



Est. 1967

Shri Balaji Sansthan, Deulgaon Raja's

SHRI VYANKATESH ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE

DEULGAON RAJA, DIST. BULDANA (M.S.) - 443 204
(Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati)



SELF STUDY REPORT

Criteria-III Research Innovation and Extension

3.3 Research Publication and Awards

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher
in the Journals notified on the UGC care list during the
last five years**



Shri Balaji Sansthan Deulgaon Raja's

SHRI VYANKATESH ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE

Deulgaon Raja - 443 204, Dist. Buldana (M.S.)

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED AT 'B' LEVEL

▲ Affiliated to SGBAU, Amravati ▲ College Code No. 309 ▲ UGC Recog. U/S 2 (F) & 12 (B)

Outward No. SVC / IQAC / 2024

Date: 02 /05/2024

Declaration

This is to declare that the supporting documents provided in this file, including information, reports, numerical data, true copies, etc., have been verified by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell and the Head of the Institution. It is confirmed to be accurate and authentic.

Dr. E. B. Bhalerao

Coordinator, IQAC
Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce &
Science College, Deulgaon Raja
Dist. Buldhana-443204 (MS)

Dr. D. V. Gore

PRINCIPAL
Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Comm. &
Science College, Deulgaon Raja
Dist. Buldana Pin - 443 204



Index

Shri Vyankatesh Art's, Commerce & Science College, Deulgaon Raja. Research Papers Published During the Year- 2018.

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Name of the Author/s	Dept. Of the Teacher	Name of the Journal	Page No.
1.	“Avian diversity in and around Deulgaon Raja city, dist. Buldana, Maharashtra, India”	D. M. Shimbre	Zoology	International Journal of Zoology Studies	1
2.	“Zooplankton Diversity of Saokhed Bhoi Reservoir, Buldana District, Maharashtra”.	D. M. Shimbre	Zoology	International Journal of Research and Analytic Reviews (IJRAR) October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4	4
3.	Thickness dependence Photoelectrochemical solar cell characterization of Cd _{0.825} Pb _{0.175} S thin films (Page no.171-173)	Arvind D. Kanwate, Dr. M.A. Borate	Physics	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology	7
4.	History and Applications of Matrix in Engineering	Arvind D. Kanwate, S. J. Chavan	Physics	International Research Journal Vidyawarta	10
5.	Synthesis and Characterization of ZnS thin film by Spray Pyrolysis Technique (Page no.44-47)	Arvind D. Kanwate, Dr. M.A. Borate	Physics	International Research Journal Printing Area	14
6.	Structural, Morphological, and Compositional Characterization of Spray Deposited CdSe _{0.5} Te _{0.5} Thin Film	Arvind D. Kanwate, Dr. E. U. Masumdar	Physics	Edu World	18
7.	Effect of temperature on ZnS thin film by Chemical Spray Pyrolysis Technique	A. D. Kanwate & E.U. Masumdar	Physics	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	23
8.	महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग	Dr. A. M. Awati	Political Science	Chronicle of Humanities and Cultural Studies	29
9.	भारत और आसियान	Dr. A. M. Awati	Political Science	Chronicle of Humanities and Cultural Studies	34

10.	वर्तमानकाळात गांधीजींच्या विचारांची आवश्यकता	Dr. A. M. Awati	Political Science	Ajanta	39
11.	Production and plant growth effect of siderophore produced by Pseudomonas RSML-24.	P. B. Pawar D.V. Vedpathak	Microbiology	International Journal Of Research And Analytical Reviews (Ijrar.Org)	44
12.	Cultural Chaos in Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss	Dr. E. B. Bhalerao	English	IJRAR	53
13.	History and Applications of Matrix in Engineering	S. J. Chavhan	Mathematics	International Multilingual Research Journal	57
14.	Vector Algebra: An overview	S. J. Chavhan	Mathematics	IJRAR	62
15.	Study of vitamin C content in some fruits and vegetables	P.M. Kadam	Chemistry	RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary	65
16.	Agricultural marketing: Challenges and opportunities	Dr. N. H. Shegokar	Commerce	Ajanta	67
17.	Agriculture and agri-business	Dr. Vinod R. Bansile	Commerce	Vidyawarta International Research Journal	72
18.	E-Commerce Industry in India	Dr. Vinod R. Bansile	Commerce	International Journal of Research and Reviews	76
19.	Indian Agricultural Development in the Planning Era	Dr. Vinod R. Bansile	Commerce	AJANTA An International Multidisciplinary Journal	79
20.	Gram Sanskruti va Sanskarache Samruddha Daalan : Baap Aani Pitrutva	Madhukar Balasaheb Jadhao	Marathi	Chronicle Of Humanities And Cultural Studies	84
21.	Marathi Bhasha Aani Jagtikikarnache Aavha	Madhukar Balasaheb Jadhao	Marathi	Vidyavarta	86
22.	Rashtrasantanchi Shikvan : Sanskarksham Theva	Madhukar Balasaheb Jadhao	Marathi	AJANTA	89
23.	Virhachi Jivgheni Horpal : Tu Jaun Teen Tap Zaali	Madhukar Balasaheb	Marathi	IJRAR	92

		Jadhao			
24.	Vandalism in College Libraries.	Dr. Umesh B. Deshmukh	Librarian	IJRAR	96
25.	SEZ Policy in Indian Economy and Human Rights (Marathi)	Dr. Dnyaneshwar Gore	Economics	IJRAR Vol. 5, Issue 4	102
26.	An Overview of Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Development in India	Dr. Dnyaneshwar Gore	Economics	Ajanta Vol. 7, Issue 4	106
27.	Agricultural Marketing and Its Challenges in India	Dr. Dnyaneshwar Gore	Economics	Ajanta Vol. 7, Issue 4	111
28.	Challenges and Opportunities before Indian Agriculture	Dr. Dnyaneshwar Gore	Economics	Ajanta Vol. 7, Issue 4	115
29.	Sustainable Agricultural Development: An Overview (Marathi)	Dr. Dnyaneshwar Gore	Economics	Ajanta Vol. 7, Issue 4	119
30.	Plant folk medicines of Leguminosae, practiced in Deulgaon Raja Tahsil, Buldana (MH), India.	Kakde N.P, Salve M.S.	Botany	International Journal of Academic Research and Development Volume 3; Issue 2	123
31.	An overview of medicinal uses of Medshingi (Dolichandrone falcata) in Deulgaon Raja Tahasil, Buldana (MS), India	Kakde N.P, Salve M.S.	Botany	IJRAR Volume 5, Issue 4	127
32.	Kamavisdar Marathakalin Mulaki Adhikari	Dr. Rajendrasing H. Devare	History	'GENIUS' Journal Vol.-VI, Issue – II	130
33.	खेळाडूंच्या कौशल्यवाढीमध्ये एकाग्रता या घटकाची भूमिका	Dr. Kiran V. Mogarkar	Physical Education	Ajanta Vol. 7, Issue 4	134

International Journal of Zoology Studies

International Journal of Zoology Studies

ISSN: 2455-7269

Impact Factor: RJIF 5.14

www.zoologyjournals.com

Volume 3; Issue 2; March 2018; Page No. 331-333



Avian diversity in and around Deulgaon Raja city, dist. Buldana, Maharashtra, India

Dnyaneshwar M Shimbre

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Shri Vyankatesh College, Deulgaon Raja, Buldana, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Present study deals with the observation of bird diversity in and around Deulgaon Raja city, Dist Buldana, Maharashtra. Study was carried out during the months of May 2017 to February 2018, enlisting 33 species of birds belonging to 24 families were recorded from different study sites and showing variation in diversity in different season. Maximum diversity of birds occurs in winter and lowers in monsoon and summer. The Deulgaon Raja city and area around it, provides a great habitats for birds such as roosting, nesting, feeding. This study will help in conservation and provide information of birds in this area.

