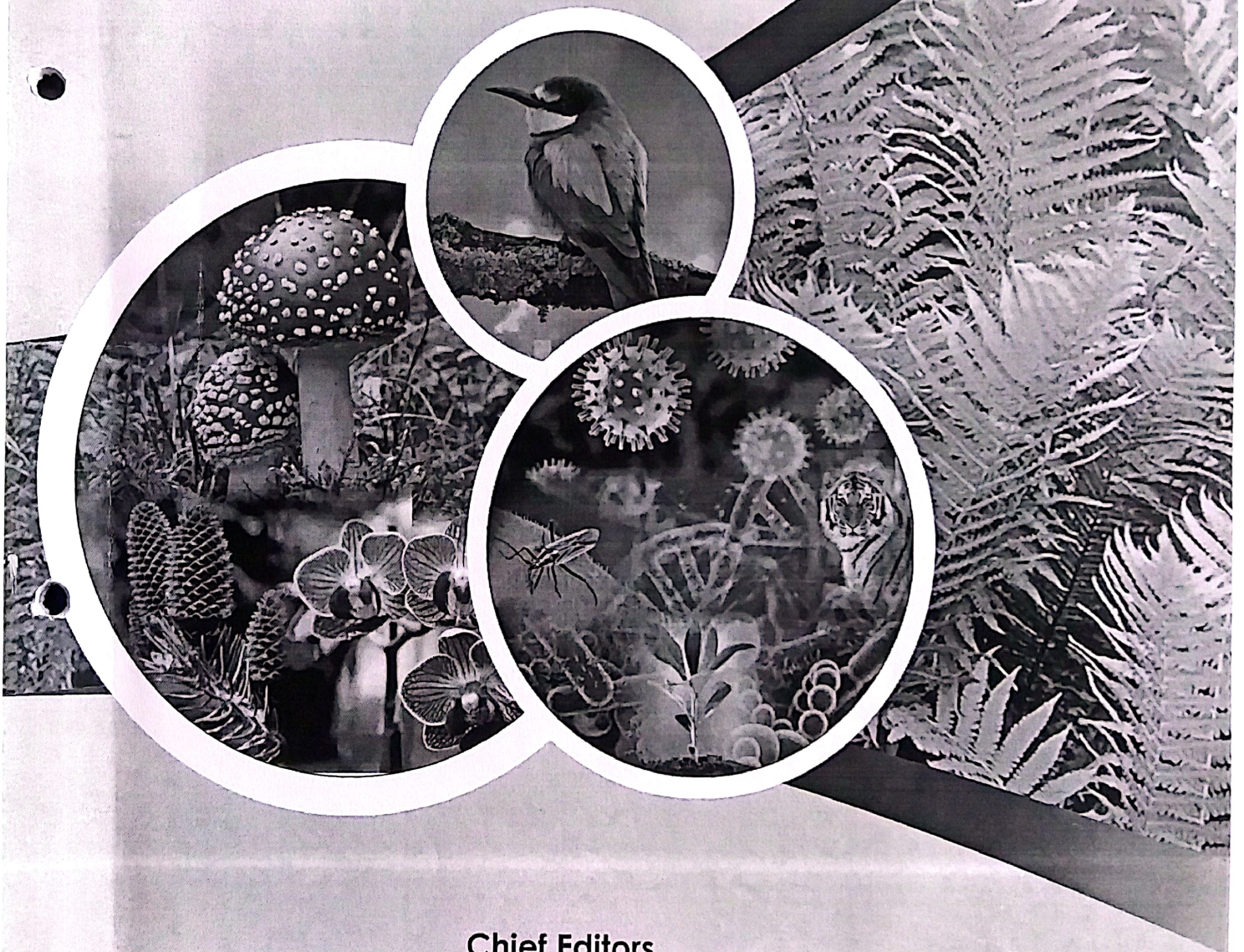


ISBN - 9788192362182

Current Updates in Life Sciences



Chief Editors

Dr. Mrs. P. P. Umale

Professor & Head, Dept. of Botany,
Shri Shivaji College of Arts,
Commerce & Science . Akola (M.S.)

Dr. D. K. Koche

Professor, Department of Botany
Shri Shivaji College of Arts,
Commerce & Science . Akola (M.S.)

Copyright@2020, Departments of Life Sciences,
Shri Shivaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Akola (MS) India

Printed by:
Ganraya Graphis,
Mahsul Colony,
Cell: 98221 16819
Email: ganrayaakl@gmail.com

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval systems or transmitted in any form or by any means- electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher.

Printed from the Camera ready copy provided by the editors.

ISBN: 978-81-923621-82

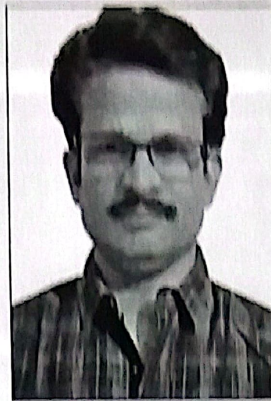
Published by:
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Study Center,
Shri Shivaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Akola (MS) India
A National Publication

Printed in India

Chief Editors



Dr. Mrs. P. P. Umale
Professor & Head, Dept. of Botany,
Shri Shivaji College, Akola

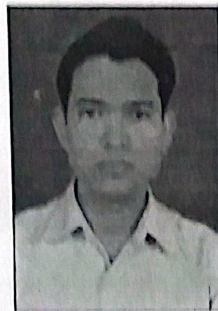


Dr. D. K. Koche
Professor, Dept. of Botany,
Shri Shivaji College, Akola

Associate Editors



Dr. K. D. Kamble
Associate Professor
Dept. of Microbiology,
S.G.B.A.U. Amravati (MS)



Dr. M. V. Kawle
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Botany,
D. B. Science College, Gondia (MS)



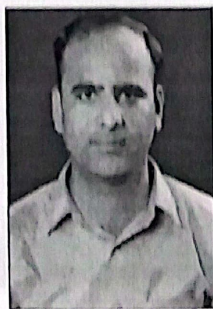
Dr. S. N. Zodpe
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Microbiology,
Shri Shivaji College, Akola (MS)



Dr. R. P. Shirsat
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Botany,
Dr. R. G. Rathod College, Murdzapur (MS)



Dr. G. D. Galkwad
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Geology,
Shri Shivaji College Akola (MS)

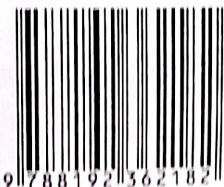


Mr. S. M. Patil
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Biochemistry,
Shri Shivaji College Akola (MS)



Mr. R. L. Dabhade
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Biochemistry,
Shri Shivaji College Akola (MS)

ISBN - 9788192362182



9 788192 362182

INDEX

Sr. No.	TITLE	Author/s	Page No.
1	An update on the traditional medicinal potential of Acanthaceae members	Ashwini Sirsat and Pratiksha Kokate (Umale)	1
2	Anti-dandruff activity of <i>Garcinia indica</i>	Abhijit Sahasrabudhe	8
3	Ethnomedicinal investigation of herbal vendors in North Maharashtra (India) combating kidney stones and urinary complaints	Y. A. Ahirrao, M. V. Patil and D. A. Patil	16
4	Qualitative phytochemical screening of <i>Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum</i> (W. Bull) Radlk.	A. M. Shrirame	25
5	Herbs for asthma used by tribals of Gondia District (MS) : Challenges to Covid-19 pandemic	A. A. Jagiya, K. M. Borkar and A. K. Zingare	33
6	Evaluation of cytotoxicity of common vegetables <i>Momordica charantia</i> and <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> by <i>Allium</i> test system	Aniruddha S. Deshpande, K. D. Aswar and S. N. Malode	40
7	Separation of pigments from few medicinal plants using ascending paper chromatography	Ashwini B. Phokmare	50
8	Floristic survey of economically important plants from Akot region, Dist. Akola (MS) India	Pooja Ingle, Gopal Dhobale and Nikhil Choukhande	55
9	Induction of systemic resistance in plants: a review	Deepak K. Koche and Kapil D. Kamble	73
10	Census of genus <i>Indigofera</i> L. in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra, India	D. N. Undirwade	85
11	Effect of IBA and 2,4-D pre-treatments on seed germinability and rooting of stem cuttings of <i>Jatropha</i> species	Rajesh Shrirangrao Gaikwad	90
12	The recent updates of wild edibles and its nutraceutical values: a review	Manjusha P. Wath and Shubham A. Rathod	99
13	Indian kitchen and unseen immunity against Covid-19 biology	Manoj Patidar	106
14	Study of weed diversity in irrigated crop fields of Digras, District Yavatmal, (Maharashtra) India	P. V. Gadkar and M. M. Dhore	118
15	Mellisopalynological study in some honey sample from Wani Tehsil, Dist. Yavatmal (MS) India	Hemant D. Malekar and Amit V. Khandalkar	122
16	Surveillance for diversity of fungal spores in intramural environment of Anganwadi unit (pre-primary school) at Kamptee (MS) India	Jayshree S. Thaware	129
17	Pharmacognostic studies on <i>Phyllanthus nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene: a ethnic herbal aphrodisiac	U. R. Kanerkar and P. Y. Bhogaonkar	140
18	Morpho-anatomical and pharmacognostic studies of medicinal plant <i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	K. M. Borkar, W. Y. Tagade, and M. V. Kawale	150
19	Conservation of green fodder with the green foliages of Maize and Berseem	K. B. Bendre	157
20	Algae: Source of biofuel	Lalita L. Sawarkar and Shaligram R. Hiwale	162
21	Isolation and screening of flavonoids from <i>Glycine max</i> and <i>Vigna radiata</i>	Neha R. Tiple and Vimal P. Dakhane	167
22	Determination of morphological variability among 10 genotypes of mustard (<i>Brassica napus</i> L.) and their application for DUS testing	N. S. Hinge and S. N. Malode	175
23	Herbal medicine treatment for skin diseases by the Korku tribes of Melghat forest, Amravati region (MS) India	Nitin A. Khandare	187
24	Phytochemical screening of some Lamiaceae members having ethnomedicinal potential	Nutan Rajput	190
25	Effect of various growth regulators on shoot multiplication in rapid regeneration of <i>Enicostemma littorale</i> Blume	Nutanvarsha P. Deshmukh	199
26	An update on phytochemical composition of some members of family Euphorbiaceae	Anand V. Oke, Himanshu S. Jaiswal and Dinesh D. Khedkar	205

SURVEILLANCE FOR DIVERSITY OF FUNGAL SPORES IN INTRAMURAL ENVIRONMENT OF ANGANWADI UNIT (PRE PRIMARY SCHOOL) AT KAMPTEE (MS) INDIA

Jayshree S. Thaware

Department of Botany, S. K. Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce,
Kamptee, Dist- Nagpur (MS) India
E- mail: jsthawre@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Fungi are ubiquitous in nature. Hazardous effect of fungi on the health of human, animals and plants can be minimized by monitoring the quality of air for knowing the diversity, abundance and variations according to seasonal changes. In Kamptee, a Taluka place in Nagpur District (MS) India have 92 Anganwadi (Pre- primary school) run by the Government. Small children of the age of 3 to 5 or 6 came to Anganwadi for their basic education as well for mid day meals. Their health is the primary goals as these Anganwadi units also act as primary health care centers at some times for the underprivileged children.

In indoor environment fungi and bacteria thrive well due to congenial environment, and organic matter providing suitable substrate. Under favorable conditions, airborne fungi are able to grow and propagate on indoor surfaces, causing indoor air pollution. The indoor aero bio-flora mostly depends on the outdoor vegetation, seasons, weather etc. A fortnightly comprehensive survey with the help of Centrifugal Impactor Air Sampler was carried out from December 2016 to November 2017 in the Anganwadi No. 55 at Hardas Nagar, Kamptee. Comparative studies of collected data with meteorological parameters as well statistical analysis were done. From the results obtained we can say that, no environment is free from fungal spores, factors include the proximity to bioaerosol sources (soil and vegetation) at ground, aerodynamics characteristics, size and shape of sampled bioaerosol, the effect on meteorological conditions on release, dispersal and deposition of fungal spores and pollen at the same time the effect of vertical temperature gradient of the air were important for the variation, dominance and diversity. The numbers of people, hygiene, and number of visitors are really affected on fungal count.

Keywords: Anganwadi, ubiquitous, indoor environment, fungal spores, Air sampler, statistical analysis.

Introduction:

Atmosphere is rich source of diverse groups of contaminants which may be biological or non biological in origin. Maximum contaminants have hazardous health effects such as allergic reactions, asthma, varied skin diseases, internal organ infection and toxicity as well (Thaware and Jawade, 2018). Fungi are ubiquitous. Fungi in indoor environments are a problem for a number of reasons like they deteriorate or damage the surfaces, cause unpleasant odors, can cause an allergic response and also be responsible for infections, and other health problems.

Moulds produce millions of spores, which are loosely attached and even slight air currents will disturb the spores making them airborne. Due to their small size (large spores are 10-20mm, average 1-5mm) spores easily stay airborne and may be inhaled and breathed deep into the airways. Spores are very tolerant to dryness, changes in temperature, UV light and some chemicals. The spores may carry allergens and toxins, which are stable and may stay active even after the spore has lost its viability. Some fungi do not produce infections but can cause allergic reactions. Fungal spores are generally recognized as important causes of respiratory allergies, in both the lower and upper respiratory tracts (Garette, 1998).

Kamptee is suburban of Nagpur. Kamptee, located at latitude 21°223'North, longitude 79°2'West. It has an area of 40,706 hectares and 98,340 of total population according to 2011 census. Kamptee was founded in 1821 when the British established a military cantonment on the bank of Kanhan River. It is previously known as Camp-T due to its geographical shape. Kamptee is a municipal council (Nagar Parishad) in Nagpur district.

Anganwadi is a type of rural child care centre in India. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. A typical Anganwadi center provides basic health care in a village, Taluka places and Mohollas in Urban region. It is a part of the Indian public health care system. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. These centers provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition, and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services of which the last three are provided in convergence with public health systems (Anganwadi information).

The amount of time that people spend in indoor environments intensifies concern regarding the potential health hazards of social infrastructures. According to studies conducted over the last 20 years by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, indoor air can

be 70–100 times more polluted than outdoor air (Yassin, 2010). Most indoor air pollution occurs at concentrations that are not considered to be harmful, yet prolonged exposure may adversely affect human health. In urban civilization mostly people spend their ¼ time of day in an indoor environment. Many researchers' study shows that the Intramural environment had more number of fungal spores (CFU's per cubic meter) comparatively extramural environment (Milana et.al, 2013). Therefore we have chosen intramural (indoor) environment of Anganwadi where the occurrence of immune-compromised people especially children can be a more. We sampled the aeromycoflora of indoor area of Anganwadi no. 55 of Hardas Nagar, Kamptee. The Anganwadi is established in 15*25 feet i.e.375 square feet area. The sampling was done fortnightly from December 2016 to November 2017 to study the effect of weather gradient on aeromycoflora diversity and count.

The study of indoor aeromycoflora of Anganwadi and fungi associated with bio-deterioration of various organic matter present inside the hall is important not only for conservation of goods ,hygienic atmosphere but also to prevent diseases that they cause in persons working or coming in daily contact with that environment. For keeping an eye on concentration and diversity, the regular aero mycological survey should be carried out which can help us to specify the preventive measures to avoid adverse effects of fungi. Some species of *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* genera can cause extreme allergic reaction or respiratory and other related diseases in humans. Collection of airborne spores can provide valuable information about the indoor air quality in pre primary school.

Materials and Methods:

Air sampling was conducted using Centrifugal Impactor type air sampler (Hi media laboratories Ltd, India LA002) by using Czapek's Dox Agar strips. The sampler was kept at a height of 1 Meter above ground and run for 5 minutes. Exposed strips are incubated at 27°C for 3-4 days. After incubation, the total colony forming unit per cubic meter per min. was counted by the formula as follows:

$$\text{CFU's/m}^3/\text{min.} = \frac{\text{Colonies formed on Agar strip}}{\text{Sampling time in minutes}} \times 25$$

Sub cultures were maintained and fungal species were identified with the help of standard literature (Watanabe, 1937; Gilman, 1945; Barnell, 1960; Funder, 1953; Miller,

1996; Nagamani, 2006; Domsch, 2007 and Tilak, 2009). The unidentified spp. cultures were sent to Agharkar Research Institute, Pune for its identification.

The statistical analysis that is Spearman correlation test (r) between total CFU count and Meteorological factors (Average Temperature, Relative Humidity and Total Rainfall) was calculated by using Microsoft Excel- 10. Average Temperature and Relative Humidity was recorded using Ambient Weather WS-07 Thermo- Hygrometer display, Total Rainfall data were collected from Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur.

Table-1: Meteorological data of sampling period

		Max. Temp. (in °C)	Min. Temp. (in °C)	Average Temp. (in °C)	Average relative Humidity (in %)	Average Rain fall (in mm)
1	December 2016	27.5	14	20.75	61	2.8
2	January 2017	30	16	23	70.7	6.9
3	February 2017	32.7	18	25.35	66.5	8.1
4	March 2017	42	29	35.5	53.8	8.4
5	April 2017	49	35	42	35.99	0.7
6	May 2017	47	40	43.5	20	0
7	June 2017	46	31	38.5	89.65	390
8	July 2017	45.9	29	37.45	93	478.7
9	August 2017	43	28	35.5	81.6	339.3
10	September 2017	34	18	26	75	101.6
11	October 2017	33.8	16	24.9	65	109.8
12	November 2017	31.8	15.2	23.5	61	15

*Source: Regional Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

Results and Discussion:

Table 2: - Showing CFUs/m³/min recorded of fungal species at Anganwadi (Pre- Primary School) INDOOR from Dec 2016 - Nov 2017

Fungal species Name	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total CFU
Ascomycetes													
<i>Chaetomium convolutum</i>	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	0	12	6	3	35
<i>Emericella nidulans</i>	4	8	3	0	0	0	4	8	7	8	8	16	66

Fungal species Name	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total CFU
Zygomycetes													
<i>Mucor sp.</i>	11	6	5	6	7	10	11	7	7	9	11	5	95
<i>Rhizopus nigricans</i>	2	3	0	3	7	8	6	4	8	0	4	2	47
<i>Rhizopus solani</i>	0	8	9	5	0	5	5	0	0	4	8	0	44
Deuteromycetes													
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	8	4	2	0	0	2	14	8	9	8	9	7	71
<i>Alternaria brassicicola</i>	4	3	2	2	4	4	0	0	10	9	7	5	50
<i>Aspergillus flavipes</i>	5	6	8	2	2	0	0	4	4	9	10	4	54
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	4	8	12	0	7	0	4	12	15	18	10	2	92
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	9	12	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	10	10	12	84
<i>Aspergillus tamarii</i>	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	4	4	5	3	24
<i>Candida sp.</i>	6	6	8	0	0	0	4	4	11	12	4	18	73
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	10	7	6	5	11	5	4	8	4	4	7	5	76
<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	8	11	12	45
<i>Curvularia spp.</i>	0	7	9	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	13	53
<i>Epicoccum sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	10	8	12	45
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	13	11	14	52
<i>Fusarium monoliforme</i>	4	6	7	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	27
<i>Geotrichum sp.</i>	8	9	11	0	0	0	10	8	9	9	6	8	78
<i>Helminthosporium sp.</i>	7	2	5	0	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	34
<i>Microsporium sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	8	6	10	37
<i>Paecilomyces sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	9	6	5	31
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	7	5	5	0	0	0	4	0	17	13	10	9	70
<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	7	4	4	6	16	45
<i>Phoma sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	8	9	33
<i>Rhodotorula sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
<i>Scopulariopsis sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	3	15
<i>Sporotrichum sp.</i>	4	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	4	0	7	0	25
<i>Torula sp.</i>	4	7	7	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	8	37
<i>Trichoderma sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	9	0	18
<i>Yeast</i>	2	1	1	2	1	2	5	8	5	8	8	10	32
Total CFU formed	102	108	107	44	71	43	114	132	182	210	211	214	1518

Table-3: Descriptive statistics

	N	Mean	SD	Sum	Min	Max
B	12	126.5625	53.50798	1518	50	200
Max. Temp.	12	34.25	4.47325	411	28	42.6
Min. Temp.	12	22.675	6.48188	272.1	12	30
Ave. Temp.	12	28.4625	4.9242	341.55	20	35.25
Humidity	12	61.67333	10.24207	740.08	48	80
Rainfall	12	89.78333	107.7896	1077.4	10.2	291.6

Table-4: Spearman Correlations

		B	Max.Temp.	Min.Temp.	Ave.Temp.	R. Humidity	Rainfall
B	Spearman Corr.	1	-0.33684	0.50788	0.04561	0.59895	0.75307
B	Sig.	--	0.28433	0.09185	0.88806	0.0396	0.00469
Max. Temp.	Spearman Corr.	-0.33684	1	0.54991	0.85614	-0.5289	-0.11208
Max. Temp.	Sig.	0.28433	--	0.06398	3.79E-04	0.07705	0.72874
Min. Temp.	Spearman Corr.	0.50788	0.54991	1	0.84063	0.0979	0.46154
Min. Temp.	Sig.	0.09185	0.06398	--	6.16E-04	0.76212	0.13095
Ave. Temp.	Spearman Corr.	0.04561	0.85614	0.84063	1	-0.20666	0.17513
Ave. Temp.	Sig.	0.88806	3.79E-04	6.16E-04	--	0.5193	0.58616
Humidity	Spearman Corr.	0.59895	-0.5289	0.0979	-0.20666	1	0.58042
Humidity	Sig.	0.0396	0.07705	0.76212	0.5193	--	0.04786
Rainfall	Spearman Corr.	0.75307	-0.11208	0.46154	0.17513	0.58042	1
Rainfall	Sig.	0.00469	0.72874	0.13095	0.58616	0.04786	--

2-tailed test of significance is used

Atmosphere is a composition of gases which varies according to atmospheric layers with temperature gradient. Little difference in temperature and composition of air affects the process of respiration and photosynthesis. These metabolic processes are most vital for life on the earth. In both the process exchange of gases occurs. Air is a carrier of many types of particles which may be biological or non biological in origin. These particles may have hazardous health effects such as allergic reactions, asthma, varied skin diseases, internal organ infection and toxicity as well (Gaikwad, 2012) The above adverse effect of contaminants starts mainly by inhalation. The organism unable to filter micro-particles are present in air therefore they enter in body during breathing (WHO, 2009).

site posing a potential risk of allergies. During the study it was identified that fungal spores CFU's started increasing from the month of June, July showed maximum CFU formation in November. A sudden drop in the CFU formation in the month of March was recorded, it may be due to sudden rainfall of 8.4 mm.

