

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Investigations Related to the Suitability of Imidazolium Based Room Temperature Ionic Liquids and Pyridinium based Sponge Ionic Liquids Towards the Synthesis of 2-aminothiazole Compounds as Reaction Medium and Catalyst

C.H. Sarode¹, G.R. Gupta^{2*}, G.R. Chaudhari³ and G.P. Waghulde^{4*}¹Department of Chemistry, Bhusawal Arts Science and P.O. Nahata Commerce College, Bhusawal-425201 India;²Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Mumbai-400019 India; ³Department of Chemistry A.S. College, Bhalod-425301; ⁴Department of Chemistry, D.D.N. Bhole College, Bhusawal-425201 India

ARTICLE HISTORY

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Abstract: Room temperature ionic liquids 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium bromide, 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate, 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate, N-butylpyridinium bromide, N-butylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate, N-butylpyridinium tetrafluoroborate, and sponge ionic liquids N-cetylpyridinium bromide and N-cetylpyridinium tetrafluoroborate have been used as solvents and working catalysts for the synthesis of 2-amino-4-arylthiazole compounds. All the final compounds were characterized using FT-IR, NMR (¹H and ¹³C), and mass spectral studies, while thermal stability and the corrected melting temperature of the synthesized compounds along with sponge ionic liquid was verified by performing thermal gravimetric analysis and differential scanning calorimetric analysis. Special emphasis has been laid to comprehend the mechanism of the catalytic action of ionic liquids alone as well as in the presence of organic solvents such as dimethyl sulfoxide, and ethanol.

Keywords: 2-amino thiazole, ionic liquids, sponge ionic liquids, catalytic cycle, pyridinium, FT-IR.

1. INTRODUCTION

Thiazole based structural motifs represent one of the most biologically active classes of the compounds [1-13] and are serving as exceptional biological probes. Such state of the art biological properties associated with these sulfur compounds seizing the attention of synthetic chemists to develop efficient and robust protocols for the synthesis of these biologically active motifs.

Solvents play a subtle role in chemical transformations, where they are exclusively used as media for mass-transport and separation of products from the reaction mass. Solvents are commonly responsible for the environmental impact of the processes in the chemical industry and led a huge impact on cost, safety and health [14-16]. In this context, the recent introduction of ionic liquids in the science of molecules and materials could lead to a sustainable revolution in industrial processes, because of their unique set of physico-chemical and structure related properties. The most accepted definition of ionic liquids; the compounds completely composed of

ions with a melting point below 100°C. Ionic liquids as innovative fluids have received wide attention only during the past few decades. In many chemical transformations, ionic liquids are suggested as solvents, catalysts, reagents, or combinations of these [17-22]. The ultimate goal is to learn how to select ionic liquids specifically for an organic transformation. Progress has been made, but much more is needed in order to optimize the full potential of ionic liquids in synthetic organic chemistry. In this regard, ionic liquids, molten salt and sponge ionic liquids now-a-days are designed to explore elegantly their solvent properties as a reaction medium for organic transformations [23-28]. Herein, attempts have been made for the synthesis of 2-amino-4-arylthiazoles with exceptionally high yield using room temperature ionic liquids 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium bromide [bmim][Br], N-butylpyridinium bromide [bpy][Br], 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate [bmim][PF₆], 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate [bmim][BF₄], N-butylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate [bpy][PF₆], N-butylpyridinium tetrafluoroborate [bpy][BF₄], and sponge ionic liquids N-cetylpyridinium bromide [cpy][Br], N-cetylpyridinium tetrafluoroborate [cpy][BF₄] as reaction medium as well as working catalyst in the presence of organic solvents dimethyl sulfoxide and ethanol. All the synthesized compounds were stable at room temperature and were characterized by FT-IR, NMR (¹H and ¹³C), mass, and thermal methods of analysis.

*Address correspondence to these authors at the Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Mumbai-400019 India; Tel: 9960227823; E-mail: grrgupta@ictp.ac.in and Department of Chemistry, D. D. N. Bhole College, Bhusawal-425201, India; Tel/Fax: 9960227823; E-mail: drgprwaghulde@gmail.com



SOLVENT FREE SYNTHESIS OF BIS (INDOLYL) METHANES USING GRINDING TECHNIQUE

Rakesh P. Chaudhari¹, Ganesh R. Chaudhari¹, Bharti P. Koh¹, H.A. Mahajan²

1. Department of Chemistry, Arts and Science College Blalod, Taluka-Yawal, Dist. -Jalgaon MS, India

2. Department of Chemistry, Smt G.G. Khadse College Muktainagar.

ABSTRACT: Tartaric acid was found to be a mild, efficient acid catalyst in electrophilic substitution reaction of indoles with carbonyl compounds to afford the corresponding bis(indolyl)alkanes in excellent yields. In the present work, various electrophilic substitution reactions of indoles with several aldehydes were carried out using grinding technique. The products were characterized by FT-IR, ¹H-NMR

KEYWORDS: Grinding technique Tartaric acid, Indole, Aromatic Aldehyde, bis (indolyl) methanes, Spectral analysis.

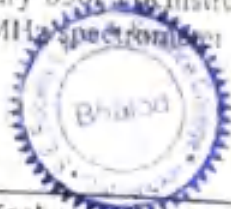
INTRODUCTION:

The design and development of sequences allowing highly selective access to complex molecular skeleton while combining structural diversity with the use of eco-friendly and environmentally benign catalysts and reagents are great challenges for organic chemists. The bis(indolyl)methanes have been gaining increasing importance in recent years and known as an important class of heterocyclic compounds. Indole fragments are featured wide variety of pharmacologically and biologically active compounds [1]. Among the various indole analogues, bis-indolylmethane derivatives display versatile biological and pharmacological activities [2,3]. These types of compounds are also known to promote the estrogen metabolism in both women and men and are expected to have an application in prevention of breast cancer [4,5,6].

Bis(indolyl)methanes (BIMs) also exhibit a range of biological activities such as antimicrobial and antifungal, antibacterial, analgesic and anti-inflammatory, growth promoting and tumor activities [7]. A wide range of pharmaceutical applications of bis(indolyl)methane derivatives has grown interest among chemist to develop their easy synthetic methods. A simple, standard and common method for the synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes is the Friedel-Crafts reaction between indoles and carbonyl compounds in the presence of protic acids or Lewis acids. Varieties of catalytic reagents used in the synthesis of BIMs have been reviewed. Researchers are competing for developing the economic, ecofriendly, easily accessible methodologies for the synthesis of bis(indolyl) methane by using various catalytic systems and reaction conditions like citrus lemon juice [8], grape juice [9], phenyl phosphonic acid [10], triethyl borane [11], poly(4-vinylpyridinium)hydrogensulfate [12], tetrabutyl ammonium hydrogen sulphate [13]. Most of these reported methods suffer from one or several drawbacks, including the requirement of large or stoichiometric amount of catalysts, low yields, prolonged reaction times, involving harsh reaction conditions, tedious workup procedure, and difficulty in recovery, expensive catalysts. In this report we have investigated the synthesis of various bis (indolyl) methanes catalyzed by tartaric acid using grinding technique.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Aldehydes, Indole, Tartaric acid, were all commercial products purchased from Avra Synthesis Pvt Ltd. used without further purification. They were chemically and analytically pure. Melting points were determined in open capillaries using Thermo Analab apparatus and are uncorrected. The progress of the reactions as well as purity of compounds was monitored by thin layer chromatography with F254 silica-gel precoated sheets using hexane, ethyl acetate (9:1) as eluent; UV light vapours were used for detection. IR spectra were recorded on Agilent Cary 630 FTIR instrument, and values are expressed in cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded with Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer and chemical shifts are expressed in ppm.





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P. A. Savale, 'Comparative Study of POA-PVS-DBS-GOD Electrode in Acetate and Phosphate Buffers for Determination of Glucose', *Advanced Science Letters* 24, 5759-5763 (2018) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2018.12192>

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Comparative Study of POA-PVS-DBS-GOD Electrode in Acetate and Phosphate Buffers for Determination of Glucose

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2018.12192>

Abstract

In the present research work, the poly(o-anisidine)-polyvinyl sulphonic acid-dodecylbenzene sulphonic acid-glucose oxidase (POA-PVS-DBS-GOD) electrode have been investigated. The silver electrode was used for the synthesis of poly(o-anisidine)-polyvinyl sulphonic acid-dodecylbenzene sulphonic acid (POA-PVS-DBS) composite film using galvanostatic method with 0.2 M o-anisidine, 0.4:0.1 M PVS:DBS, 1.0 pH and 1 mA/cm² applied current density at room temperature. The synthesized film was characterized by using electrochemical technique, conductivity measurement, UV-visible spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Glucose oxidase (GOD) was immobilized on synthesized POA-PVS-DBS composite film by cross-linking via glutaraldehyde in acetate buffer and phosphate buffer. The Michaelis-Menten constant (K'_m) was determined for the immobilized enzyme. The POA-PVS-DBS-GOD electrode shows the maximum current response at pH 5.5 and potential 0.6 V. The sensitivity of POA-PVS-DBS-GOD electrode in acetate buffer and phosphate buffer has been recorded. The results of this investigation reveal that the phosphate buffer gives faster response as compared to acetate buffer in amperometric measurements.

Keywords: Amperometric Study; Biosensor; Cross-Linking; Glucose Oxidase

Document Type: Research Article

Affiliations: Department of Physics, Arts and Science College, Bhalod Dist. Jalgaon 425304, Maharashtra State, India

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Growth of Ni²⁺ FTIR, SEM and EDAX Study of Nickel Tartrate Crystals

A. A. Severe*, S. K. Bhatnagar[†], V. B. Suryawanshi[‡]

Department of Physics

Arts and Science College, Bhatnagar Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.) India

Arts Commerce and Science College, Varangaon Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.) India

*Mrs V. S. Naik Arts Commerce and Science College, Raver Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.), India

Abstract

In this present research work nickel tartrate ($C_4H_6NiO_6$) single crystals were grown successfully from gel at room temperature. The optimum growth conditions were determined by varying various experimental conditions such as pH, concentration of the gel solution, setting time of the gel solution and concentration of the crystals. The test tubes were used as crystallization vessels while silica gel as a growth media. Gel was prepared by adding 10% solution of acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sodium meta silicate (Na_2SiO_3) and nickel chloride ($NiCl_2$) solution in a glass tube of diameter 2.5cm and 15cm in length. The mouth of tube is covered by glass plug and kept for the setting. After setting the gel, it was left for aging. After two days the supernatant tartaric acid ($C_4H_6O_6$) solution was poured over the set gel by using pipette and kept undisturbed by suspending the test tube vertically in a block of sponge. After 48 hours of pouring the supernatant, the small nucleation growth was observed as before 48 hours of gel. Good quality nickel tartrate crystals were grown in 40 days. The grown crystals are characterized by XRD, FTIR, SEM and EDAX. The XRD study shows that the nickel tartrate has crystals of orthorhombic structure. The FTIR study has shows the presence of O-H bond, C-H bond and metal-oxygen bond. The scanning electron microscope reveals the morphology of the crystal having orthorhombic structure. The EDAX has shows the presence of nickel, carbon and oxygen.

Keywords: EDAX, FTIR, Gel growth, Nickel tartrate, SEM, XRD.

1. Introduction

Various tartrate crystals have found numerous applications in medical, pharmaceutical and industrial fields. It is accepted that the tartrate crystals are very much useful in the treatment of cognitive disorders associated with diabetes, treating the cancer with tartrate ions and using tartrates in herpes [1-3]. Therefore, they have received a substantial interest due to their interesting physical properties and technological applications such as ferroelectric, piezoelectric and dielectric applications [4-7].

Tartrate compound finds applications in cosmetics as hair conditioner additive and tanning agent [8, 9]. They are used for transducers and many linear and non-linear mechanical devices [10, 11]. Some tartrate compounds are useful as tracers for military purposes [12]. They also find industrial applications such as catalysis, antibiotic composition for coolant system, light stabilisers for plastics [13].

Most of the tartrate crystals are insoluble in water and they decompose before melting. Hence, single crystals cannot be grown by either slow evaporation of melt techniques but they can be suitably grown as gel crystal. Some tartrate crystals are well known for its ferroelectric properties in pure [14] as well as doped form [15] and their structural characterization [16, 17]. The purpose of this paper is to report the growth of single crystals of nickel tartrate in silica hydro gel at room temperature.