Keywords: diversity, conservation, habitat

Introduction

Deulgaon Raja city is situated in Buldana district in the Indian state of Maharashtra, situated at 20.01 N, 76.17 E. Asma river is flowing through this city, the Savkhed Bhoi dam is also nearer to this city which provide great habitat to birds. Bird population is a sensitive indicator for terrestrials as well as aquatic ecosystem and useful models for studying a variety of environmental problems (Gaston 1975, Hardy *et al.* 1987), (Urif *et al.* 2005) [9]. Due to having water in river and lakes, ponds in and around the city, show great diversity of birds. Fluctuation in diversity of bird was seen during different season. Birds were observed in their different habitats like wetland, agriculture, near water bodies, near human habitation. The diversity of birds observed in Wetland is more than other habitats. 33 Species of bird representing 24 families were recorded during study. The present investigation is undertaken for survey on the avian diversity in and around

Deulgaon Raja city for future initiatives in conservation.

Material and Methods

The birds diversity in and around Deulgaon Raja city, studied for period of ten months (May 2017 to February 2018) at different study sites, periodically twice in week. Different species of birds were observed with the help of binocular (Vanguard 10x50) and spot identification were done using field guide Salim Ali (2012) [1]. The Book of Indian Bird and also taken help of Ornithologist. The birds were observed during early morning at 6.00 am to 8.00 and evening at 5.00 to 7.00 pm. Photographs of birds were taken by using Canon 1100 D camera. The status of reported species are categorized into R -Resident, M-Migrant, RM-Resident Migrant, and abundance are categorized into C -Common, R- Rare, O-Occasional, UC-Uncommon.

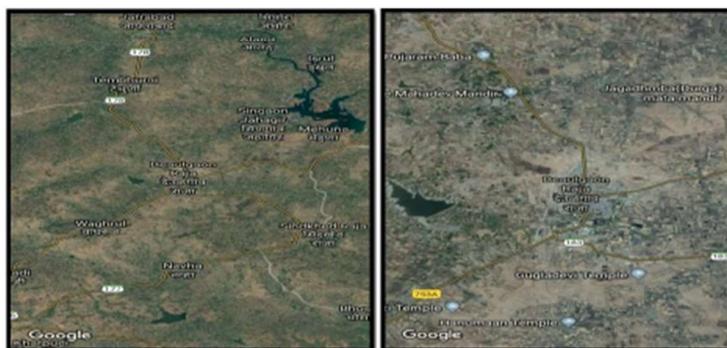


Fig 1: Google image Showing location of Deulgaon Raja city.

331



Observations

Table 1: List of different species of Birds observed in and around Deulgaon Raja city.

Sr. No	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Abundance
1	Accipitridae	Black Kite	<i>Elanus nigrescens</i>	R	C
2	Aegithiidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R	C
3	Alcedinidae	Small Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	RM	C
4	Ardeidae	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R	C
		Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	RM	O
		Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	RM	C
		Large Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	RM	C
5	Buceronidae	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyropsus bitorquatus</i>	R	R
6	Charadriidae	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	C
7	Columbidae	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	R	C
		Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R	C
8	Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	R	C
		Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus culminatus</i>	R	C
		Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocoercus</i>	R	C
		Grey Headed Flycatcher	<i>Chalcicapa cydonensis</i>	R	UC
9	Centropodidae	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R	UC
10	Cuculidae	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	R	C
11	Dacelomidae	White Throated Kingfisher	<i>Haliastur intermedius</i>	R	C
12	Meropidae	Green Bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R	C
13	Motacillidae	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	RM	C
14	Muscicapidae	Pied Bushchat	<i>Sarcola cograta</i>	R	C
		Indian Chat	<i>Cercomia fusca</i>	R	C
15	Nectarinidae	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia astaxilla</i>	R	C
		Purple Kumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia cydonica</i>	R	C
16	Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R	C
17	Psittacidae	Rose Ranged Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	R	C
18	Pycnonotidae	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R	C
19	Strigidae	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	R	C
20	Sturnidae	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	C
21	Silvidae	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmii</i>	R	C
22	Threskiornithidae	Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	R	UC
23	Upupidae	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	RM	O
24	Zosteropidae	Oriental White Eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R	C

Status: R-Resident, RM-Resident Migrant
Abundance: C-Common, R-Rare, O-Occasional, UC-Uncommon

Result and Discussion

The study revealed the presence of 33 species of birds belonging to 24 families such as Accipitridae (1), Aegithiidae (1), Alcedinidae (1), Ardeidae (4), Buceronidae (1), Charadriidae (1), Columbidae (2), Corvidae (4), Centropodidae (1) Cuculidae (1), Dacelomidae (1), Meropidae (1), Motacillidae (1), Muscipidae (2), Nectarinidae (2), Passeridae(1), Psittacidae(1), Pycnonotidae (1), Stringidae (1), Sturnidae (1), Silvidae (1), Threskiornithidae (1), Upupidae (1), Zosteropidae (1). Out of these 33 species of birds 27 species were Resident, 6 species were Resident Migrant. Present study shows great diversity of birds in this area. Species richness is more in winter while decrease during monsoon and summer according to availability of suitable habitat. From the above result it could be concluded that the richness and abundance of birds indicates that Deulgaon Raja city and area around it provides great habitats such as food and water, suitable place for nesting, breeding and roosting. This study will help in conservation and provide information of birds in this area.

Acknowledgment

Thanks to Principal Dr. G. B. Jadhav, Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja, for providing laboratory equipments (Camera, Binocular) and guiding for this work.

References

1. Salim Ali. The Book of Indian Bird 13th edition Revised by J.C. Daniel. Bombay Natural History Society. Oxford University press, 2012.
2. Gaston AJ. Methods of estimating bird populations. J Bombay Nat. Hist. SOC. 1975; 72:271-283.
3. Raju Kasambe. 100 Common Birds in Maharashtra, Book, 2015.
4. Pratibha D Sawant, Ravindra V Kshirsagar. Aquatic avifauna of manas lake blingao, Pune, Maharashtra.
5. Rahul B Patil, Ashish A Kambale, Shreya R Patil, Prabhakar R Pawar. An annotated checklist of birds of coastal wetlands & vegetation in the vicinity of JNPT (International Port), Navi Mumbai, India, 2015.



International Journal of Zoology Studies

6. Patil SS, Patil SR, Salunkhe CB, Raskar SV, Sutar AU, Patil CR. Wetland Avifauna Gevase pond of Ajara tahsil in south western Maharashtra, India, 2015.
7. Chavan Nilesh S. Survey of Avifauna of Shriwardhan, District- Raigad MS, India Research Journal of Recent Sciences. 2015; 4(ISC-2014):110-119.
8. Ninn Walmiki, Siddhesh Karangurkar, Bhaskar Yengal, Rishab Pillai, Pranksha Ajgaonkar, Neelam Singh. *et al.* Avian diversity in and around Bassein Fort and Creek, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra. International Journal of Advanced Research. 2013; 1(3):73-85.
9. Urfi AJ, Sem M, Kalam A, Megnatha T. Counting Birds in India: Methodologies and Trends. Current Science, 2005, 89(12).
10. Rasal GB, Chavan EL. Diversity of Birds in Local Ecosystem Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855.
11. Sujit Narwade, Fartade MM. Birds of Osmanabad District of Maharashtra, India.

333



ZOOPLANKTON DIVERSITY OF SAOKHED BHOI RESERVOIR, BULDANA DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Dnyaneshwar M. Shimbre
Department of Zoology, Shri Vyankatesh College, Deulgaon Raja Dist Buldana.

ABSTRACT

Zooplanktons are microscopic free living animals of aquatic ecosystem. They are the important part of aquatic food web as it acts as food for many fishes and higher organisms. They transfer the energy from one trophic level to higher trophic level. They also acts as bioindicators to assess the water quality. The present study was carried out to examine zooplankton diversity in Saokhed Bhoi fresh water reservoir, Buldana district (M.S) India. The work was carried out for the period of one year that is from July 2017 to June 2018. A present work investigated 21 species of zooplanktons belonging to four major groups Rotifers (9), Cladocera (6), Copepoda (4) and Ostracoda (2) were observed. Among these Rotifers are most abundant while Ostracoda are less in number.

