economics Development.

The role of Media in Economics Development:

The role of media has been studied in terms of its impact on government transparency, accountability. Economic development is a vast topic, both theoretically and historically, and we do not cover all of its nuances or angles. Nonetheless, we seek to provide some basic conceptual categories for thinking about the role of media in economic development. In particular, we seek to outline under what conditions the media plays a role in the successful adoption of policies aimed at economic progress. Toward this end, some simple ideas from game theory are applied to a topic that otherwise has received more empirical than theoretical attention. We employ a simple analytical framework to illuminate the process of adopting policies that promote development. In particular, we build on the work of Schelling (1960), who pointed out the difference between games of conflict and games of coordination. We envision a spectrum with pure coordination games on one end and games of pure conflict on the other, with many possible mixtures in between. Coordination situations are those where interests are fun dame tally aligned, while situations of conflict are those where interests are at odds. The choices of language, for instance, or which side of the road to drive on, provide examples of coordination games. If everyone can form the same expectations or adhere to the same conventions, everyone will be better off. The well-known prisoner's dilemma, in contrast, is a classic game of conflicting interests.

Conclusion:

The media is a key institutional mechanism for achieving a successful policy mix that promotes economic development. The development process – and specifically the adoption of 'good' policies are characterized by a situation of conflict between political agents. Economic development is achieved when potential games of conflict are turned into games of coordination, and a free media is one such means for achieving this. The strategies chosen in a coordination scenario depends critically on agents' beliefs, so we consider how institutions affect these beliefs.

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Impact of GST on the Indian Economy

Dr. G. Sudhakar Rao Adgaonkar

Dept. of Commerce,

Kalikadevi College

shirur kasar Dist. Beed.

ABSTRACT

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a full tax charge on manufacture, sales and expenditure of goods and services. The fundamental aim of GST is to make uniform the scattered indirect tax system in India and avoid the cascading effect in taxation. The impact going to make by GST will be a transformation in the entire tax system in India. GST is termed as biggest tax reform In Indian Tax Structure. It will not be an additional tax, it will include central excise duty, service tax additional duties of customers at the central level, VAT, central sales tax, entertainment tax, octroi, state surcharge, luxury tax, lottery tax and other surcharge on supply of goods and services. The purpose of GST is to replace all these taxes with single comprehensive tax, bringing it all under single umbrella. The purpose is to eliminate tax on tax. This paper will throw light on GST its features and also effect of GST on prices of goods and Services.

Keywords:- VAT GST effect

Introduction:

GST the biggest tax reform in India founded on the notion of "one nation, one market, one tax" is finally here. The moment that the Indian government was waiting for a decade has finally arrived. The single biggest indirect tax regime has kicked into force, dismantling all the inter-state barriers with respect to trade. The GST rollout, with a single stroke, has converted India into a unified market of 1.3 billion citizens. Fundamentally, the \$2.4-trillion economy is attempting to transform itself by doing away with the internal tariff barriers and subsuming



WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE: ISSUES AND STRATEGIES IN INDIA

Mr. Dnyaneshwar Ankushrao Yewale
Head, Dept. of Commerce,
Kalkadevi Arts, Commerce and Science College Shirur
(Kasar) Tq. Shirur (Kasar) Dist. Beed.



ABSTRACT:

Water the important resource of agriculture, has not been well managed in India, despite the country being an agricultural powerhouse. It has some 195 MH of land under cultivation of which some 62 per cent is rain-fed and 37 per cent, irrigated. Agriculture uses 85 per cent of the water resources with low efficiency. The rain-fed space is that the important space of cultivation with the biggest concentration of rural impoverishment spanning many agro ecological regions. Water management is expounded to 3 necessary challenges within the agricultural front these days particularly raising productivity per unit of land, reducing impoverishment, and responding to food security needs. In the light of the new call to achieve "more crop per drop", this paper discusses pertinent issues related to irrigation in India and the strategies and arrangements to address water scarcity for irrigation. The study finds that issues square measure for the most part institutional, structural, and body. Overcoming them is crucial for agricultural development generally and water management particularly.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture; India; Management; Pani Panchayats, Water.