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9. Growth and Characterization of Calcium Tartrate Crystals by Sol Gel Technique

P. A. Savale

Arts and Science College, Bhalod Dist. Jalgaon (MS) India.

S. K. Bachhav

Art's Commerce and Science College, Varangaon Dist. Jalgaon (M.S), India.

V. B. Suryawanshi

Shri V S Naik Art's Commerce and Science College, Raver Dist. Jalgaon (M.S), India.

Abstract

In the present research work, Calcium Tartrate ($\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$) crystals were grown by sol gel technique at room temperature. The optimum growth conditions were optimized by varying various parameters such as pH, concentration of the gel solution, setting time of the gel solution and concentration of the reactance. The test tubes were used as crystallization vessels while silica gel as a growth media. The structural properties of the grown crystals were characterized by XRD, FTIR and SEM. The structure of the grown crystal was analyzed by using powder X-ray diffraction technique. The XRD provide the cell parameters and the structure of the grown crystal. FTIR spectra provide the information about functional groups present. The scanning electron microscope reveals the morphology of the crystal having orthorhombic structures.

Keywords: Gel technique, Calcium Tartrate, XRD studies, FTIR analysis, SEM

Introduction

Scientifically and technologically crystal growth and their characterization have become an interested research area in the past decades. All basic solid materials are made up of single crystals and they are backbone of the today's modern technology. The influence of single crystal is noticed in the semiconductors, optics and acoustics, in jewelers industries and in various medical applications [1]. The gel method is found to be more promising than the high temperature crystal growth methods because the crystals grown by this technique have high degree of perfection, crystals with dimensions of several mm can be grown in a period of 21 to 40 days, and it can be conveniently used for mass production of crystals. This method is extremely simple and inexpensive [2-4].



Comparative Studied by the $C_4H_4BaCuO_6$ Doped $BaC_4H_4O_6$ Crystals by Silica Gel Technique

S. K. Bachhav

Department of Physics, Arts, Commerce and Science College Varangaon India. (M.S.)

P. A. Savale

Department of Physics, Arts, and Science College, Bhalod, Jalgaon India (MS).

K. B. Patil

Department of Physics, Arts, Commerce and Science College Varangaon India. (M.S.)

Abstract

Single crystals of Copper doped Barium tartrate crystals were grown by single diffusion technique at room temperature. Effect of Copper doping in the Barium tartarate crystals has been studied and reported. The XRD pattern shows that Copper barium tartarate crystals are crystalline in nature and having orthorhombic structure. Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA) curve shows the percentages of the weight loss in the different stages of decomposition. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The thermal stability has been studied by the TGA, DTG and DSC.

Keywords - Single diffusion, XRD, TGA, DTG and DSC.

Introduction

We have turned our attention towards the tartarate crystals as these crystals are having wide application and can be synthesized by gel technique. Commercially, the tartrate compound is used in various applications like antimony in binary drugs [1], ferroelectric applications of potassium tartrate [2], potassium-chromium tartrate in medicine [3] and so on. Many have studied various tartrate compounds like calcium-strontium mixed levo tartrate [4], zinc tartrate [5] and cadmium tartrate [6] with respect to their properties such as dielectric, magnetic, piezoelectric, optical and other pertinent characteristics [7-15].

Barium tartarate (BaTr) is a quite interesting compound as they are having good ferroelectric properties. Hence in the present course of investigation it has been decided to synthesize and grow Cu-doped Barium tartarate crystals by silica gel method. As grown crystals are characterized by different techniques and reported.



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XRD, FTIR and SEM Studies of Gel Grown Barium Tartrate Crystals

P. A. Savale¹, S. K. Bachhav², V. B. Suryawanshi³

Department of Physics,

¹Arts and Science College, Bhalod Dist. Jalgaon (MS) India

²Art's Commerce and Science College, Varangaon Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.) India

³Mri V.S.Naik Art's Commerce and Science College, Raver Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.) India

pa_savale@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

In the present research work, barium tartrate ($\text{BaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$) single crystals have grown successfully by sol gel technique at room temperature. The optimum growth conditions were optimized by varying various parameters such as pH, concentration of the gel solution, setting time of the gel solution and concentration of the reactance. The test tubes were used as crystallization vessels while silica gel as a growth media. The grown crystals are characterized by XRD, FTIR and SEM. The crystalline nature of grown crystal was confirmed using powder X-ray diffraction technique. The functional groups present in the crystals were identified using FTIR analysis. The scanning electron microscope reveals the morphology of the crystal having tetragonal structures.

Keywords: Gel technique, Barium Tartrate, XRD, FTIR, SEM

1. Introduction

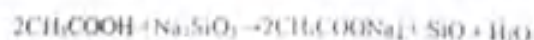
Many investigators have grown the single crystals of tartrate compounds by using single diffusion sol gel method. They studied the effect of various parameters such as type of solvent, pH of the gel media, degree of saturation, the change in the growth temperature and the presence of impurities which affect significantly the morphology of the grown crystal [1-8]. A variety of pure and doped crystals have grown by several investigators for the purpose of research and modern industrial applications [9-13]. The single crystals are the backbone of the modern technological revaluation. The compounds of tartrate find numerous practical applications in the field of science and technology because of their interesting physical properties such as dielectric, ferroelectric, piezoelectric and non-linear optical properties [14-17].

The sol gel method for growing a variety of pure and doped crystals is popular because of its simplicity, non-toxicity and we can grow the crystals at room temperature without any sophisticated technology. But the challenge of growing pure and doped crystals and opportunities in understanding the growth features and morphology of grown crystals remains here. In this research work, single crystals of barium tartrate were grown by simple single diffusion sol gel method. The optimum growth conditions were established by varying various parameters such as pH, concentration of the gel solution, setting time of the gel solution and concentration of the reactance. The grown crystals are characterized by XRD, FTIR and SEM.

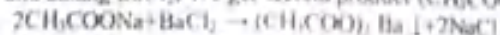
1. Material and Methods

All chemicals used were of AR grade. The chemicals used for growth of single crystal were acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sodium meta silicate (Na_2SiO_3), tartaric acid ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$) and barium chloride (BaCl_2). Different molar mass was tried to determine the optimum growth conditions. The gel was prepared by mixing the solutions (CH_3COOH), (Na_2SiO_3) and (BaCl_2) having different pH values varying from 4.0 to 4.3. The prepared gel was transferred in glass tube of diameter 2.5cm and 15cm in length. The mouth of tube is covered by cotton plug and kept for the setting. After setting the gel, it was left for aging. After two days the supernatant ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$) of 1M concentration was poured over the set gel by using pipette and kept undisturbed by covering the cotton plug on the mouth of tubes. Experiments were carried out by changing different concentrations of the reactants. The test tubes were used as crystallization vessels while silica gel as a growth media. The ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$) used as upper reactant. Gel age is the time interval between setting of gel and pouring of upper reactant. The crystals of barium tartrate have grown in silica gel in pure form by gel growth method. The X-ray diffraction was recorded using Bruker-D8 Advance, Germany (2 θ from 5 $^\circ$ to 30 $^\circ$) with CuK α radiation of wavelength $\lambda=1.54060\text{\AA}$. The FTIR spectrum was recorded using Shimadzu FTIR-8400, Japan (4000 cm^{-1} to 400 cm^{-1}). The FE-SEM images were recorded using Hitachi S-4800, Japan with X-Flash detector-5030, Bruker, Germany.

The following chemical reactions were involved in the growth of crystals sodium Meta silicate react with acetic acid and forms $2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$.



Then taking products $2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ and adding BaCl_2 . We get second product $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Ba}$.



After 7 days product set the gel, then the supernatant poured over the set gel



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Comparative Study of Thermal Stability of Strontium Doped Barium Tartrate Crystals by Silica Gel Technique

S.K. Bachhav¹, P.A. Savale², K.B. Patil¹

Department of Physics,

¹Art's Commerce and Science College, Varangaon Dist. Jalgaon (M.S), India

²Arts and Science College, Bhalod Dist. Jalgaon (MS), India

Abstract

In the present research work, the single crystals of strontium doped barium tartrate ($(\text{SrBa})_x(\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$) crystals were grown by single diffusion technique. The optimum growth conditions for $(\text{SrBa})_x(\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$ crystals were optimized by varying various parameters such as pH of the gel solution, gel concentration, gel setting time, concentration of the reactance. The platy shaped crystals were obtained in silica gel at room temperature. The effect of Strontium (Sr) doping on the barium tartrate ($\text{BaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$) has been studied. The XRD pattern shows that $(\text{SrBa})_x(\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$ crystals are polycrystalline, having orthorhombic structure. The SEM pictures reveal that these crystals are grown by layer deposition. Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) curves show the percentages of the weight loss in the different stages of decomposition of barium tartrate. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) curves show the phase transformation due to loss of water molecules and formation of stable anhydrous $(\text{SrBa})_x(\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$ crystals.

Keywords: Sol gel technique, Strontium, Barium, XRD, SEM, TGA, DSC.

1. Introduction:

Commercially, the tartrate compound can be used in various applications like antimony in urinary drugs [1], ferroelectric applications of sodium-potassium tartrate [2], potassium-chromium tartrate in medicine etc. [3]. Many people studied various tartrate compounds like calcium-strontium mixed levo-tartrate [4], zinc tartrate [5] and cadmium tartrate [6] with respect to their properties such as dielectric, magnetic, ferroelectric, piezoelectric, and optical and other pertinent characteristics. Crystal habits of various crystals, grown under different conditions and also by different methods were described by Buckley [7], Hartman [8], Kern [9], Chemor [10], Burton [11] and Mullin [12].

A number of factors such as degree of saturation, type of solvent [13], pH of the gel media [14, 15], presence of impurities [16] and the change in growth temperature also presumably affect significantly the morphology of the crystal. The crystals, which can't satisfactorily grow from melt and vapour, are grown successfully by using this method

Hydro silica gel is very good medium for growing better quality doped and undoped crystal of barium tartrate. In present investigation, doped and undoped barium tartrate crystals were grown by silica gel method using single diffusion technique. Strontium is used as dopant. In this comparative study we study the effect of strontium doping in the barium tartrate crystals. The grown crystals are characterized by XRD, SEM, TGA, and DSC techniques.

1. Material and methods

All chemicals used were of AR grade. The chemicals used for growth of single crystal were acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sodium meta silicate (Na_2SiO_3), tartaric acid ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$), strontium chloride (SrCl_2) and barium chloride (BaCl_2). Different molar mass were tried to determine the optimum growth conditions. The gel was prepared by mixing the solutions (CH_3COOH), (Na_2SiO_3), (BaCl_2) and (SrCl_2) having different pH values varying from 4.0 to 4.3. The prepared gel was transferred in glass tube of diameter 2.5cm and 15cm in length. The mouth of tube is covered by cotton plug and kept for the setting. After setting the gel, it was left for aging. After two days the supernatant ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$) of 1M concentration was poured



Aflatoxin in Chewing Product and Their Effect on Skeletal Muscle of Rabbits

A. S. Kolhe* and R.J.Verma**

*Dept. of Zoology, Arts and Sciences college,
Bhalod, Dist. Jalgaon (MS)-425304

**Dept. of Zoology, University School of Sciences,
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-9(Guj.)
E mail : kolheajaykumar4@gmail.com

Abstract :

Samples of chewing products viz., arecanut, tobacco, pan masala and pan masala with tobacco were collected from different marketing center of Jalgaon District, Maharashtra. Samples of chewing products were screened for incidence of aflatoxigenic fungi. Among *Aspergillus* *A. flavus* was dominant. Result revealed higher incidence of *A. flavus* in betel nuts followed by tobacco. Maximum toxigenic isolates were also recorded in betelnuts followed with pan masala. All samples were analyzed for aflatoxin contamination. Samples positive to DGTF test were screened for types of aflatoxin. Aflatoxin B₁ was highest amount in betel nut (68.34 ppb) followed by tobacco (43.53), pan masala (40.95ppb) and pan masala with tobacco (36.07ppb). Effect of feeding aflatoxin-contaminated diet on biochemical make up of thigh muscle was studied in rabbits. Concentrations of glycogen, protein, lipid and water content decreased significantly in aflatoxin fed rabbits revealing enhanced metabolic rate, muscle wasting and emaciation during aflatoxicosis in rabbits. Alterations in various inorganic constituents were also studied in thigh muscle of control and aflatoxin fed rabbits. Percent ash content showed an increase over control indicating accumulation of inorganic constituents. Induced aflatoxicosis in rabbits caused reduction in both sodium and potassium content resulting a decrease in sodium/potassium ratio from 0.8807 to 0.7755. Among mineralizations Ca⁺²/Mg⁺² ratio is 0.0876. Feeding aflatoxin-contaminated meal caused an increase in calcium while magnesium concentration decreased resulting in increased Ca⁺²/Mg⁺² ratio (0.1150). Inorganic phosphorus content was significantly reduced. All these changes in the muscle might be responsible for occurrence of lethargy during aflatoxicosis.