Keywords: Zooplanktons, Diversity, Saokhed Bhoi Reservoir.

INTRODUCTION

Zooplanktons are the free living, microscopic animal found in aquatic ecosystem. Rotifera, Cladocera, Copepoda and Ostracods constitute the major groups of zooplanktons. It is an important part of the aquatic food web as they transfer energy from primary to higher trophic level in aquatic ecosystem. Zooplanktons feeds on tiny phytoplanktons while the large aquatic invertebrate and vertebrate animals like fishes feeds on zooplanktons. The abundance of zooplankton depends on the nutritional status of the water bodies. If the water bodies are rich in nutrients there is increase in phytoplankton population and ultimately zooplankton. The biotic as well as abiotic factors determine the growth of zooplankton. Zooplankton diversity is one of the most important ecological parameters in water quality assessment. Hence qualitative and quantitative studies of zooplankton are of great importance in Reservoir water body. The planktonic study is a very useful tool for the assessment of water quality in any type of water body and also contributes to an understanding of the basic nature and general economy of the reservoir. Zooplanktons play an integral role and may serve as bio indicator and it is a well-suited tool for understanding water pollution status. Zooplankton is a good indicator of changes in water quality because it is strongly affected by environmental conditions and responds quickly to changes in environmental quality.

The present study was undertaken to investigate zooplankton diversity from Saokhed Bhoi fresh water reservoir through different months and season during the period July 2017 to June 2018.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Study area:

Saokhed Bhoi reservoir is located near Saokhed Bhoi village, Tal. Deulgaon Raja in Buldana district Maharashtra and constructed on Aamna River. It is geographically located at 20.0065°N latitude and 76.0098°E longitude. This reservoir is used for different activities like drinking water supply, agriculture, fisheries etc.



Sample Collection:

The water samples were collected on monthly basis for a period of one year (July 2017 to June 2018). Collection of Zooplankton was carried out from surface water by filtering 50 litres of lake water by using plankton net. Sampling was made between 8.00 am to 10.00 am. The samples were fixed using 4% formaline for further analysis.

Sample analysis:

These samples were then brought to laboratory for further studies. Samples were observed under microscope and identified up to genus and species level with the help of books and keys of Adoni, (1985), Altaff (2004), Edmondson (1992) etc.

RESULT

A total 21 species of zooplankton were recorded from Saokhed Bhoi reservoir during study period. The checklist for zooplankton species is shown in Table 1. From this table it is clear that among 21 species Rotifera was dominant with 9 species followed by 6 species of Cladocera, 4 species of Copepoda and 2 species of Ostracoda.

Table 1. Checklist of Zooplankton from Saokhed Bhoi Reservoir

Group	Species
Rotifera	1. <i>Brachionus caudatus</i> 2. <i>B. bidentata</i> 3. <i>B. falcatus</i> 4. <i>Filinia longiseta</i> 5. <i>F. terminalis</i> 6. <i>Keratella vulga</i> 7. <i>Trichotria tetractis</i> 8. <i>Polyarthra major</i> 9. <i>Asplanchna sp.</i>
Cladocera	1. <i>Moina micrura</i> 2. <i>M. macrocopa</i> 3. <i>Daphnia longirimis</i> 4. <i>Ceriodaphnia cornuta</i> 5. <i>Alona intermedia</i> 6. <i>A. pulchella</i>
Copepoda	1. <i>Cyclops sternuus</i> 2. <i>C. viridis</i> 3. <i>Diaptomus edax</i> 4. <i>Mezocyclop leuckarti</i>
Ostracoda	1. <i>Hemicypris fossulata</i> 2. <i>Cypris globosa</i>

CONCLUSION

The present study recorded 21 zooplankton species belongs to four groups Rotifera, Cladocera, Copepoda and Ostracoda in Saokhed Bhoi Reservoir. All four groups of zooplankton recorded throught the study period. The abundance of zooplankton varies with season.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to the Principal Dr. G. B. Jadhav, Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja, for providing necessary laboratory facility for completion of this research work.

REFERENCES

1. Acharjee, B., A. Dutta, M. Chaudhury and B. Pathak. 1995. Phytoplankton species diversity indices in dighali beel, Assam. India Environ. Ecol., Vol.13(3), pp.660-662.



2. Adoni AD, Joshi G, Gosh K, Chowasia SK, Vaishy AK, Yadav M, Verma HG. Work book on limnology, Prathibha Publishers, Sagar, India, 1985.
3. Altaff, K. 2004. A manual of Zooplankton, Department of Zoology, The New College, Chennai, pp.19-145.
4. APHA, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, 18th Ed American Public Health Association, Inc, New York, 1991.
5. Babar, Vijayshree and Usha Choube (1997). Studies on the copepod fauna of Gandhi Sagar reservoir. Perspectives in Hydrobiology Sec. IV (26), 135-138.
6. Chauhan, R. (1993) Seasonal fluctuation of zooplanktons in Renuka Lake, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh J. Zool. 111(1): 17-20
7. Edmondson, W.T. 1958. Freshwater Biology, Second Ed. John Wiley and Sons Inc. London-Chapman and Hall Limited, New York, USA, 1248.
8. Hutchinson, G.E. (1967) A treatise on limnology, Volume II. Introduction to lake biology and the limnoplankton. Wiley, New York. 1115pp.
9. Jeelani M, Kaur H, Sarwar SG (2005). Distribution of Rotifers in Dal Lake, Kashmir India. J. Pollut. Res. 24(1): 79 – 82
10. John M, Winner PH and Patrick D. 1980. Zooplankton species diversity in lake St. Clairontaria, Canada. Hydrobiologia 75: 57- 63.
11. Kiran BR, Puttaiah ET, Devidas K (2007). Diversity and seasonal Fluctuation of zooplankton in fish pond of Bhadra fish dam, Karnataka. Zoos Print J. 22(12): 2935 – 2936.
12. Kodarkar M.S.1994.Biodiversity of zooplankton in Saroomagar lake, Hyderabad.J.Aqua.Biol.9(1&2):30-33.
13. Kraul, S.H., Brittain, K., Cantrell, R. and Nagao, T. 1993. Nutritional factors affecting stress resistance in the larval mahimahi, *Coryphaena hippurus*. J.world.
14. Kudari, V.A., Kadadevaru, G.G. and Kanamadu, R.D. (2005). Zooplankton composition in some ponds of Haveri district, Karnataka. Zoo's Print Journal, 20 (12):2094-2099.
15. Michael, R.G. and Sharma, B.K. (1988) Fauna of India and adjacent countries. Indian Cladocera (crustacean: Branchiopoda: Cladocera). Zool. Sur. India: 261pp.
16. Patil, C.S. and Gouder, B.Y.M. (1989) Freshwater invertebrates of Dharwad, Prasaraanga, Karnataka University, Dharwad.
17. Pennak RW. Freshwater Invertebrates of United states, 2nd Ed., John Wiley and Sons New York, 1968, 1-803.
18. R. K. Sinha, (1992) Rotifer Population of Ganga Near Paba, Bihar (India) Proc. Nat. Acad. India-B, vol. 2. pp. 313332.
19. Sharma B.K. 1980. Contribution to Rotifers fauna of Orissa, India, Hydrobiologia.70:225-233.
20. Somani V. and Pejavar M., (2004), Crustacean zooplanktons of Lake Masunda, Thane, Maharashtra, International Journal of Aquatic Biology, 1(19), pp 57-60.
21. Sunkad, B.N. and Patil, H.S. (2004) Water quality assessment of fort lake of Belgaun, Karnataka with special reference to zooplankton. J. Environ. Biol. Vol. 25(1): 99-102.
22. Talling, J.F. 1986. Origin of stratification in an African Rift lake. Limnol. Oceanogr. 8: Hydrobiologia, pp.138139.