INTRODUCTION:

Irrigation is everything in India; water is even additional valuable than land", remarked Sir Charles Trevelyan decades past. "If the monsoon fails, there'll be opposition in agricultural industry" remarked Wolff. Today the overall acceptance is that the matter isn't shortage of water however one in all its poor management, i.e. utilization, augmentation, and conservation. The country is blessed with with 183 million hectares of tillable land, 115.6 million farming families, 400 million of annual precipitation, and a conducive agro-climate for cultivating a variety crops. About common fraction of the country's population add agriculture and feed over one thousand million folks daily. Yet majority of farmers square measure below the clutches of impoverishment, debt and hunger (Hans, 2010).

Micro studies on impoverishment in rural areas cannot shut out irrigation as AN informative issue. For instance Gurunathan (2008), applying linear regression technique for estimating the strength of irrigation in determining rural poverty in the state of Tamil Nadu (for 37 years from 1964 to 2000) found that rural poverty can be reduced by 1.54 per cent through an increase of one hectare of groundwater irrigation for very thousand rural population. Study by Hans (2007) in Belthangadi and Mangalore taluks of Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka using chi-square method revealed that as households move up from below poverty line to higher income levels they're in an exceedingly higher position to handiness and accessibility of irrigation infrastructure. In several cases, the typical financial gain per social unit virtually doubled once irrigation was utilized. Indian agriculture even now's heavily keen about the monsoons. Nearly 70 per cent of the net sown area is rain-dependent. Problems of

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Future and Challenges of E-Commerce in India

Dnyaneshwar A. Yewale
Head, Dept. of Commerce,
Kalikadevi Mahavidyalaya,
Shirur Kasar, Dist. Beed

Research Paper - Commerce

ABSTRACT

E-Commerce is the future of shopping. E-commerce is also one of the business options that one will have to explore in future. E-Commerce is growing with swift pace in our country. Backed by increasing internet users' base and favorable demographics, Indian E-Commerce Industry has registered impressive growth in the last few years. There are tremendous opportunities of growth in E-Commerce in future also. But there are certain challenges which need to be addressed properly. In the present paper an attempt has been made to study the present status of E-Commerce in India, examine the challenges of E-Commerce and discuss the future of E-Commerce in India.

Keywords: - E-Commerce, India, demographics, challenges, opportunities.

Introduction

Recent years have seen a remarkable transformation in the way India shops and trades. E-commerce has taken the world of retail by storm and captivated the imagination of an entire generation of entrepreneurs, with e-commerce ventures with various business

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“EFFECT OF NON LEGUMINOUS WEED MANURES ON MORPHOLOGICAL GROWTH OF GREEN LEAFY FODDER MAIZE”



Field Photo of crop: Zea mays L.

Prakash N. Gholap

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HEAD, Dept. of Botany, Kalikadevi Arts, Comm. & Sci. College, Shirur (Ka.), Tal. Shirur (Ka.), Dist. Beed (M.S.)

ABSTRACT: In India, almost all farmers use green corn as feed for livestock, there is a need to create different types of organic food

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REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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“EFFECT OF NON LEGUMINOUS WEED MANURES ON GREEN LEAFY FODDER MAIZE PRODUCTIVITY”



Prakash N. Gholap

HEAD, Dept. of Botany, Kalikadevi Arts, Comm. & Sci., College, Shirur (Ka.), Tal. Shirur (Ka), Dist. Beed (M.S.)

ABSTRACT In India, almost all farmers use green corn as feed for domestic herbivores, there is a need to create different types of organic food using different weeds everywhere to increase _____

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SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES OF 1-(5-BROMO-2-HYDROXYPHENYL)-3-(4-BROMOPHENYL)-PROPANE-1,3-DIONE AND THEIR TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES

S. N. Sampal¹, P. B.Thombre², S. S.Dipake², A. S.Rajbhoj²
and S. T. Gaikwad^{2,*}

¹Department of Chemistry Kalikadevi Arts, Comm. and Science College,
Shirur(ka), Beed 413249, Maharashtra, India.

²Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad,
431004, Maharashtra India.

*E-mail: gaikwadsuresh12@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

A new ligand 1-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-propane-1, 3-dione have been synthesized from 5-bromo-2-hydroxyacetophenone and 4-bromo benzoic acid. Their transition metal complexes have been synthesized. 1, 3-dione or ligand co-ordinate with the transition metal ions through oxygen atoms. The stoichiometry ratio ligand to metal has been 2:1. The synthesized 1,3-dione and their transition metal complexes have been characterized by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, IR, Elemental analysis, Powder XRD, TGA. Solution conductivity, Magnetic susceptibility and Antimicrobial screenings were also studied using Resazurin 96 well plate method. Tetracycline and Amphotericin B are used as standard drugs. The transition metal complexes showed moderate to excellent antimicrobial activity against all tested bacteria and fungi.