Keywords:- Aflatoxin, chewing products, skeletal muscles, rabbits.

Introduction

Arecanut or betelnut in various forms and its mixtures like pan masala, as well as, tobacco chewing is very common in our society which may get infested with moldy growth during various stages of their production, storage, transportation and marketing. Owing to serious effect of aflatoxin to human health. The presences of aflatoxin in various food/feed stuffs, in exceptionally high concentration (Kolhe et al., 1994; Verma et al., 1995; 1996; Kolhe and Chaudhari, 2011) pose serious health hazards to human being and animals. Aflatoxin are well known for its hepatotoxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic effects (Busby and Wogan, 1984; Groopman et al., 1998; Verma and Raval, 1992). Feeding aflatoxin-contaminated diet (7.5 mg aflatoxin/kg feed) to young rabbits over a period of 90 days

STUDIES OF HEMATOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN RABBITS DURING AFLATOXICOSIS

A. S. Kolhe*, S.B.Chaudhari** and P. I. Verma***

*Dept. of Zoology, Arts and Sciences college, Bhamburda, Dist. Jalgaon (MS)-425369

** Dept. of Zoology, Institute of Sciences, Mumbai-12

***Dept. of Zoology, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-380015

ABSTRACT :

Aflatoxins are a secondary toxic fungal metabolites which commonly grow on human food and animal feeds. To study effects of aflatoxin, adult in bread rabbits were fed a diet containing 7.5 mg aflatoxin / kg feed for 90 days. A time dependent response was observed suggesting cumulative toxicity during aflatoxicosis. For haematological studies, blood samples from ear-pinna of rabbits were collected on 0, 7, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 days of treatment and used. Results revealed that feeding aflatoxin contaminated diet caused a significant reduction in erythrocytes count and haemoglobin content. The decreases in RBC count and haemoglobin were continuous and time dependant. But the % reticulocyte count registered a time dependent increase during aflatoxicosis. Significant increase was recorded on 15th day of treatment and thereafter morphological alterations included Change in size of the erythrocytes. The number of small sized cells while the number of medium cells increased aflatoxicosis. Decreased. During No definite trend was evident in big cells. Initial Increase in number of big cells (7 and 15 days) was followed with a decrease. Much decrease in counts was noted on 30th and 45th day of treatment. Also average sized cells showed Increase except at 45th day of treatment where a decrease was recorded. Blood samples were also examined for total and differential counts of leucocytes. An Initial upsurge in total count was followed with time dependent significant decrease. The highest share of neutrophils and lymphocytes were accounted during differential counts of leucocytes. An initial upsurge followed by time dependent continuous decrease in number of neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils and monocytes were also noted during aflatoxicosis. But only neutrophils Lymphocytes count showed statistically significant count registered an initial decline with time dependent increase.

Index Terms: Aflatoxin, Aflatoxicosis, Erythrocytes, Rabbits.

1. INTRODUCTION

The presences of aflatoxin in various food/feed stuffs, in exceptionally high concentration [1,20,21,36] pose serious health hazards to human being and animals. Aflatoxin are well known for its hepatocarcinogenic, carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic effects [4,12,34]. Aflatoxin are also reported to be extremely cytotoxic on mammalian cells in culture [18, 24] as well as on erythrocytes in suspension [15]. Verma and Raval(1992b) [35] reported that consumption of aflatoxin contaminated feed in a dose of 1.5 mg/kg for 60

14. Impact of Climate Change on Waterborne Diseases

C.V. Wankhede

Dept. of Zoology, Arts and Science College, Bhulod, Tal. Yawal, Dist. Jalgaon.

Abstract

Change in climate and water cycle will challenge water availability but it will also increase the exposure to unsafe water. Floods, droughts, heavy storms, changes in rain pattern, increase of temperature and sea level, they all show an increasing trend worldwide and will affect biological, physical and chemical components of water through different paths thus enhancing the risk of waterborne diseases. This paper is intended, through reviewing the available literature, to highlight environmental changes and critical situations caused by floods, drought and warmer temperatures that will lead to an increase of exposure to water related pathogens, chemical hazards and cyanobacteria. The final aim is provide knowledge-based elements for more focused adaptation measures.

Keywords: Climate change, waterborne diseases, microbial pathogens, chemical contaminants, toxic cyanobacteria.

Introduction

Although several studies show the vulnerability of human health to climate change, a clear comprehensive quantification of the increased health risks attributable to climate change is lacking. Even more complicated are assessments of adaptation measures for this sector. We discuss the impact of climate change on diarrhoea as a representative of a waterborne infectious disease affecting human health in the Ganges basin of northern India. A conceptual framework is presented for climate exposure response relationships based on studies from different countries, in empirical studies and appropriate epidemiological data sets for India are lacking. Four climate variables are included: temperature, increased precipitation, decreased precipitation/droughts and relative humidity. Applying the conceptual framework to the latest regional climate projections for northern India shows increases between present and future (2040s), varying spatially from an change to an increase of 21% in diarrhoea incidence, with 13.1% increase on average for the Ganges basin. We discuss three types of measures against diarrhoeal disease: reactive actions, preventive actions and national policy options. Preventive actions have the potential to





Biodiversity "Maintenance, Need and Challenges

C. V. Wankhede

Department of Zoology,

Arts and Science College, Bhalod Tal. Yawal Dist. Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: -

Earth is the only planet till day existing life in our galaxy. On the earth large number of living organisms is present including plants, animals and microbes. All they comprise the biodiversity of the earth. Biodiversity measures the health of ecosystem; healthy the biodiversity, healthy the ecosystem. Today the biodiversity on earth is greatly threatened due to climatic changes and human activities like poaching, deforestation etc. Many species of plants and animals are already extinct and large numbers of species are under the threat of extinction due to habitat loss. In the present article some points are taken under discussion regarding the maintenance, need and challenges of biodiversity.

Key words: Biodiversity, microbes, ecosystem, climatic changes, genetic library

Introduction:-

One of the today's most pressing environmental issues is the conservation of the biodiversity. Many factors threaten the world's biological heritage. The challenge is for the nations, government agencies, organizations and individuals are to protect and enhance biodiversity while continuing to meet people's needs for natural resources. This challenge exists from local to global scale.

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life forms within the given species, ecosystems, biomes, or entire planet. Biodiversity is in part a function of climate. Biodiversity measures the health of ecosystem; healthy the biodiversity, healthy the ecosystem. Biodiversity is typically rich in terrestrial habitats, tropical regions whereas poor in Polar Regions. The term biodiversity was firstly coined by Walter D. Rosen in 1885 while planning 1886 National Forum of Biological diversity organized by the National research council (NRC). Since this period the term has achieved widespread used among biologist, environmentalists & concerned peoples. Presently there are about 7,227,130 estimated number of plant and animal species in the world. According to the MoEF report (1996), India contributed over 45,000 plant species and 81,000 animal species representing 7% of the world's flora and 6.5% of its fauna. India, known for its rich heritage of biological diversity, has so far documented over 91,200 species of animals and 45,500 species of plants in its ten bio-geographic regions. Besides, it is recognized as one of the eight Vavilovian centres of origin and diversity of crop plants, having more than 300 wild ancestors and close relatives of cultivated plants, which are still evolving under natural conditions (MoEF report (2011)). So far, nearly 91,212 of faunal species (7.43% of the world's faunal species) have been recorded in the country. Endemic rich Indian fauna is manifested most prominently in Amphibia (61.2%) and Reptilia (47%). Likewise, Indian fish fauna includes two endemic families and 127 monotypic genera. As per the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (2008), India has 413 globally threatened faunal species, which is approximately 4.9% of the world's total number of threatened faunal species.

The following are different types of biodiversity



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Effect of Plant Extracts on Seed Borne Fungi of *Vigna radiata*

Vasant Rao P. Pawar

Department of Botany, Arts & Science College Dhule (Tal - Yawal Dist. Jalgaon, M.S.)

Abstract

Present Paper Deals with the study of antifungal properties of botanical like leaf extracts, rhizome and seed extracts of different plants. Ten % aqueous leaf extract of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Adhatoda vasica* and *Aegle marmelos* retarded the growth of *Alternaria alternata*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Curvularia lunata*, *Fusarium roseum* and *Trichoderma viride*. Rhizome and seed extracts of all tested plants retarded the growth of *Alternaria alternata*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Curvularia lunata*, *Fusarium roseum* and *Trichoderma viride*. At Ten % whole rhizome extract of *Musa paradisiaca* stimulated the growth of *Trichoderma viride*.

Key words :- Plant extract, Seed born fungi, Bio pesticide.

Introduction

Plant pathogens have a worldwide host range covering all groups of plants. The biological control play an important role as per the modern concept of integrated disease management and sustainable agriculture and bio pesticides, part from reducing the use of synthetic fungicides avoid damage of non-targeted beneficial flora. During present investigation attempts have been made to use botanicals of various plants to control fungi growth. Effect of leaf extracts of *Aegle marmelos* (Bel), *Adhatoda vasica*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), rhizome extracts of *Zingiber officinale*, *Curcuma longa* (Turmeric), *Musa paradisiaca* (Banana), *Allium sativum* (Garlic) and extract of some legumes seed of *Clitoria ternate* (Gokarna), *Cicer ariletinum* (Gram), *Phaseolus acoritifolius* (Moth bean), *Vigna unguiculata* (Cow pea) were studied against the growth of seed born fungi.

Materials and methods

Fungi toxicity of plant extracts was studied by the poisoned food technique described by Beni and Thapliyal (1993). The plant extracts were prepared by collecting fresh plant parts, washing them thoroughly and grinding in distilled water. The extracts were thoroughly mixed by stirring. Czapek dox agar medium was prepared and sterilized in flask. To it equal amount of the plant extract was added. The medium was then poured into Petri plates. Small Disc (7mm) of the fungal culture grown on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) for 7 days was cut with a sterile cork borer and transferred aseptically in the center of the Petri plates containing the plant extract. Control was also simultaneously kept where in the culture disc were grown under similar conditions but without plant extract. Linear growth of the test fungi was measured at regular intervals. The diameter of fungi colony was compared with control as a measure of the fungi toxicity.

Results and Discussion.

Table 1 Effect Plant leaf extracts (10 % Conc.) on growth of fungi



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Occurrence And Intensity of Powdery mildew on some Plants of Family Papilionaceae (Khandesh Region)

Vasantrao P. Pawar¹ And Shivaji.P.Magar²

1 Department of Botany Arts and Science college, Bhalod, Tal. Yawal (M.S.)

e-mail vasantrao.pawar@rediffmail.com

2 Department of Botany Dhanaji Nana Mahavidyalaya Faizpur (M.S.)

e-mail magar.shivaji@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Powdery mildew fungi have been known to heavy loss to various crops every year throughout India and across the world. To study on a through survey was carried out of Khandesh region, District Jalgaon, viz Jalgaon, Chakargaon, Pachra, Bhadgaon, Jamner, Bhusawal, Yawal, Raver, Chopada and Amalner in order to assess the incidence and severity of the disease on some plants of family Papilionaceae. It was revealed from the study that the plants such as *Lablab purpureus*, *Cajanus cajan*, *Vigna mungo*, *Vigna radiata* and *Vigna unguiculata* showed moderate to mild infection in different localities of Jalgaon District whereas *Lablab purpureus*, *Cajanus cajan*, *Vigna mungo*, *Vigna radiata* and *Vigna unguiculata* showed mild infection in different localities of district Jalgaon during the study. However, no infection was observed in some areas of the Khandesh region on plant of family papilionaceae surveyed during the study. The overall study reveals the need for the management strategies at the early stage before the disease can spread widely.