National Conference on Recent Trends in Synthesis and Characterization of
Futuristic Material in Science for the Development of Society
(NCRDAMDS-2018)
In association with
International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology



Thickness-Dependent Photoelectrochemical Solar Cell Characterization of Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S Thin Films

M. A. Barote¹, Kanwate Arvind², E. U. Masumdar²

¹Department of Physics, Azad college, Ausa, Maharashtra, India

²Thin Film Physics Laboratory, Department of Physics, Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya - Lanur, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

The photoelectrochemical properties on chemically deposited Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S thin films have been studied to assess its suitability to convert solar energy into electrical energy. The electrode was prepared from an aqueous alkaline medium consisting of Cd²⁺ and Pb²⁺ ions simultaneously in a definite volume stoichiometric proportion. The photoelectrochemical (PEC) cell of the configuration Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S / 1M (NaOH + Na₂S + S) / C is fabricated to study the current-voltage (I-V) characteristics in dark and under illumination. The photovoltaic power output curves have been obtained under 25 mW/cm² light intensity. The power conversion efficiency (η) and fill factor (β) are obtained.

Keywords: Photoelectrochemical cell, Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S electrode, efficiency, fill factor.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ternary semiconductors belonging to II-VI and IV-VI group are gaining much importance due to their wide spectrum utility in various optoelectronic devices such as IR detectors, photoconductive, photovoltaic cells, light amplification, LED's, lasers, PEC cells [1-3] and is an efficient absorbers in visible region of the solar spectrum [4]. Among these groups, the semiconductors CdS and PbS are highly sensitive to light radiations, so due to the practical applications, the study of the photoelectrochemical properties of their mixed thin structures has technical as well as scientific importance. In photoelectrochemical studies, the parameters like resistivity, optical band gap, optical absorption, thermoelectric power and grain size of photoelectrode material has great influence on the open circuit voltage and short circuit current of the cell [5]. The efficiency and stability of PEC cell depends strongly on choice of the material [6], preparation conditions of the photoelectrodes, electrolytes and the experimental conditions which were optimized during the experiment [7-10]. The composite / mixed ternary semiconductor materials efficiency convert solar energy into electrical

are [10] due to the fact that properties of the ternary material can be easily tailored to the desired level by changing the composition parameter 'x' with the compositional variation of CdS and PbS in the Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S, it is possible to alter the optical, electrical and structural properties since these properties depend on the Cd / Pb ratio.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Preparation of photoelectrodes of different thicknesses

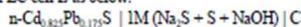
The photoelectrodes of Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S thin films of different thicknesses were deposited on FTO coated glass substrates procured from Sigma-Aldrich (Mumbai). The electrode thickness was increased by repeating the number of depositions.

Construction of photoelectrochemical (PEC) solar cell

The photoelectrochemical (PEC) solar cells were prepared using the Cd_{0.825}Pb_{0.175}S thin films of various thicknesses deposited on FTO glass substrates as photoelectrodes, polysulphide as an electrolyte and



graphite as the counter electrode. The configuration of the PEC cell is as below:



Current-voltage (I-V) characteristics

The PEC cell configurations were formed with $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ thin films with different thicknesses as active photoelectrodes and their current-voltage characteristics in dark and under illumination are studied in order to understand the charge transfer process across the electrode-electrolyte interface. In electrode-electrolyte system, the nature of the charge transfer across the interface is governed by a Butler-Volmer relation

$$I = I_0 \left\{ \exp \left[(1 - \beta) \frac{V_f}{RT} \right] - \exp \left[-\beta \frac{V_f}{RT} \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

the magnitude of the symmetry factor (β) decides the nature of the junction formed [10-12]. The symmetry factor (β) is therefore calculated for each junction. From the observed magnitude of β , it is clear that the junction is formed are of the rectifying Schottky type [11]. Fig. (a-b) shows the current-voltage curves for PEC solar cell with $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ thin films with different thicknesses. It is found that the current increased rapidly with electrode thickness whereas the reverse saturation current (I_0) decreased this may be partly attributed to: i) the reduced surface traps with increase in the thickness and ii) reduction in the path shortening through the micro pores in the electrode structure [13-15]. The junction ideality factor (n_a) is a measure of the junction quality and is determined from I-V characteristics in dark under forward bias condition. Using famous diode equation junction ideality factor can be calculated as

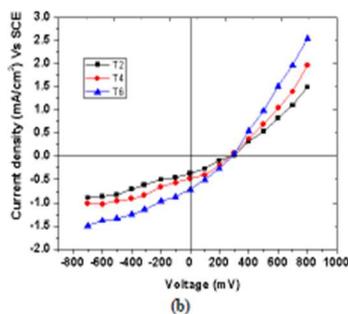
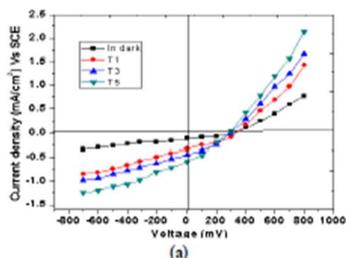


Figure 1(a-b). I-V characteristics of $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ thin films of different thicknesses.

Power output characteristics

Photovoltaic output characteristics of $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ films with different thicknesses under 25 mW/cm^2 are shown in Fig. c. The short circuit current (I_{sc}) and open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) were measured as a function of the photoelectrode thickness. It is found that both short circuit current (I_{sc}) and open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) increased almost linearly up to a photoelectrode thickness of $2.75 \mu\text{m}$ and deviated from linearity for higher thicknesses. The power output curves were analysed to give the power conversion efficiency (η %), fill factor (FF %) and series (R_s) and shunt (R_{sh}) resistances. It is seen that the efficiency, fill factor and shunt resistance increased with the thickness of photoelectrode where as series resistance decreased.

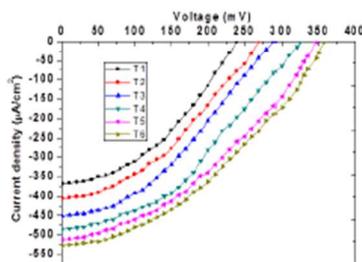


Figure 2c. Photovoltaic power output characteristics for thickness dependent $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ thin films.



The increase in η can be correlated to: First, the thicker films have increased solar photon absorbing volume contributing to the increased short circuit current and second, the increased photoelectrode thickness increases the electrical conductivity and in turn decreases series resistance of a cell [16-21]. The increase in V_{oc} can be correlated to the increased flat band potential and reduced reverse saturation current [22-30]. The enhancement in the efficiency and fill factor is direct consequences of the short circuit current (I_{sc}) and open circuit voltage (V_{oc}). It is seen that an optimum performance with conversion efficiency of 0.245% has been delivered by a photoelectrode of thickness about 2.75 μm .