Keywords: 1, 3-dione, Metal-complexes, IR, Conductivity, Powder-XRD, Antimicrobial activity

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INTRODUCTION

The metal-based compounds are more biologically active than ligand. Transition metal series has an important role in pharmacology. Metal easily loses an electron to form charged ions which are soluble in biological fluids and interact with a biological molecule. The molecule 1,3-dione plays an important role in the biological system since they exhibit biological activities, such as antioxidants and antibacterial. In 1,3-dione the presence of two carbonyl group at 1, 3 position appear in the form of keto-enol tautomerism. The keto-enol tautomer equilibrium strongly shift towards enol form which is capable of forming a bond with metal ions. The metal complexes of 1,3-diketones are used as catalysts for olefin oxidation and epoxidation^{1,2}. In pharmaceutical industries, it is widely used as substrates for medicines as antidiabetic agents, antiulcer, gastroprotective drugs, antiasthmatic and carcinogenic agents³⁻⁶. 1,3-diones are also used in the synthesis of various heterocyclic compounds such as pyrazole, isoxazole, triazole, flavones, benzodiazepine and pyrimidine⁷⁻¹². The complexes of Europium (III) have excellent luminescent property, as a chelating agent and extract for lanthanide ions¹³⁻¹⁵. Our research focus on the synthesis of new 1,3-diketone and their complexes and studied their properties and antibacterial properties against gram-positive- *B. subtilis*, *S. aureus* and Gram-negative- *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa* and antifungal activity against *C. albicans*, *S. cerevisiae*.

EXPERIMENTAL

All chemical were used of analytical grade. All metal salts were used as nitrate (S.D Fine). 5-bromo-2-hydroxy acetophenone (Himedia), 4-Bromobenzoic acid (Spectrochem), dry pyridine (Spectrochem) were

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purchased and used without further purification. Distilled ethanol was used for recrystallization and synthesis of metal-complexes. Infrared spectra were recorded on Perkin Elmer spectrometer. The C, H and N analyses were carried out using a Euro-E 3000. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 using TMS as internal standard on a Jeol-400 MHz spectrometer. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were carried out at room temperature using Guoy balance. The TGA analysis was carried out by Ramp method using SDT Q600 V20.9 Build 20 instrument.

Synthesis of 2-acetyl-4-bromophenyl thiophene-2-carboxylate

To the mixture of 5-Bromo-2-hydroxy acetophenone (2.150 g, 0.01 mol) and 4-bromo benzoic acid (2.010 g, 0.01 mol), a dry pyridine (20 ml) and POCl_3 (1 ml) were added dropwise with constant stirring at 0°C . The reaction mixture was then continuously stirred for 5-6 hrs. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), it was poured into HCl (1M) containing crushed ice. The solid obtained was filtered and washed with ice-cold methanol and then with distilled water. It was recrystallized from ethanol. Yield: 71%.

Synthesis of 1-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-propane-1,3-dione