Keywords: - Powdery mildew fungi; occurrence; Papilionaceae; Khandesh region.

INTRODUCTION

Powdery mildew is a disease causing significant damage on variety of cultivated and wild plants across the world as well as in India. They are also known to cause damage on various economically important plants in Khandesh region as well. Three powdery mildew species, *Erysiphe polygoni*., *Sphaerotheca fuliginia* and *Oidiopsis taurica* infect various cultivated and wild crops in India and worldwide (Khan et al., 1970, 1974; Narayansamy, P. and jaganthan, T. 1975; Paul, Y.S. and Kapoor, J.N. 1983; Kennet and Palti, 1984; Amano, 1986; Bains et al., 1996; Hussain and Akram, 1997; Pervez and Akram, 2001; Garbaldi et al., 2002; Riyaz Ahmad et al., 2011). The powdery mildew fungi are also known to cause heavy damage to different plants of family Papilionaceae throughout India (Kamat, M.N. and Patel, M.K. 1948; Hirata, K. 1966; Shastree et al., 1990; Plenk et al., 1991; Sing et al., 2000)



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14. Biodiversity of Powdery Mildew on Some Vegetables Plants from Khandesh Region of Maharashtra State

Vasantao P. Pawar

Department of Botany, Arts and Science College Bhalni Tal. Yawal Dist. Jalgaon, India

Abstract

Present Paper Deals with the study vegetable parts powdery mildew are caused by several genera of Ascomycetes. They are host specific, bio trophic, and obligate parasite. During the growing season, the fungi produce hyphae and conidia on leaves, usually the upper surface, or on stems, flowers or fruits.

Keyword: - Vegetable plant, Fungi

Introduction

The fungi belonging to Division Ascomycetes, order Erysiphales and family Erysiphaceae are commonly known as powdery mildew fungi. The fungi are highly pathogenic to the variety of Angiospermic plants causing disease powdery mildew. The fungi grow ectoparasitically on the surface of the infected plant parts. The surficial mycelium of the fungi produces enormous number of conidia usually on the leaf surface, which appear like a mass of white powder, hence the name powdery mildew. As a group, powdery mildew fungi infect many species of plants, including many trees, shrubs crops vegetables, cereals, grasses, sunflower, ornamental and even weeds. It is clear from the literature that nearly 1167 host species which are all Angiosperms spread all over the globe are attacked by powdery mildew fungi. Powdery mildew is more common on cultivated plants and grows luxuriantly in dry, cool weather. Depending upon environmental conditions the powdery mildew disease may cause significant destruction and loss in plants and yields. With the onset of summer they began to disappear and the plants become free from the infection during scorching heat and rainy season.

Materials and Methods

Extensive survey on powdery mildew diseases of plants Fresh and dried plant material with powdery mildew collection. Dissecting needles, single edge razor blade, Microscopic slide, Coverslip, Stains and staining technique preparations were made using different water.



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ता. यावल, जि. जळगाव

फोन : 9823637221

Patildinosh46@gmail.com

प्रास्ताविक :-

महाराष्ट्रातील नामांकित अशा उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ जळगावचे कवयित्री बहिणाबाई चौधरी उतर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, जळगाव असे नुकतेच नामकरण झाले. दि. 11 ऑगस्ट 2018 रोजी अर्थातच मराठी साहित्य विश्वातील अलौकिक व प्रतिभासंपन्न कवयित्री बहिणाबाईच्या जन्मदिवशी विद्यापीठाचे नामकरण झाले. खान्देशकन्या कवयित्री बहिणाबाईच्या काव्याचा, प्रतिभेचा, विचार व तत्त्वज्ञानाचा झालेला गौरव हा तमाम मराठी भाषिकारांनी, साहित्यिक, वाचक, रसिक यांच्यासाठी तसे खान्देशवासियांसाठी अभिमानास्पद असा आहे. ह्या घटनेच्या प्राग्बभूमीवर कवयित्री बहिणाबाईच्या काव्याचा, त्यांच्या काव्यातून चित्रित होणाऱ्या जीवनविषयक तत्त्वज्ञानाचा आढावा, परिचय प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेतलेला आहे.

कवयित्री बहिणाबाईंनी सामाजिक आशयाच्या, निसर्गाचे वर्णन करणाऱ्या आध्यात्मिक आशयाच्या, कृषीसंस्कृतीचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तिचित्रणात्मक स्वरूपाच्या जीवनविषयक तत्त्वज्ञान सांगणाऱ्या अशा वेगवेगळ्या विषयावर आधारित काव्याची निर्मिती केलेली आहे. यापैकी बहिणाबाईंच्या जीवनविषयक तत्त्वज्ञान सांगणाऱ्या काव्याचा आढावा घेणे सदर शोध निबंधाची व्याप्ती व मर्यादा आहे.

कवयित्री बहिणाबाईंचा जीवन परिचय :-

कवयित्री बहिणाबाई चौधरी यांचा जन्म जळगाव शहरापासून जवळच असणाऱ्या असोदे या गावी नागपंचमीच्या दिवशी (11 ऑगस्ट 1880) झाला. असोदे ह्या गावातील निखवंत शेतकरी कुटुंबात, उबाजी महाजन व भिमाबाई यांच्या कुटुंबात खान्देशकन्या बहिणाबाईंचा जन्म व व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची जडण-घडण झाली. गावातील सर्व जाती धर्म, पंथातील लोकांना समानतेची, मानवतेची, प्रेमाची वागणूक देणाऱ्या महाजन कुटुंबातच बहिणाबाईंना अध्यात्माचे, मानवतेचे, कृषीजीवनाचे, निसर्ग आणि मानव यांच्यातील नातेसंबंधाचे बाळकडू मिळत गेले. बहिणाबाईंचा वयाच्या 13 व्या वर्षी बालवयातच जळगाव येथील नथ्यूजी चौधरी यांच्यासोबत विवाह झाला. बहिणाबाईंचे बडिल आसोदे गावचे प्रमुख (महाजन) होते. तर बहिणाबाईंची आई भिमाई एकत्र कुटुंबाचा सांभाळ करणारी, मायेचा, ममतेचा जणू सागर होती. बहिणाबाई आपल्या आई-वडिलांचे, माहेराचे व एकत्र कुटुंबाचे अभिमानाने वर्णन करतात -

रात दिन गजबज, असं खटल्याचं घर

सदा आबादी-आबाद असं असोदं माहेर ¹

कवयित्री बहिणाबाईंच्या माहेरच्या कुटुंबात बहिणाबाईंसह चार बहिणी आणि तीन भाऊ, आई-वडिल यांशिवाय नातलग यांचा समावेश होता, एकंदरीतच सुखी-संपन्न अशा एकत्र कुटुंबात बालपण गेलेल्या बहिणाबाई विद्यार्जनांतर समाजाच्या रीतीरिवाजानुसार माहेराचे सुख, वैभव सोडून आई-वडिलांचे प्रेम, सुसंस्कार सोबत घेऊन जळगावी गेल्या चौधरींच्या घरात प्रवेश करतात. माहेराप्रमाणेच सासरी ही एकत्र कुटुंबाचा, प्रेम व स्नेहाचा अनुभव बहिणाबाईंचा फक्त मात्र अल्पावधीतच त्यांच्या सासरीच्या कुटुंबाचे विभाजन होते. जीवनाचा संस्काराचा आधारस्तंभ असणाऱ्या त्यांचे प्रतीक निधन होते. साहित्यिक संस्काराचे, वैवाहिक जीवनच सुख फारसे त्यांना मिळत नाही. तरीही पत्नी निव्वन्तुता घडू न



'काला पादरी' उपन्यास में आदिवासी समाज जीवन

डॉ. प्रभात रघु वीरुड

कला एवं विज्ञान, साहित्य, कला, भा. विभा., विश्व प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

२१ वीं सदी विमर्श की सदी है। विमर्श अनेक विमर्श हमारे सामने पीछे है। द्वैत-द्विम विमर्श, मुस्लिम, पुन विमर्श, विमर्श, अल्पसंख्यक विमर्श ऐसे अनेक विमर्श का निर्माण परिस्थिति के अनुरूप हो रहे हैं। २१ वीं सदी में जो लोग इन्हीं पर केन्द्र में आने लगे हैं। अतः इन्हीं के केन्द्र की ओर प्रस्थान की बाग आदिवासी विमर्श की अपनी अलग ही कहानी है। आदिवासी समाज को जब अलग इतिहास पर रखा गया है लेकिन दलित विमर्श और सदी विमर्श के प्रयोग आदिवासी विमर्श की गूँव भी बुनाई देने लगी है। जिसकी उत्पत्ति के सोचने के लिए विचार कर दिया है कि आदिवासी विमर्श विमर्श में अनात्मक सामने आया हुआ विमर्श या फिर इसका अपना इतिहास है। आदिवासी को लेकर विमर्श हुए लेकिन पर एक बड़े बर्के की बात सुधीर पवीरी ने कही है कि, "समय में इस तक सबसे बड़ी चुनौती ये ही देना है। वे विमर्श की चुनौती की प्रतिनिधित्व है और उनकी कृपा का किन्हीं रूप में है। वे विमर्श के नाम पर चले आए बर्के और तंत्र के विमर्श है। एक विमर्श की वह तरह उनका विरोध विमर्श की बर्तों पर होता है।" १. स्पष्ट रूप से स्पष्ट रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि 'आदिवासी जीवन' समाज का एक विमर्श है जो अपने रहन-सहन खात-पात आदि के कारण दूसरे वर्गों से भिन्न नजर आता है। यह कहे कि वह अन्य समुदायों का हिस्सा बनने का विचार करता है। अपनी पहचान बनाए रखने के लिए संघर्ष करता रहता है।

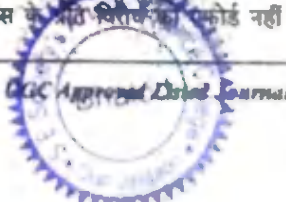
विमर्श के इस युग में आदिवासी विमर्श भी महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है जिसके कारण आदिवासियों के बीच अपनी पहचान को बनाए रखने का प्रयत्न चल रहा है। "यह आदिवासी समाज आदिम युग से वह जंगलों में निवास करने के कारण 'बनवासी' कहलाये जाते हैं। धरत में वह आदिवासी 'जनजाति' के रूप में जाना जाता है आदिवासी विभिन्न राज्यों में और देशों में मौजूद हैं। वह समाज विनकी संस्कृति, गति-रिवाज, संस्कार, अना-अना प्रयोग में रहने के बावजूद भिन्न होते हुए भी सभी जनजाति शब्द में समाहित हो जाते हैं।" २. इस प्रकार आदिवासी जीवन केंद्रित उपन्यास साहित्य का उद्देश्य अन्य उपन्यास साहित्य की तुलना में बिल्कुल भिन्न रहता है। आदिवासी जीवन से जुड़े उपन्यास का उद्देश्य है स्थित स्वभाव या मूलभूत समय में जैसे हुए आदिवासियों के समग्र पहलुओं को उद्घाटित करना। अतः आदिवासियों के बटिल जीवन चित्र को अंकित करने के लिए लेखक कहीं-कहीं खोजें की जाती हैं कहीं पतली, उनके पर्व, उत्सवों परंपराओं, विधियों, व्यवहार के अवसरों गीतों संघर्षों जीवन मूल्यों आदि से लिपटा हुआ आदिवासियों का जीवन अभिव्यक्ति के लिए एक नये माध्यम की उपाधा करता है। ऐसे आदिवासी जीवन संबंधी उपन्यास लिखने वाले लेखक को में तेजिंदर का नाम उल्लेखनीय है। आदिवासी जीवन संबंधी लेखक ने अपने उपन्यास साहित्य के लिए खाद के लिए गहना वन, जंगल पहाड़ों और खाई में बसने वाले आदिवासी जीवन को भी खोज निकाला है। ऐसे ख्यातिलब्ध उपन्यासकार तेजिंदर द्वारा लिखित 'काला पादरी' चर्चित उपन्यास है। इस उपन्यास में मध्यप्रदेश के सगुजा जिले के आदिवासी समाज का चित्रण किया गया है। अकालग्रस्त घटना का वर्णन लेखक ने स्वयं वार्थारूप में करके उनके जीवन में नई रोजनी प्रकट की है।