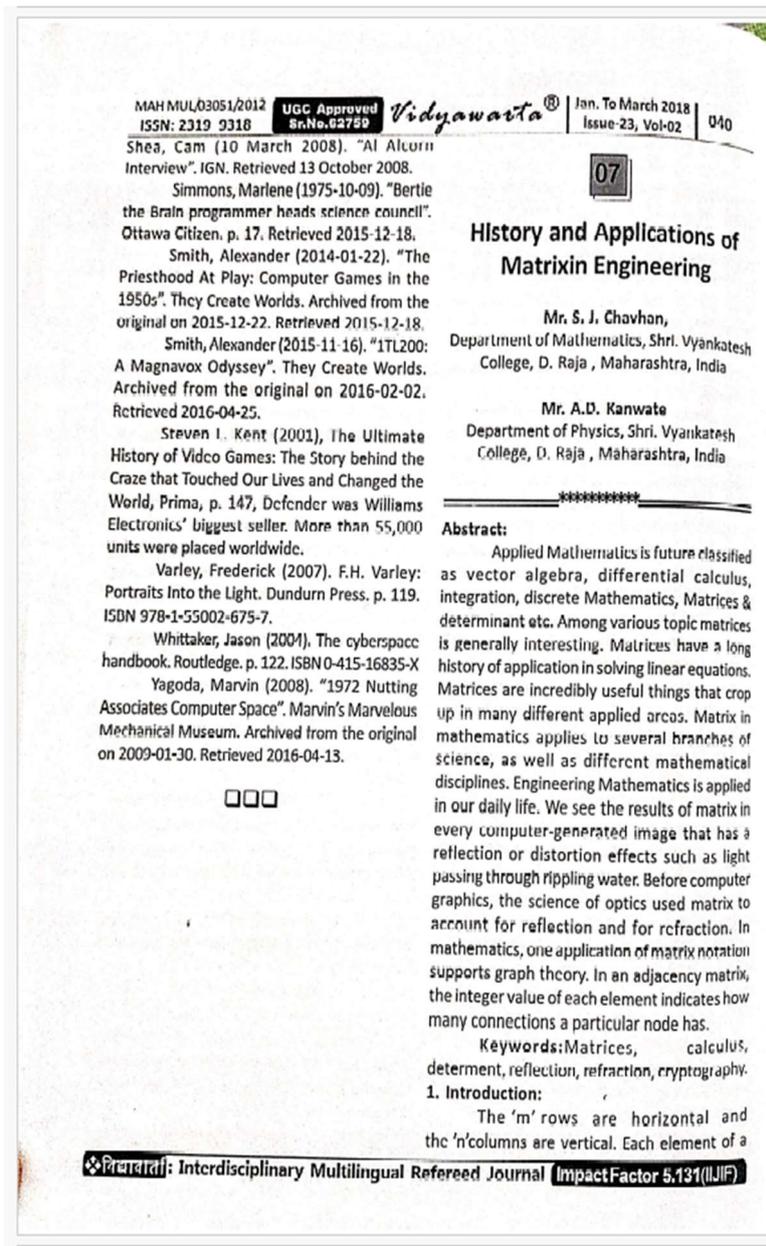
III. CONCLUSION

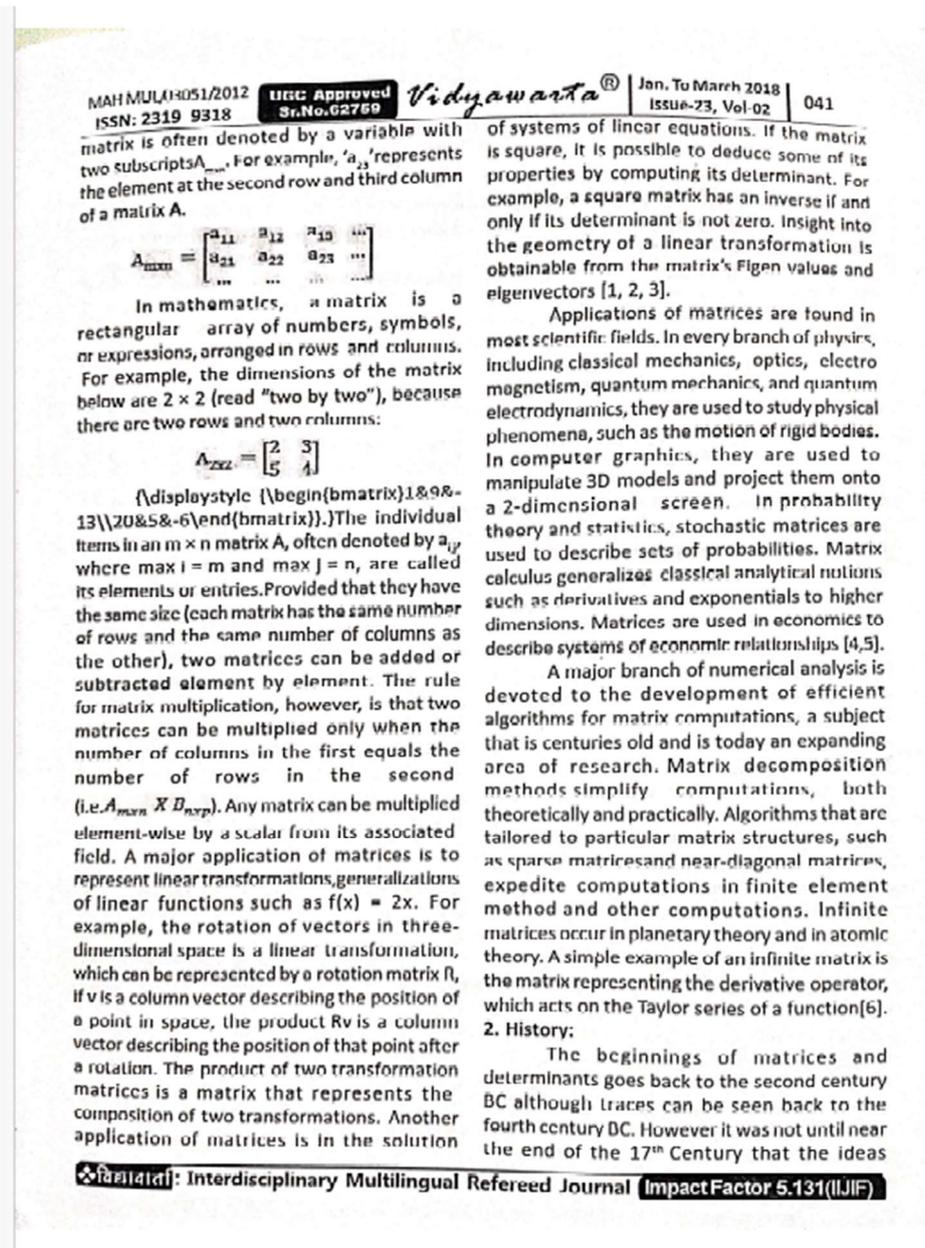
The n- $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ thin films can be deposited on to conducting FTO-coated glass substrates using simple chemical bath deposition technique. As-deposited $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ thin films are n-type polycrystalline and photoactive. The results indicated that for composition parameter $\text{Cd}_{0.825}\text{Pb}_{0.175}\text{S}$ the efficiency and fill factor were increased to 0.245% and 48.5% respectively. The observed enhancement is due to increased open-circuit voltage, improved grain quality and improved photoelectrode absorption