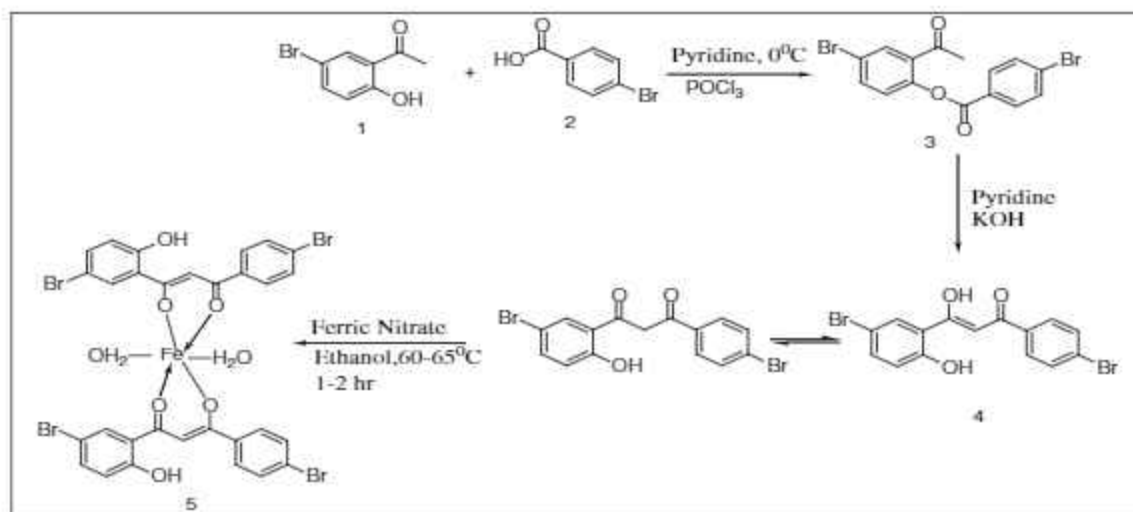
Compound 3 (3.980 g, 0.01 mol) was dissolved in dry pyridine (15 ml). To this powdered KOH (1.12 g, 0.02 mol) was added and the reaction mixture was continuously stirred for 3-4 hrs. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), it was poured on ice cold water and acidified with HCl (1M). The pale yellow solid obtained was filtered off and recrystallized from absolute ethanol. Yield: 69%; mp: 148°C ; LC-MS: 393 (M-2) elemental analysis: calculated C= 45.26, H= 2.53. Found C= 44.89 H=2.86; ^1H NMR: 15.42 δ (s, 1H, enolic-OH), 11.98 δ (s, 1H, Phenolic -OH), 7.6 δ (s, 1H, =C-H ethylene); 6.81-7.83 δ (m, 7H, Ar-H); IR $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1678 (ν (C=O) ketonic), 1587(ν (C=C), 1236 (ν (C-O) enolic), 3078(ν (-OH).

Bis-[1-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-propane-1,3-dione]Fe(III) complex

A Mixture of Compound 4 (5 mmol) and 2.5 mmol of appropriate ferric nitrate was added in anhydrous 30 ml ethanol and the resulting mixture was refluxed at $60\text{--}65^\circ\text{C}$ for 1- 2 hour whereupon the complex precipitation occurs after the addition of alcoholic ammonia.

The precipitated colored solid complex washed with ethanol and crystallized by using dichloromethane. Yield-68%. M.P $>300^\circ\text{C}$. Elemental analysis: calculated C=40.67, H=2.50 found C=41.03, H=2.85.

Similarly, the complexes of Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) were prepared.



Scheme-1: Synthesis Route of 1,3-Dione and its Metal Complexes

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ligand 1-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-propane-1,3-dione were synthesized from 5-bromo-2-hydroxyacetophenone and 4-Bromo benzoic acid using Baker-Venkataraman rearrangement. Their metal complexes synthesized by refluxing the metal nitrate with ligand in ethanolic solution for 1-2

hr. all metal complexes were in the solid state and highly soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide and dimethyl formamide. The ligand was soluble in all organic solvents. The results of elemental analysis confirmed stoichiometry of ligand to metal is 2:1 for all metal complexes. The study of TGA confirms two water molecules coordinated in the metal complexes which reveal octahedral geometry. The Spectral analysis data shows the confirmation of 1,3-dione and its metal complexes.

Molar Conductance and Magnetic Susceptibility

The molar conductance (Λ_M) values were obtained in mhos $\text{cm}^2 \text{mol}^{-1}$ at room temperature using DMSO as a solvent and results are recorded in Table-1. The Metal complexes showed their molar conductance values in the ranges 55–79 $\Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \text{mol}^{-1}$ indicating their non-electrolytic nature¹⁶. All metal complexes were paramagnetic in nature except Zn-complex which showed diamagnetic in nature due to non-availability of unpaired electrons.

IR Spectra

The characteristic infrared spectral data of ligand (L) and their metal complexes are reported in Table-2. The carbonyl group ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$) of ligand (L) showed stretching frequency at 1678 cm^{-1} . The appearance of frequency at 1585 cm^{-1} is due to ($-\text{C}=\text{C}-$) double bond and the bond ($\text{C}-\text{O}$) appeared at 1249 cm^{-1} . The metal complexes show IR frequency of carbonyl group ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$) at $1637\text{--}1676 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ which were lower than IR frequency of ligand (L) 1678 cm^{-1} . This lowering stretching frequency indicates that the ligand (L) coordinated with the transition metal ion¹⁷. In addition new band at $503\text{--}528 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was observed due to metal–oxygen (M–O) bond vibrations in metal complexes which were absent in ligand¹⁸. This confirms of metals ion coordinate with ligand via oxygen.