उपन्यासकार तेजिंदर गगन जी ने आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को उठाते हुए धर्मांतरण यस प्रश्न को भी सम्मुख रखा है उपन्यास में 'चर्च' संबंधी बात इस प्रकार प्रकट की गई है- "माँ कहती है कि चर्च ने तुम्हारे पिता और दादा को रोटी दी थी, काम दिया था और धजा की बेचन से मुक्ति दिलवायी थी, इसलिए तुम्हें अपना पूरा जीवन चर्च की सेवा में बिताना है। चर्चा यह एक तरह का बंधुआ विचार नहीं है।" ३. इस प्रकार लेखक ने प्रभु वीरुड के चर्च का चित्रण मनुष्य के जीवन के साथ साथ जोड़कर आस्थावादी दृष्टि को स्पष्ट किया है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास मध्यप्रदेश के आदिवासी लोगों पर लिखा गया एक श्रेष्ठतम उपन्यास है। इस उपन्यास में मध्यप्रदेश के 'सगुजा' जिले के आदिवासी गाँव और शहर में रहने वाले क्षत्री को समेट कर उनके जीवन को लेखक ने अपने विचरों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट किया है। लेखक ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में आदिवासियों के जीवन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा है कि मध्यप्रदेश के आदिवासी कृषि पर अपना जीवन गुजारते हैं। इन आदिवासियों की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता यह है कि जंगल में ही टूटी फूटी झोपड़ी बनाकर रहना। जंगल में रहकर लकड़ी आदि को काटकर बेचना और जीवन चलाना इनका महत्वपूर्ण काम है। लेखक ने उचित उपन्यास में आदिवासी जीवन की समग्र समस्याओं को यथार्थ रूप में उभाया है। छोटे से बच्चे से लेकर बड़े तज्ज्ञा बड़े स्थिति का वर्णन वास्तविकता से किया है। अतः उपन्यास की कथावस्तु में आदिवासी जीवन का चित्रण सुरुभूत से किया गया है।

इस संदर्भ में उदय प्रकाश जी ने अपना मत व्यक्त करते हुए लिखा है- "तेजिंदर का उपन्यास 'काला पादरी' यथार्थ के अनजाने दुर्गम इलाके की अंतर्बाधा का अनुभव और पहलू प्रमाणिक उत्तर-आधुनिक साध्य है। मध्यप्रदेश के गहन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में घटित-होती घटनाओं और जंगलों के पार संसृष्ट जीवन का विवादात्मक, संवेदनशील और सूक्ष्म आकलन समकालीन साहित्य की उपलब्धि है। 'काला पादरी' की शहर सहज वृत्तात्मकता और उपन्यास को वह संद और उल्लेख प्रदान करती है। जिसमें हम अपने समय के कई अनुसुलझे-प्रश्नों को अचानक एक आकस्मिकता के संद किसी बेहद परिचित चेहरे में अपने सामने उपस्थित पाते हैं।" ४. इस प्रकार लेखक ने प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में आदिवासी जीवन की सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक आदि बर्तों का सूक्ष्म चित्रण कर उनके जीवन का वास्तविक चित्रण किया है। पूरे उपन्यास में धार्मिकता पर ज्यादा जोर देते हुए लेखक ने बर्तों बताया है कि यह जाति के लोग अन्य जाति के लोग किस प्रकार से अलग हैं, अर्थात् धार्मिकता के संदर्भ में इन आदिवासियों के विचार किन्तु अलग हैं। क्योंकि यह लोग धार्मिक बर्तों पर ज्यादा विश्वास रखते हैं। वे का में रहने के कारण वृष, पीधे तथा जंगल कोन देवी-देवताओं का निवास मानते हैं। आदिवासी जीवन में धार्मिकता जो प्रमाण दिखाई देता है उसके संदर्भ में ही: हरीलाल शुक्ल के विचार दूरदृश्य है- "आदिवासियों की दृष्टि में वन का आध्यात्मिक तथा धार्मिक महत्व ही है, क्योंकि वन में उनके पवित्र वृष, पीधे तथा अन्य धार्मिक स्थानों के अतिरिक्त उनके देवी-देवताओं का भी निवास है। इसी का में होने वाली प्रत्येक घटना से आदिवासियों का जीवन प्रभावित होता है।" ५

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में आदिवासी के साथ साथ प्रभु वीरुड की बातों को भी उजाड़ा गया है। प्रभु वीरुड से संबंधित एक ही बात है, "व्यवहार करें और सुसमाचार पर विश्वास करो।" मध्यप्रदेश का सगुजा जिले के आदिवासी वर्ग में जाते हैं। इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में आदिवासी जनजाति की समग्र जीवन पद्धति की लेखक ने खूबसी से चित्रित की है। चर्च देश में हो रहा है। यह स्थानीय हलचाल और हालात पर नजर बनाए हुए है। वह 'विमर्श' के अर्थ देखने की कोशिश कर रहा है। वह स्थानीय स्तर पर फैलेस के अर्थ विचारों को फोड़ नहीं कर सकता। तो चर्च ने ही पूछ से बने बर्तों के प्रति



Signature and name of the author: R. M. Choudhary



A Study of 'Sign' from Structural and Post-Structural Perspectives from "The Necklace" By Guy De Maupassant

Dr. Ashutosh R. Vardikar,
 Assistant Professor,
 Dept. of English,
 S.E.S's Arts and Science College,
 Bhalod, Tal. Yawal, Jalgaon
 [M.S.] Pin-425304
 e.mail-arvardikar@gmail.com

Introduction-

Literary theory is linguistic in its orientation. It, however, does not continue the traditional study of language but reconsiders the nature and function of language in radical terms. Structuralism and post-structuralism are language-oriented approaches to literature. The present paper is an attempt to apply the notion of sign from structural and post-structural view-points to the select signs from 'The Necklace'. Such application not only demonstrates the changes in the notion but also helps better understand its working.

About the Author-

Guy de Maupassant (1850 - 1893) was a keen observer of life and described things that he had not seen. He was a student of the great French author Flaubert who was a founding figure of realism. Maupassant started his life as a government employee. After seven years of rigorous apprenticeship, he published a volume of poem in 1880. The same year, he showed himself to be an admirable prose writer and a consummate master of short-story. In the following ten years, he produced thirty volumes of novels and short-stories. He became the victim of the most alarming hallucinations. The master of simple and direct style who chooses the humblest and the most exact words to convey his ideas, died at the age of forty-three after some years of painful suffering.

Briefing of the story :

"The Necklace" is the story of Mathilda Loisel who is born in poor circumstances. She bemoans her fate and envies the richer strata of society. One evening, her husband Monsieur Loisel is invited to attend a ball with his wife. The ball is to be attended by aristocratic men and women. Mathilda refuses to attend the ball for two reasons : she has no party dress and she has no jewel. Her husband gives her money to buy a new party dress and advises her to borrow a jewel from her rich schoolmate, Madame Forestier. Mathilda loses the jewel i.e. diamond necklace and she and her husband have a very hard time replacing it. Finally, it is revealed that the borrowed necklace is fake costing not more than five hundred francs whereas the couple returned a necklace costing thirty-six thousand francs. Thus, the illusion of aristocratic life disillusion the protagonist. The invitation for the ball which is a major structural element in the story is the point that connects illusion and disillusion.

Structuralist Notion of sign: Arbitrariness

A linguistic sign consists of union of a sound or an image or a word and a voluntary idea. The Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure proposed the term signifier for the form and





कस्तूरबा गांधी यांचे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनात योगदान

प्रा. डॉ. दिनश रामदास महाजन,

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,

कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, भालार जि. जळगाव

महात्मा गांधींच्या पत्नी म्हणून नव्हे तर स्वातंत्र्य सग्रामात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देणारी स्त्री म्हणून कस्तूरबा गांधी यांचे कार्य इतिहासात महान ठरले. मात्र दुदैव हेच की इतिहासाने त्या कार्याची फारशी गांधीयांना राखल घेतलेली नाही. कस्तूरबा गांधी यांचा जन्म पोरंबंदर येथे १८६९ मध्ये झाला.

त्या गांधीजींपेक्षा वयाने काही महिने मोठ्या होत्या. दोघांची घरे एकाच गल्लीत होती. कस्तूरबा यांचे वडील कापड आणि कपाशीचे व्यापारी होते. त्यावेळच्या सामाजिक बंधनांमुळे कस्तूरबा यांना निहिणे-प्राचण्याची संधी मिळाली नाही. ७ वर्षांच्या वयातच त्यांचा मोहनदास गांधी यांच्याशी साखरपुडा झाला आणि १३ व्या वर्षी दोघांचा विवाह झाला.

कस्तूरबांची शिक्षणाची गती फार नसली तरी इच्छा मात्र प्रचंड होती. जीवनाच्या शेवटपर्यंत शिक्षण घेण्याची त्यांची इच्छा होती. महात्मा गांधींच्या प्रत्येक कार्यात व चळवळीत त्यांनी मनःपूर्वक सहकार्य केले. किंबहुना सत्याग्रहासारख्या कार्यक्रमांची प्रेरणा गांधीजींनी टॉलस्टॉय आणि कस्तूरबा यांच्यापासून घेतली. पतीच्या इच्छेप्रमाणे त्यांनी स्वतःच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची जडणघडण करून घेतली. कोणतीही कुरकुर न करता त्यांनी आश्रमजीवनही हसत हसत स्विकारले. मात्र स्वतःला पूर्णपणे समजल्याशिवाय, उमजल्याशिवाय आणि योग्य वाटल्याशिवाय त्यांनी गांधीजींची कोणतीही योजना स्विकारली नाही. बऱ्याचदा आपल्या योजना त्यांना समजावून देऊन त्यासाठी त्यांचे मन वर्तविण्यासाठी गांधीजींना कष्ट करावे लागत.

कस्तूरबा गांधी यांनी चंपारण्य सत्याग्रह, असहकार चळवळ, सर्विनय कायदेभंग चळवळ, मिठाचा सत्याग्रह इ मध्ये सहभाग घेतला होता. त्या स्वदेशी चळवळीच्या एक चांगल्या कार्यकर्त्या होत्या. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीच्या काळात अखंड सूतकताई, खादी प्रचार, महिला शिबिरे, सत्याग्रहातल्या जखमींची सेवा-शुश्रूषा इ. कार्यात त्यांचा सहभाग प्रशंसनीय होता. गांधीजींना आंदोलनात अटक झाल्यानंतर जेव्हा ते तुरुंगात असत, अशावेळी चळवळीचो गता कायम ठेवण्याचे व सत्याग्रहाचे मनोबल कायम टिकवण्याचे कार्य कस्तूरबा यांनी पार पाडले. असहकार चळवळीतोल त्यांच्या सहभागाबद्दल सरकारने त्यांना सहा वर्षांची शिक्षा सुनावली होती. इंग्लंडमधील गोलमेज परिषदेसाठी त्या गांधीजी सोबत हजर होत्या. जनता त्यांना 'बा' या नावाने ओळखत होती. सन १९४२ च्या चलेजाव चळवळीत त्यांनी भाग घेतल्यामुळे त्यांना तुरुंगवासाची शिक्षा झाली. २२ फेब्रुवारी १९४४ रोजी कारागृहात त्यांचे निर्वाण झाले.

महात्मा गांधींनी आपल्या आयुष्यात जेवढे प्रयोग केले त्यात आश्रमातील व्यवस्था असो की व्यक्तीगत जिवनातील कठीण संयम किंवा राजनितीक आंदोलन यासर्वांमध्ये कस्तूरबा यांनी त्यांना पुर्ण साथ दिलेली दिसून येते.

संस्कारी कुटुंबातून आल्यामुळे त्यांना काही काळ सार्वजनिक जिवनात वावरतांना संकोच वाटत असे. परंतु नंतर मात्र आपल्या पतीच्या मार्गाने चालून त्या खंबीरपणे महात्मा गांधींच्या पाठीशी असलेल्या दिसून येतात. त्यांचे व्यक्तीमत्व स्वतंत्र प्रवृत्तीचे होते. त्यांनी महात्मा गांधींच्या अटकेनंतर स्वच्छेने स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत भाग घेतला आणि अनेकवेळा तुरुंगवासात यातनाही भोगल्या.