Factors such as building dampness, indoor temperature, relative humidity, and hygiene conditions indoors and in the surrounding environment favor the growth and proliferation of fungi including the pathogenic species. There is clinical evidence that exposure to mould and other dampness-related microbial agents increase the risk of rare conditions such as hypersensitivity, pneumonitis, allergic alveolitis, chronic rhino sinusitis, and allergic fungal sinusitis. This could be because of improper management of the indoor environment and poor ventilation. In the naturally continuous mixing of indoor and outdoor air, the concentration of fungi can be two to five times higher than the outdoor level (Mirhoein, 2016). However, the spore concentration has been observed to be much lower in outdoor (control) environment (Verhoeff, 1997; Pastuszaka, 2000; Chao, 2003; Grian-Gofran, 2001; Wu, 2007; Syed Hansnain *et.al.*, 2012; Al-Badar, 2013; Bassam, 2014; Anaya, 2016, 2019; Wang, 2016; Nadaeff, 2019; Yasin, 2019; Nascimento, 2019). Because many people spend as much as 90% of their time indoors, the health risk of indoor air pollutants is of critical public health concern. Studies have shown association between reported indoor dampness and health outcomes, including respiratory symptoms, headache, and upper respiratory airway infections (Borne hag, 2001).

Conclusion:

Concentrations of air fungi in indoor air of residential building were found to be lower as the recommended concentration (>700 CFU/m³) and do not have potential to develop adverse health effects on the occupants. Several filamentous fungi such as *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus spp.*, *A. niger*, *A. flavus*, *Cladosporium*, *Fusarium*, *Penicillium*, *Trichoderma*, *Mucor*, *Rhizopus* and non sporulate fungi proved to contribute various health effects on human. *Aspergillus* species was the most common fungi isolated and reported from various indoor environments *Aspergillus* is occasionally involved in incidence of aspergillosis, ear and skin infections. It is therefore important to evaluate the quality of the air we breathe in indoor and outdoor environments. The prevalence of airborne fungi and their concentrations in indoor air can be used to determine the degree of cleanliness as well as to determine the source of human discomfort or infection. Infections caused by common indoor environmental

moulds, such as *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium*, *Mucor*, *Curvularia*, *Cladosporium*, *Rhizopus* and *Alternaria*, are increasing in HIV-infected patients. *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* are more closely associated with respiratory allergic symptoms and allergic sensitization than the common outdoor moulds *Cladosporium* and *Alternaria*. The importance of this study was that it recommended the usage of the regular environmental microbial monitoring in indoor environment to prevent the transmission of diseases between the Anganwadi workers, visiting ladies and studying children, especially dealing with immunocompromised visitors. Frequent cleanliness was suggested with good quality broom and floor cleaner cloth with quality floor cleaner solutions and surface disinfectants.

Acknowledgement:

Author is thankful to University Grants Commission, New Delhi for financial support in the form of Major Research Project. Author is obliged by identification of fungal species by FCCI-Agharkar Research Institute, Pune. Author is also thankful to, authorities and Anganwadi staff for their cooperation and support during the study period.

References:

- Al-Bader, S., Ahamood, A. and Al-Hamdani, M. (2013) The Relation between Fungi Isolated from Higher Respiratory Tract of Allergic and Asthmatic Patients, and air fungi in Their residence. *Rafedain journal of Sciences*, 24 (2): 1-12
- Anganwadi Information -<https://web.archive.org/web/20120331041500/http://healthopine.com/healthcare-infrastructure/the-anganwadi-workers-of-india-connecting-for-health-at-the-grassroots>
- Barnett, H. L. (1960) Illustrated genera of imperfecti fungi., Minnesota; Burgess Publishing Co., 2nd Ed. 225 pp
- Bassam, M. Aboul-Nasr, Abdel-Naser A. Zohri and Enas Mahmoud Amer (2014) Indoor Surveillance of Airborne Fungi Contaminating Intensive Care Units and Operation Rooms in Assiut University Hospitals. *Egypt. J. of Health Science*, 2(1).
- Bornehag, C. G. (2001) Dampness in buildings and health nordic interdisciplinary review of the scientific evidence on associations between exposure to dampness in buildings and health effects (NORDDAMP), *Indoor Air*, 11(2): 72–86.
- Chao, H., Schwartz, J., Milton, D. and Burge, H. (2003) The work environment and workers health in four large office buildings. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 111(9): 1242- 1248.
-

- Domsch, K. H., Gams, W. and Anderson, T. (2007) Compendium of soil fungi. 2nd Edition. IHW Verlag. Eching, Germany. 672 pp.
- Funder, Sigurd, (1953) Practical Mycology: manual for identification of fungi. Broggers Boktr. Forlag, Oslo Norway.
- Gaikwad, K. N. and Sonawane, M. D. (2012) Fungi as Bio-indicators of air quality. *International Journal of Life Sciences and Pharma research* Vol.2 (3):25-28.
- Garrett, M. H., Rayment, P. R., Hooper, M. A., Abramson, M. J. and Hooper, B. M. (1998) Indoor airborne fungal spores, house dampness and associations with environmental factors and respiratory health in children. *Clin. Exp. Allergy*, 28:459-67.
- Gilman, J. C. (1945) Manual of Soil Fungi. The Iowa State College Press Ames, Iowa,
- Grinn-Gofron, A., Strzelczak, A. and Wolski, T. (2001) The relationships between air pollutants, meteorological parameters and concentration of airborne fungal spores. *Environment Pollution*, (159): 602-608.
- Ingold, C. T. (1965) Fungal Spores: their Liberation and Dispersal. Clarendon Press, Oxford: 210-220.
- Jayshree Thaware and Seema Jawade (2018) Surveillance of Aeromycoflora in the Polytechnic library at Kamptee, Dist-Nagpur (MS). *Indian Journal of Applied Research*. 8(11):1-3
- Madureria, J., Pereira, C., Paciencia, I., Teixeira, J. P. and Fernandes, E. (2014) Identification and levels of airborne fungi in Portuguese primary schools. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A*, 77:14-16.
- Milana, S., Novaković, Maja A. Karaman, Dragan V., Radnović, Predrag K. Radišić, Branko B. Šikoparija.(2013) Monitoring of Fungal Spores in the Indoor Air of Preschool Institution Facilities. *Novi Sad. Jour. Nat. Sci*, 124: 297-305.
- Mirhoseini, S., Nikaeen, M., Satoh, K. and Makimura, K, (2016) Assessment of Airborne Particles in Indoor Environments: Applicability of Particle Counting for Prediction of Bioaerosol Concentrations. *Aerosol and Air Quality Research*, 16(8): 1903-1910.
- Müller, J. (1996) G. S. De Hoog and J. Guarro (eds), 1995. Atlas of Clinical Fungi. Baarn: Centralbureau voor Schimmelcultures. *Mycoses*, 39(1-2):71-71
- Nagmani A., Kumar I. K. and Manoharachary, C. (2006) Handbook of Soil Fungi. I. K. International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi and Bangalore
-

EDITORS



Prof. Dr. SASHIKALA BEURA
Professor and Head
Department of Production
and Landscaping, & Director,
Biotechnology - cum- Tissue Culture,
Cores, College of Agriculture, OAUAT,
Bhubaneswar-751003, Odisha, India



Dr. SANDSEP ROUT
Assistant Professor (Faculty)
Faculty of Agriculture,
SRIU University,
Cuttack, Odisha-754006, India



Dr. SASWAT NAYAK
Assistant Professor
Department of Forest Products and
Utilizations, College of Forestry, OAUAT,
Bhubaneswar - 751003, Odisha, India



Dr. KALYANI PRADHAN
Assistant Professor (Horticulture)
Faculty of Agriculture,
SRIU University, Cuttack,
Odisha-754006, India



Dr. NEELAM KHARE
Associate Professor
Department of Forest Products and
Utilizations, College of Forestry,
Sri Hignibotton University of Agriculture
Technology and Sciences
(Formerly Allahabad Agriculture Institute),
Prayagraj-211007, Uttar Pradesh, India



9 788104 733645

MRP: ₹300

TARAN PUBLICATION

Register Office: 79, Vashist Nagar Ambala Cantt, Haryana, India

Delhi Office: 70, Om vihar phase -3, Uitam nagar west

New Delhi-110059

ISBN 978-81-947336-4-5



RECENT TRENDS IN PROPAGATION OF FOREST AND HORTICULTURAL CROPS

RECENT TRENDS IN PROPAGATION OF FOREST AND HORTICULTURAL CROPS

TARAN PUBLICATION

Registered Office: 79 Tashist Nagar, Ambala Cantt, Haryana, India.
Delhi Office: 70, Om Vihar Phase- 3 Uitam Nagar West, New Delhi- 110059

www.taranpublication.com

Email: taranpublication@gmail.com

Contact Number: +91 9996906285/ + 91 8930448770

Edition - 2021

ISBN 978-81-947336-4-5



MRP: 300

The author(s) are responsible for their contributed manuscript / articles regarding any existing copyright or other intellectual property rights issues if any person in any manner whatsoever. The publishers / Editors of the book are not responsible for errors in the contents or any consequences arising from the use of information contained in it. No English language editing and proof reading was done either by the publisher or by the editors, so the quality of the language of papers is under the authors responsibility.

26.	ADVANCES IN PROPAGATION OF FRUIT CROPS WITH REFERENCE TO NORTH EAST REGION OF INDIA <i>HAUNGAIH LLAN AND MM SHULEE ARINA</i>	210
27.	IMPROVED CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF TEAK (<i>TECTONA GRANDIS</i>) UNDER POTENTIAL AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS <i>GAYADHAR SHLAL, UMLASHANKAR NAYAK, MANTUCHOUDHURY</i>	216
28.	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE RHIZOSPHERE, ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI AND ENDOMYCORRHIZAL ORGANS IN <i>PREMNA SERRATIFOLIA</i> AND <i>SAPINDUS LAURIFOLIUS</i> <i>PRASANNA SRINIVASR, AMRITA NIGAM, ARUNA JAMPANI</i>	225
29.	HIGH DENSITY PLANTING FOR LEAF PRODUCTION IN MORINGA –A REVIEW <i>ANUJA AND K. RAMKUMAR</i>	230
30.	PROPAGATING HORTICULTURAL PLANT BY APOMITIC WAY <i>ANJAN BORAH</i>	236
31.	APPLICATIONS AND ADVANCES OF TISSUE CULTURE TECHNIQUES IN MULBERRY <i>SHAHINA A. NAGOO, Z. I. BUHROO, SHAISTA NISSAR, IQRA RAFTQ</i>	242
32.	BREEDING OF CUAVA CROP <i>LOKESH, B. IANUJA PRIYA, C.MADHUMATHI, SYED SADARUNNISA, U. SRIPAVANI AND K.HARISHREDDY</i>	249
33.	RECENT ADVANCES IN POTATO PROPAGATION <i>KUMARI SHIWANI, RAJEEV KUMAR, AANCHAL RANA, DHARMINDER KUMAR, NEHA SHARMA AND NIRMAL SINGH</i>	255
34.	WEEDS AS AN INDICATOR OF SOIL STATUS IN THE KAMPTEE REGION OF NAGPUR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA <i>RASHMI JACHAK</i>	263
35.	METHODS OF PROPAGATION IN VEGETABLE CROPS <i>AANCHAL CHAUHAN, DEEPA SHARMA, RAJEEV KUMAR, KUMARI SHIWANI, NEHA SHARMA</i>	270
36.	TISSUE CULTURE PLANTING MATERIALS IN ENHANCING BANANA PRODUCTION <i>SANCHITA BRAHMA, LOLESH PEGU, RUPAK KR. NATH</i>	282

Weeds as an Indicator of Soil Status in the Kamptee Region of Nagpur District of Maharashtra, India

Rashmi Jachak

Department of Botany, S. K. Porwal College, Kamptee, District- Nagpur, Maharashtra,
Pin-441001, India
Email: drrojachak@gmail.com

Abstract

The present floristic work accounts the weeds from the different soil areas of the Kamptee region which throws light on the various types of weed-soil interaction during the Kharif and Rabi seasons. On cultivation of this seasonal crop many weed flora has been observed. It has been shown that the soil characteristics— pH, moisture content affected some weeding pattern of this region from the data of two consecutive years (2018-2020). Such types of timely surveys would be helpful to the farmers to decide which crop to be taken and the amount of fertilizers and pesticides to be used. The observations on weed flora reveal the soil status to certain extent.

Key words: Kamptee, soil status, weeds

Introduction

The term 'ecological indicators' or 'indicator organism' refer to plants, microbes or animals which are indicators of specific ecological conditions. The symptoms appearance in a plant or animal associated with specific conditions may also serve as ecological indicator. The terrestrial plants have been found to be good as ecological indicators of water and soil conditions.

According to Odum (1971), the following characteristics dealing with ecological indicators:-

- i) Organisms with narrow tolerance levels to specific environmental conditions make the best ecological indicator.
- ii) Preferred larger species than smaller species.
- iii) Role of limiting factor should be confirmed in both laboratories as well as field conditions.
- iv) Quantitative which are more dependable indicators than single species.

Plants follow the rules of the tolerance theory. The growth and development of an organisms influenced by environmental conditions, weeds can indicate a poorly draining soil or a soil that is unable to retain moisture. To get an accurate soil assessment using weeds as soil indicator, whether the soil is unbalanced i.e rich or deficient in nutrient. Many weeds protect humus from the eroding forces of wind, rain, sun. These are "specialists" they are likely to be specific and useful as indicators (Hill and Ramsay, 1977). Many flowers of weed can be essential for nectar pollen and the foods needed by insects as they complete their life cycle also.

Geological Area of Kamptee:

Kamptee is a tehsil place in Nagpur district of the Maharashtra state in India. It was founded in 1821 when the British established a military cantonment on the banks of the Kanhan river. It was previously named Camp-T for its shape. Stretches of coal bearing sandy and clayey rocks belonging to the Gondwana supergroup were found in this region. Some of the important coalfields of central India are located here.

The size of the area is about 471.43 square kilometres. The total area is 14.27 Km² (5.51sqm) and the elevation is of 269m (883ft). The greater part of the district is an undulating plateau, with a variation in height between 652.70 meters above sea level. There are three bridges across the Kanhan river. According to the data of 2012, (Figure-1) there is only one coalmine in operation in Kamptee. The moisture content of the coal varies from 8 to 11% and the volatile matter from 33 to 43%. The latitude and longitude coordinates are 21.207769 and 79.184052 respectively. (Ugemuge, 1986 and Nagpur district survey report)



Peer Reviewed National Journal of Multidisciplinary Research
Joywade College, Kerodi, Tah: Kamptee, Dist: Nagpur (M.S.)

Special Edition Sept 2019

ISSN: 2277-3428

Vol. VIII

National Conference on
Electronic Commerce Issues and
Challenges

(ECIC-2019)

Organized On

18th September 2019

Organized By

Department of Commerce

Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts & Science &
Commerce, Kamptee, Dist: Nagpur (M.S.)

E

L

I

X

I

R

E-NJMR

Sept
2019

Vol. VIII

INDEX

PAPER ID	TITLE OF PAPER	AUTHOR	PAGE NO.
1	E-COMMERCE INDUSTRY AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH	Dr. Anand Muley	1-7
2	THE IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ON BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IN INDIAN ECONOMY	Dr. Anantkumar D. Gadre	8-14
3	A Study on E-Commerce Trades related to Customers Consciousness and Happiness with reference to Nagpur Division	Dr. Ashok H. Dhote	15-23
4	A study of e-commerce & its Impact on Indian economy	Dr. Ashwini S. Raut	24-31
5	THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE ON BUSINESS	Dr. Asawari Durge	32-35
6	IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE ON BRAND MANAGEMENT IN INDIA	Prof. Baldeo B. Kakde	36-43
7	An overview of E-Commerce in India	Dr. Bharti Sudarshan Goswami	44-52
8	THE TRADITIONAL BUSINESS IS NOT OUT DATED	DR. BHAVESH CHANDRAKANT BHUPTANI	53-60
9	E-COMMERCE SECTOR AND ITS GROWTH IN INDIA	Dr. Chetana M. Soni	61-66
10	Impact of E-commerce on Consumer Behavior	Prof. Deepak Bhavsagar	67-73
11	E-Business	Dr. Durga Anil Pande (Shukla)	74-80
12	Development of E-commerce and its impact on human life	Dr. Durga H. Puttewar	81-90
13	Impact of E-commerce on Consumer buying Behavior in India	Dr. Gajanan Babde	91-96
14	Merits and Demerits of E-commerce	Dr. Ghanshyam Bagde	97-100
15	IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE ON SMALL BUSINESS.	DR. HITESH A. KALYANI	101-112
16	Electronic Commerce Issues and Challenges	Prof. Hivraj Isru Raut	113-121
17	A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE FROM BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW	Dr. Kiranchandra Nerkar	122-125
18	E-Commerce in India	Dr. Kishor Ghormade	126-131
19	E-COMMERCE AND IT IMPACTS ON GLOBAL MARKET	Dr. Kulbhushan Meghe Dr. Rajkumar Giri Gosavi	132-135
20	F-COMMERCE" IS ONE OF MEANS OF E-COMMERCE	Dr. Malhar Kolhatkar	136-143
21	IMPORTANCE OF E-COMMERCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS	Dr. Manish B. Vyas	144-151
22	Impact of electronic commerce on consumers buying behavior	Prof. Meenal Rajdeo	152-157
23	Issues & Challenges of E-commerce In Indian Banking System	Dr. Milind Gulhane	158-165
24	THE TRADITIONAL BUSINESS VS ELECTRONIC COMMERCE	Monika N. Manapure Dr. Vinod S. Khapne	166-170
25	Impact of Electronic Commerce and Indian Economy	Dr. Mrunali S. Lihare	171-178
26	Benefits and Barriers of E-commerce	Dr. Murlidhar Lambat	179-183

E- Business

Dr. Durga Anil Pande (Shukla)
Assistant Professor
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College Of Arts
and Science and Commerce

Abstract

Business plays a very important role in the economic development of all the nations of the world. E-business involves business processes spanning the entire value chain: electronic purchasing and supply chain management, processing orders electronically, handling customers service, and cooperating with business partners. Electronic business is a wide ranging collection of functions and activities that are facilitated by digital and electronic means. The ultimate goal of e-business is to establish an online presence for an organization and to provide as much interactivity and functionality as possible. E-business relies on information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve and expand the operation and functions of an organization, such as business, government agency or nonprofit organization. This paper details about the e-business.