IV. REFERENCES

- [1]. V.M. Bhuse, P. P. Hankare, Ionics, 10 (2004) 304.
- [2]. P. K. Mahapatra, A. R. Dube, Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells, 32 (1994) 421.
- [3]. N.C. Sharma, D. K. Pandya, K. L. Chopra, Thin Solid Films, 59 (1979) 157.
- [4]. E. U. Masumdar, S. H. Mane, V. S. Karande, V. B. Pujari, P. N. Bhosale, L. P. Deshmukh, J. Mater. Sci. Mater. Elect. 14 (2003) 43.
- [5]. K. M. Garadkar, P. P. Hankare, P. K. Patil, Mater. Chem. Phys. 58 (1999) 64.
- [6]. A. A. Yadav, M. A. Barote, E. U. Masumdar, Solar Energy, 84 (2010) 763.
- [7]. V. M. Bhuse, Mater. Chem. Phys. 106 (2007) 250.
- [8]. K. M. Garadkar, P. P. Hankare, Int. J. Electron. 86 (1999) 1211.
- [9]. G. C. Morris, R. Vanderveen, Solar Energy Mater. Sol. Cells, 26 (1992) 217.
- [10]. L. L. Kazmerski, M. S. Ayyagari, G. A. Sanborn, J. Appl. Phys. 46 (1975) 4865.
- [11]. S. S. Kale, U. S. Jadhav, C. D. Lokhande, Bull. Electrochem. 12 (9) (1996) 540. [12A. Aruchami, G. Aravamudan, G. V. Subbarao, Bull. Mater. Sci. 4 (1982) 483.
- [12]. L. P. Deshmukh, V. S. Sawant, P. P. Hankare, Solar Cells 31 (1991) 557.
- [13]. M. T. Guiterrez, J. Ortega, Solar Ener. Mater. 20 (1990) 387.
- [14]. G. S. Shahane, L. P. Deshmukh, Mat. Chem. Phys. 70 (2001) 112.
- [15]. E. U. Masumdar, Ph.D. Thesis, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, M.S., India, (2002).
- [16]. A. M. Al. Dhafiri, A. A. Al. Bassam, Sol. Ener. Mater. Sol. Cells 33 (1994) 177.
- [17]. S. H. Pawar, L. P. Deshmukh, Mat. Res. Bull. 7(1983) 127.
- [18]. R. N. Bhattacharya, P. Pramanik, J. Electrochem. Soc. 129 (1982) 332.
- [19]. H. Gerisher, in "Physical Chemistry an Advanced Treatise", (eds) H. Eyring, D. Henderson and W. Jost, Academic Press, New York (1970) p-94.
- [20]. K. Y. Rajpure, S. M. Bamane, C. D. Lokhande, C. H. Bhosale, Indian J. Pure Appl. Phys. 37 (1999) 413.
- [21]. L. P. Deshmukh, G. S. Shahane, Int. J. Electron. 83 (1997) 341.
- [22]. A. J. Nozik, Ann. Rev. Phys. Chem. 29 (1978) 189.
- [23]. L. P. Deshmukh, A. B. Pawle, V. S. Sawant, Solar Cells 28 (1990) 1.
- [24]. S. Chandra, in "Photoelectrochemical Solar Cells", (eds) D. S. Campbell, Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, New York, (U.S.A.) (1985).
- [25]. L.P.Deshmukh, Ph.D. Thesis, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, M.S., India, (1985).
- [26]. M. A. Butler, J. Appl. Phys. 48 (1977) 1914.
- [27]. P. K. Mahapatra, A. R. Dubey, Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells 32 (1994) 29.
- [28]. L. P. Deshmukh, G. S. Shahane, Int. J. Electrochem. 83 (1994) 341.
- [29]. L. P. Deshmukh, B. M. More, C. B. Rotti, G. S. Shahane, Mat. Chem. Phys. 45 (1996) 145.
- [30]. A. C. Rastogi, K. S. Balkrishnan, K. Jain, Mat. Res. Bull. 34 (1999) 1319.







MAH MUL/03051/2012
ISSN: 2319 9318

UGC Approved
Sr.No.62759

Vidyawarta®

Jan. To March 2018
Issue-23, Vol-02

042

reappeared and development really got underway. It is not surprising that the beginnings of matrices and determinants should arise through the study of systems of linear equations. The Babylonians studied problems which lead to simultaneous linear equations and some of these are preserved in clay tablets which survive. For example a tablet dating from around 300 BC contains the problem "There are two fields whose total area is 1800 square yards. One produces grain at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a bushel per square yard while the other produces grain at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel per square yard. If the total yield is 1100 bushels, what is the size of each field?" [7].

Matrices have a long history of applications in solving linear equations, between 300BC and AD200. The first example of the use of matrix methods to solve simultaneous equations including the concept of determinants, easily matrix theory emphasizes determinants more strongly than matrices and an independent matrix concept akin to the modern notion emerged only in 1858. With Cayley's Memor is on the theory of matrices, the term matrix was coined by Sylvester, Who understood a matrix as an object giving rise to number of determinants today called minors. First concept of Mathematics was applied on around 1850AD but its uses were applicable in ancient era. The Latin word of matrix means worm. It can also mean more generally any place which something form or produced [8].

3. Applications of matrices:

Matrix mathematics has many applications. Mathematicians, scientists and engineers represent groups of equations as matrices; then they have a systematic way of doing the math. Computers have embedded matrix arithmetic in graphic processing algorithms, especially to render reflection and refraction. Some properties of matrix mathematics are important in math theory [9,

10]. Mathematics puzzles, games, government and military organization websites financial information like credit card number and bank account, information security, all related encode, decode, theory a secret message in which matrices play a very important role.

Cryptography is a practice of hiding information for security purposes. Suppose you have a confidential data which has to be sent to someone. You can use a matrix to make the information to be readable to only the recipient.

The science of optics used matrix mathematics to account for reflection and for refraction.

Matrix arithmetic helps us calculate the electrical properties of a circuit, with voltage, amperage, resistance, etc. In solving the problems using Kirchhoff's Laws of voltage and current, the matrices are essential.

In mathematics, one application of matrix notation supports graph theory. In an adjacency matrix, the integer values of each element indicates how many connections a particular node has.

Errors in electronic transmissions are identified and corrected with the use of matrices.

In the calculation of battery power outputs, resistor conversion of electrical energy in to another useful energy, these matrices play a major role in calculations.

The matrix calculus is used in the generalization of analytical notions like exponentials and derivatives to their higher dimensions.

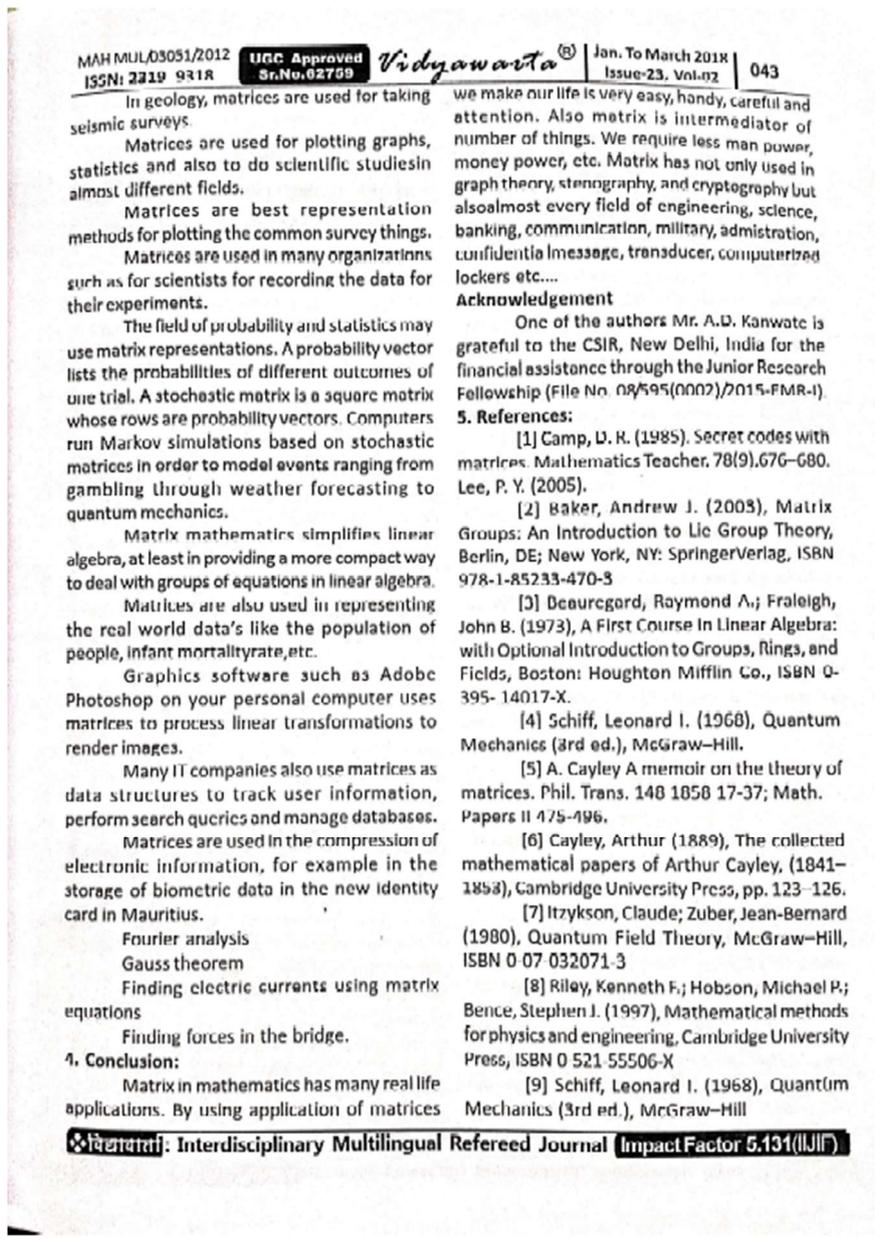
Matrices and their inverse matrices are used for a programmer for coding or encrypting a message.