Table-1: Physical, Analytical Data of 1,3-Dione and its Complexes

Compound	M.W	M.P. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Color	μ_{eff} (B M)	Molar conductance $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$	Elemental Analysis Calculated(found)	
						% C	% H
Ligand	398.05	148	Yellow	--	--	45.26 (44.95)	2.53 (2.41)
Fe-Complex	885.95	>300	Brown	5.71	55	40.67 (40.79)	2.50 (2.53)
Co-Complex	889.04	>300	Yellow	3.54	79	40.53 (40.48)	2.49 (2.51)
Ni-Complex	888.80	>300	Green Yellow	2.84	58	40.54 (40.68)	2.49 (2.50)
Cu-Complex	893.65	>300	Green Yellow	1.41	56	40.32 (40.38)	2.48 (2.44)
Zn-Complex	895.50	>300	Pale Yellow	Dia	63	40.24 (40.56)	2.48 (2.69)

Table-2: IR studies of Complexes

Compound	IR Frequency (Wavenumber)				
	(C=O)	(C=C)	(C-O)	(OH)	(M-O)
Ligand	1678	1587	1236	3078	---
Fe(III)Complex	1676	1585	1251	3088	503
Co(II)Complex	1638	1585	1255	3072	528
Ni(II)Complex	1637	1583	1242	3074	528
Cu(II)Complex	1676	1579	1246	3116	526
Zn(II)Complex	1637	1587	1253	3074	528

^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR Spectra

The ^1H NMR spectral data of the 1-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-propane-1,3-dione (L) shows singlet at δ 15.42 ppm due to an enolic proton, a singlet at δ 11.98 ppm due to phenolic proton adjacent to the carbonyl group which confirms the formation of 1,3-dione.

In the ^{13}C NMR, the peak appeared at δ 194.55 ppm corresponds to carbonyl carbon (C=O) and enolic carbon (C-O) at δ 177.20 ppm. The signal appearing at δ 92.30 ppm show methine linkage.

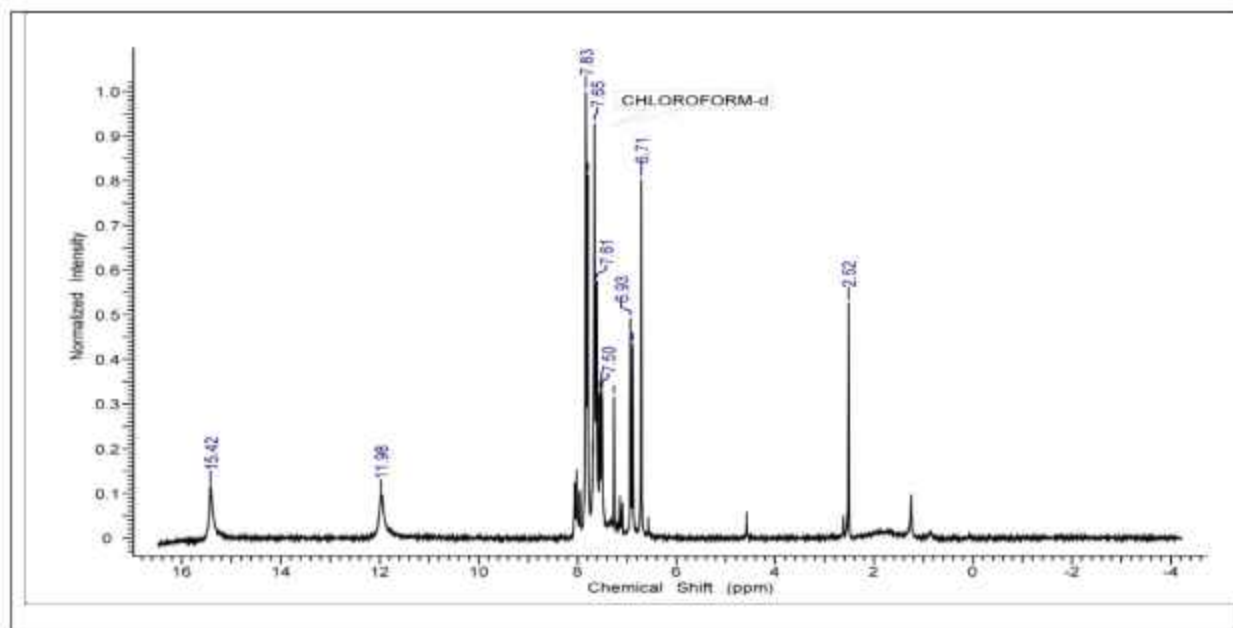


Fig.-1: ^1H NMR of the 1-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-propane-1,3-dione