Keywords : E-Business, internet, E- Commerce

Introduction

Electronic Business commonly referred to as "E-business" or "e-business", is sometimes used interchangeable with E-commerce. E-commerce constitutes the narrower definition of buying, selling, transferring or exchange of products and services, between businesses, groups and/or individuals using the internet, and intranets¹. It is an essential activity of business today. E-business covers a broader definition and includes e-commerce, customer relations management (CRM), and business partnership, "e-learning and conducting electronic transactions within an organization".² Electronic business methods enable companies to link their internal and external data processing systems more efficiently



Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277 - 5730

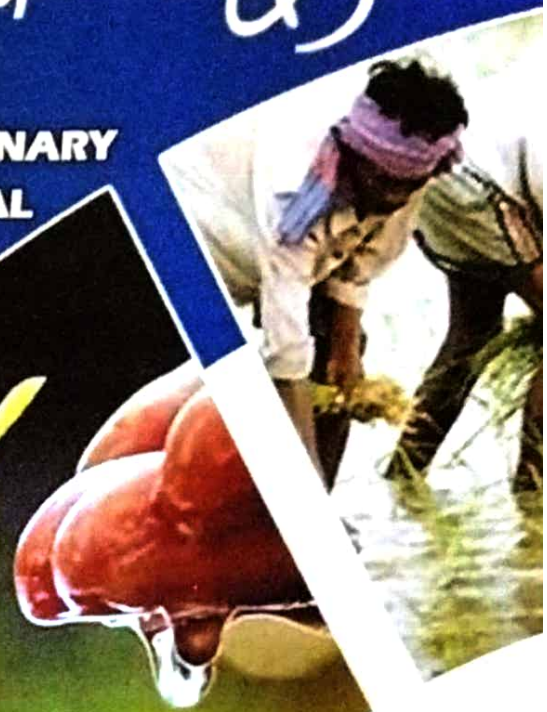
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-IV
October-December-2019
ENGLISH PART-II/III

IMPACT FACTOR/ INDEXING
2019 - 6.399
www.sjifactor.com

Ajanta
Prakashan



❧ CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - III ❧

Sr. No.	Name and Author Name	Page No.
1	A Comparative Study of Reaction Abilities among Lawn Tennis, Tabel Tennis, Squash and Soft Tennis Players Rahul K. Ugalmugle	1-6
2	Post-Harvest Fungal Diseases of Vegetables and Fruits in Area of Basmath V. S. Maske	7-11
3	Impact of Heavy Metal, Cadmium on Protein Metabolism in Freshwater Fish Oreochromis Mossambica S. S. Baad	12-21
4	Challenges of Indian Agriculture Sector Dr. Deepak Pandharinath Sontakke	22-26
5	Application of Laplace Transform in Differential Equations Dr. G. B. Lamb	27-32
6	Biodiesel: Fuel for Cleaner Tomorrow Dr. Archana D. Chapolikar	33-41
7	The Plight of Women Empowerment in the era of Globalization Dr. Jyoti Mohanty	42-46
8	Information Literacy Priyanka Pralhad Bhoigal	47-54
9	Challenges of the Indian Banking Sector and its Impact on India's Economy Dr. Durga Anil Pande	55-61

9. Challenges of the Indian Banking Sector and its Impact on India's Economy

Dr. Durga Anil Pande

Assistant Professor, Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce, Kamptee, Dist. Nagpur.

Abstract

A large part of any economy is made up of big banks and the State Bank of India (SBI) is the only bank in India, which comes in the top 100 banks of the world. There are scale and quality issues with Indian banks. The main basis of the economic development of any country is the infrastructure of that country. If the infrastructure itself is weak, then no matter how much effort is made, the system cannot be made strong. This is the reason that to strengthen the efforts made for development and progress in the economy of any country, a path is followed by the policymakers through which the government can involve the common man in the formal medium of the economy.

This is what is happening at present. This research paper has been written to find answers to the questions that what are the challenges in the Indian banking sector and what is the impact of these challenges on the Indian economy, what is the effort of RBI to deal with the challenges of the Indian banking sector, what are the measures to get rid of the problems of the banking sector.

Keywords: Indian Banking Sector, Bank Scams, Crisis of Non-Banking Financial Companies, RBI, Reserve Bank of India, Nonperforming Assets

Data Collection Method Used for Research

This research depends on secondary data like newspapers, books, magazines, reports, and websites.

The Objective of Research

1. To study the challenges in the Indian banking sector and the impact of these challenges on the Indian economy
2. To know the effort of RBI to deal with the challenges of the Indian banking sector
3. To Find out ways to get rid of banking sector problems

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

International Online Multidisciplinary Journal

Volume - 9 | Issue - 8 | May - 2020

Impact Factor : 5.7631(UIF) ISSN:2249-894X

CASHLESS INDIA AND CYBER CRIME



Dr. Durga Anil Pande

Dr. Durga Anil Pande

Assistant Professor, Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce, Kamptee, Dist. Nagpur.

Abstract: The economy of India is more dependent on cash than the economy of many other countries of the world. The Central Government of India is working tirelessly to fulfill the dream of making India a cashless economy.....

Editor - In - Chief - Ashok Yakkaldevi



ISSN NO:- 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 5.7631(UIF)

Vol.- 9, Issue -8, May -2020

Content

Sr. No.	Title and Name of The Author (S)	Page No.
1	“भारत के आर्थिक विकास में कृषि का महत्व” डॉ. राजू रैदास	1
2	TECNOLOGIA PARA PISCICULTURA EM BARRAMENTOS: UMA EXPERIÊNCIA NA REGIÃO DE THEOBROMA, ESTADO DE RONDÔNIA, BRASIL José de Souza Vieira ¹ , Marcelo dos Santos Targa ² , Norma Maria Coelho Vieira ³ , Flávio de São Pedro Filho ⁴ and Fabricio Moraes de Almeida ⁵	8
3	FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT Dr. Yakkaldevi A. S.	21
4	COLLABORATIVE LEARNING COMMUNITIES Shri Shinde T. N.	24
5	CASHLESS INDIA AND CYBER CRIME Dr. Durga Anil Pande	28



CASHLESS INDIA AND CYBER CRIME

Dr. Durga Anil Pande
Assistant Professor ,
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce,
Kamptee, Dist. Nagpur .

ABSTRACT:

The economy of India is more dependent on cash than the economy of many other countries of the world. The Central Government of India is working tirelessly to fulfill the dream of making India a cashless economy. The first step of Digital India is the dream of Cashless India and keeping this dream in mind on the evening of 8th November 2016 at exactly 8:00 PM, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India announced the demonetization of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes were discontinued. The Government of India suddenly announced the devaluation of the old currency and due to this, there was a kind of uneasiness in the whole country. The Indian government took this step to end the parallel economy of counterfeit currency and black money, which was mainly used to finance terrorists and criminals. This step has proved necessary to start a cashless economy in our country. The cashless economy has paved the way for greater convenience, ease, and transparency in monetary transactions.

The benefits of this move have now been reaped and more and more individuals have started transacting and trading in digital currency. Our country is slowly moving from a cash-centric economy to a cashless economy. Digital transactions can be easily traced, which will make it mandatory and mandatory for everyone to pay taxes and stop every means of black money transfer. But many people are becoming victims of cybercrimes every day. This research paper has been written to find answers to the questions that what is the concept of a cashless economy for cashless transactions, what is the reason for the increasing challenges of cybercrime, what are the steps currently being taken by the Government of India to protect against cybercrime, how to deal with cybercrime.

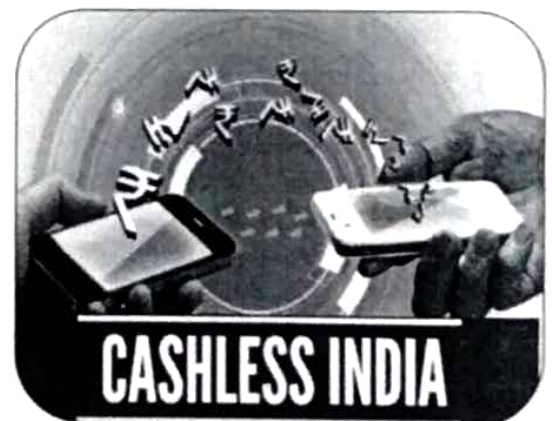
KEYWORDS: *Cashless India, Cybercrime, Digital India, Demonetization.*

DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED FOR RESEARCH:

This research depends on secondary data like newspapers, books, magazines, reports, and websites.

The Objective of Research:

- 1) To study the concept of a cashless economy for cashless transactions
- 2) To know the reason for the increasing challenges of cybercrime
- 3) To Find out ways to deal with cybercrime
- 4) To study the steps currently being taken by the Government of India to protect against cybercrime



SPECIALISSUE– VII: MAY–2021

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.473 (SJIF)

CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Anil Dodewar

EDITOR

Dr. Ghizala. R. Hashmi

Dr. Siddharth Meshram

Prof. Mohd Asrar

PUBLISHED BY:

UPA GROUP PUBLICATION

In Association with

Seth Kesarimal Porwal

College of Arts and

Commerce and Science

Kamptee

CORPORATE OFFICE:

38, Mitra Nagar, Manewada

Cement Road, Nagpur-24.

PUBLICATION :

The UPA Interdisciplinary
e-journal is published
Bi-annually.

© All Rights Reserved.

The views expressed in this
publication are purely
personal judgments of the
authors and do not reflect the
views of Journal or the body
under whose auspices the
journal is Published.



**SETH KESARIMAL PORWAL COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND SCIENCE AND COMMERCE,
KAMPTEE (NAGPUR)**

In Association with

UPA National Peer - Reviewed Interdisciplinary e - Journal

EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Anil Dodewar
Dr. Siddharth Meshram

Dr. Ghizala R. Hashmi
Prof. Mohd. Asrar

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Indrani Saha
Dr Manish. R. Chakravarty
Dr. S. C. Shirpurkar
Dr. Jitendra Tagde
Dr. V. V. Kamdi

Dr. Swapnil. R. Dahat
Dr. Prashant. M. Bambal
Dr. Azhar Abrar
Dr. Mahesh Jogi
Dr. Sharad Meshram

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Dr. Renuka. L. Roy
Dr. Y. D. Meshram
Dr. Indrajit. S. Basu

Dr. Jayant. V. Ramteke
Dr. Vinod. R. Shende
Shilpa Hirekhan

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. M. B. Bagade
Principal
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts and
Commerce and Science, Kamptee

Dr. Renu A. Tiwari
Vice-Principal
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts and
Commerce and Science, Kamptee

Dr. Prashant Dhongle
IQAC Coordinator
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts and Commerce and Science, Kamptee

PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE

Dr. Mohammad Sahul Hameed
Professor of English VIT, Vellore

Dr. Sumedh Nagdive
Assistant professor of Hindi PWS College, Nagpur.

Dr. Dhiraj. S. Kadam
Assistant professor of Economics PGTD,
RTM Nagpur University.

Dr. Shribala Deshpande
Principal, Shri Niketan Arts and Commerce
college, Nagpur

Dr. Umesh Janbandhu
Associate professor of History Br. Sheshrao Wankhede
Arts and Commerce College, Khaparkheda, Nagpur

Dr. Rajendra Watane
Assistant professor of Marathi Taywade College, Koradi, Nagpur

Dr. Azhar Hayat
ARetd. Principal, Anjuman Girls Degree College, Nagpur

Dr. Vivek. M. Divan
Associate professor of Political Science R. S. Mundle
Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur.

Dr. Madhavi Mardikar
Associate professor of Physical Education Govt.
Institute of Science, Nagpur.

Dr. G. N. Nimbarte
Assistant professor of Sociology VNIT, Nagpur

Dr. Manju. M. Dubey
Librarian R. S. Mundle Dharampeth Arts and Commerce College, Nagpur

Sr.No.	Name of Contributor	College Name	Title of Research Papers	Page No.
English				
31	Sayeda Parveen Qureshi	J. M. Patel College, Bhandara. (M.S.)	EMERGING PRACTICES AND STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT	159
32	Dr.Prashant Bambal	Seth Kesarimal Porwal College, Kamptee	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT VISUAL SKILLS PROGRAMMES ON ELITE CRICKET PLAYERS	163
Hindi / Urdu				
1	डॉ. आर. एन. साखरे	जगत महाविद्यालय, गोरेगाव	गलिच्छ वस्ती मे उपलब्ध मुलभूत सुविधाए	1
2	डॉ. विकास कामडी	सेठे केसरीमल कला, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, कामठी	हिंदी उपन्यासोमे यांत्रिकीकरण के दुष्प्रभाव का अध्ययन	16
3	Arshad Husain	Aliah university, Kolkata (WB)	Nazm	1
4	Mohammad Asrar	S. K. Porwal College, Kamptee	Nagpur University Mein Graduate Satah Par Premchand ki Takhleekat	5
5	Asif Parvez	Aliah University Kolkata (WB)	Shamsur Raheman Farooqui Ka Afsana	6
6	Dr. Azhar Abrar	S. K. Porwal College, Kamptee	Manto ke Afsano Mein Nisai Ehsas	10
7	Dr. Reshma Tazayeen	L. A. D.& Smt R. P. College for Women, Nagpur	Ghalib Bhi Jiske Maddah The : Momin Khan Momin	14



हिन्दी उपन्यासोंमें यांत्रिकीकरण के दुष्प्रभाव का अध्ययन

डॉ. विकास विठ्ठलराव कामठी

हिन्दी विभाग प्रमुख,

सेठ केसरीमल पोरवाल, कला, विज्ञान,

वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, कामठी, नागपुर

९०९६१७२२९३,

vikaskamdi7@gmail.com

आधुनिक युग कि देन यांत्रिकीकरण या औद्योगीकरण है। यांत्रिकीकरण को विज्ञान की एक खोज माना जाता है। वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के कारण ही नई-नई मशीनें, नये-नये कारखानों का निर्माण हुआ है। आज हल के स्थान पर ट्रैक्टर आ गये, जो कम समय में अधिक काम कर सकते हैं। औद्योगीकरण के संबंध में डॉ. गंगाप्रसाद विमल कहते हैं —“औद्योगीकरण एक तरह से सतत् नए होते जाने की प्रक्रिया है। पुराना पड़ जाना, मृत हो जाना है। मृतावशेषों को छोड़ औद्योगीकरण निरंतर अपना कलेवर तकनीकी नए पन के साथ-साथ बदलता रहता है।”

परंपरागत समाज की इकाईयों पर यांत्रिकीकरण ने सीधे प्रहार किया है। भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की इकाईयों में न्हास आया है। बड़े पैमाने पर ग्रामीण आधुनिक इकाईयाँ न सिर्फ खत्म होने लगी, अपितु उनको चलानेवाले लोगों के लिए अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा का प्रश्न उत्पन्न हुआ है। आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो लघु इकाईयाँ जीवित हैं, वे लोगों को आय का रोजगार देने में असमर्थ हैं। औद्योगीकरण के ग्रामीण व्यवस्था की उत्पीडक स्थिति के सम्मुख, किसानके आगे मजदूर होने का विकल्प रखा है। औद्योगीकरण की इस समस्या को 'रंगभूमि' उपन्यास में देखा जा सकता है। किसान और मजदूर के बीच के द्वंद को 'गोदान' उपन्यास में देखा जा सकता है। जहाँ होरी भोशण चक्र के तले पिसते-पिसते कृशक से मजदूर यानी हल जोतने से पत्थर तोड़ने वाला बनने के लिए विवश हो जाता है।

यांत्रिकीकरण से तेजी से औद्योगीकरण बढ़ा है। औद्योगीकरण के कारण शहरीकरण तेजी से होने लगा। ग्रामीणों का स्थानांतरण होने लगा। शहरीकरण ने समाज को किस रूप में प्रभावित किया इस बारे में डॉ. मैथिली प्रसाद भारद्वाज लिखते हैं कि “शहरीकरण का तात्पर्य मुख्य या एकांतीक रूप में कृषि निर्भर लघु समाजों से लोगों का उन वृहत्तर समाजों में स्थानांतरण है, जिनका कार्य देश, प्रशासन, व्यापार, उद्योग तथा उनसे संबद्ध रुचियों से परिवर्तित हो जाता है।”

औद्योगीकरण की क्रान्ति से भारत ही नहीं, पर विश्व की विशिष्ट संस्कृति को उद्वेलित और प्रभावित किया है। उपभोक्तावाद को इस क्रान्ति ने बल दिया है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में मशीनों ने संपूर्ण वातावरण को प्रदूषित किया। अनेक उद्योगों के शुरू हो जाने से मानव को सुख की प्राप्ति हुई। वह पुराने ढाँचे वाले जीवन से बाहर निकलकर सुखी जीवन जीने के लिए औद्योगिक नगरों की ओर दौड़ पड़ा। उद्योगों के बड़े-बड़े कारखानों के स्थापित हो जाने से नगरों की भी स्थापना हुई। धन कमाने, सुखी जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए मनुष्य गाँवों को छोड़कर शहरों में बसने लगा। गाँवों का सुखद एवं स्वास्थ्यप्रद पर्यावरण छोड़कर लोग शहरों में बसने लगे तो अपने संस्कारों से भी दूर होते गये।



2018-2019
Dr Rashmi Jachak (Botany)
(2 Chapters in Book)

BIOGENIC SUSTAINABLE NANOTECHNOLOGY

Trends and Progress

Edited by
Raghvendra Pratap Singh
Alok R. Rai
Ahmed Abdala
Ratiram G. Chaudhary



Micro & Nano Technologies Series

Elsevier

Radarweg 29, PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands
The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, United Kingdom
50 Hampshire Street, 5th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States

Copyright © 2022 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. Details on how to seek permission, further information about the Publisher's permissions policies and our arrangements with organizations such as the Copyright Clearance Center and the Copyright Licensing Agency, can be found at our website: www.elsevier.com/permissions.

This book and the individual contributions contained in it are protected under copyright by the Publisher (other than as may be noted herein).

Notices

Knowledge and best practice in this field are constantly changing. As new research and experience broaden our understanding, changes in research methods, professional practices, or medical treatment may become necessary.

Practitioners and researchers must always rely on their own experience and knowledge in evaluating and using any information, methods, compounds, or experiments described herein. In using such information or methods they should be mindful of their own safety and the safety of others, including parties for whom they have a professional responsibility.

To the fullest extent of the law, neither the Publisher nor the authors, contributors, or editors, assume any liability for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products, instructions, or ideas contained in the material herein.

ISBN: 978-0-323-88535-5

For Information on all Elsevier publications
visit our website at <https://www.elsevier.com/books-and-journals>

Publisher: Matthew Deans
Acquisitions Editor: Sabrina Webber
Editorial Project Manager: Clodagh Holland-Borosh
Production Project Manager: Sojan P. Pashayattil
Cover Designer: Greg Harris

Typeset by MPS Limited, Chennai, India



4. Ecofriendly microorganism assisted fabrication of metal nanoparticles and their applications	77
<i>SUDIP MONDAL, MANJIRI S. NAGMOTE, SURAJ V. KOMBE, BARUN K. DUTTA, TRIMURTI L. LAMBAT, PRASHANT B. CHOUKE AND ANIRUDDHA MONDAL</i>	
4.1 Introduction	77
4.2 Bacteria-mediated synthesis	79
4.2.1 Copper nanoparticles synthesis by bacterial font	79
4.2.2 Silver nanoparticles synthesis by bacterial font	81
4.2.3 Gold nanoparticles synthesis using different bacterial font	86
4.3 Fungi-mediated synthesis	91
4.3.1 Copper nanoparticles synthesis by fungi font	91
4.3.2 Silver nanoparticles synthesis by fungi font	94
4.3.3 Gold nanoparticles synthesis by fungi font	98
4.4 Conclusion	99
References	100
5. Herbal spices and nanotechnology for the benefit of human health	107
<i>SHALINI JIVAN CHAHANDE, RASHMI JACHAK, RAGINI CHAHANDE AND PALLAVI PANTAWANE</i>	
5.1 Introduction	107
5.2 Complementary role of spices and nanotechnology in development of herbal medicine	108
5.3 Journey of spices for the betterment of human life	111
5.3.1 Spices from kitchen to clinic	111
5.4 Ancient to current status of the use of herbal spices and nanotechnology	112
5.5 Use of spices as a source of natural color	115
5.6 Use as a natural source of antioxidant and antimicrobial agents	116
5.7 Need for bioprospection of herbs and spices	117

8.4.6 Leaves-based phytofabrication	194
8.5 Mechanism of phytofabrication of NPs	194
8.6 Therapeutic potentials of iron-based NPs	197
8.7 Conclusion	204
References	204
9. Highlights of decade long progress of nano-selenium fabricated from plant biomass: insights into techniques and mechanisms	217
<i>DEBARSHI KAR MAHAPATRA, ANIMESHCHANDRA G.M. HALDAR AND KANHAIYA M. DADURE</i>	
9.1 Introduction	217
9.2 Selenium nanoparticles	219
9.3 Synthesis	219
9.4 Mechanism of formation of SeNPs	220
9.5 Recent reports of SeNPs formation	221
9.6 Applications in SeNPs in food packing	222
9.7 Toxicity of SeNPs	223
9.8 Conclusion	224
References	224
10. Strategies of nanotechnology as a defense system in plants	227
<i>RASHMI JACHAK, SHALINI CHAHANDE, JAYSHREE THAWARE AND RUPALI MAHAKHODE</i>	
10.1 Introduction	227
10.2 Nanotechnology in plant defense mechanism	229
10.2.1 Nanobiosensors	229
10.2.2 Nanoencapsulation	231
10.2.3 Metal-based nanoparticles	232