A message is made as a sequence of numbers in a binary format for communication and it follows code theory for solving.

With these encryptions only, internet functions are working and even banks could work with transmission of sensitive and private data's.

❖ विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 5.131 (IJIF)





ISSN: 2394 5303 Impact Factor 5.011(IJIF) *Printing Area™ International Research Journal* April 2018 Issue-40, Vol-06 044

09

Synthesis and Characterization of ZnS thin film by Spray Pyrolysis Technique

Mr. A. D. Kanwate
Department of Physics,
Shri. Vyankatesh College, D.Raja,
Maharashtra, India

Dr. M. A. Barote
Department of Physics,
Azad college, Ausa, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:
Thin films of ZnS were prepared by spray pyrolysis. The effect of substrate temperature on Structural, Morphological and Electrical properties of ZnS thin film were studied. From the X-ray diffraction pattern at substrate temperatures in the ranges from 425°C-500°C with difference of 25°C which shows a good crystallinity is obtained with cubic crystal structure. From surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous, good stoichiometry, a smooth surface. It was found from electrical properties the electrical resistivity (ρ) of the given ZnS film at substrate temperatures 425°C is $5.58 \times 10^8 \Omega\text{-cm}$, 450°C is $4.4 \times 10^8 \Omega\text{-cm}$, 475°C is $4.06 \times 10^8 \Omega\text{-cm}$, and 500°C is $2.4 \times 10^8 \Omega\text{-cm}$.

Keywords: Spray pyrolysis, structural properties, Morphological properties & electrical properties.

1. Introduction:
ZnS thin film material used for various application devices in solar cell. It was also used in LED for blue to ultra violet spectral region

due to its wide band gap 3.6-3.7 eV at room temperature. ZnS thin films are extensively used in industry for various purposes such as filter, reflected film, dielectric film and photoelectric cell with adequate properties [1].

ZnS thin films have been prepared by a variety of techniques, such as molecular beam epitaxy [2], chemical bath deposition [3], thermal evaporation [4] and RF reactive sputtering [5] etc. The technique of spray pyrolysis also offers interesting possibilities for preparing ZnS thin films. Indeed, this technique for the preparation of thin films is very attractive because it is inexpensive, simple and capable of depositing optically smooth, uniform and homogeneous layers. Furthermore, because this simple coating technique involves processing in an ambient atmosphere, it is easy to incorporate it into an industrial production line [6]. With spray pyrolysis, the solution is sprayed directly onto the substrate. A stream of gas (compressed air) is used for atomization of the solution through the nozzle. The main factors in determining the final physical and chemical properties of the films are the initial solution, the nozzle pressure, and the substrate temperature, among other parameters [7].

H.H. Afifi [1] et al. studied structural properties of ZnS thin film, he was found that a cubic phase structure prepared by spray pyrolysis. Evren Turan [6] studied structural, optical and electrical properties, from that study he found crystallized in a wurtzite structure, a direct band gap energy of 3.62 eV and values of the electrical conductivity and carrier concentration were about $3 \times 10^{10} \text{U}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ and $1 \times 10^7 \text{cm}^{-3}$, respectively. B. Elidrissi [7] et al. studied structural, compositional and optical properties and he found that films of ZnS with mixture of hexagonal and cubic phases have been prepared by the spray pyrolysis method. found that relatively good film crystallinity was obtained at substrate temperature of 500°C deposition time of 35 min and spray rate of 5ml min^{-1} and these films are also nearly stoichiometric.

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal UGC Approved Jr.No. 43053



metric with a slight deficiency in sulphur. Furthermore, these films have a transmittance of about 75% in the visible and near infrared region. M.C. Lopez [8] et.al were studied surface morphology, he was found a good stoichiometry, a smooth surface, a transmission higher than 80% in the visible region and a characteristic diffraction signal at $2\theta = 28.95^\circ$. Thin films of ZnS with mixture of hexagonal and cubic phases, transmittance of about 75% in the visible and near infrared region have been prepared by the spray pyrolysis method.

In the present study we report the effect of temperature on the structural, morphological and electrical properties ZnS thin films for application as an antireflective coating in solar cells.

2. Experimental Work:

ZnS thin films prepared on glass substrate (7.5cm×2.5cm) using homemade spray pyrolysis technique with different temperatures ranges of 425-500°C with a difference of 25°C. Before deposition the glass substrate were boiled in chromic acid for 15min. & washed with lebalene. Then after substrate were ultrasonically cleaned for 10 min.

The precursor solutions were used for the deposition of ZnS thin films 0.25M equimolar solution of Zinc Chloride (ZnCl₂) and Thiourea (CS (NH₂)₂) in double distilled water. The solution are mixed together and used for deposition with spray rate 4ml/sec. onto a glass substrate. Compressed air pressure is used as carrier gas to spraying a solution. The spray deposition films are, in general strong and adherent, mechanically hard, pin hole free and stable with time and temperature. The schematic used for deposition as shown in following fig.

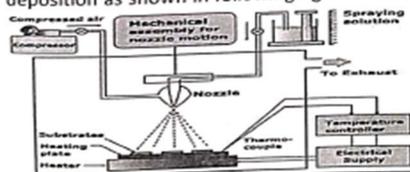


Fig.1.1: Schematic diagram of Spray Pyrolysis technique.

3. Result and discussion:

3.1 X-Ray Diffraction Analysis (XRD):

X-Ray diffraction pattern of ZnS thin films prepared at various temperature ($T_s = 425-500^\circ\text{C}$) with CuK α radiation (1.54060Å). The XRD pattern (JCPDS card no.75-1560) obtained for the ZnS films grown on glass substrates were studied in 2θ ranges $10^\circ-90^\circ$. Fig.2 shows the XRD pattern of the ZnS thin film deposited on to a glass substrate at various substrate temperature ranging from 425°C to 500°C.

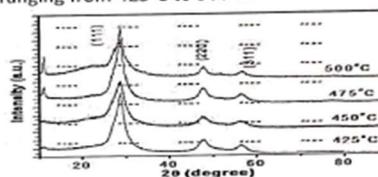


Fig.2 XRD pattern of ZnS thin film deposited at various substrate temperatures.

From X-ray pattern found that at temperature 500°C, a well crystallized films was obtained. The three peaks corresponds to the (111), (220) and (311) lattice planes with 2θ values respectively. As the substrate temperature increases the intensity of ZnS (111) peak increase and becomes narrower indicating an improvement of crystallinity. The overall intensity of the reflections increased when the substrate temperature for deposition increased without the appearance of any new reflections. Thus, no other phases were formed by raising the substrate temperature but only the crystallinity of the formed phase was improved. As given JCPDS data revealed that only cubic crystal structure ZnS was formed. Further d-values were calculated by calculating θ values from the peaks of the X-ray spectrum using Bragg's relation;

$$2d \sin \theta = n\lambda \dots \dots \dots (1)$$



Where, $n = 1$ (first order), $\lambda =$ wavelength of X-ray (1.54060 \AA)

The value of average crystallite size of as deposited ZnS thin film estimated by using Scherrer's formula given as,

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\rho \cos \theta} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where, k is constant, λ is the wavelength of X-ray, ρ is full width at half maximum in radian and θ is Bragg's angle.

Table.1: X-ray diffraction data of spray deposited ZnS thin films at various substrate temperatures.