कस्तूरबा गांधी महात्मा गांधींसोबत काम करत असतांना त्या एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्या आणि स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक झाल्या होत्या. महात्मा गांधी एका कोर्ट कसच्या निर्मिताने दीक्षणा आक्रकत गेले तेव्हा १८९७ मध्ये कस्तूरबा गांधींनी निघ गेल्या. तथूनच त्यांच्या सामाजिक जीवनाचा प्रारंभ झाला. १९०८ ते १९१४ पर्यंत त्या इर्वन घेतील फिनवस



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- प्रमुख संपादक -

डॉ. टी.एम. पाटील

अध्यक्ष

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प्राचार्य डॉ. एम.एम. पाताळे

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महानगरपालिका, इडल, ता. अहमदी, जि. बीड

कांठल पोस्टा : ४२६६



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चळवळीतील योगदान

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प्रा. डॉ. दिनेश रामदास महाजन,

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मो. ९४०३३८३६६८

असरकर चळवळीच्या कर्मज्ञानात मद्यपान निषेध चळवळीत दारूच्या दुकानांसमोर विक्रीसुरा करणे व लोकभंगा या व्यसनांपासून परावृत्त करणे या गोष्टींचा समावेश करण्यात आला होता. राजकीय हक्कांबरोबर सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य विषयू नये व लोकांच्या दारिद्रयात वाढ होऊ नये यासाठी मद्यपान निषेध चळवळीची आज्ञा जावरवकता होती. लोकमान्य टिळकांनीही मद्यपान चळवळीचा महत्त्व दिनेशने यांचे पण नकारून महात्मा गांधींनी मद्यपान चळवळीला गती देण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य केले.

असरकर आंदोलनात मद्यपान निषेधाची चळवळ पूर्वोच्चानेसह सशान्ध पुसावळ येथे सुरु झाली. या चळवळीमागे वासुदेव विद्वत् दास्ताने यांचे समर्थ नेतृत्व उभे होते. त्याच्या नेतृत्वाखाली दारू दुकानांसमोर निरोधने करणे, दारू विक्रीचावे वेळी बंदीची कोलणाच्या परावृत्त करणे व निरोधिराळा या जाती जमातींच्या लोकांना मद्यपानापासून परावृत्त करणे इ. गोष्टी या चळवळीच्या काळरा झाल्या. पाषाणद्वारे जनजागृती ही प्रकार आधीच सुरु झाला होता ही चळवळ फेब्रुवारी १९२१ पासून सुरु झाली होती. वास्तव दास्ताने व नुस्तीप समाजाचे नेते आगाखान फजले यांनी पुसावळ येथील मंगळाडवना एक सभा घेतली. दारू पिऊ नये असं उभय नेत्यांनी चळवळीचे आग्रहान केले. काही मद्य बांधणी दारू न पिण्याच्या शपथा घेतल्या. तसेच दारू दुकानांसमोर निरोधनसुच सुरुवात केली. निरोधनाच्या कार्यात तरुणांनी अत्यंत उत्साहाने भाग घेतला.

वासुदेव दास्ताने यांची मद्यपान बंदी मोहीम सात आठ महिन्यांपासून अशाप्रकारे सुरु असल्याने त्यांची लोकप्रियता क्वचित नव्हती. दारूचा प्रसार होण्यास शक्य तेव्हा आळा अधिकार्यांना त्यांची लोकप्रियता क्वचित नव्हती. दारूचा प्रसार होण्यास शक्य तेव्हा आळा घालण्याचा प्रयत्न करणाऱ्यांसाठी पुसावळच्या स्वयंसेवकांचे प्रयत्न सुरु होते. वासुदेव दास्ताने यांची ही चळवळ सरकारच्या दृष्टीने अश्लिष असल्यामुळे क्वचित ना क्वचित तरी त्यांना जोडण्यात आली. अश्लिष जाहल याचा अंदाज होता तो गार उरला. दारूचे गुला गाणे आठ वाजता बंद करण्याचा नियम होला. परंतु काही गुल्लेवले मगाच्या दरवाज्याने दरू विकत असत. वासुदेव दास्ताने यांनी त्याविरोध तक्रार केली. तेव्हा रस्त्यापट्टी येथे मगाच्या गुल्लेवाराच्या मरतीने फिटिंग अधिकार्यांनी एक डब रचला. त्या गुल्लेवाराचे वासुदेव





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डा. डॉ. विनेश रामदास महाजन

इतिहास विभाग, पुणे,

कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, आर्सेट, दि. कडवले

उत्तरे १८५७ चे स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध सुरू झाले. या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धाच्या वेळीचा खानदेशाचा पुढील उदय पहाऊ लागला. खानदेशातील जतनेतही ब्रिटिशांविषय रोष-उफळाने आला. त्यावेळी सर्वात प्रथम खानदेशातील भिड्यांनी ब्रिटिश सत्तेविषय तर्क करून दिसून देतात.

काजीसिंग हा ह्या काळात मिलांचा नायक होता. सेंधवा ते शिरपूर हा २० मैलांचा रातो त्याच्या देखरेखीखाली होता. या काळात १८५१ ते १८५२ या काळात त्याने थोडे काम करून फारसे गुन्हे घडू दिले नाहीत. १८५१ मध्ये एका मुस्लिमाचा बघुली स्वयंसेवक गुन्हेगाराचा मृत्यु झाला. त्याचा ठपका काजीसिंगचा ठेवून त्याला १० वर्षांची सक्त कारावासी शिक्षा झाली. परंतु त्याने ब्रिटिशांची सक्त इतबार केलेली सेवा लक्षात घेऊन ५ वर्षांनी त्याला कैदेतून मुक्त केले. पुन १८५३ मध्ये तो पुन्हा ब्रिटिशांच्या नोकरीत कामाला लागला. त्याच्याकडे सेंधवा ते शिरपूर या मार्गावर पहाण देण्याचे काम सौंपविण्यात आले.

एकदा त्याच्या हातून लहानशी धुक घटली म्हणून ब. बर्ब याने काजीसिंगला खूप शिस्त द्यायची त्यामुळे काजीसिंगने खूपसे जतन केले. त्याने नोकरीचा राजीनामा दिलाच आपली माणसे गोळा करून ब्रिटिश सरकार विरोधी बहाणा देऊन पळवण्यात त्याला सक्ती होऊन त्याच्या सेवेतून काढून टाकलेले अनेक सैनिक येवून मिळाले. इराणी, कोटा येथील सैनिकांनीही त्याच्या तुकडीत प्रवेश केला. त्यामुळे खानदेशामध्ये सप्टेंबर १८५७ पासून स्वातंत्र्य युद्धाचा वणवण पेटला. भीमा नाईकाच्या नेतृत्वाखाली भिड्यांनी व केलेलीच तुकडीचाकरी चढवला आणि त्याला ताकीद दिली की, तुम्ही ब्रिटिश सरकारशी एकनिष्ठ आहात हे बघाय नाही. तुम्ही जमताला वेळून मिळा. अन्यथा त्याच वाईट परिणाम होतील. मी तुम्हाला ही आज्ञा दिव्हीच्या बादशहाच्या कांनि देत आहे. भीमा नाईक हा स्वतःला हयावेळी खानदेशावर दिव्हीच्या बादशहाचा प्रतिनिधी समजत असे.

२९ ऑक्टोबर १८५७ च्या रात्री शिरपूर शहरावर भीमा नाईक व काजीसिंग यांनी सद्युक्त हद्दा केला. या हत्यात १५०० भिड्यांनी पण घेतला. क. बर्बने त्यांचा पाठलाग केला. परंतु हे भिडू टोंगराळ प्रदेशात निघून गेल्याने त्याला हात हलवीत पळत पाहू लागले.

१ नोव्हेंबर १८५७ रोजी तर काजीसिंग, भीमा नाईक आदिंनी कमालच केले. खानदेशाच्या कलेक्टराचा मुकाम, जेथे होता तेवून केवळ महा मैलाच्या आतील दोन खेडी त्यांनी लुटली. या प्रसंगी धनाजी जाधव व संताजी घोरपडे या दोन सराठी वीरांची आठवण येते. त्यांनी न्यायप्रमाणे औगत्रेबाच्या तंबूचे कळस कापून आणले होते तसे खानदेशामधील या भिडू वीरांनी खानदेशाच्या कलेक्टराचा ठपका दिला.

सात लाखाची लूट :- १८५७ मध्ये काजीसिंग व भीमा नाईक हे दोन्ही भिडू नेते एक झाले व त्यांनी सुमारे १०० हजार भिड्यांनी पलटण उभारली. ठिकठिकाणी ठापे घालणे सुरू केले. १७ नोव्हेंबर १८५७ रोजी इंदूरकडून ब्रिटिश खजिना मुंबईकडे जात होता. तो अनेक बैल्यात भरलेला होता. त्याच्या संरक्षणासाठी इंग्रज व चतुर्भूत हे दोन अधिकारी होते. त्यांच्या मदतीसाठी २०० ब्रिटिश सैनिक होते. त्यांच्या देखरेखीखाली हा खजिना बैलागाडीतून मुंबईकडे जात होता. तो सेंधवा घाटात देताच भीमा नाईक व काजीसिंग याने त्याच्याकडे लक्ष घातला. सुमारे ३०० भिड्यांनी जांभळी चौकीपाशी हद्दा केला. खजिन्याचे साहक पळून गेले. हा खजिना लुटून सात लाख रूपया होता. भिड्यांनी हा खजिना लुटून ब्रिटिशांच्या सत्तेला जबरदस्त आव्हान दिले. राघटनांचे पटमाट याचल तात्काळ सुरू करण्यात आले.

मेजा इव्हान्सचा वाटाघाटी :- भिडूंचा उपद्रव वाढत होता. त्यांनी ठिकठिकाणी ब्रिटिशांवर हल्ले कराय सुरू केले. ब्रिटिशांकडे भिड्यांना नष्ट करण्यासाठी जंग जंग पळाडले. पण तेही ब्रिटिशांना पुन उरले. तेव्हा मेजा इव्हान्सने भीमा नाईक आणि काजीसिंग यांचे पळवणे काटाघाटीसाठी बोलाविले. ब्रिटिशांचे सामर्थ्य बिघी प्रचंड आहे हे त्यांना पटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पण तो यत्न ही जमवण्यात काहीच निष्पन्न झाले नाही व संधर्ष चालू राहिला. २

अंबापाणीची लढाई : अंबापाणी हे गाव याचल तात्काळ अमून जळगाव पासून १२ कि.मी. अंतरात आहे. या गावाचे लो ३०० बापाडे आहेत. भिड्यांचा उपद्रव वाढत चालला होता. इंग्रज पलटणी त्यांच्या सहाय्यासाठी जंग जंग पळवत होती. पण तेही लो ३०० बापाडे आहेत. मेजा इव्हान्सने भीमा आणि काजीसिंग यांचे पळवणे काटाघाटीसाठी बोलाविले. ब्रिटिशांचे सामर्थ्य बिघी प्रचंड आहे हे त्यांना पटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पण तो यत्न ही जमवण्यात काहीच निष्पन्न झाले नाही व संधर्ष चालू राहिला. २