13.4 Green nanotechnology	297
13.5 Scheming of green nanomaterials	297
13.5.1 Approaches for green nanomaterial synthesis	299
13.6 Zinc oxide	300
13.7 Applications of zinc oxide nanoparticles	301
13.8 Biosynthesis of nanoparticles	303
13.9 Bacterial synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles and its applications	304
13.10 Conclusions	310
References	310
14. Environmental impact on toxicity of nanomaterials	315
<i>J. PRAKASH ARUL JOSE, LAITH A. YOUNUS, KESAVAN BHASKAR REDDY, SIVA SANKAR SANA, LEKSHMI GANGADHAR, TIANYU HOU, ARGHYA CHAKRAVORTY AND PREETAM BHARDWAJ</i>	
14.1 Introduction	316
14.2 A brief walk to nanomaterials and their properties	318
14.3 The history of nanomaterials and their creation	318
14.4 Nanomaterial sources	320
14.5 Types and classification of nanomaterials	321
14.5.1 Nanomaterials-based categories	321
14.6 Applications of nanoparticles	324
14.6.1 Applications in drugs and medications	324
14.6.2 Fabrication and materials applications	326
14.6.3 Applications in the environment	326
14.6.4 Applications in electronics	327
14.6.5 Applications in energy harvesting	327
14.6.6 Applications in mechanical industries	328
14.7 Nanomaterial regulations	328
14.8 Nanomaterials problems and risk valuation	329
14.8.1 Nanomaterial toxicity	329

Herbal spices and nanotechnology for the benefit of human health

Shalini Jiwan Chahande¹, Rashmi Jachak¹, Ragini Chahande¹,
Pallavi Pantawane²

¹DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, SETH KESARIMAL PORWAL COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND
COMMERCE, KAMPTÉE, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA ²DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE, NAGPUR,
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Chapter outline

5.1 Introduction	107
5.2 Complementary role of spices and nanotechnology in development of herbal medicine	108
5.3 Journey of spices for the betterment of human life	111
5.3.1 Spices from kitchen to clinic	111
5.4 Ancient to current status of the use of herbal spices and nanotechnology	112
5.5 Use of spices as a source of natural color	115
5.6 Use as a natural source of antioxidant and antimicrobial agents	116
5.7 Need for bioprospection of herbs and spices	117
5.7.1 Medicinal bioprospecting	118
5.7.2 Bioprospection of essential oils for medicinal uses	118
5.7.3 Bioprospection of products from herbs and spices	119
5.7.4 Bioprospecting of spices and herbs for drug discovery	121
5.8 Issues and challenges with herbal nanomedicines	121
5.9 Conclusion and future perspectives	123
References	123

5.1 Introduction

Spices are usually used in kitchen for culinary purpose from ancient time. Spices are plant- or herbs-derived products such as seeds, fruits, roots, bark or flowers or their mixtures in whole, crushed or powdered form that serves to flavor, color, and to preserve foods and sometimes as aroma and palatability enhancers and is required in small amount (Aboubakr et al., 2016; Adefegha & Oboh, 2011). Spices are different from herbs in some aspect like herbs may be

Strategies of nanotechnology as a defense system in plants

Rashmi Jachak¹, Shalini Chahande², Jayshree Thaware¹,
Rupali Mahakhode³

¹DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, SETH KESARIMAL PORWAL COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, KAMPTEE, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA ²DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, SETH KESARIMAL PORWAL COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, KAMPTEE, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA ³DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, SHRI SHIVAJI SCIENCE COLLEGE, CONGRESS NAGAR, NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Chapter outline

10.1 Introduction	227
10.2 Nanotechnology in plant defense mechanism	229
10.2.1 Nanobiosensors	229
10.2.2 Nanoencapsulation	231
10.2.3 Metal-based nanoparticles	232
10.2.4 Nanohybrid	234
10.2.5 Nanoantioxidant mechanism	236
10.3 Nanotoxicity and nanobusiness	237
10.3.1 Nanotoxicity—monitored toxicity and potential health risks of nanomaterials	237
10.3.2 Nanobusiness and its risky path	239
10.4 Conclusion	239
Future line of work	240
References	240
Further reading	248

10.1 Introduction

Agriculture has been the backbone of a country's economy, GDP (gross domestic product), and employment. There should be concerted efforts to modernize agriculture. Improving

قند و لاج

مصنف:

محمد اسرار



سکھیں اور ہنگامہ شہر کی مختلف مہمیں، اولیٰ و سہمی
طریقہ اعلیٰ اسکا کیش اور پیڑ و پھینز سہمی کامی کے
سہمی، اولیٰ و سہمی نظریہ منعقد جاتی ہیں۔

نے والے طلبہ کا استقبال، اساتذہ کا اعزاز،

م کا سیکرٹری ہے۔ حال ہی میں آپ کو ایما

ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ دیگر تنظیموں سے بھی آپ

اسلامی شاخ ناگیورو کامی کے ذریعے منعقد

آپ اہم رول ادا کرتے ہیں۔ سہمی اور فلاحی

اس چھوٹے سے مضمون میں آپ کی خدمات کا

کے اعتراف میں متعدد تنظیموں نے آپ

ہیں ہے۔ اس میں مختلف موضوعات کے

طعامت سے بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ اور یہی توضیحی

ہے کہ اس وقت پر ہمیں دلی مبارک باد۔



NAYE DAREECHAY

By: Mohammad Asrar

Asst. Professor, Deptt. of Urdu,
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College,
Kamptee (Nagpur)

Mob. : 9822724276

Email : asrarmohammad1977@gmail.com

آپ کی خدمات صرف کالج تک ہی محدود نہیں ہیں بلکہ شہر کی مختلف علمی، ادبی و سماجی انجمنوں سے بھی آپ وابستہ ہیں۔ شہر کی معروف تنظیم افق ایجوکیشن اینڈ ویلفیئر سوسائٹی کامٹی کے نائب صدر ہیں۔ اس تنظیم کے ذریعے بھی مختلف تعلیمی، ادبی و سماجی تقاریب منعقد کی جاتی ہیں۔ جیسے تقریری مقابلے، نمایاں کامیابی حاصل کرنے والے طلبہ کا استقبال، اساتذہ کا اعزاز، میڈیکل کیمپ کا انعقاد وغیرہ۔ یہ خاکسار اس تنظیم کا سیکریٹری ہے۔ حال ہی میں آپ کو آئیٹا (AIITA) کامٹی یونٹ کا صدر منتخب کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ دیگر تنظیموں سے بھی آپ وابستہ ہیں۔ جماعت اسلامی کے ماتحت ادارہ ادب اسلامی شاخ ناگپور و کامٹی کے ذریعے منعقد ہونے والی مختلف ادبی محفلوں اور مشاعروں میں آپ اہم رول ادا کرتے ہیں۔ سماجی اور فلاحی کاموں میں بھی آپ کو خاصی دلچسپی ہے۔ بہر حال اس چھوٹے سے مضمون میں آپ کی خدمات کا احاطہ ممکن نہیں ہے۔ آپ کی ایسی ہی خدمات کے اعتراف میں متعدد تنظیموں نے آپ کو مختلف اعزازات سے نوازا ہے۔

موصوف کی یہ کتاب یک موضوعی تصنیف نہیں ہے۔ اس میں مختلف موضوعات کے تحت مضامین شامل کئے گئے ہیں۔ ہر موضوع کو وضاحت سے بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ اور یہی توضیحی انداز آپ کی تحریروں میں جا بجا نظر آتا ہے۔ اس کتاب کی اشاعت پر انھیں دلی مبارک باد۔

محمد عامر آفاق



ALFAAZ PUBLICATION

Widarbha Hindi Urdu Press, Kamptee (Units of VMNRDES)

(Govt. of Maharashtra Regd. No. 1852300311564012)

Phutana Oli, Kamptee - 441001 Dist. Nagpur Mob.: 7721877941

9 789391 721244

@alfaazPublicationsKamptee • alfaazkamptee@gmail.com • alfaazehind.blogspot.com • 9326669893

7220

نام کتاب: نئے دور تھے

مصنف: محمد اسرار

ناشر: الفاظ پبلی کیشن پھانا اولی کاشی 441001 ضلع ناگپور (مہاراشٹر) موبائل: 921877941

قیمت: 220 روپے

صفحات: 232

تعداد: 500

مطبع: دور بھ ہندی اردو پریس، کاشی

کمپیوٹر کمپوزنگ: احفاظ اختر

سرورق: ریحان کوثر

سن اشاعت: یکم مئی 2021ء

رابطہ لہتہ: محمد اسرار، سیٹھ کیسری مل پور وال کالج آف آرٹس، سائنس اینڈ کامرس، کاشی ضلع ناگپور (مہاراشٹر)

ای میل: asrarmohammad1977@gmail.com

موبائل نمبر: 9822724276



ملنے کا پتہ:

• صفحہ، انجم، معرفت، ملت اردو ہائی اسکول، شانقی نگر ناگپور 440002 (مہاراشٹر)

• کتب خانہ انجمن ترقی اردو، ۴۱۸۱، اردو بازار، جامع مسجد، دہلی-۶

• کتاب دار بک سیلر، ممبئی 9869321477

• ماہنامہ رنگ و بو، عیدی بازار، حیدرآباد

• ایچ کیشنل بک ہاؤس، مسلم یونیورسٹی، علی گڑھ

• ایل ایچ کیشن اینڈ پبلیشر سوسائٹی، معرفت سیکرٹری محمد عامر آفاق، نزد داروہ مسجد وارث پورہ،

کاشی 441001 ضلع ناگپور (مہاراشٹر) موبائل: 9730471127

Ecofriendly microorganism assisted fabrication of metal nanoparticles and their applications

Sudip Mondal¹, Manjiri S. Nagmote¹, Suraj V. Kombe², Barun K. Dutta³, Trimurti L. Lambat⁴, Prashant B. Chouke¹, Aniruddha Mondal⁵

¹POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, SETH KESARIMAL PORWAL COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, KAMPTEE, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA ²POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY, S. K. PORWAL COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, KAMPTEE, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA ³DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, XIAMEN UNIVERSITY, XIAMEN, P.R. CHINA ⁴DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, MANOHARBHAI PATEL COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE, DEORI, INDIA ⁵DIVISION OF MATERIALS SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS, LULEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, LULEA, SWEDEN

Chapter outline

4.1 Introduction	77
4.2 Bacteria-mediated synthesis	79
4.2.1 Copper nanoparticles synthesis by bacterial font	79
4.2.2 Silver nanoparticles synthesis by bacterial font	81
4.2.3 Gold nanoparticles synthesis using different bacterial font	86
4.3 Fungi-mediated synthesis	91
4.3.1 Copper nanoparticles synthesis by fungi font	91
4.3.2 Silver nanoparticles synthesis by fungi font	94
4.3.3 Gold nanoparticles synthesis by fungi font	98
4.4 Conclusion	99
References	100

4.1 Introduction

The interest of the 20th century scientists toward nanoparticles (NPs) has been growing exponentially day by day (Ramadhania et al., 2022). The diverse applications of NPs is the key behind

National Seminar

on

आरोग्यम् धनसंपदा : A Lifelong Treasure
under the aegis of IQAC

14 December 2019

PROCEEDINGS



Health is Wealth
A Lifelong Treasure

Health Literacy Year 2019 - 2020



Estd. 1932

Organised by

Women's Education Society's

Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women of Arts, Commerce & Science &
Smt. Ratnidevi Purohit College of Home Science and
Home Science Technology, Nagpur

(Re-accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC Bangalore)

Recognised as College with Potential for Excellence by UGC, New Delhi

Aarogyam Dhansampada : A Lifelong Treasure Seminar Proceedings

Co-ordinator

Dr. Deepali Kotwal
Principal, L.A.D and Smt.R.P. College for Women, Nagpur

Convenor & Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Kakoli Upadhyay

Editorial Board

Dr. Vathsala Shrinivas
Ar. Surashmie Kaalmegh
Mrs. Nidhee Bhowate
Dr. Sumita Sapre
Dr. Kiran Patil
Mrs. Milan Nimbalkar

Publisher

Swaprakashan Publication Cell
L.A.D. and Smt. R.P. College for Women, Nagpur

Printer

Enbitee Enterprises, Nagpur
9860333020 / 8208146722

ISBN 978-93-80985-23-7

© Seminar Proceedings 2019. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means or used by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the copyright owner.

Opinions expressed in the research and review papers are those of contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the publisher. The publisher is not responsible (as a matter of product liability, negligence or otherwise) for any consequences resulting from any information contained therein.

CONTENTS

1.	Programme Schedule	<i>iv</i>
2.	Messages	<i>v</i>
3.	Foreword	<i>xvii</i>
4.	Organising Committee	<i>xxi</i>
5.	Keynote Address	1
6.	Experts' Presentations	2
7.	Research Papers	10
8.	Report of the Seminar	196
9.	Working Committees	203
10	Panel of Reviewers	205

Mood-Stabilizing Role of Some Micronutrients

Chahande Shalini

Seth Kesarimal Porwal College, Kamptee.

Abstract

The association between food intake or eating patterns and mood is of great interest to scientists and lay persons alike. All biochemical pathways require vitamins and minerals as co-factors for proper enzyme function and insufficient nutrient levels can negatively impact a wide range of metabolic processes. Mental disorders and brain function require a number of different nutrients. Mental health such as cognitive functioning is thought to be linked with the Micronutrients levels in the body. A balanced diet including adequate intake of foods containing zinc and other micronutrients could be an effective supplement to antidepressants for alleviating depressive symptoms. Role of Zinc, magnesium, selenium and chromium have been most commonly studied with respect to depression, and it has been suggested that these micronutrients might influence depression and work in enhancing the brain function if consumed in adequate amounts. Maintenance of optimal mental health can be achieved through a balance between all trace elements.

Key words : Mental disorders, Micronutrients, Food, Mood.

Introduction

Mood can be defined as the way we feel and the emotions we express as we go through our life or it can be called as the sum total of semi-persistent mental, physical and emotional state. Mental and physical well-being of a person depends on his internal and external environment so also is the mood. Brain responds to many things like the food we digest, like sugar and alcohol, to certain external factors like anxiety and stress and this regulates the way we feel or in other words our mood. Our brain structure, chemistry, and physiology is related to the dietary changes which lead to -- changes in behavior! The association between food intake or eating patterns and mood is of great interest to scientists and lay persons alike.

Nutrition is interconnected with depression through hormonal, neurotransmitter and signaling pathways in the gut that modulate brain functions such as cognitive function, mood, appetite, sleep and reward mechanisms¹. All biochemical pathways require vitamins and minerals as co-factors for proper enzyme function and insufficient nutrient levels can negatively impact a wide range of metabolic processes. Mental disorders and brain function require a number of different nutrients².

A healthy eating plan is needed to optimize our brain which includes supplements needed to maintain balance and enhance brain chemistry. Lifestyle changes, including mental exercises relaxation, sleep, and Living clean and green to reduce exposure to environmental toxins and to support a sustainable future for all

The Concept that food can help or hinder health was given centuries before by

Right To
INFORMATION ACT
TOOL IN STRENGTHENING
DEMOCRACY IN INDIA



DR.PUNYA SHAILAJA | DR.P.RENGARAJAN
DR. VINOD KUMAR CHERUKURI



RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT

Tool In Strengthening Democracy In India

Dr. Punya Shailaja

Dr. P. Rengarajan

Dr. Vinod Kumar Cherukuri

Nitya Publications, Bhopal

First Edition 2021

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced to be rival system or transmitted in any form or by any other means without the permission of the copyright editor's. The views expressed in the Chapter's are those of the Authors and not necessarily of the publisher and Editors. Authors are themselves responsible for the facts stated, opinions expressed, conclusions reached and plagiarism. The Publisher and Editors of the book bear no responsibility.

All rights are reserved to the Editor's only. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system without permission in writing from the Editors.

Any comments or suggestions should be sent to author and no other place including public domain.

ISBN: 978-93-90699-10-0

Price: INR 380.00

Published by:

Nitya Publications

Gulmohar, Bhopal MP India

web: www.nityapublications.com

Email: info@nityapublications.com

Ph.No.: +91-900-929-1840

CONTENTS

S. No.	Title Of The Paper / Author	Page No
UNIT-1 : RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT		
1	Right to Information Act: Tool in strengthening Democracy in India Vidyashri Dodamani	01 - 15
2	Right to Information Act-An Institutional Mechanism Dr. Jayshree Sandesh Thaware	16 - 31
3	Obligations of Public Authorities under RTI Dr. Aditi Acharya	32 - 44
4	Right to Information Act: Challenges V.Murugan	45 - 53
UNIT- 2: IMPACT OF RTI		
5	A study on impact of Right to Information Act as a Human Rights in India Hariprasad Vemula	54 - 63
6	History of RTI ACT 2005- Progress and Challenges Dr.K.Govindu	64 - 75
7	Impact of Right to Information Act in India Dr. Krishna Nayak Bhukya	76 - 84
8	Impact and Constraints in Implementation of the Right to Information Act 2005 Dr. Balabrahma Chary	85 - 98

UNIT-3 : TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

9	RTI : Transparency and Accountability Challenges in Good Governance Dr. L. Thirupathi	99 - 111
10	Right to Information Act in Institutionalizing Transparency and Accountability Dr.Punya Shailaja	112 - 121
11	Ensuring People's Empowerment through Citizen's Charter and Role of the RTI Act in India Pradeep Adhikary	122 - 131

UNIT-4 : RTI AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

12	Right to Information and It's Significance to ensure Good governance in India Dr.P.Rengarajan	132 - 143
13	Right to Information Act Impact on Good Governance Dr. Vinod Kumar Cherukuri	144 - 153
14	Right to Information Act and Good Governance K.Narasaraj & K.Resheta Reddy	154 - 165

UNIT-5 : RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM

15	Development of Right to Information vis-à-vis The Indian Constitution Revathi S. Murali	166 - 174
16	Right to Information Act : A Basic Human Rights Kiran Chauhan	175 - 180

17	RTI as a Fundamental Right Uday Modak	181 - 188
18	Right to Information: A Transmogrified Fundamental Rights Rudragouda M. H & Dr. Chaitra Prasad M.D	189 - 198
19	Right to Information a Corner Stone of Democracy: A Judicial Approach in India Dr. G. Rajasekar	199 - 212
20	Judicial Impact on RTI Act Dr. Sonali J Gaikwad	213 - 221
21	RTI as an Effective Tool for Democratic Participation in India Pavan Vinayak & Abhishek Sharma Padmanabhan	222 - 231
22	Right to Information As a Fundamental Right and Developments in India S.Sreenivas	232 - 242

List of Contributors

S.no.		Author
1	Chapter-1	Miss. Vidyashri Dodamani Lecturer, Department of Economics SP Mandal Arts and Commerce College, Raibag. Belagavi, Karnataka-591317 Email- vidya3311@gmail.com
2	Chapter-2	Dr. Jayshree Sandesh Thaware Assistant Professor and Head Department of Botany S.K. Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce, Kamptee Dist-Nagpur e-mail-jsthaware@gmail.com
3	Chapter-3	Dr. Aditi Acharya Assistant Professor Department of Commerce St.Thomas College Bhilai, District- Durg Chattisgarh E-mail : aditi.acharya0919@gmail.com
4	Chapter-4	V.Murugan, Assistant Professor Department of Commerce, Poompuhar College (A) , Melaiyur.Tamilnadu E-mail : murugan30051966@gmail.com

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT-AN INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

Dr. Jayshree Sandesh Thaware

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Botany
S.K. Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce,
Kamptee Dist-Nagpur

ABSTRACT: Right to Information Act- 2005, is briefly called as RTI is a powerful tool given to the citizens of India. By using this tool common man can become very powerful. RTI is a symbol of hope for more transparent and more accountable government. Right to Information Act- 2005 was passed in the Indian Parliament and it is applicable to all over India except Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 12th October 2005. Many activists treated this act as a final liberation from British colonialism and described the RTI law as a 'tool for empowering ordinary citizens and changing the culture of governance by making it transparent, less corrupt, participatory and accountable'. RTI 2005 is a progressive act. In the article, a light is thrown on how this RTI tool/weapon can be used by a citizen to take any information from a 'Public Authority' in India. A roadmap of Institutional Mechanism of RTI Act 2005 is highlighted in this chapter.

Keywords: Right to Information, Institutional mechanism, a transparent, accountable, article

1.0. INTRODUCTION

Right to Information (RTI) -2005 is an act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information. It replaces the previous Freedom of Information Act, 2002. Under the provisions of RTI act, any citizen of India may request

information from a 'Public authority' (any authority or a body or institution established or constituted by or under constitution by Government or instrumentality of State). The Act additionally needs each public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens want minimum recourse to request for information formally (Noronha, 2010).

Right to Information is a part of Fundamental Rights under article 19 (1) and Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 guaranteed by the Indian Constitution which empowers the citizen,

- To ask any question from the government and seek or accept any information from government and other public authorities.
- Take copies of any government document and work.
- Inspect or examine any government document.
- Take certified copies of documents.
- Take samples of materials from any government work.
- Raise questions about the functioning of any information/data.
- Make administration responsive
- Strengthen the foundation of democracy

Right to Information Act- 2005 was passed in the Indian Parliament on 15th June 2005 it has become applicable to all over India except Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 12th October 2005, providing the machinery for exercising this act as fundamental right of the citizen. RTI act 2005 is an important milestone in Indian democracy as it allows more transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority and to eradicate any type of corruption in governance. Citizens can seek information from the Central government, State

Government, Panchayati Raj institutions, The parliament, legislature, other organizations and institutions including controlled or substantially financed directly or indirectly by government and Court of law. The Supreme Court recently ruled even the office of Chief Justice of India is covered by RTI. After converted into the Union Territory the law is applicable in Jammu Kashmir and Laddakh. Today, the Act extends to the whole of India.