Powder XRD Studies

The powder XRD of the some selected metal complexes provides structural information. The study of the XRD was performed with Cu as anode material, K-alpha [\AA] = 1.540598 and the generator settings 30 mA, 40 KV in the range 10° - 80° . The high-intensity peaks of the diffraction pattern were indexed and analyzed by the Powder-X software. The XRD pattern of L-Co & L-Ni complex shows a monoclinic crystal system. The average crystallite size for L-Co & L-Ni complexes were found to be 9.3134 nm & 11.4974 nm respectively and it was calculated using Debye Scherrer's formula $D = 0.9 \lambda / \beta \cdot \cos\theta$ where θ is the Bragg diffraction angle and β is the full width at half maximum (FWHM)¹⁹.

The value of unit cell dimension of Co(II) complex were $a = 14.51 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.21 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.55 \text{ \AA}$ and $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$. Also, the value of unit cell dimension of Ni(II) complex were $a = 7.42 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.11 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 18.26 \text{ \AA}$ and $\alpha = 92^\circ$, $\beta = 91^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$.

Thermo Gravimetric Study of Metal Complexes

Thermal gravimetric studies of selected metal complexes were carried out at a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ under nitrogen atmosphere over the temperature range 25 - 1000°C . Thermogravimetric analysis of Co(II) complex showed some loss of weight between 193.81°C and 265.44°C indicating that surface and coordinated water molecules are present in the complexes²⁰⁻²¹. A sudden weight loss (35.61%) from 265.44°C to 410.72°C was due to the loss of one phenyl ring with two hydroxy and one carbonyl group. Further, the weight loss (42.88%) from 410.72°C to 599.37°C corresponds to the decomposition of two phenyl ring and a propane-1, 3-dione moiety. On further heating above 599.37°C the weight remained constant corresponding to the formation of cobalt oxide.

Thermogravimetric studies of Ni(II) complex showed some loss of weight between 94.46°C and 212.16°C indicating that surface and coordinated water molecules are present in the complexes. A sudden major weight loss (56.54%) from 212.16°C to 413.46°C was due to the loss of one phenyl ring with two hydroxyl and one carbonyl group. Further, the weight loss from 413.46°C to 521.26°C corresponds to the

decomposition of two phenyl ring and a propane-1, 3-dione moiety. On further heating up to 600°C no change was observed due to of zinc oxide. The thermal stability properties evaluated by TG methods revealed good stability for the synthesized metal complexes.

Antimicrobial Activities

The antimicrobial activity of ligand and its complexes carried out by Resazurin method which is developed by Drummond and Weigh in 2000²². This method is simple, sensitive, rapid, reliable and achieves more accurate minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Resazurin acts as an indicator and it is prepared by dissolving 270 mg tablet in 40 ml of sterile distilled water. The microbial growth detected by very small volumes of solution in microtitre plates without the use of a spectrophotometer. Isosensitest medium was used for this assay²³. The color changes from purple to pink or colorless were recorded as positive. MIC values taken as color change occurred at the lowest concentration. The average of three values of MIC for the test material and bacterial strain has been considered.

Table-3: MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) Values Determination.

Compounds	Antibacterial activity				Antifungal activity	
	Gram-positive		Gram-negative		<i>C.albicans</i>	<i>S.cerevisiae</i>
	<i>B.subtilus</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>		
L	<50	<50	100	50	150	150
(L) ₂ - Fe	100	<50	100	100	150	100
(L) ₂ - Co	100	<50	50	50	150	100
(L) ₂ -Ni	50	<50	100	50	150	100
(L) ₂ -Cu	50	<50	100	50	100	50
(L) ₂ -Zn	100	<50	100	100	100	50
Tetracycline	2	1	4	1	-	-
Amphotericin B	-	-	-	-	1.25	1.25

CONCLUSION

In the present work, we have synthesized the new ligand (L) and its metal complexes by a conventional method. Spectral data confirmed the synthesis of ligand and its complexes. The metal complexes were soluble in DMSO and DMF. XRD study of both (L)₂-Co & (L)₂-Ni complexes showed a monoclinic crystal system. TGA study revealed high thermal stability of metal complexes. Water molecules also coordinated in metal complexes. The antimicrobial activity results show that ligand and its transition metal complexes show considerable antimicrobial activities as compared to standard drugs

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