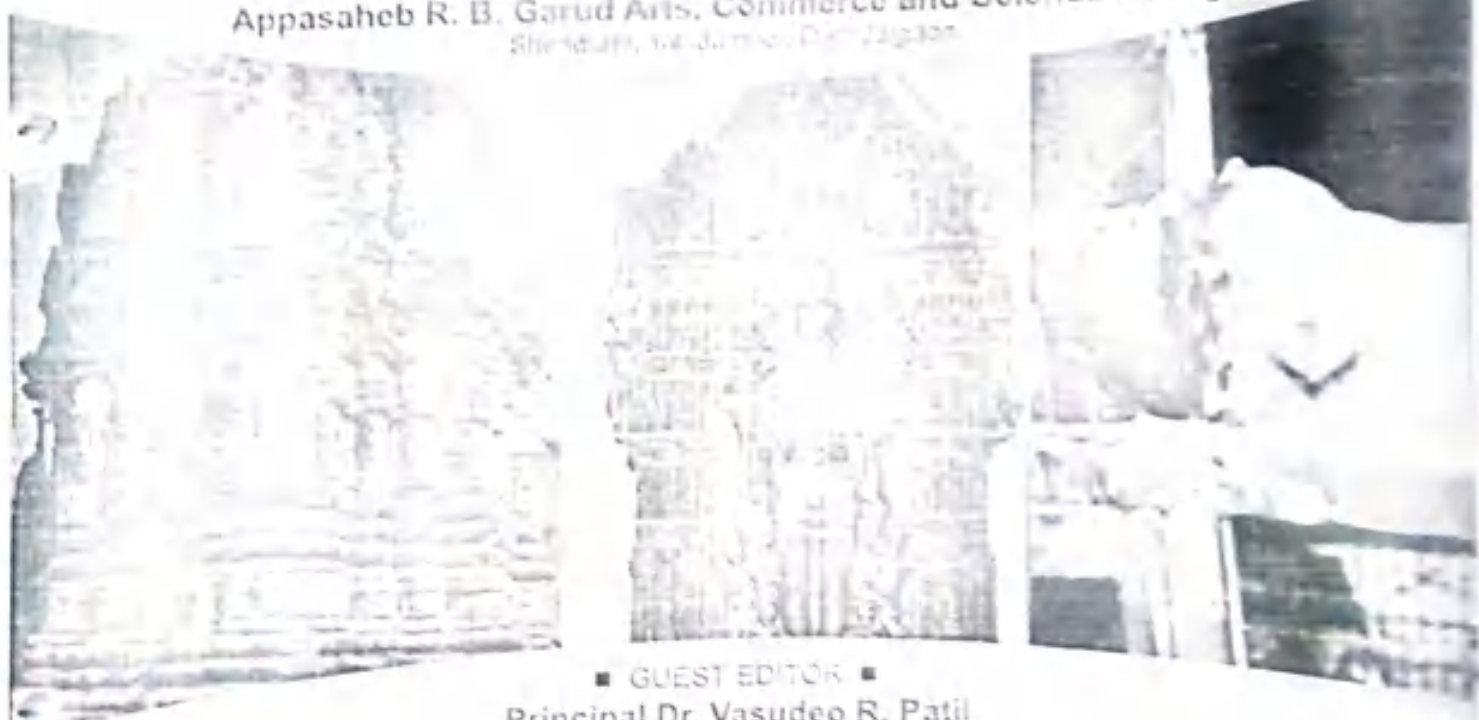
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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the impact of ...

Introduction: The purpose of this research is to explore the relationship between ...

Methodology: The research was conducted using a quantitative approach ...

Results: The findings indicate that there is a significant positive correlation ...

Conclusion: Based on the results, it can be concluded that ...

References: ...

Appendix: ...

Notes: ...

Keywords: ...



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SHODHGANGA - ETDs REPOSITORY: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE DEEMED UNIVERSITIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Dr. Digambar Khobragade, *Library, Arts and Science College, Bhamburda, Pune, Maharashtra - 425204*

Abstract

INFLIBNET (Shodhganga) one of the important source of information is theses which is submitted by Ph. D. research scholar with the guidance of supervisor in Universities for awarded of Ph. D. degree. As per UGC notification 2009 and 2016 the research scholars are directed to submit their e-version of theses and dissertations in Shodhganga through Universities maintained by the INFLIBNET center. Those are available for the academic community as well as research scholars in open access. This paper clearly project with relevant statistical of Shodhganga repository project in India which provides the basic concept of ETDs different steps and latest position. A specific discussion about the analytical study among the Deemed to be Universities of Maharashtra is incorporated here. It also analyses and finds the present status and ETDs contribution of Universities of Maharashtra in Shodhganga. A total 1912 ETDs have been selected for the study from the retrieved data.

Keywords: ETDs, UGC, INFLIBNET, Shodhganga, Deemed University, Maharashtra

Introduction: Every year, the Ministry of HRD is aware of the status of education, where it is compared to the world. It shows comparative study of higher education research, global rankings of Indian institutions, employment generated by it etc. According to a recent survey, Uttar Pradesh is the state with the highest number of colleges and Maharashtra has the second highest number. But considering the number of students, Maharashtra is at number one. After every year, 80% of the students get admission after graduation, but only 0.4% of them appear to be registered for the purpose. There are 789 universities (57,208 colleges and 11,443 stand-alone institutions) in India (as per the latest statistics from the UGC website). Out of which 45 universities recognized by UGC in Maharashtra. Out of which, only 01 is Central University, 03 are National Universities, 20 are State Universities, and 21 are Deemed to be Universities.

INFLIBNET (Shodhganga) one of the important source of information is theses which is submitted by Ph. D. research scholar with the guidance of supervisor in Universities for awarded of Ph. D. degree. In India, every year near about 12000 Ph. D. theses and dissertations are produced that create new ideas and knowledge. As per UGC notification 2009 and 2016 (Minimum standard and procedure for award of M.Phil. & Ph. D. degree) the research scholars are directed to submit their e-version of theses and dissertations in Shodhganga through Universities maintained by the INFLIBNET center. Those are available for the academic community as well as research scholars in open access. Shodhganga is a digital repository of e-theses and e-dissertations, accessibility to all institutions and universities, is assigned to the INFLIBNET Centre. There are 177177 theses and dissertations in the search Shodhganga repository, out of which 1912 theses are from Deemed to be Universities of Maharashtra. ETD is the study and research of the applications of artificial intelligence and information technology on the web with the intension to create the new generation of products, services and frame work. It is a new direction for scientific research and development. With the advent of web, many repositories came in to existence. Important among them are institutional repository and ETD repository.

This paper clearly project with relevant statistical of Shodhganga repository project in India which provides the basic concept of ETD different steps and latest position. A specific discussion about the comparative study among the Deemed to be Universities of Maharashtra is incorporated here. It also analyses and finds the present status and ETDs contribution of Universities of Maharashtra in Shodhganga.

Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs): We are in digital era, where all information may be available in digital version and easy to access in necessary information. Due to technological advancement, open source initiative and emerging new paradigm on intellectual property right has encourage e-theses and dissertations (ETDs). Open access provides free, immediate, permant online access to the full text of research article for any one, web-side. Open access repository means a reservoir where e-version of research output are preserved in long-term basis and available it to access online through internet freely.

Shodhganga: 'Shodhganga' stands for the reservoir of intellectual product in Indian subcontinent and stored as digital repository with the control of INFLIBNET Centre. Shodhganga is a repository of e-theses and e-dissertations. As per UGC notification 2009 and 2016 (Minimum standard and procedure for award of M.Phil. & Ph. D. degree) the research scholars are directed to submit their e-version of theses and dissertations in Shodhganga through Universities maintained by the INFLIBNET center. Those are available for the academic community as well as research scholar in open access.

Aims & Objectives: The primary objective of this study is to assist the user in locating the electronic or identifying a ETD which may be of interest to him and to pursue the quantitative and analytical study of ETD of Universities of Maharashtra. The specific objectives are: 1. To show the basic concept of ETDs - Shodhganga. 2. To represent the latest position of Shodhganga. 3. To find out what has already been submitted the ETDs and allows to keep well information up to date. 4. To find out the present status of the deemed to be Universities of Maharashtra. 5. To find out ETD submitted on Universities in Maharashtra on University wise. 6. To find out ETD submitted the top to bottom ranking of 10 Universities. 7. To understand the contribution in submitted



LIS EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF MAHARASHTRA: A CASE STUDY OF MLISc DISSERTATIONS (1981-2014)

– Digambar A. Kbobragade

INTRODUCTION

The genesis and development of Library and Information Science researcher in India may be traced back to 1931. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was primarily responsible for introducing University level course in Library and Information Science for the first time at the University of Madras in 1931. After India attained independence, many universities in the country started introducing LIS course. Master of Library and Information Science was introduced for the first time in Delhi University, Delhi in 1948. Since then of universities providing Master Degree in library science as a one year course after BLISc. However a two year M. Sc. (Information Science) course has been started by Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow from 1997. At present 120 universities are offering LIS course. There are 89 Universities that offer regular courses, whereas 31 universities are conducting courses though correspondence or distance mode. However, Certificate and diploma courses have not been taken into account. Library and Information Science education in India is presently offered at different levels like Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor Degree, Master Degree, M.Phil., Ph.D. The Certificate and Diploma courses are offered at Under Graduate level and from BLISc, MLISc and M. Phil. and Ph. D are offered by most of the Post Graduate Departments attached to the Universities. University Grants Commission in India since its inception has been instrumental in formulating Model Curriculum for different disciplines of studies including Library and Information Science.

A number of Committees appointed by UGC have submitted their report to UGC namely 1. Ranganathan-Committee on "Library Education" (1960) 2. Kaula Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS Education (1990) 3. Karisiddappa Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS Education (2001). All these reports are aimed at formulating LIS curriculums at two levels (Bachelor and Master). Since Library and Information Science at university level used to teach courses namely BLISc (one year) and MLISc (one year) and M.Phil. The Ph.D. courses are offered either full time or part time. The UGC Pay Committee Report (2008) further recommends that successful completion of Pre-Ph. D. course is also mandatory for admission in to Ph.D. The latest UGC Model Curriculum (2001) recommends with option that the universities may opt for two years integrated MLIS course after Graduation or one year BLISc and one year MLISc.





आधुनिक समाज में पुस्तकालयों और पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष की भूमिका

डॉ. दिगंबर खोबरागड़े

पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष

कला एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय भालोद, जिला- जलगांव, महाराष्ट्र

Abstract

उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान का पुस्तकालय शैक्षणिक वातावरण की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने में केंद्रीय भूमिका निभाता है। इसलिए गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन संगठन में सभी प्रक्रियाओं के एकीकरण पुस्तकालय से संबंधित है, जो ग्राहक उन्मुख सेवाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। पुस्तकालय प्रभावी परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए नेतृत्व कौशल विकसित करने का प्रबंधन करता है। पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष एक दोस्त, दार्शनिक और शिक्षण और सीखने वाले समुदाय दोनों के लिए मार्गदर्शक है। पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष मानवता के लिए शिक्षा के महान सेवा का एक हिस्सा है, इसलिये पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष एक महानसामाजिक सेवक है।

Keywords: आधुनिक समाज, पुस्तकालय, पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष, सामाजिक केंद्र, महानसामाजिक सेवक, सूचना सेवा

परिचय:

शिक्षा के माध्यम से हि कि भारत में आधुनिक युवा के जीवन की जटिलताओं से उत्पन्न समस्याओं का समाधान खोजने के लिए आवश्यक आवश्यकताओं और परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यह भविष्य के नेताओं के लिए आवश्यक दैर्घ्यिकी को विकसित करने का एकमात्र तरीका है जिसमें निष्ठा, सहयोग, सामुदायिक भावना, निडरता से महानआदर्श पैदा कर सकते हैं। विशेष रूप से सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकियों के वैश्विक परिवर्तनों को पुस्तकालयों के विकास ने विभिन्न तरीकों से शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालयों ने उपयोगकर्ता की अपेक्षा को बदल दिया है। उपयोगकर्ता के लिए संग्रह और सेवाओं का निर्माण करने के तरीके आधुनिक काल में पिछली प्रथाओं से भिन्न होते हैं। उपयोगकर्ताओं की भागों को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करने के लिए, शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालयों को अच्छी प्रथाओं की पहचान करने और उन्हें अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान की पुस्तकालय और सूचना सेवाएं शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने में केंद्रीय भूमिका निभाती हैं।

पुस्तकालय-शिक्षा और सामाजिक अध्ययन केंद्र:

उपयोगी और नवीनतम जानकारी की आपूर्ति करके औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक शिक्षाप्रदान करने के लिए पुस्तकालय मानव को पूरे जीवन में सीखने के लिए अध्ययन के अवसर बढ़ाते हैं, समाजों का आयोजन करके और एक वातावरण प्रदान करके सीखने के लिए उपयुक्त; सामान्य और विशेषसुधार सेवापुस्तकालय पूरा करते हैं। सरकार और प्राधिकरण, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा की गतिविधियों को अंजाम देते हैं। पुस्तकालय सार्वजनिक स्थान का कार्य करते हैं, जिसमें सामाजिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों को, समस्याग्रस्त परिवारों और बेघर लोगों के बच्चों को समर्थन, एक जगह पा सकते हैं उसके लिये कार्य करते हैं। पुस्तकालय, एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में एक समय में अनेक भूमिकाएं निभाते हैं।