Before RTI act in any public sector undertakings, citizens there for their day-to-day work. If any citizen requires any information then they have to face very hardship in getting that information. But after the implementation of the RTI act, the thing has become very much easier for citizens, for getting their work done or to get any information from any public sector undertaking. Public authorities to designate Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) or State Public Information Officer (SPIO) at sub-divisional or sub-district level in all administrative units offices.

1.1. What is Information?

Information sought to pertain to definition of 'information' under the Act Section 2 (f), the act says,

information means, 'any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, log books, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, drawings, material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force'.

1.2. Governance and Process

The Right to Information in India is governed by two major bodies

- Central Information Commission (CIC) - Chief Information Commissioner who heads all the central departments and

ministries-with their own Public Information Officers (PIO's). CICs are directly under the President of India.

- State Information Commission (SIC) - State Public Information Officers or SPIOs head over all the state departments and ministries. The SPIO office is directly under the corresponding State Governor.

State and Central Information Commissions are independent bodies and the Central Information Commission has no jurisdiction over the State Information Commission (Wikipedia).



1.3. How does the RTI Act work? The Mechanism

- Public Information Officer-

For all the public sector undertaking it is compulsory to appoint their Public Information Officer (PIO). He will be assisted by one or more Assistant Public Information Officers (APIO). The Public Information Officer will be responsible for accepting and providing any

information related to his department, under his public sector undertaking. These PIOs act like nodal officers.

Any citizen can ask for any required information by an application in writing on a printed form prescribed by the state government or on a plain paper and by paying fees of 10/- (Ten only).

- **Timeline for providing or refusing information**

Public Information Officers should give information or give refusal to provide information with reason within 30 days after getting an application. Assistant Public Information Officer should provide the information after getting an application from the citizen in case the information affects the life and liberty of the individual. Information should be made available in 48 hours. No further fees are paid if information is provided after the prescribed time period.

- **Basic 15 points must be remembered while applying information to the Public Information Officer,**

1. Name of public sector undertaking from which information is sought.
2. Address of public sector undertaking
3. Applicant's full name
4. Contact Number (if any)
5. Applicant's full address (with PIN code)
6. Subject of information- if subject is mentioned clearly then it will be very easy to get the required information
7. Period of which information is sought
8. Type of information required

9. Whether information is required by post or will it be collected personally- it is to be mentioned clearly.
10. If information is required by post then clarify whether information is required by plane post or by registered post or by speed post. Depending upon the choice of post how the applicants require information, the postage charges will be borne by the applicant.
11. Whether an applicant is below the poverty line- it is to be mentioned clearly.
12. Application date
13. Application place
14. Applicant sign or thumb
15. If the applicant is below the poverty line- then in that case he will have to attach the xerox copy of the proof.

2.0. HOW TO FILE RTI?

There are three ways to file the RTI.

1. Online by visiting the site <https://www.rtionline.gov.in>
2. Via post to the concerned department
3. In person by visiting the Public Information Officer of the concerned department

2.1. Fees to be paid with application-

Depending on the state from which you belong, the rule for the mode of payment, you can deposit your application for information from the concerned departments of your state government by a post by attaching a DD, money order, postal order or affixing Court fee stamp.

If the applicant belongs to the below poverty line category, then does not need to pay any fees, while applying for information, under RTI. But if he does not belong to below poverty line category, then that case,

1. He will have to pay rupees 10(ten) in cash, in that office, attach a receipt along with the application. OR
2. To get the demand draft in the name of that office of rupees 10(ten) and too attached receipt received with application.
3. To get bank cheque, in the name of that office and to attached with the application OR
4. To affix the application rupees 10 (ten) Court fee stamp OR
5. Except this, for Central Public Sector undertakings, India postal order of rupees 10 (ten) will also do.

In this way the complete application is to be submitted either to Assistant Information Officer or to the Public Information Officer of that particular office and they will give the acknowledgement of the application. If the applicant decides to pay the fees of rupees 10(ten) in cash, then in that case, the receipt of the same will also be provided which is to be kept safely by the applicant.

2.2. Expenditure for supplying information

Expenditure for supplying information will be extra than that of fee paid along with application.

1. For information which is already available, in that case for A-4 size paper- Xerox copy of which or printout from computer- per page will be charged rupees 2 (two) only.
2. If an applicant requires information on a large page then in that case the applicant will have to pay the actual cost for preparing that information on large paper.

3. Permission is required on floppy or on CD, then in that case for every floppy or CD rupees 50 (fifty) will be charged.
4. Addition to this, if anyone requires any sample of things, models (duplicate) in that case, actual expenditure required for preparing it, will have to be borne by the applicant, who is below the poverty line also.

2.3 For inspection of documents-

If any citizen wants to just inspect the official documents, in that case, he will have to apply with 10 rupees fee. Then the Public Information Officer will call on the particular day for inspecting the Official Documents. On that particular day for inspection the citizen will have to come in office for inspecting the documents. For inspecting documents for the first hour, no expenditure will be required. After that for every hour rupees 5 (Five) will be charged.

2.4. For already printed information-

The public sector has readymade information in the form of magazines, books, booklets, posters, brochures etc., and if the price is printed on it. Then in that case that material will be available at that printed price. Below poverty line citizens will also have to bear that printed price. If some selected information is required from the printed material then for every page rupees 2 (Two) will be charged.

After receipt of complete RTI application, by the Public Information Officer, he will have to send the required information or he will have to reject the application within 30 days of receipt of application and it has to be conveyed to the applicant. If the application is rejected then it has to be conveyed to the applicant along with the below mentioned points,

- i) Reason for rejecting application
- ii) Period for first appeal against this order (30 days from the date of rejection of application)

- iii) Information of first appellate authority (with their post address)

Similarly, if the applicant is not satisfied with the information received or if the applicant thinks that the information is not correct, incomplete or if the applicant feels that the amount recovered required information is not reasonable, then in such cases- applicant make a first appeal in writing, within 30 days to Senior officer of the appellate authority. This is called the first appeal.

3.0. PROCESS FOR FIRST APPEAL-

First appeal is to be made in writing on plain paper,

1. Court fee stamp of rupees 20(Twenty) is to be affix on first appeal application OR
2. Will have to deposit rupees 20 in cash in that office and receipt that is to be attached to the first appeal application OR
3. Demand draft in the name of public sector undertaking is to be drawn and it is to be attached with the first appeal application OR
4. Bankers' cheque of rupees 20 drawn in favor of that public sector undertaking is to be attached with the first appeal application.

3.1. Important points to be considered while applying for first appeal

Important point must be considered while applying for the first appeal

1. Name/ designation/ full address with PIN code of appellate authority
2. Name and full address with PIN code of applicant
3. Contact Number (if any)

4. Name and designation of Public Information Officer
5. Order against which appeal is made its receipt date
6. Last date of filing appeal
7. Detail of the information sought for the details of the information required
 - a. Subject of Information and its nature
 - b. The name of the public sector undertaking or the department through which the information belongs
 - c. Specific reason for the appeal.
8. Date of appeal
9. Place of appeal
10. Applicant sign or thumb

3.2. Documents to be attached with first appeal application

Appellant must attach below mentioned documents with application

- 1) Xerox copy of the order against which appeal is to be made.
- 2) Xerox copies of all the documents on whose basis the appeal is to be made.

4.0. INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

If the applicant is not satisfied by the order (information) of the appellate authority then in that case he may appeal to the State Information Commissioner or a Central Information Commissioner. This is called the second appeal. A second appeal can be made within 90 days from the receipt of first appeal order.

The Information Commissioner as per his opinion can be convinced by the order of the Public Information Officer or he can order for providing required information to the applicant and he then he can also give you can also impose fine on the Public Information Officer.

If the applicant decides to make a second appeal, against the order of appellate authority, to the state Information Commissioner then all the documents required for second appeal are to be provided by the appellate authority.

4.1. Process for 2nd appeal

This can also be made in writing on a plain paper

1. This application must be accompanied by rupees 20 Court stamp OR
2. The banker's cheque has to be issued in the name of the officer, where second appeal is to be made OR
3. The demand draught of rupees 20 is to be drawn and it is to be attached with the application OR
4. Cash rupees 20 (twenty) only is to be deposited in that office and its receipt is to be attached along with the application.

4.2. Important points to be considered in second appeal application,

1. To, the State Information Commissioner
2. Full name and address of the applicant(with PIN code)
3. Name and designation of the state Information Officer
4. The date of receipt of the order from appellate authority
5. Last date of filing of appeal
6. The details of the information sought

- a) The subject and nature of the information
- b) The name of the officer or department, to which the information belongs
- c) The specific reasons for the appeal

7. The date of the appeal
8. The place of appeal
9. Applicant sign or thumb

4.3. Decision of state Information Commissioner

The decision of the State Information Commissioner or Center Information Commission will be binding on both the parties

1. If the information refuses to give information or if he tries to avoid giving it or if part of information is given or if the misleading information is given or if he tries to destroy the information, then in case, considering that the information is giving late, the Center/State Information Commissioner may impose a fine of rupees 250 per day to maximum around rupees 25000/- to the Public Information Officer and it will be cut from his personal salary.
2. And in addition to these departmental enquiry may be recommended against the Public Information Officer
3. If the state Information Commissioner is convinced that the use loss is suffered by the applicant, then in that case, he may order the public sector undertaking for compensation to the applicant.

4.4. Period for receiving the information and in case delay information

After receipt of RTI application within 30 days, the required information or the reasons for not providing the required information must be given to the applicant.

- a. The additional amount required to be paid by applicant for information, is also to be converted applicant within this period of 30 days, by the Public Information Officer.
- b. If the required information is not received within 30 days, The Appeal can be made to the appellate authority.
- c. Also, so if the required information is received after 30 days, then in that case the applicant has the right to that information free of cost
- d. When the applicants for other person's life for freedom depend on the short information under RTI, in that case such information is to be provided within 48 hours.

Even if so, considering the practical difficulties, this time frame has been released. Take for example if the information will ask from public sector undertaking is with the other social organization/ authority or is his way other organization in will real organization/ for authority and will have informed the applicant accordingly. But this action will have to be completed in the first 30 days only.

This type of handling over the RTI application from one organization to another independent organization is valid for organizations only. An additional time period of five days is applicable for such cases.

Many times in sub urban areas or in small villages, Assistant Public Information Officers received the RTI application. In such cases must be confirmed in writing, from the third person whether he has a

objection in providing his information. After confirmation in writing from the third person, then only for the action has to be taken by the Public Information Officer.

Confirmation activity is to be completed within the first 5 days only by the Public Information Officer and for any objection to be taken by the third person, that time period of 10 days is to be provided. Considering all the benefits, the information asked by the applicant is to be provided at the most within 45 days or for the reasons for not providing the information or to be conveyed in writing to the applicant.

So now for any application under RTI, the Public Information Officer is responsible for providing the information that is the reasons within the prescribed time limit, to the applicant. If this is not followed by the public information then the applicant is free to move for appeal action.

4.5. Exceptions file providing information and info important points

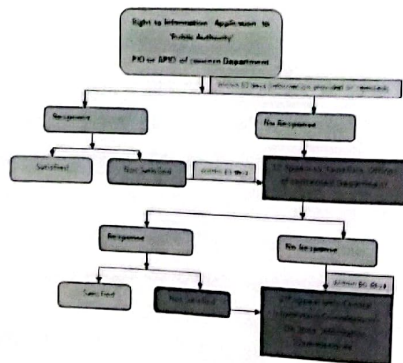
Below mentioned exceptional information can be refused by the Public Information Officer

All exclusions listed under Section 8(1), Section 9, section 24(1) and (4). Only information covered under these can be denied to an applicant. Even for exemptions, information that cannot be denied to the parliament or state legislature cannot be denied if a citizen. The Act follows free access to information older than 20 years.

1. Information by which Unity integrity of the country may be in danger or natural next national security or scientific or financial or related matter may be in danger for Angel reaction with other countries may be in danger or there be encouragement for criminal activity or they may there may be disturbance or hurdles in investigation
2. If any Court have banned any information

3. Any information by publishing which may damage special privilege of Parliament or state legislature
4. Any information which causes security danger to person's life or physical security
5. Any information which hampers the criminal investigations for arresting them
6. Decisions taken by the cabinet must not be immediately to the applicant
7. Under official secrets act 1923 some information considered as confidential, then also, if by display of information if the public interest is more as compared to losses, then in such cases, the Public Information Officer may permit the applicant to see or inspect only information.
8. Confidential information of the event occurred 20 years and can be provided by the Public Information Officer. Because, information related to special decisions must be treated as normal information.

1.6. In a nutshell the Institutional Mechanism of Right to Information Act 2005 is represented by following diagram: Refer Figure 1



5.0. CONCLUSION

Use RTI to bring that change you want to see. The Right to Information is an antidote to tyranny and despotism. The proposed amendments to the Right to Information Act, which reportedly seek to downgrade and remove the statutory safeguards in the status of the Chief Information Commissioner and reduce the autonomy of this Constitutional institution are an assault on the right to information and democracy. The Right to Information Act, 2005 ensures that the people we place in power remain answerable to us at all times and by no means can they use public funds arbitrarily. It is one of the most powerful legislations in the hands of people which empower them to elicit information from the government.

REFERENCES

1. Noronha, Fredrik (2010). Access to knowledge: A Guide for Everyone. Consumers International. ISBN 978-0-9566117-4-1
2. <https://www.rti.online.in>
3. https://www.rti.india.gov.in/cic_decisions/Decision_30112006_12.pdf
4. <https://cic.gov.in>
5. <https://rtionline.gov.in>
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_Information_Act%2C_2005
7. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration, Pune (YASHADA) (2005). Right to Information- 2005. Rajhans Publication, Pune. pp. 1-126. ISBN-81-7434-345-8

Unveiling the Boundaries of Gender Issues



Dr. Zeenat N. Kashmiri
Dr. Sujata A. Mankar
Dr. Leena B. Chandnani



MKSES PUBLICATIONS
LUCKNOW, INDIA

Unveiling the Boundaries of Gender Issues

Editors

Dr. Zeenat N. Kashmiri

Dr. Sujata A. Mankar Dr.

Leena B. Chandnani

MKSES PUBLICATIONS

Kanpur Road, Lucknow

Editors

Dr. Zeenat N. Kashmiri

Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya
Nagpur, Maharashtra

Dr. Sujata A. Mankar

Assistant Professor
Department of Microbiology

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya
Nagpur, Maharashtra

Dr. Leena B. Chandnani

Associate Professor
Department of Languages

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya
Nagpur Maharashtra

MKSES Publisher (India)

Publisher Address: Head Office: 1st Floor, Building No-85A, (Nanak Arcade near Sani Mandir, Parag road, LDA colony, Kanpur Road, Lucknow-226012.

Mobile No: +91 9838298016, +91 8299547952 Office Land line No: +91 5223587193

E-mail: mkespublication@gmail.com

Website: www.mksepublications.com

Copyright© MKSES Publisher Lucknow India

First Published: **May2021**

ISBN: 978-93-91248-06-2

Page No.1-183

Disclaimer: The responsibility for opinions expressed in articles, studies and other contributions in this publication rests solely with their authors, and this publication does not constitute an endorsement by the Editorial Team of the opinions so expressed in them.

© All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the publishers.

Contents

S. No.	Title of the Chapter	Author/s	Page No.
1	Choose To Challenge	Dr. Urmila Dabir	1-7
2	Women Empowerment	Dr. Mina Malkhandi	8-14
3	The New and Old Face of Indian Women Empowerment	Dr. Sunita Gupta	15-23
4	Gender Inequality as Depicted in Deepa Mehta's Film 'Water'	Dr. Suman Kaswani	24-29
5	Challenges and Status of Women Empowerment from Vedic to Modern Era in India	Dr. Himani C. Pandhurnekar, Dr. Doyel M. Bhattacharya and Ms. Babita G. Yadao	30-36
6	A Study of Gender Stereotyping of Rural Indian Women through the Adherence to <i>Ghunghat</i> Tradition	Dr. Meenakshi V. Wasnik	37-44
7	Women In Non-Traditional Roles	Dr. Reema K. Kamlani	45-54
8	Gender Stereotypes: A Threat To Women Empowerment	Ms. Babita G. Yadao, Dr. Himani C. Pandhurnekar and Dr. Doyel M. Bhattacharya	55-64
9	Women Empowerment From Vedic To Modern Era	Dr Anita Chandak , Ms.Mayuri Chandak and Dr Sujata Mankar	65-70
10	A Reflection of Gender Based Disparity in the Real World of Cinema and Literature	Dr. Doyel M. Bhattacharya, Ms. Babita G. Yadao and Dr. Himani C. Pandhurnekar	71-76
11	Women Pursuing Non-Traditional Career Opportunities In India	Dr. Aarti N. Wazalwar	77-81

12	The Role of Women for Sustainable Agriculture In India	Dr. Sayeda Parveen Qureshi	82-85
13	Women in Green Revolution	Dr. Mamta Manwatkar and Dr. Sujata A. Mankar	86-92
14	Green Revolution: Impact on Women Then and Now	Dr. Jayshree S. Thaware	93-101
15	Glass Ceiling in Banking Sector for Women – A Study of Gender Biasness	Dr. Janvi Ghumnai and Dr. Anand Thadani	102-110
16	Women Empowerment Redefined: From Sinauli to Present	Dr. Sharda Bhagchandani	111-116
17	Women in Non-Traditional Roles	Ms. Anshu Choudhary	117-121
18	Empower Women and Achieve Gender Equality	Dr. Damini R. Motwani	122-125
19	Gender Sensitization	Adv. Manjusha Londhe and Dr. Ragini Marganwar	126-130
20	Gender Sensitization and Psychology	Ms. Trupta D. Wakde	131-138
21	Women's Stance from Vedic to Modern Era	Ms. Jasmeen Kaur Lamba	139-144
22	Gender Stereotype	Mrs. Rita Pawade	145-149
23	Sustainable Green Practices by Women	Dr. Milind Shinkhede	150-152
24	सिंह - महिला - जल का त	Dr. Neha Kalyani	153-163
25	सिंह - महिला - जल का त	Dr. Sapna Tiwari	164-176
26	सिंह - महिला - जल का त	Dr. Rashmi Jagyasi	177-183

Chapter-14

Green Revolution: Impact on Women Then and Now

Dr. Jayshree S. Thaware

Department of Botany

S. K. Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce, Kamptee, Maharashtra

Email: jsthaware@gmail.com

Introduction

Women are the backbone of any developed society. The central role of ladies in any society ensure stability, and also of the nation. In agriculture sector primary focus is given to only one gender. Male is a dominant decision maker or called administrator of this in business and benefits seeker of the policies. The kind of farming men practices is highly involved and commercially active engaged towards domestic and international markets. Agriculture sector as a whole has a developed and emerge vastly by empowering men with technology. But this emergency is in capable of lifting the status of women labor as an integral part of the industry. In the developing country like India Agriculture contributes 13.5% to the GDP of the economy. It provides 55% employment in the country out of which a good number of workforces is shared by women. Role of women in the sector cannot be ignored they comprise 33% of the agricultural labor force and 48% of self-employed farmers. In developing country like India, Agriculture continues to absorb the employee female workforce but fails to give them recognition of an employed or higher labor. Women constitutes 38% of the agriculture labor force in developing Nations it is also estimated that 44 point three percent of Agricultural labor force consists of women only. Women handle her responsibilities and also do her household activities. Among the household activities the primary job is of taking care of livestock or poultry farm. Livestock and poultry not only feed the family but also allow her to one that extra income. Women single handedly perform the back breaking activity of cattle management in most parts of the country. Capital Management involves cleaning of shade and animals, milk, fodder collection making a farm manure etc. play a dominant role in livestock production and poultry. With the increase of rural men migrating to cities for better opportunities women's silently advance many roles in the agriculture sector- from home liberal to cultivator and even entrepreneurs, roles of rural women is changing very rapidly in India. Women have started to predominant every level of agriculture

and its value chain (Unnati et.al, 2012).

The Green Revolution, or the Third Agricultural Revolution, is a set of research technology transfer initiatives occurring between 1950 and the late 1960's, that increased agricultural production worldwide, beginning most markedly in 1960's . The initiatives resulted in the adoption of new technologies, including high yielding varieties (HYV's) of cereals, especially dwarf wheat and rice. It was associated with chemical fertilizers, agrochemicals and controlled water supply i.e. controlled irrigation and newer methods of cultivation including mechanization. All of these together were seen as a „package of practices“ to supersede traditional technology and to be adopted as a whole. The key element of the revolution includes;

- Use of last capital and technological inputs
- Adoption of modern scientific methods of farming
- Use of high yielding varieties of seeds
- Proper use of chemical fertilizers
- Consolidation of land holdings

Agriculture in India is livelihood for a majority of the population and can never be underestimated. Agriculture is a major key player in the Indian Economy. Indian agricultural sector account 13.5 % of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and provides employment to 55 % of the countries workforce.

Why Green Revolution was needed?

During the British rule, India grain economy hinged on a unilateral relation of exploitation, consequently, when India gained independence, the weakened country quickly became vulnerable to frequent famines, financial instabilities, and low productivity. These factors formed a rationale for the implementation of the Green Revolution as a development strategy in India.

- Frequent famines- Famines mean a lack of food over a long period of time in a large area that can cause the death of many people. In 1964-65 and 1965-66, India experienced two severe droughts which led to food shortages and famines among the country's growing population. Modern agricultural technologies appeared to offer strategies to counter the frequency of famines. There is debate regarding India's famines prior to independence,

with some arguing they were intensified by British taxation and agrarian policies in the 19th and 20th centuries and others downplaying such impact of colonial rule.

- Lack of finance- Marginal farmers found it very difficult to get finance and credit at economical rates from the government and banks and hence, fell as easy prey to the money lenders. They took loans from landlords, who charged high rates of interests and also exploited the farmers later on to work in their fields to repay the loans i.e. farm labourers. Proper financing was not given during pre-independence period and some years of post-independence which creates a lot of problems and sufferings to the farmers of India.
- Low Productivity- In the context of India's rapidly growing population, the country's traditional agricultural practices yielded insufficient food production. By the 1960's, the low productivity led India to experience food grain shortage that were more severe than those of other developing countries. Agricultural technological advancements offered opportunities to increase productivity.
- There was a food shortage in many countries after World War II and India was also affected since she gains independence and was an imported food grains at that time.
- Famine has ripped through parts of India in past
- To become self-sufficient in production of food crops
- To solve the issues like proper irrigation techniques, use of high yield variety of crops, modern technology use and solving the land issues (Hardin, 2008).

The Program was started with the help of the United States based Rockefeller Foundation and Ford foundation , both the foundations were heavily involved in its initial development in Mexico (Hardin, 2008). One key leader was Norman Borlaug, the „Father of the Green Revolution“, which leveraged agricultural research and technology to increase agricultural productivity in the developing world. Norman Borlaug received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. He is credited with saving over a billion people from starvation. The basic approach was the development of high yielding varieties of cereal grains, expansion of irrigation infrastructure, and modernization of management techniques, distribution of hybridized seeds, synthetic fertilizers and to provide pesticides to the farmers.

The green revolution in India refers to a period of time when agriculture in India change to a sustainable, industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology such as high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, tractors, and pump sets etc. The introduction of HYV of

seeds after 1965 and the increased use of fertilizers and irrigation technology are known collectively as the „green revolution“. The term „Green Revolution“ was first used by William S. Gaud, the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in a speech on 8th March 1968 (Jain, 2012).

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), more than half of India’s population is employed in farming and related activities, with small and marginal farmers forming the backbone of India’s agricultural and rural economy. Small and marginal farmers, constituting around 78% of India’s workforce, own and cultivate less than two hectares of land-around one third of total cultivated land-but contribute to 41 percent of the national grain production. According to the United Nations, these farmers are essential to the eradication of rural poverty, hunger and malnutrition, as well as in preserving natural resources and biodiversity.

Women of the third world countries, or in the developing countries, play a major role in managing natural resources. Women have always had a close relationship with the trees and the forests and traditionally they have gathered products, which have provided them with the basic three „Fs“ of fuel, food and fodder and for a variety of other uses. While men consider the forest more in terms of commercial possibilities, women see it as a source of basic domestic need. They have a profound knowledge of the plants, animals and ecological processes around them. Women’s role in agriculture and animal husbandry as well as in the household activities makes them the daily managers of the living environment. Third world peasants, who were mainly women, for over centuries have innovated in agriculture and the methods they used have been lasting and sustainable, this knowledge which was acquired for over centuries began to be eroded and erased with western mode of green revolution. Globally, the major threat to the environment, in terms of promoting agricultural exports, has been through the replacement of traditional food crops by hybrid food crops. Degradation of land, pollution through pesticides and fertilizers and loss of biodiversity has been some of the more disturbing environmental impacts. Because of the unchecked pollution women are the worst affected (Sobha, 2007).

Women play a crucial role in all farms –related activities from land preparation to marketing. They contribute a higher proportion of labor in agricultural sector than men. However, they are not active in decision making. The impact of Green Revolution and mechanization on farm women in India is interrelated. It stresses the need for a new agricultural

research and extension agenda which integrates gender analysis into the process of technology generation and dissemination. It also comes up with future strategies to make women a more active part of important farm decisions both at the household and legislature level.

The Green Revolution of the 1960's and 1970's , with its package of improved seeds, farm technology, better irrigation and chemical fertilizers was highly successful at meeting its primary objective of increasing crop yields and augmenting aggregate food supplies. In Asia, where the Green Revolution package was the most widely adopted, food production increased substantially in those decades. Yet despite its success at increasing aggregate food supply, the Green Revolution as a development approach has not necessarily translated into benefits for the lower strata of the rural poor in terms of greater food security or greater economic opportunity and well-being.

Under nutrition and poverty are still prevalent and the distribution of food remains skewed with families in landless, small –scale farming households and general labourers as high risk groups. Studies of impact have shown that the better off strata of rural society have gained access to better incomes generated by the introduction of technology whereas the poorest stratum have tended to lose access to income that was available before its introduction. This has led to the recognition by development agencies, including FAO, of the need to formulate a more equitable and sustainable Green Revolution aimed at improving food security for the hard-core poor in rural areas. Much of the success of this new approach will depend on its ability to respond to the realities of the critical people involved in producing, providing and managing food supply within the poorest rural household women farmers.

One of the consequences of modernization in agriculture has been the loss of wage labor opportunities for poor rural women due to the introduction of technology that mechanizes tasks they traditionally perform. For example, the introduction of rice mills throughout Asia has made women labourers who were formerly involved with the winnowing, threshing and hand pounding of rice redundant. Research studies showed, in Bangladesh, where manual de-husking of rice is the most important source of female wage employment in rural areas and often the only source, modern mills employ men. Another example, the introduction of a subsidized scheme for motorized rice hullers in Java (Indonesia) is estimated to have thrown 1.2 million landless women, who were employed in the hand pounding of rice, out of work.

The major technological thrust of the Green Revolution was the development by agricultural research centres of high yielding varieties of rice and wheat which under favourable conditions increases the grain yield considerably over indigenous varieties. But increase in grain yield is not the only desired criteria of performance for women farmers who also value biomass and other components of the crop or plant.

To a small producer, rice is not just grain; it provides straw for thatching and mat – making, fodder and livestock, bran for fish ponds, and husks for fuel. These products not only have a role in domestic economy but are often a valuable input to other income-generating enterprises which provide a livelihood for many of the rural poor, especially women.

Rural women perform numerous labor intensive jobs such as weeding, hoeing, grass cutting, picking, cotton stick collection, separation of seeds from fiber, keeping of livestock and its other associated activities like milking, milk processing, preparation of ghee etc.

Green Revolution marginalizes women farmers pushing them to the fringes; this is primarily because the Green Revolution tends to be dismissive of women's contribution to agriculture.

Green Revolution leads to the dismantling of the local systems to which women typically have access prior to this, exclusion of women from gaining updated knowledge on the practices of the Green Revolution and the exclusion of state support as it is typically linked to the ownership of land which is most commonly held by men (Bala,2010).

Prior to the Green Revolution, decisions of seed selection, pre-processing and seed storage were exclusively taken by women. This gave them the opportunity to share information and knowledge among women farmers. Globalization and Green Revolution with its penchant for uniformity and scale wiped out much of this diversity- increasing risks.

In market driven agriculture, the crisis deepens with the existing asymmetries between men and women farmers.

Prior to the Green Revolution, there were small and family farmers' decision making was a joint process in the family or community. With the green revolution, the trust was of cash crop and the driving force in the market. This changes the fabric of agriculture.

Women in patriarchal societies, special in rural or remote areas does not get the deserve recognition as farmers. These restricts their ability to access productive inputs the backdrop of women taking on the responsibility of managing farms is increased workload accompanied by no

reduction in their duties. This affects their leisure time, impacting their sense of well-being (Singh 2013).

Closing the gap between scientists priorities and those women farmers will need to be an essential strategy for a more equitable and sustainable Green Revolution in order to design technologies that match the realities experienced by the majority of poor producers in non-irrigated, environmentally fragile areas. This can be brought about by creating channels of communication through participatory research and extension so that farmers can signal their technical requirements to breeders and breeders can learn from the experience of farmers in the optimal management of local varieties under restrictive environmental conditions.

Agricultural Research and Technology Development Programme can assure responsiveness to gender equality issues by:

- Recognizing women farmers as forming a constituency for agricultural research
- Recording from women the husbandry and utilization , information on indigenous plant varieties which would provide insight into performance characteristics;
- Giving due attention to the multiple uses of plants for food and other uses;
- Studying domestic processing, storage and cooking technology and linking them to plant breeding programmes (Jiggins, 1986).

Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural and allied fields. The nature and extent of women's involvement in agriculture varies greatly from region to region. But regardless of these variations, women are actively involved in various agricultural activities.

As per census 2011, out of total female main workers, 55 percent were agricultural laborers and 24 percent were cultivators. However, only 12.8 % of the operational holdings were owned by women, which reflect the gender disparity in ownership of landholdings in agriculture. Moreover, there is concentration of operational holdings (25.7%) by women in the marginal and small holding categories.

Economic Survey 2017-18 says that with increasing rural to urban migration by men, there is „feminization“ of agriculture sector, with increasing number of women in multiple roles as cultivators, entrepreneurs and laborers. Globally, this is empirical evidence that women have a decisive role in ensuring food security and preserving local agro biodiversity. Rural women are responsible for the integrated management and use of diverse natural resources to meet the daily household needs. This requires that women farmers should have enhanced access to resources

like land, water, credit, technology and training which gives permission for critical analysis in the context of India. In addition, the entitlements of women farmers will be the key to improve agriculture productivity. The differential access of women to resources like land, credit, water, seeds and market needs to be addressed.

With women predominant at all levels-production, pre harvest, post-harvest processing ,packaging, marketing-of the agricultural value chain, to increase productivity in agriculture, it is imperative to adopt gender specific interventions. An „inclusive transformative agricultural policy“ should aim at gender specific interventions to raise productivity of small farm holdings, integrate women as active agents in rural transformation, and engage men and women in extension services with gender expertise.

Women farmers are invisible as far as the state and Society are concerned therefore most of the big jobs like sowing and harvesting yet their access to resource is less than that of men to accelerate the pace of growth of India's agriculture sector there is need to bridge this gap and give equal access to men and women (Munshi, 2017)

We must empower women farmers at the grass root level by providing them with an established identity and knowledge on the technical and financial aspects of agriculture. Issues like lack of physical accessibility of female farmers to various public spaces dominated by male such as markets, is therefore an obstacle in the reforms. There is an urgent need to make communication and information tools easily accessible to women.

Making 15th October as „Women Farmers Day“ by the government of India has helped to provide a legitimate identity to female farmers. The awareness campaign launched by the government as part of initiative looks at how Agriculture Science Centers can play a significant role in empowering women farmers and shifting the existing biased perception regarding women's roles in agriculture it could be game changer in the near future if celebrated in the true context.

References

1. Unnati A, Ankush G.S, Mande A.V 2012. Extent of participation farm women in decision making. *Journal of daring foods and home Sciences* 72-74.
2. Hardin,Lowell S. 2008. Meetings that changed the word: Bellagio 1969: The Green Revolution. *Nature* (25 Sep 2008): 470-471.

3. Jain, H.K. 2012 Green Revolution: History, Impact and Future. Stadium Press LLC. ISBN 978- 1-4416-7448-7. OCLC 967650924
4. Sobha 2007. Green Revolution: Impact on Gender, Journal of Human Ecology,22:2,107-113
5. Bala, N. 2010. Selective discrimination against women in Indian agriculture- A review. Agriculture reviews. 224-228.
6. Singh V. 2013. Gender participation in Indian agriculture: An ergonomic evaluation of occupational hazard of farm and allied activities. International Journal of Agriculture, Environment and Biotechnology: 157-168
7. Jiggins Janice 1986. Gender related Impacts on Agriculture. The work of the International Agricultural Research Centres. World Bank Washington D.C. Munshi S.2017. Pioneering Women Farmers in India. World Economic Forum I
8. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/10/indias-women-farmers/>
9. <https://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/women-and-agriculture/role-of-women-in-agriculture-and-allied-fields-1>
10. [https://yourstory.com/socialstory/2020/11/women-farmers-hazaribagh-sustainable agriculture?utm_pageloadtype=scroll](https://yourstory.com/socialstory/2020/11/women-farmers-hazaribagh-sustainable-agriculture?utm_pageloadtype=scroll)
11. <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/mar/29/women-farmers-are-further-marginalised-finds-research-1957582.html>
12. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/women-can-propel-india-to-second-green-revolution-agriculture-minister/articleshow/61090132.cms>

18-19/10/2024

भारतीय साहित्य

विविध आयाम

डॉ. कोमल ठाकरे
डॉ. कपिल सिंघेल
डॉ. सुमित सिंह

उद्द में मासीया निगारी-सप्त व-रुत्तार
-डॉ. सलील सुशील

English

- 219
- The Challenge of Interdisciplinarity : Literary into Cultural
-*Prof. (Dr.) Anand Patil* 223
- Towards Understanding Indianness and Beyond
-*Ratnakar D. Bhekar* 241
- Indian Literature and Women's Condition: An Overview
-*Dr. Varsha V. Vaidya* 249
- Cultural Aspects Depicted In Indian English Literature
-*Dr. Pooja Pandya* 252
- A Critical Study of the major female protagonists in The Mystic
Masseur and The Guide
-*Dr. Renuka L. Roy* 256
- Problem of Plagiarism
-*Dr. Vinay Kumar Upadhyay* 260
- In the Clutches of Patriarchal Hegemony
-*Deepak Bhagade* 266
- 'Fire on the Mountain' by Anita Desai by Anita Desai
-*Dr. Chetna H. Pathak* 271
- Tribal-Adivasi : A Critical Study
-*Mamoi S. Madavi* 275
- Tagore's 'Gitanjali' : A Glittering Gem of Indian Literature
-*Dr. Poorva V. Bhonde* 281
- Myth in the novels of Anita Nair
-*Vaibhav Prabhakar Padole* 286
- Eliot's Poem 'The Waste Land'
-*Dr. Vishnu. M. Chavan* 291
- R. K. Narayan : The Grandfather of Indian English Short Story
-*Narendra L. Gadge* 295
- Agha Shahid Ali : A Ghazal Writer
-*Nomesh N. Meshram* 300
- Gender Discrimination in Namita Gokhale's Paro : Dreams of Passion
-*Bharati Mukherjee's* 305
- Desirable Daughters
-*Sneha K. Mohrle* 310
- Dolphin's Imagery in The Hungry Tide
-*Tushar Vishweshwarrao Warkar* 313

TRANSNATIONAL FEMINISM : South Asia and Beyond

Farzana S. Ali



6. Negotiating New Boundaries Through Feministic Consciousness: A Study of Chitra Banerjee's Fiction with special thrust on The Forest of Enchantments (2019)
Dr Jyoti Paril 77
7. Cultural dislocation and Loss of Identity: Diasporic Point of View in Jhumpa Lahiri's "The Namesake."
Dr Usha Sakore 89
8. Exploring Bapsi Sidhwa's The Pakistani Bride Focusing on Subaltern Consciousness and Resistance.
Dr Aiyet Jadhak 101
9. Exploring the Theme of Diaspora in Kiran Desai's 'The Inheritance of Loss'.
Dr Swapnil R. Dabhal 112
10. Exploring the Elements of Diaspora and Feminism in the Select Novels of Bharati Mukherjee
Dr Garqal R. Hashmi 122
11. A Study of Feminine Angst in the Poems of Taslima Nasreen
Dr Renuka L. Roy 130
12. Taslima Nasrin's French Lover: A Transnational Post-Feminist Text
Dr Vinod R. Shenle 139
13. Transnational Feminism in Kamila Shamsie's The Burnt Shadows
Dr Pramod Salame 146



CHAPTER 11

A Study of Feminine Angst in the Poems of Taslima Nasreen

Dr Renuka L. Roy

Abstract

In her writing, Taslima Nasrin dealt with the status of women in Bangladesh, their economic backwardness and their disadvantageous position in the society due to stringent societal norms. She strongly believes the fact that Islamic Fundamentalists are responsible for different vices in Bangladeshi society like culturally defined gender roles, discriminatory family laws of marriage, lack of employment opportunities for women etc. that resulted in the current backward status of Bangladesh in Asian countries. Nasreen writes extensively in her poems about the subjugation of women in Bangladesh which appeared in her anthologies titled 'All About Women', 'The Commodity', 'The Poem of Sakira' and 'Female Goods' etc. In the present paper

महात्मा गांधी

जीवन, कार्य एवं विचार



संपादक

डॉ. सूर्यकांत कापशीकर

अनुकम्पिका

प्रस्तावना	
संपादकिय	1
Resurrection of Ahimsa.	
Muna Khayal Khattak	
Gandhian Economic Philosophy: Utopian Dream or Pragmatic Inclusiveness?	11
Dr. Latha Venkataraman	
Mahatma Gandhi: Special Reference to Urdu Poetry	22
Azhar Abrar	
Socio-Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi	26
Dr. Sharad P. Sambare	
Mahatma Gandhi and his idea of 'Accommodative Nation'	38
Dr. (Mrs) Anjali Gaidhane	
Nai Talim: Gandhian Education System	45
Dr. Kirti B. Sadar	
Mahatma Gandhi's Vision of Model Village	51
Viay P. Rahangdale	
Mahatma Gandhi's Concept of Cleanlines	63
Dr. B. D. Katekhaye	
Non Violence: An Ultimate Religion of the World with Special Reference to Mahatma Gandhi	69
Anilkumar Nanakram Daryani	
Rural immersion: Gandhiji's vision	76
Dr. Renu Bayaskar	
Exploring the persona of Mahatma Gandhi as a True Peacemaker using his exclusive weapon of Satyagraha	83
Dr. Ms. Ghizala. R. Hashmi	
Mahatma Gandhi: A Statesman-Saint	91
Dr. Renuka L. Roy	
Educational Aspects of Mahatma Gandhi towards Building Knowledge Society	100
Dr. Sudhakar Thool	
Mahatma Gandhi: An Apostle Of Truth, Non-Violence and Tolerance	106
K. J. Sibi	
महात्मा गांधीजी और सत्याग्रह	114
अख्यति सेंडीमन	
महात्मा गांधीजी के राजनीतिक विचार	119
ती सीमा मिश्रा	

Mahatma Gandhi: A Statesman-Sain'

Dr. Renuka L. Roy, (Assistant Professor) Department of English, Seth Keasrimal Porwal College, Kamptee.

The modern India is rapidly developing in the areas like science and technology, business and commerce etc. It may be the outcome of social, domestic, cultural and educational structure that the values for which a typical Indian man had been earlier recognized, are seen eroding very fast. We live in a very compartmentalized coupe. People misconstrue material gain and worldly pleasure as a real happiness. The teaching of Mahatma Gandhi and understanding the relevance of the Gandhian way of life has gain a tremendous value and importance in today's world. Gandhiji practiced as well as prescribed the three fold way of conduct in order to attain a complete harmony of mind and spirit. He believes that by adhering to some set values in our life, our happiness can always be less dependent on material gain. Mahatma was a nationalist but not an Indo-maniac. He always advocated universal brotherhood and discouraged any notion of discrimination based on caste, creed, race etc. Gandhiji was an austere follower of ascetic detachment and objectivity. His clarity of mind and spirit empowered him to see the common malaise and seek solution for the same. The crown jewels of Gandhiji's personality were his self-reliance, his strong determination and his unwavering faith over his action. The father of the nation was a

Fragmented Diaspora

Memory & Resilience



Farzana S. Ali

Ghizala. R. Hashmi

6. Exploring Women Characters in the Select Novels of Bharati Mukherjee
Dr Ajiyet Ravikant Jachak 50
7. Reflection of Optimism and Despair in Maryse Condé's "Three Women in Manhattan"
Dr Renuka L. Roy 60
8. Rootlessness, Humiliation, and Disorientation in Kiran Desai's Novel, "The Inheritance of Loss."
Dr Manoj S. Madavi 71
9. Reflection of Diasporic Consciousness in Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*
Dr Vinod R. Shende 86
10. Amitav Ghosh's *Novels: The Idea of Rootlessness*
Dr Smeeta Wanjari 95
11. Theme of Disharmony in Anita Desai's *Cry, the Peacock*
Dr Ravikant Malviya 105
12. Diasporic Concern in Shashi Tharoor's Novels, *An Analytical Discussion*
Dr Minakshi Ingle Taluekar 115
13. Meena Alexander's Poems, *A Threshold Inscribing Memory*
Dr Nandita Mane 123
14. Bharati Mukharjee's *Jasmine, Cultural Clashes and Violence*
Dr Jayant Krishnarao Walke 131



Handwritten text in a cursive script, appearing to be a list or a series of entries. The text is written in dark ink on a light background.