पुस्तकालय संचार करने के लिए, अपने अनुभवों आदि को साझा करने के लिए बदलते समाज की अपेक्षाएं को पूरा करने के लिये एक सामाजिक केंद्र के रूप में उभरकर सामने आ रहा है। जैसे सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों और अन्य कार्यों के लिए पुस्तकालय एक ही समय में एक से कई भूमिकाओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं। सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में एक निश्चित प्रणाली के माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक कार्यान्वयनकर्ता के रूप में पुस्तकालय कार्य करते हैं। समाज में ज्ञान पर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। इसलिए सामाजिक प्रणाली में पुस्तकालय एक एकीकृत सांस्कृतिक केंद्र के रूप में काम करता है।

बदलते समाज के लिए पुस्तकालय की भूमिका:

पुस्तकालय को समाज का विकास करने का माध्यम माना जाता है। पुस्तकालय सामाजिक संस्थाओं के रूप में कार्य करता है। जो मानव कि. बौद्धिक बकरतों के लिए कारण साबित हुआ है। समाज में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए वातावरण बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव डालती है। इसलिये पुस्तकालय एक समाज का अविभाज्य हिस्सा, और समाज को एकजुट और समर्थन करने वाला बल है। सांस्कृतिक के हिस्से के रूप में पुस्तकालयों की प्रणाली का विशेषता सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिये किया जाता है। पुस्तकालय में वैज्ञानिक द्वारा दी गई ज्ञान कि एक दृष्टि है, क्योंकि कक्षा अपने लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने और उन तक पहुंचने के लिए इसका उपयोग करता है। पुस्तकालय मनुष्य द्वारा बनाए गए दस्तावेजों का संग्रहण और अधिष्ठापन के द्वारा समाज के दस्तावेजों का प्रबंधन, संरक्षण करता है। पुस्तकालय के माध्यम से सूचना कि जानकारीएक रूप से रादी जाती है और ज्ञान आकाश को पता चलता है। पुस्तकालय औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक शिक्षा देने का कार्य करता है। एक सांस्कृतिक केंद्र के रूप में पुस्तकालयों को कार्य को पूरा करता होता है।

गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन में पुस्तकालय की भूमिका :





शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालय में सूचना साक्षरता : सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास

डॉ. दिगंबर खोबरागड़े

पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष

आर्ट्स एंड साइंस कॉलेज, भानोद, जिला-जलगांव, महाराष्ट्र

सार :

पुस्तकालय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का हृदय और मस्तिष्क है। शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालय उच्च शिक्षा और अनुसंधान गतिविधियों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। इस सदी की दुनिया की जटिलता ने विकास की गति को तेज कर दिया है, और जो लोग केवल अनुकूलन और परिवर्तन नहीं सीख सकते हैं वे जीवित नहीं रहेंगे। शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालयों और पुस्तकालयाध्यक्षों में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका उपयोगकर्ताओं या छात्रों को शैक्षिक वातावरण में सूचना के प्रभावी उपयोग के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से इंटरनेट के द्वारा शिक्षित करना है। पुस्तकालय विकास और निर्माण में पाठकों या छात्रों द्वारा सूचना साक्षरता पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने से प्रभावी उपयोगिता साबित हो सकती है। पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष अपनी आवश्यकताओं के नुसार सूचना साक्षरता कार्यक्रम विकसित कर सकते हैं और तैयार कर सकते हैं। इस शोध पत्र में शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालय में गतिविधियों के परिणाम के साथ लागू की गई सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का उल्लेख किया है।

key words : शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालय, पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष, सूचना साक्षरता, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन और मूल्यांकन परिषद

परिचय:

सूचना के युग में, पुस्तकालय सेवाओं की उम्मीद तेजी से बदल रही है और समाज के उदारिकरण और वैश्वीकरण के साथ आगे भी बदलना जारी रहेगा। उपयोगकर्ता को गुणवत्ता सेवा प्रदान करना इस सदी में शैक्षणिक पुस्तकालयों का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। आज पुस्तकालय व्यक्ति से व्यक्ति, व्यक्ति से संस्थान, प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क, पत्राचार, फैक्स, टेलिफोनिक टॉक, टेलिकॉम, टेलीकांफ्रेंसिंग, ईमेल, व्हाट्सएप, फेसबुक, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग, इंटरनेट का उपयोग आदि का केंद्र बन गया है। सूचना साक्षरता आजीवन सीखने का आधार बनती है। यह सभी विषयों, सभी शिक्षण वातावरणों और शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों के लिए आम है। सूचना की अवधारणा साक्षरता का निर्माण और पुस्तकालयों के दशकों-लंबे प्रयासों का विस्तार करके अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं को सीखने में मदद करता है कि कैसे पुस्तकालयों में अनुसंधान उपकरणों और सामग्रियों का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं। पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष चाहते थे कि उपयोगकर्ता इस ज्ञान को नए वातावरण में स्थानांतरित करने और लागू करने में सक्षम हों। वर्तमान परिवेश पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष के लिए एक एकीकृत सूचना साक्षरता पाठ्यक्रम के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने का अवसर प्रदान करता है।

सूचना साक्षरता कि परिभाषा:

"सूचना साक्षरता व्यक्तियों के लिए आवश्यक क्षमताओं का एक समूह है, जब जानकारी की आवश्यकता होती है, और आवश्यक जानकारी को प्रभावी ढंग से पहचानने, मूल्यांकन और उपयोग करने की क्षमता होती है।

पाठ्यचर्या और सूचना साक्षरता :

प्रभावी सूचना उपयोगकर्ता बनने के लिए, छात्रों के पास सभी प्रकार की सूचनाओं को संभालने के लिए लगातार अवसर होने चाहिए। सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान करना। जानकारी का विश्लेषण, संश्लेषण, मूल्यांकन और संचार करना पाठ्यक्रम के हर विषय का एक हिस्सा बनना चाहिए। सभी के सदस्यों के लिए



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Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar



Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis in Body Composition Measurement

Mukesh Upawar

Director of Physical Education, Arts & Science College Bhalod, Ta. Yawal Dist. Jalgaon

Abstract :

Background Several measures like Bio-electrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) and anthropometry are been proposed in literature to quantify obesity. As Obesity is an established harbinger of hypertension, the strength of association of these measures with hypertension may provide an evidence for their aptness in context specific setting. **Aims and Objective** To compare the performance of Bio-electrical Impedance Analysis with anthropometric indices (Body Mass Index and Waist Circumference) to predict hypertension among Indian population. **Method/study design** This hospital based cross-sectional study was conducted for 6 months. BIA, anthropometry data and blood pressure were recorded from representative sample. Validity of these obesity measures for hypertension was analyzed through sensitivity, specificity and predictive values. Further the strength of association and overall accuracy of these measures were compared through area under Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curves and nonparametric paired comparisons. **Result** Waist Circumference (WC) was overall more sensitive and specific tool than BIA and Body Mass Index (BMI), with higher predictive accuracy for hypertension. Area Under Curve (AUC) was maximum for WC in both male and female and this difference was detected statistically significant in contrast paired comparison. **Conclusion** BIA was not found to be superior over anthropometric measures in Central-Indian ethnicity to envisage Hypertension. However, more evidences need to be generated from a multicentric study with diverse strata representation before making final remark.

Key words: Obesity, BMI, WC, BIA, Hypertension, ROC

Introduction :

Bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) is a widely used method for estimating body composition. The technology is relatively simple, quick and noninvasive. BIA is currently used in diverse settings, including private clinicians' offices, health clubs, and hospitals, and across a spectrum of ages, body weights, and disease states. Despite a general public perception that BIA measures "body fat," the technology actually determines the electrical impedance of body tissues, which provides an estimate of total body water (TBW). Using values of TBW derived from BIA, one can then estimate fat-free mass (FFM) and body fat (adiposity). In addition to its use in estimating adiposity, BIA is beginning to be used in the estimation of body cell mass and TBW in a variety of clinical conditions. BIA measures the opposition of body tissues to the flow of a small (less than 1 mA) alternating current. Impedance is a function of two components (vectors): the resistance of the tissues themselves, and the additional opposition (reactance) due to the capacitance of membranes, tissue interfaces, and nonionic tissues. The measured resistance is approximately equivalent to that of muscle tissue. Impedance measures vary with the frequency of the current used (typically 50 kHz, when a single frequency is used). Applications of BIA increasingly use multifrequency measurements, or a frequency spectrum, to evaluate differences in body composition caused by clinical and nutritional status. Many equations are available to estimate TBW and FFM as a function of impedance, weight, height, gender, and age. In actual use, however, BIA calculations of an individual's body fat may vary by as much as 10 percent of body weight because of differences in machines and methodologies used. Equations and their variables differ, as does the choice of a reference method. There is a need for a consensus among experts on the appropriate conditions of use and appropriate applications of BIA. Because of the accessibility and widespread use of this technology, the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, along with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development,



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STRESS MANAGEMENT AT THE WORK PLACE



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"Stress Management of An Individual, Family & At Work Place Through Vipassana Meditation"

Mukesh U. Pawar

Director of Physical Education, Arts & Science College Bhilwad

Ta. Yawal Dist. Jalgaon

Introduction

Vipassana, which means to see things as they really are, is one of India's most ancient techniques of meditation. It was rediscovered by Gotama Buddha more than 2500 years ago and was taught by him as a universal remedy for universal ills, i.e., an Art Of Living. This non-sectarian technique aims for the total eradication of mental impurities and the resultant highest happiness of full liberation.

Historical Background —Vipassana Meditation

Vipassana is one of the world's most ancient meditative techniques. It was practiced 25 centuries ago by Gotama the Buddha, who said he had rediscovered a much older practice. After his enlightenment in 528 BCE, the Buddha spent the remaining 45 years of his life teaching the way out of suffering. Vipassana is the essence of what he taught. The Buddha's teaching is known by the general term Dhamma (Sanskrit: Dharma). For five centuries Vipassana helped millions of people in India, the Buddha's homeland. This era saw the matchless reign of the great Emperor Asoka (273-236 BCE) who united India and initiated a golden age of peace and prosperity. Asoka also sent ambassadors of Dhamma to all the neighboring kingdoms (including what has become Myanmar in modern times) thereby spreading both the practice and the words of the Buddha. After about 500 years the practice of Vipassana had disappeared from India. Fortunately it was maintained by a continuous chain of meditation teachers in the neighboring country of Myanmar (Burma) until the present day. In our time, Vipassana has been reintroduced to India and to people from all over the world by S. N. Goenka, a retired industrialist of Indian heritage who was born in Myanmar. He learned the technique of Vipassana from Sayagyi U Ba Khin, the renowned lay Vipassana teacher who was the first to teach westerners in English. U Ba Khin appointed him to teach Vipassana in 1960.

What is Vipassana ?

Vipassana is a way of self-transformation through self-observation. It focuses on the deep interconnection between mind and body, which can be experienced directly by disciplined attention to the physical sensations that form the life of the body, and that continuously interconnect and condition the life of the mind. It is this observation based, self-exploratory journey to the common root of mind and body that dissolves mental impurity, resulting in a balanced mind full of love and compassion. Scientific Law of Vipassana Meditation The scientific laws that operate on thoughts, feelings, judgements and sensations become clear. Through direct experience, the nature of how one grows or regresses, how one produces suffering or frees oneself from suffering is understood. Life becomes characterized by increased awareness, non-delusion, self-control and peace.

Purity of Vipassana Meditation

The Tradition

Since the time of Buddha, Vipassana has been handed down to the present day by an unbroken chain of teachers. Although Indian by descent, the current teacher in this chain, Mr. S.N. Goenka, was born and raised in Burma (Myanmar). While living there he had the good fortune to learn Vipassana from his teacher, Sayagyi U Ba Khin who was at the time a high Government official. After