Handwritten text, possibly a heading or a section title, located in the middle of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, appearing to be a list or a series of entries. The text is written in dark ink on a light background.



CHAPTER 7

Reflection of Optimism and Despair in Maryse Conde's *Three Women in Manhattan*

Dr Renuka L. Roy

Abstract

Maryse Conde is a famous Guadeloupean author. Maryse's insightful short story, "Three Women in Manhattan" which appears in the anthology titled *Green Cane and Juicy Flaxam: Stories by Caribbean Women* (1991) wonderfully depicts the anxiety of female authorship that she had experiences as a marginalized female creative writer. The story deals with an account of three women from different parts of Caribbean who come to New York, a city of dreams, success, and fortune; holding onto a common aspiration of literary creation in their hearts. The present research paper also proposes to analyze the story from

Fragmented Diaspora

Memory & Resilience



Farzana S. Ali

Ghizala. R. Hashmi

Contents

<i>Contributors</i>	<i>ix</i>
1. Stephen Gill's <i>Wandering Between Two Worlds, for Peace and for Love</i> <i>Dr Pawan Pandit</i>	1
2. Elements of Nostalgia in Meena Alexander's <i>Manhattan Music: An Exploratory Study</i> <i>Dr Pew Maji</i>	11
3. Memory and Resilience in Bharati Mukherjee's <i>Jasmine</i> <i>Dr Shahnaz Khan</i>	22
4. Sensitivity of Father-Daughter Relationship in Jhumpa Lahiri's <i>Unaccustomed Earth</i> <i>Dr Manish R. Chakravarty</i>	33
5. Kunzang Choden's <i>The Circle of Karma: A Great Search for Identity, Peace, and Tranquillity: A Journey of Womanhood</i> <i>Dr Pramod V. Salame</i>	43



CHAPTER 4

Sensitivity of Father-Daughter Relationship in Jhumpa Lahiri's *Unaccustomed Earth*

Dr Manish R. Chakravarty

Like her Pulitzer prize-winning collection of short stories, *Interpreter of Maladies*, Jhumpa Lahiri's second collection of short stories, *Unaccustomed Earth* delves deep into the intricate world of human relationships. It won the 2008 Frank O'Connor International Short Story Award and was number one on the New York Times Book Review list of "10 Best Books of 2008".

We come across Bengali American characters who are often weighed down by gender issues and the lingering influence of their Bengali heritage. They seem to be divided between the culture of their past and their new one. Even the characters who are not sentimental about their Bengali

ISBN: 978-93-91768-13-3

Agricultural Science

Research and Reviews

Volume III



Editors

Dr. Vinda Manjramkar

Dr. Shakun Mishra

Dr. Vinod Kumari

Dr. Dipali L. Barate



First Edition: 2021

Agricultural Science Research and Reviews
Volume III

CONTENTS

SR. NO.	CHAPTER AND AUTHOR(S)	PAGE NO.
1	Design and Development of Blades Material Fitted in the Reaper used for Harvesting Finger Millet Crop Bommanna K, Radha H R, Harish A, Yuvaraja Naik, K V Mahendra	1 – 10
2	Role of Remote Sensing and GIS Technology in Drought Risk Assessment Lalit Upadhyay, Vikas Sharma, Arvinder Kumar, Lobzang Stanzen and Preety Chaudhary	11 – 22
3	Artificial Intelligence Technologies Driven Smart Agriculture Alok Kumar and N Srinivasa Rao	23 – 34
4	Emerging Technologies in Agriculture Apurba Biswas	35 – 42
5	Nanotechnology for Agriculture Shrikant A. Taur and Asmita Daspute	43 – 50
6	Biofertilizers” An Alternative to Chemical Fertilizer: A Nascent Tool Richa, Ambalika, Anu and Indu	51 – 56
7	Benefits of Megachiropteran and Microchiropteran Bats in Environment Asha Vilas Ramteke and Shalini J. Chahande	57 – 68
8	Avifaunal Conservation Strategy – A Survey Report S. D. Puri	69 – 76
9	Bioindicators and Their Role for our Environment Anil Khole	77 – 83

BENEFITS OF MEGACHIROPTERAN AND MICROCHIROPTERAN BATS IN ENVIRONMENT

Asha Vilas Ramteke^{1*} and Shalini J. Chahande²

¹Department of Zoology

²Department of Biochemistry

Seth Kesarimal Porwal College, Kamptee, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra India

*Corresponding author E-mail: asharamteke08@gmail.com

Abstract:

Bats are very vulnerable and most crucial creature of ecosystem. Bats are playing the critical economic and ecological roles in ecosystems. Evidence shows that bat perform a leading role in the complex web of life. They are essential allies among in delicate nature system of checks and balances. Without them, entire system of life may die with them. Bats provide value to ecosystem as primary, secondary and tertiary consumers that support and sustain both natural and human dominated ecosystem. Economic value of ecosystem service provided by Insectivorous and Frugivorous bats in insect-suppression as well as in seed disperser and pollination. The papillary morphology of tongue of Megachiropteran and Microchiropteran bats was adapted according to its dietary habits. Size and shape of mechanical filiform papillae and numbers of gustatory fungiform as well as circumvallate papillae with keratinization process shows their adaptation into frugivorous and insectivorous behaviour. But due to destruction of hibernacula, maternity sites and foraging areas may loss out several hundreds or thousands species at one time. In recent years, bats have increasingly subjected to a variety of disturbances i.e. industrial chemical, water pollution, air pollution, light pollution, habitat alteration, deforestation and other human activities increasing the growing risk of extinction. All these factors decrease the ability of bats to successfully feed, reproduce and hibernate. So need of little attention towards the protection of bat habitat. Bat Conservation International (BCI), the World's leading bat conservation organization has sponsored various research projects worldwide and from which they educate people at all levels about the importance and benefits of bats and the need to protect them.

COVID 19: Impact and Response Volume V

Editors:

Dr. Abhimanyu Kumar Jha

Mrs. Debajani Nayak

Dr. Deepak Malik

Dr. Vinda Manjramkar



COVID 19: Impact and Response Volume V

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Chapter and Author(s)	Page No.
1	Geoinformation Technology for COVID-19 Pandemic Thomas U. Omali and Kebiru Umoru	1 - 8
2	Talented Techniques for the Analysis of Viral Infections R. Karthikeyan	9 - 18
3	Changing Face of Face Masks Shalini J. Chahande and Asha Ramteke	19 - 24
4	Chemistry of COVID-19 Satendra Kumar	25 - 30
5	Comparative Study between First and Second Wave of COVID-19 Tejaswee Anand, Ritika Sharma, Ravikant Singh and Abhimanyu Kumar Jha	31 - 38
6	COVID-19 Narrative from Punjab - A Northwestern state of India Kuljit Kaur	39 - 44
7	The Case for Cyber Safety During the COVID-19 Outbreak in the Physical World Kuljit Kaur	45 - 51
8	COVID-19: A Comprehensive Overview A. Rajendran and D. Satheesh	52 - 69
9	Covid - 19: Different Aspects of Third Wave Khushboo Rana, Tejaswee Anand, Runjhun Mathur and Abhimanyu Kumar Jha	70 - 80
10	COVID-19: Multi-Dimensional Impact M. S. Kadam	81 - 88
11	Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 in India Apurba Biswas	89 - 96
12	Role of hand sanitizer used in controlling COVID-19 Ashok. K, Babu. M and Dhurairaj Satheesh	97 - 106
13	Vaccination Strategies Against COVID-19 Ritika Sharma, Mahek Sharan, Khushboo Rana, Swati Tyagi and Abhimanyu Kumar Jha	107 - 118

CHANGING FACE OF FACE MASKS

Shalini J. Chahande¹ * and Asha Ramteke²

¹Department of Biochemistry, Seth Kesarimal Porwal College Kamptee, Nagpur

²Department of Zoology, Seth Kesarimal Porwal College Kamptee, Nagpur

*Corresponding Author E-mail: sdshalini90@gmail.com

Abstract:

The most important weapon in the war against COVID-19 was the use of masks which is the simplest, Cheapest and effective to fight during the pandemic. Transmission of bacteria and viruses takes place mostly through social contacts in human population therefore face masks to prevent the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 during the period when therapeutic intervention was lacking finds its place. Evidences suggest the historical existence of humans wearing masks for as long as we have been humans. The Covid pandemic is writing a fascinating new chapter in the cultural history of human masks. Globally the use of facemasks was a fairly accepted practice for protection against the infection during the COVID-19 pandemic although scientific discussions are going on up to now, the answers to these can be found in the history of medicine and science. In this chapter, we made an attempt to review the Changing face of masks from the middle age to modern times.

Keywords: History of face masks, Surgical mask, Pandemic, Infection, Behaviour, Viral transmission, Bacterial transmission, Covid 19, (OPEs).

Introduction:

One of the primary reasons to use face mask is to help ensure protection from disease transmission and to suppress transmission for life saving. Need of masks arises as a useful along with a comprehensive 'DO IT ALL!' approach including cleaning hands, physical distancing, avoiding crowded places, good ventilation, covering sneezes and coughs, and more. Mask to be used depends on its use either protection of healthy persons or prevention of onward transmission. It is Wells (Wells, 1934) who first hypothesised droplet nuclei transmission of airborne infections in the 1930s, Transmission of pathogens through airborne routes have also been identified (Fiegel *et al.*, 2006, Eames *et al.*, 2009). Coughing and sneezing produces droplets containing infectious particles (viruses and bacteria) are released when an infected person coughs or sneezes (Nicas *et al.*, 2005, Chao *et al.*, 2009). Severe acute respiratory syndrome and human swine influenza pandemics in 2003 and 2009 respectively Sought

समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांत-II

(Macro Economics Theory-II)

डॉ. रेनु आशीष तिवारी



Published in India by

स्वास्तिक पब्लिकेशन्स

213, वरदान हाऊस, 7/28, अंसारी रोड,
दरियागंज, नयी दिल्ली - 110002

दूरभाष : 9968482939

ई-मेल : swastik_books@yahoo.com

Regd. Office :

31 गली न. 1, ए ब्लॉक, पाकेट - 5

सोनिया विहार, दिल्ली - 110 090

दूरभाष : 9899942604

ई-मेल : swastik_books@yahoo.com

समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांत - II

ISBN : 978-81-950219-7-0

© लेखक : डॉ. रेनु आशीष तिवारी

प्रथम संस्करण : जून, 2021

समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांत - II
बी.ए. भाग - II
सेमेस्टर - IV परीक्षा के लिए अर्थशास्त्र पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यक्रम की रूपरेखा :-

इकाई - I:

वाणिज्यिक और केंद्रीय बैंक 1 - 39

वाणिज्यिक बैंक: विकास, अर्थ, कार्य, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भारत में वाणिज्यिक बैंक का महत्वपूर्ण मूल्यांकन, वाणिज्यिक बैंक का सिद्धांत, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा प्रत्यय निर्माण, प्रत्यय निर्माण की प्रक्रिया, वाणिज्यिक बैंक का नकद आरक्षित अनुपात, ऋण सृजन की सीमा, संतुलन पत्र का व्यवस्थापन, भारत में बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में सुधार। केंद्रीय बैंक और प्रत्यय नियंत्रण: केंद्रीय बैंक के अर्थ, परिभाषा, लक्षण, महत्व, कार्य, प्रत्यय नियंत्रण।

इकाई - II:

रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और बैंकिंग में नवाचार..... 40 - 87

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक: अर्थ, उद्देश्य, और कार्य।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की मौद्रिक नीति - उद्देश्य, सीमा और प्रत्यय नियंत्रण- मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक विधियां।

आधुनिक बैंकिंग प्रणाली: गैरनिष्पादित संपत्तियां, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग, कोर बैंकिंग, बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में नवाचार- एटीएम, डेबिट और क्रेडिट कार्ड, प्लास्टिककार्ड, स्मार्टकार्ड, चेककार्ड, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकपर्स, लेजरकार्ड, बैंकर्स क्लियरिंग हाउस स्वचालित समाशोधनगृह, ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग, एडवांस्ड लेजर पोस्टिंग मशीन, MICR टेक्नोलॉजी, चेकक्लियरिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड ट्रांसफर, इंटरनेट बैंकिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चेक, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक क्लियरिंग सर्विस, DEMAT अकाउंट, भारत में निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक।

इकाई -III:

वित्तीय बाजार..... 88 - 121

मुद्राबाज़ार: अर्थ, परिभाषा, सुविधाएँ, उद्देश्य, मुद्राबाज़ार के घटक, कार्य, महत्व और आवश्यकता, भारतीय मुद्रा बाज़ार- अर्थ और प्रकार, विशेषताएं एवं हानियाँ।

वित्तीय बाजार: वित्तीय संस्थान, बाजार साधन और वित्तीय नवाचार, वित्तीय बाजार और संस्थानोंकी भूमिका, वित्तीय बाजारों का संतुलन, वित्तीय संकट। **पूंजी बाजार:** स्टॉक एक्सचेंज - अर्थ, विशेषताएं; पूंजी बाजार के कार्य और आकार, ऋण बाजार का संबंध, भारतीय पूंजी बाजार - संरचना, भारत में पूंजीबाजार के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार कारक।

इकाई -IV:

अर्थशास्त्र के लिए स्वास्थ्य अर्थशास्त्रऔर सांख्यिकी..... 122 - 143

स्वास्थ्य अर्थशास्त्र: अर्थ, स्वास्थ्य अर्थशास्त्र के क्षेत्र, भारत में स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं के कारण, स्वास्थ्य वित्त के स्रोत। **अपकिरण:** परिभाषा, वस्तुएं, प्रकृति, अपकिरण के अच्छे उपायों के गुण, मानक विचलन, भिन्नता का गुणांक।

‘समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त-II’ आर्थिक विश्लेषण की वह शाखा है जिसमें समुच्चय का विश्लेषण सम्पूर्ण अर्थशास्त्र के सन्दर्भ में किया जाता है। समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र में समस्त आर्थिक क्रियाओं का संपूर्ण रूप से अध्ययन किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय आय, उत्पादन, रोजगार/बेरोजगारी, व्यापार चक्र, सामान्य कीमत स्तर, मुद्रा संकुचन, आर्थिक विकास, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार आदि इसकी आर्थिक क्रियाएँ हैं जिनका विश्लेषण इसके अंतर्गत किया जाता है। समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र संपूर्ण आर्थिक प्रणाली की कार्यप्रणाली को समझने में मदद करता है। यह अर्थव्यवस्था के कामकाज का विश्लेषण करने के लिए उपकरणों और तकनीकों को प्रदान करता है।



Dr. Renu Ashish Tiwari Associate Professor, Head, Department of Economics and Vice-Principal, S.K. Porwal College of Arts and Science and Commerce Kamptee, RTM Nagpur University Nagpur has 15 Years of teaching experience of UG and PG in Economics. Dr. Tiwari is a recognized Ph.D. guide. One student got Ph.D. degree under her guidance. She authored a book and 15 Research papers in different National and International refereed and Peer reviewed Journals. She has completed two UGC sponsored Minor Research Projects. She is also a Life member of Indian Economic Association.



स्वास्तिक पब्लिशर्स एण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स

31, गली नं. 1, ए-ब्लॉक, पॉकेट-5

सोनिया विहार, दिल्ली-110090

दूरभाष : 9899462604

ई-मेल : swastik151972@gmail.com

₹ 695/-

ISBN 978-81-950219-7-0



9 788195 021970

Design of a Low Cost Biomedical Parameter Monitoring System

R. K. Parate ^{a*} and S. J. Sharma ^b

DOI: 10.9734/bpi/nper/v4/12640D

ABSTRACT

In the present work, we have designed a biomedical parameter monitoring system using Node MCU to monitor body temperature, heart rate and oxygen saturation level (SpO₂) signals. These signals are sensed by respective sensors. In our laboratory, we designed the necessary signal conditioning circuits using off-the-shelf electronic components. ESP 32 Node MCU based data acquisition system has been designed for acquisition of respective biomedical parameters. The developed prototype is the cost effective solution to the commercially available biomedical parameters monitoring systems. Necessary processing code is developed using C language in Arduino IDE and uploaded into the Node MCU. All the acquired parameters have been displayed on OLED display module. The developed system has been tested on 50 subjects of different age group and sex. Error analysis has been done on obtained results. The developed prototype shows that accuracy of the system for measured parameters is 98%. The designed system provides portability, high functionality and low cost which makes it an easy accessible tool for common man, clinical environment and other medical purposes.

Keywords: Body temperature; Heart rate and SpO₂; Data acquisition system; Node MCU; USB controller; OLED display.

1. INTRODUCTION

Health is a major concern in every aspect of human life and everyone giving preference to healthcare. Research in Electronics has deeply percolated in our everyday life, and the medical field is not a special case. With rising public concern and government demands for changes [1], the necessity for well-equipped hospitals and diagnostic centres in the online monitoring devices is steadily increasing, owing to people's increased knowledge of their health. Heart illness is the major cause of death. More than 1.8 million patients in India pass on due to heart related problems and out of which 42.7% die while going to diagnostic center due to absence of proper monitoring device in the vehicle carrying the patient. Hence, the improvement of biomedical parameter monitoring systems plays major role in modern day life [2]. Monitoring of patient's health parameters outside hospital environment has become new trend [3]. Nowadays, Such systems are in great demands, which monitor the patient's health parameters continuously and send it to the physicians or hospitals. Such a diagnostic devices are mainly used outside clinical environment for monitoring of patients [4]. Heart rate, Oxygen saturation level (SpO₂) and Body temperature are the three basic parameters which are routinely monitored by the medical experts to get the state of human health [5]. Variation in these parameters is an indication of presence of disease in a patient body. In the past, physicians were measured heart rate by placing their thumb over the blood vessel throb, and counting the pulses for duration of 15 second. They calculate heart rate by multiplying the obtained pulses by 4.

This method was simple, but does not give an exact value of heart rate. This method was not suitable when the pulse rate is high [6]. ECG is one of the as often as possible utilized and exact methods for

^a S. K. Porwal College Kamptee, India.

^b Department of Electronics and Computer Science, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, India.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: rkparate@yahoo.co.in;

5 Machine Learning Approach with Data Normalization Technique for Early Stage Detection of Hypothyroidism

Madhusudan G. Lanjewar and Jivan S. Parab
Goa University, Goa, India

Ajesh K. Parate
S. K. Porwal College, Kamptee, India

CONTENTS

5.1	Introduction.....	91
5.1.1	Related Work.....	92
5.2	Material and Methods	93
5.2.1	System Framework.....	93
5.2.2	Hypothyroid Disease (HD) Dataset.....	94
5.2.3	Min-Max Scaler Technique	94
5.2.4	ML Classifiers	96
5.2.5	Performance Measures	98
5.3	Results.....	99
5.4	Discussions	102
5.5	Conclusion	106
	References.....	106

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The thyroid is a little gland in the neck region that produces thyroid hormones. It may produce hormones in large quantities or little. Hypothyroidism is a condition

7 IoT-Based Deep Neural Network Approach for Heart Rate and SpO₂ Prediction

Madhusudan G. Lanjewar

School of Physical and Applied Sciences, Goa University,
Taleigao Plateau, Goa, India

Rajesh K. Parate

Department of Electronics, S. K. Porwal College,
Kamptee, India

Rupesh D. Wakodikar

Department of Electronics, N. H. College,
Bramhapuri, India

Anil J. Thusoo

Govt. Secondary School, Kupwara, India

CONTENTS

7.1	Introduction.....	122
7.1.1	Related Work.....	123
7.1.2	Motivations.....	124
7.2	Materials and Methods.....	124
7.2.1	Complete DNN-based System.....	124
7.2.2	Principal Component Analysis (PCA).....	125
7.2.3	DNN Model.....	126
7.2.4	Cloud Computing.....	126
7.3	Results.....	127
7.3.1	DNN Model Accuracy Performance.....	128
7.3.2	System Validation.....	129
7.3.2.1	Bland-Altman Analysis.....	129
7.3.2.2	R ² (Coefficient of Determination) Regression Score Function.....	134
7.3.3	Performance Analysis Criteria.....	134
7.4	Discussion.....	137
		121

DOI: 10.1201/9781003217497-7



113	خواجہ ربانی	مزان پوچھتا ہے مسکرانے لگتا ہے	وہ اس طرح بھی مجھے آزمانے لگتا ہے
116		ناداں ہے اگر وقت کو بیکار کرے گا ضمیر ساجد	لحے کی حقیقت کو جو سمجھے وہ سیانا
119		تاریکی میں اندھی آنکھیں محمد یحییٰ جمیل	تیرا چہرہ دیکھنا چاہیں

حوالاجات:

- 1 - ودر بھ میں جدید اردو شاعری: ایک مطالعہ (غزلوں کا انتخاب) ڈاکٹر محمد اظہر حیات
- 2 - چاروں اور مرتبیں شاہد کبیر، مدحت الاخر
- 3 - اعراف عبدالرحیم نشتر
- 4 - شاعری اور شیوہ پیغمبری سید صفدر
- 5 - ودر بھ میں اردو شاعری ایم۔ آئی۔ ساجد
- 6 - میری گفتگو تجھ سے مدحت الاخر
- 7 - انکشاف س۔ یونس
- 8 - پھول کا سایہ حفیظ مومن
- 9 - چاندنی تخیل کی محبوب راہی

Dr. Azhar Abrar Ahmad

Department of Urdu

Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts

Science & Commerce Kamptee &

mobile No:9970284175

email:azhar_abrar@rediffmail.com

بابو آر کے کافن - بالمشافہ اور موشگافیاں کے حوالے سے

ڈاکٹر اظہر ابرار

[ایس کے پور وال کالج، کامٹی، ضلع ناہیور]

تخلیق کار اپنے قلم سے معاشرے کا حال اس طرح نہیں سنا تا جیسے کوئی خبر نشر کی جاتی ہے بلکہ اس کے یہاں واقعات کی بنت میں بڑی حساسیت نظر آتی ہے۔ وہ اپنا موقف ادا کرنے کے لیے کبھی نثر و نظم کے بطن میں اتر کر سخت یا مترنم لفظوں کا سہارا لیتا ہے اس پاس پھیلی ہوئی زندگی کی ناہمواریاں اسے تڑپا دیتی ہیں۔ حالات کے ساز سے وہ اپنا رباب یوں چھیڑتا ہے کہ دوران مطالعہ قاری کی حس بار بار پھڑک اٹھتی ہے۔ تحریر کا یہی وصف اسے صحافی سے مختلف بنا دینا ہے۔

بابو آر کے کا قلم بھی تخلیق کے اسی معجزے کی صورت میں نمودار ہوا ہے۔ موصوف کی نگارشات میں قاری بیک وقت طنز کے نشتر بھی سہتا ہے اور مزاح کی چاشنی بھی اسے سرشار کرتی ہے۔ ان کا قلم باتوں باتوں میں معاشرے کے افراد کی گہری نبض پر انگلی رکھ دیتا ہے جس سے فرد کی کوتاہی نشان زد ہو جاتی ہے اور اسے اپنے اندر چھپی خوبی کا احساس ہوتا ہے۔

وقت کا پابند نہ ہونے کی انسانی کمزوری کو مضمون 'لیٹ لطیف' میں اس قدر تنقید کا نشانہ بنایا گیا ہے کہ پھر کبھی کوئی شریف النفس کسی فنکشن میں شاید ہی دیر سے پہنچے۔ اکیسویں صدی اور ہم میں بڑی ہی چابکدستی سے موجودہ صدی میں پیدا ہو رہے فتنوں کو گرفت میں لیا گیا ہے۔ دوران مطالعہ یوں تو ہنسی کی پھلجھڑی جاری رہتی ہے لیکن دراصل ہم محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ موجودہ حالات کی کشیدگی نے ہر ذی حس کو سوچنے پر مجبور کر دیا ہے۔ "میاں خواہ مخواہ" کا کردار عادت و اطوار اور تن و توش بنے رہنے کا ذکر بڑے والہانہ انداز میں ہے جس سے متعدد مرتبہ ہنسی بھی آتی ہے اور

مشمولات

7	ڈاکٹر سید عمران علی	عرض مرتب	
		تبصرے تاثرات و پیش لفظ	☆
9	ڈاکٹر محبوب راہی	ظرافت کے گہمائے رنگ رنگ کھلانے والا۔۔۔ بابو آر کے	(۱)
16	وسیل خاں مہبتی	تبصرہ : بالمشافہ	(۲)
18	ڈاکٹر عبدالرحیم نشتر	بچوں کے ادب میں الف سے اونٹ	(۳)
23	ڈاکٹر اظہر ابرار	بابو آر کے کافن، بالمشافہ اور موٹگافیاں کے حوالے سے	(۴)
32	مختار ٹونکی	بابو آر کے اور اچھن میاں کے کچھن	(۵)
34	قاضی مشتاق احمد	بابو آر کے اور اچھن میاں	(۶)
36	وسیل خاں مہبتی	بابو آر کے، فرحت بخش شگفتہ تحریروں کا خالق	(۷)
38	مجیبتی حسین	کچھ بالمشافہ کے بارے میں	(۸)
39	مختار ٹونکی	بالمشافہ اور موٹگافیاں۔ تاثرات	(۹)
41	ڈاکٹر مظفر حنفی	سچی بات	(۱۰)
42	ڈاکٹر شرف الدین ساحل	حرف چند	(۱۱)
44	ڈاکٹر آغا غیاث الرحمن	تاثرات	(۱۲)
45	ڈاکٹر سید صفدر	بابو آر کے کی نظر جس شے کو چھو لے	(۱۳)
46	حیدر بیابانی	کچھ خواب اصل کچھ طرز ادا کا نمونہ خطامعاف	(۱۴)
47	مختار ٹونکی	آیا موسم کہانیوں والا۔ تاثرات	(۱۵)
48	رحمانی سلیم احمد	اچھن میاں کے کچھن۔ تاثرات	(۱۶)

پیش لفظ

50	یوسف ناظم	دو یا تین باتیں	(۱)
54	ڈاکٹر سید صفدر	بابو آر کے سے بالمشافہ ملاقات	(۲)
58	حیدر بیابانی	پہلی عبارت	(۳)
60	ڈاکٹر عبدالرحیم نشتر	پیش لفظ، آؤ سوچیں	(۴)

BABU R.K.

EK HAMA JEHAAT FANKAR

By: Syed Imran Ali



Dr. Syed Imran Ali

Head of Urdu Deptt.
Jagdamba Mahavidyalaya
Achalpur City.

Address:

Dr. Syed Imran Ali

Dulhagate, Achalpur City 444806

Distt. Amravati (M.S.)

Mob. 9970652782

Email-drsyedimranali@gmail.com

ISBN No. 978-93-5526-348-3

PALKON PAR KHWAB

DR JAVED HUSSAIN PALOJI SHARIB:
SHAKSIYAT AUR FUN

Compiled By:

Sultan Akhtar, Solapur



12 نومبر 2011ء سولاپور۔ 2 روزہ جشن ڈاکٹر عبدالقادر فاروقی کے موقع پر ڈاکٹر عبدالقادر فاروقی خطاب کرتے ہوئے،
ٹائٹل سے نشیر پرواز رفیع الدین مجاہد، ساجد کلیم ہر وقت جمال، ڈاکٹر جاوید حسین پالوجی شارب، دو دیگر مہمانان



11 مئی 2016ء کو گجرات کے سائنس کی تمام زبانوں کے موقع پر انیس۔ ڈاکٹر ساجد پالوجی شارب صاحب
ڈاکٹر جاوید پالوجی شارب صاحب، سلطان اختر، جمال فاروقی، ڈاکٹر رفیع الدین، دو دیگر مہمانان۔

**EDUCATIONAL
PUBLISHING HOUSE**
New Delhi, INDIA

ISBN 978-93-94616-13-4



978-93-94616-13-4

www.ephbooks.com

₹ 200.00



**501 INSPIRATIONAL QUOTES ON
SPORTS AND GAMES**

Dr. Jayant Kumar Ramteke



**Ajanta
Prakashan**

501 INSPIRATIONAL QUOTES ON SPORTS AND GAMES

Dr. Jayant Kumar Ramteke
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts
& Commerce & Science,
Kamptee, Nagpur. (M.S.)



AJANTA PRAKASHAN
Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

- **501 Inspirational Quotes on Sports and Games**

- **Author**

Dr. Jayant Kumar Ramteke
9764968493
prof_jayant@rediffmail.com

- **© Copy Right & Reserved with Author**

- **Publisher**

Ajanta Prakashan

ISO 9001 : 2008 QMS

ISBN/ISSN

Jaisingpura, Near University Gate, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Cell : (0240) 2400877 Mob.: 9579260877, 9822620877

ajanta6060@gmail.com

www.ajantaprakashan.com

- **Cover Design**

Gaurav Kachru Kumawat

Ajanta Computers & Printers

Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

- **Printer**

Varsha Offset, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

- **First Edition**

5th March 2021

- **ISBN – 978-93-83587-10-0**

- **Rs : 200/-**

(Two Hundred Rupees)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This book is specially based on Inspirational quotes on games and sports which is very much connected with my life and success story. I started my schooling life from a sports lover's place where I inspired by my P. E. teacher Shri. Dinesh Doode, D. V. Boys High School, Chittataranjan. I express my special thanks and gratitude to Dr. Shri Darshan Desai, Ex. Director, Department of Physical Education & P.G.T.D., Nagpur University and Dr. Anil Karvande, Ex. Principal Iswardeshmukh College of physical education, Nagpur. Under the supervision and motivation of two great Guru & mentors, I got success in my professional education. Also my research guide Dr. Vandana M. Ingale, Professor of D. N. C. College, Nagpur, motivate me a lots.

I am also thankful to Dr. M. B. Bagade, Principal, and all teaching and non-teaching staffs of Seth Kesarimal Porwal College, Kamptee, special thanks to Dr. J. S. Tagde, HOD, and Department of History who support me to edit this book.

The idea behind collection of quotes on Inspirational Quotes on games and sports as book form on the topic of "501 INSPIRATIONAL QUOTES ON SPORTS AND GAMES" is to inspire all students and players who are under my teaching guidance in various fields of games and sports in Intra College, Inter Collegiate, District, University, State & National level past 20 years in different colleges. I experienced during teaching and coaching our teams always missing their goals due to moral weakness or psychological reasons, so I decided to motivate them through all this inspirational sports quotes adding with

CONTENT

teaching methodology. I used Inspirational Quotes on Adventure, Inspirational Quotes on Athletics, Inspirational Quotes on Boxing, Inspirational Quotes on Bodybuilding, Inspirational Quotes on Cycling, Inspirational Quotes on Cricket, Inspirational Quotes on Football, Inspirational Quotes on Hockey, Inspirational Quotes on Volleyball, Inspirational Quotes on Weightlifting, Inspirational Quotes on Tug of War, Inspirational Quotes on Yoga line to line during training, coaching and tournament periods.

Surprisingly I found very good results. I also want to thank all my students especially Suraj Sahare, Anjali Gupta, Anshul Shinde, Anjali Mishra, Chitracha, Babli, Sujata, Anam Das, Nidhi Singh, Pooja Yadav, Vaishali Badholiya, Himan, Kanujiya, Akash Wankhede, Krishnakant, Vishakha, Ruben Shivani and many more who gave me positive results and inspired me to write this book.

I will not forget to say thanks to the publisher of my first book Dr. Vijay Hatule, Ajanta Prakashan and their all team member who did their best making this collection as a beautiful book.

Finally I would like to acknowledge with gratitude, the support of my wife and my all family members especially Priya, Aryan, Akash, Carol, Priyanka and Nivedita who always encourage me to give my best and help me to keep going and this book would not publish without them.

Thank you!

Dr. Jayant Kumar V. Ramteke
Seth Reserimal Parnal College of Arts
& Commerce & Science, Ramteke,
Nagpur

Sr. No.	Contents	Page No.
1.	Inspirational Quotes on Adventure	7
2.	Inspirational Quotes on Athletics	14
3.	Inspirational Quotes on Boxing	28
4.	Inspirational Quotes on Bodybuilding	42
5.	Inspirational Quotes on Cycling	58
6.	Inspirational Quotes on Cricket	71
7.	Inspirational Quotes on Football	79
8.	Inspirational Quotes on Hockey	92
9.	Inspirational Quotes on Volleyball	106
10.	Inspirational Quotes on Weightlifting	116
11.	Inspirational Quotes on Tug of War	121
12.	Inspirational Quotes on Yoga	126

Impact Factor-7.678 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

April -2020

SPECIAL ISSUE-CCXXVIII (228)



Chief Editor

Prof. Virag S. Gawande

Director

Aadhar Social

Research & Development

Training Institute Amravati

Editor:

Dr. Kusmendra Sontakke

Department of History

Y.D.V.D. Arts, Commerce & Science

College, Teosa Dist. Amravati



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : www.aadharsocial.com

Aadhar PUBLICATIONS



19	ऐतिहासिक अचलपूर शहर – वाडा संस्कृती आणि प्रमुख वाडे डॉ.भोमप्रकाश बोबडे	85
20	जलसिंचन काळाची गरज डॉ. एस. पी. झांबरे	91
21	कृषी पर्यटन : भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाचे एक प्रबळ साधन डॉ. प्रशांत म. पुराणिक	95
22	ग्रामीण नेतृत्व निर्मितीत पंचायत राजचे योगदान डॉ.बी.एच.किर्दक	100
23	ग्रंथालयाच्या विकासात विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाचे योगदान डॉ रशमी श्यामसुंदर बकाने	104
24	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व हिंदू कोड बिल प्रा. डॉ. कुसुमदेव गं. सोनटक्के	109
25	महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळातील कामगार संघटनांची भूमिका व कार्य- एक अध्ययन प्रा. डॉ. शालीनी के. पांडे	113
26	Rehabilitation Of Sick Small Scale Industries Dr.Smita Pundlikrao Lade	120
27	Benefits Of Physical Exercise During Lockdown Period Dr. Shirish v. Topare	125
28	Gender Equality: Contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mangesh Bhutade	127
29	Educational Journey of Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Dr. S. M. Gavade	130
30	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar works towards Indian Society: A study S.N.Hirekhan	135
31	Rights Of Aged Persons: Law, Policies And Implementation With Special Reference To The Maintenance And Welfare Of Parents And Senior Citizen's Act, 2007 Adv. Rupali Chhajer,	138
32	Influence of Sport Activities on Students Living Dr. Ajay S. Bonde	145
33	Buddhism : A Role Model for World Peace Dr. Bhagayashree A. Deshpande	149
34	Gender Sensition - One Step Towards A Better World Adv. Sarika kamdi	152

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar works towards Indian Society: A study**S.N.Hirekhan**

Librarian Seth Kesarimal Porwal College of Arts & Science & Commerce

Abstract: - This paper emphasized on how Dr. B.R. Ambedkar improved the social status and gave the new direction to the people in the society and how he reformed the social activities. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar basic aim is the principle is to build a society based on social justice. Dr. Ambedkar strongly believed on men and women are two basic components of our human society. Ambedkar is one of the great personalities of 20th century in India. He begins by exploring his life struggles, draws out his formulations to promote an egalitarian society, extract his ideological basis for emancipation and finally culminates in a proposed theory of Ambedkar social work. According to Dr. Ambedkar, society must be based on reason, and not on the tradition of a cruel caste system. Dr. Ambedkar was among the most outstanding luminaries and intellectuals of the world in twentieth century who articulates the interest of an entire social class. This paper deals with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar social work development in India.

Keywords: Social work, social justice, human society, social view.

Introduction: - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the great architect of constitution of India and the versatile scholar of India. He was a great academician social reformer who made outstanding contribution as an economist, sociologist, educationalist, champion of socialism and state planning. Social work is an organized profession to extend the helping hands to an individual, group and community for their betterment as well as sustaining them to help them by adopting various professional strategies. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, "An ideal society should be full of channels for conveying a change from one part to other parts. Indian society is an old and extremely complex society. The caste system and Indian society are inseparable. His concept of society and socialism aimed to establish a society based on welfare of the poor classes ending inequality based on socio-economic characters. His dream society would be based on equality for all where everyone can have education and employment according to their needs and qualification providing social security for the weak and the sick. He desired to rebuild the Indian society on the foundation of co-operation, love, friendship and tried to abolish division of men into rigid social barriers.

Objective of the study

1. To study the social work activities done by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
2. To explore the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming the society.

Methodology

Descriptive methodology is used or the study purpose. Information has taken from secondary sources in existing literature. Systematic search of literature of social work done by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

The caste system in India

According to B.R. Ambedkar, no caste, no inequality and no superiority, all are equal, that is what that stood for. The caste system in India has been studied with three perspectives ideological, social-anthropological and sociological. The ideologist has viewed caste from the scriptural point of view in Ambedkar social ideology in the society. B.R. Ambedkar a noted jurist, the chief architect of Indian constitution. His goal of writings and speeches leads to the development of social, economic and political history of India. Indian society and polity in which he had been a social thinker and his ideas floated on socio-political, religious and economic problem such as caste, evil of rigid caste system in India.

ISBN 978-81-924656-5-4



Param Poojya Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Smarak Samiti's

DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE

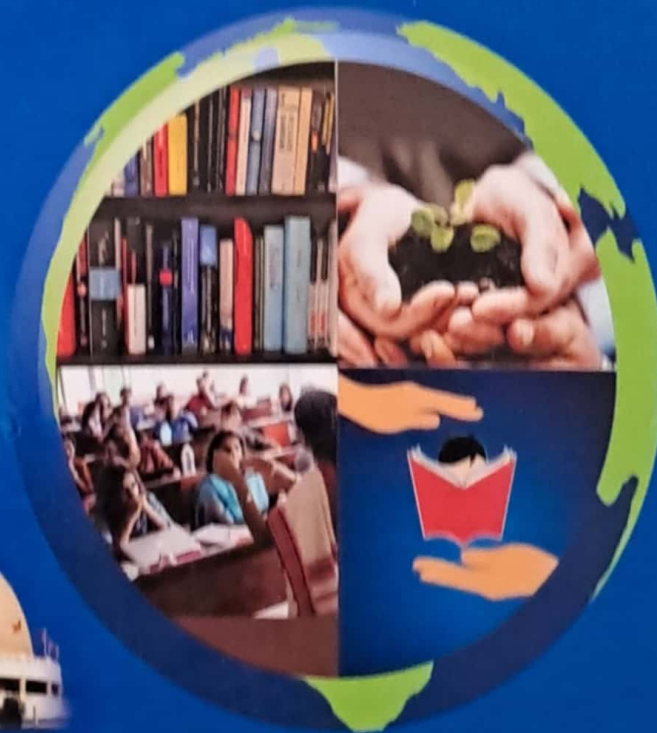
Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur

NAAC Accredited with 'A' Grade
and College with Potential for Excellence by UGC)



**Karnataka State SC/ST Library
Professionals Association (R)
Bangalore**

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE
LIBRARIES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
IN THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD
INFORMATION DEEKSHA FOR ALL**



Marketing of Library Services Mrs. S. N. Hirekhan	188
Marketing and Promotion of Library Services Dr. Premlata Kurhekar	193
Marketing of Library Products and Services Basawaraj Malipatil	198
Marketing of Library Services: A Role of Library Professionals Dr. J. Narayana Moorthy	204
Marketing of Library product and service Pravinkumar T. Parmar, Dr. B.J. Ankuya	211
Marketing of Library and Information Services and Products Dr. Gopal W. Pendam	215
Effective techniques for the marketing of library services Dr. Lalima Sharma	219
V- E-LEARNING	
e-Learning Mr. Amol Bhaudas Meshram	227
Online Learning: A Boom in Academia Prof. Manisha Patil	232
e-Learning in Libraries Sarika V. Patil (Jadhav)	240
Key Role of Library and Information Centers in e-Learning Prashant S. Shirsat, Sandip B. Khandare	243
e- Learning and Higher Education Prof. Anil M. Chahande, Prof. Varsha A Tidke	248
VI – DIGITAL LIBRARIES & VIRTUAL LIBRARIES	
डिजिटल ग्रंथालय श्री. विनय व्ही. भागडकर प्रा. विनोद एस. घोडमारे	252

MARKETING OF LIBRARY SERVICES

Mrs. S.N.Hirekhan
Librarian
S.K.Porwal College of Arts & Science & commerce,
Kamptee, Nagpur.
e-mail:- nidhirekhan34@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: -

This paper depicts the definition of marketing, importance of information marketing, marketing function & activities in library services library & information centers marketing aspects & their promotion professional skill required for marketing of LIPS, techniques in marketing of LIPS & concludes that the librarian need to develop on in-depth knowledge of models, theories & processes to market reference & information service effectively .

MARKETING CONCEPTS IN LIBRARY SCIENCE:-

Philip Kotlar marketing guru has define marketing as social & marketing process by which individuals & groups obtains and they : need & want through creating, offering & exchanging product of value & others” In view of the above definition, library activities are a team work or the efforts of group working library state needs to extend promotion & cooperation to users & marketing their services. The libraries are non-profit organization: It is a social origination & service center.

OBJECTIVES OF LIBRARY PROMOTIONS & MARKETING OF LIBRARY SERVICE:-

The basic objective behind library promotion & marketing of library service & products are to achieve high level customers' satisfaction, ensure the survival of their respective institution & enhance the perceived value of the services. Libraries can promote the use of the services and products but cannot make profit of it because library is a social institution.

Dr. Ranganathan concept of Marketing of library services through five laws of library science:-

- 1) Books are for use:- This law itself promotes that each book available in the library is for use. If the books kept in lock and key without providing it to the readers, then it are dead investment of organization. Hence book should be frēely available to each user coming to the library. Library staff should take initiatives to attract their users to read more and more books. But while giving more and more books to users they should see how it comes back for further