Substrate Temp (°C)	2θ Degree	d (Å) calculated	d (Å) standard	Planes	Crystallite size D (nm)
425	28.70	3.208	3.098	111	3.80
	48.11	1.890	1.890	220	
	56.70	1.622	1.612	311	
450	28.80	3.097	3.006	111	4.43
	47.54	1.811	1.890	220	
	56.14	1.637	1.612	311	
475	28.88	3.110	3.086	111	4.25
	47.88	1.908	1.890	220	
	56.20	1.658	1.612	311	
500	28.88	3.175	3.086	111	5.21
	47.88	1.898	1.890	220	
	56.52	1.627	1.612	311	

From the above table.1 it was found that crystalline size (D) increases from 3.8nm to 5.11nm with increase in temperature from 425°C to 500°C. That means as temperature increases crystallinity of the film increases.

3.2 Scanning Electron Microscope Analysis (SEM):

The surface morphology of ZnS thin film was studied by Scanning Electron Microscope (at accelerating voltage of 20kV). Fig. 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d) shows the surface morphology of ZnS thin films deposited at various substrate temperatures ranging from 425-500°C.

As we seen in figure the surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous and dense with no cracks. On the other hand, the film deposited at substrate temperatures 425°C, 450°C and 475°C has inhomogeneous surface with some cracks like structure.

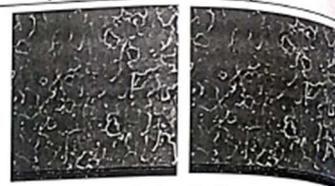


Fig. (a) X 1000 magnification Fig. (b) X 1000 magnification

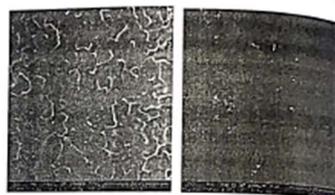


Fig. (c) X 1000 magnification Fig. (d) X 1000 magnification

Fig. 3: SEM images of ZnS (a), (b), (c), and (d) at temperature 425°C, 450°C, 475°C and 500°C with various magnification.

From surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous, good stoichiometry, a smooth surface.

3.3 Electrical Resistivity:

The DC electrical resistivity of the ZnS films was measured as a function of temperature in the range 425°C-500°C using two point probe method. The variation of $\log \bar{\rho}$ versus inverse of absolute temperature ($1000/T$) for deposited ZnS thin films are shown in Fig.4 electrical resistivity ($\bar{\rho}$) of the given ZnS film at substrate temperatures, 425°C-500°C is $5.58 \times 10^6 \text{ } \Omega\text{-cm}$, $4.4 \times 10^6 \text{ } \Omega\text{-cm}$, $4.06 \times 10^6 \text{ } \Omega\text{-cm}$ and $2.4 \times 10^6 \text{ } \Omega\text{-cm}$ respectively. It is observed that the resistivity of ZnS films was decreased with increase in temperature, indicating a semiconducting electrical behavior. It is shows that all the films are semiconducting. It is found that resistivity decreases continuously with increasing substrate temperatures.



ISSN: 2394 5303 | Impact Factor 5.011 (IIJRF) | *Printing Area™* International Research Journal | April 2018 | Issue-40, Vol-06 | 047

Fig.4: Variations of $\log n$ vs inverse of absolute temperature ($1000/T$) for ZnS thin films.

4. Conclusion:
 ZnS thin films were prepared by home-made chemical spray pyrolysis with varying temperatures from 425°C-500°C. The precursor solutions were used for the deposition of ZnS thin films as Zinc Chloride ($ZnCl_2$) and Thiourea ($CS(NH_2)_2$) in double distilled water. We studied the structural, morphological and electrical properties of ZnS thin film. From Structural studies ZnS film form a cubic crystal structure, as temperature increase the crystalline size (D) of the film increases from 3.8nm to 5.11nm. From surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous, good stoichiometry, a smooth surface than other temperature. The electrical resistivity ($\bar{\rho}$) of the given ZnS film at substrate temperatures, 425°C-500°C were found to be $5.58 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, $4.4 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, $4.06 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$ and $2.4 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$ respectively. This makes ZnS thin films prepared by spray pyrolysis more appropriate materials for various applications.

Acknowledgement
 One of the authors A.D. Kanwate is grateful to the CSIR, New Delhi, India for the financial assistance through the Junior Research Fellowship (File No. 08/595(0002)/2015-EMR-I).

References:
 [01] H.H. Afifi, S.A. Mahmoud, A. Ashour, Thin Solid Films 263 (1995) 248-251.
 [02] L. Zhang, R. Szargan, T. Chasse, Appl. Surf. Sci. 227 (2004) 261.
 [03] J. Cheng, D. Fan, H. Wang, B. Liu, Y. Zhang, H. Yan, Semicond. Sci. Tech. 18 (2003) 676.
 [04] S.M.A. Durrani, A.M. Al-Shukri, A. Iob, E.E. Khawaja, Thin Solid Films 379 (2000) 199.
 [05] L. Shao, K. Chang, H. Hwang, Appl. Surf. Sci. 212-213 (2003) 305.
 [06] Evren Turan, Muhsin Zor, A. Senol Aybek, Metin Kul, Physica B 395 (2007) 57-64
 [07] B. Elidrissi, M. Addou, M. Regragui, A. Bougrine, A. Kachouane, J.C. Berne'de, Mater. Chem. Phys. 68 (2001) 175.
 [08] M.C. Lopeza, J.P. Espinosa, F. Martina, D. Leinena, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, Journal of Crystal Growth 285 (2005) 66-75
 [09] M.A. Barote, s. s. Kamble, A.A. Yadav, E.U. Masumdar, Thin solid film, vol.526 (2012) 97-102.
 [10] A.M. Chaparro, C. Maffiotte, J. Herrero, M.T. Gutierrez, Surf. Interface Anal. 30 (2000) 565.
 [11] N. Fathy, R. Kobayashi, M. Ichimura, Mater. Sci. Eng. B 107 (2004) 271.
 [12] A. Antony, K.V. Mirali, R. Manoj, M.K. Jayaraj, Mater. Chem. Phys. 90 (2005) 106.
 [13] S.D. Sartale, B.R. Sankapal, M. Lux-Steiner, A. Ennaoui, Thin Solid Films 480-481 (2005) 168.
 [14] F. Martin, M.C. Lopez, P. Carrera, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, D. Leinen, Surf. Interface Anal. 34 (2002) 719.
 [15] R. Ayouchi, F. Martin, D. Leinen, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, J. Crystal Growth 247 (2003) 497.
 [16] S.M.A. Durrani, A.M. Al-Shukri, A. Iob, E.E. Khawaja, Thin Solid Films 379 (2000) 199.
 [17] L-X. Shao, K-H. Chang, H-L. Hwang, Appl. Surf. Sci. 212, 213 (2003) 305.
 [18] R. Ayouchi, D. Leinen, F. Martin, M. Gabas, E. Dalchiele, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, Thin Solid Films 426(2003) 68.
 [19] D.A. Shirley, Phys. Rev. B 5 (1972) 4709.
 [20] M. Chen, X. Wan, Y.H. Yu, Z.L. Pei, X.D. Bai, C. Sun, R.F. Huang, L.S. Wen, Appl. Surf. Sci. 158(2000) 134.
 [21] M.A. Barote, A.A. Yadav, E.U. Masumdar, Physica B: Condensed Matter, vol.406 (2011) 1865-1871

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal | UGC Approved Jr.No.43053



spectral studies the coefficient of absorption ($\alpha = 10^4$ to 10^5 cm^{-1}) was higher. The energy gap of the deposited film varied from 1.76 to 1.44 eV as x was increased from 0 to 1. A. Kathalingam et al [3] investigated $\text{CdSe}_x\text{Te}_{1-x}$ thin films by electrochemical deposition with variation of $x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$ and 0.8 . The XRD pattern of CdSeTe thin film at composition $x = 0.58$ shows polycrystalline in nature with hexagonal crystal structure. Also the average crystalline size calculated and found that 200nm. The SEM image of CdSeTe thin film at composition $x = 0.58$ shows a grains in spherical shapes with different sizes ranging from 150 to 200nm. From optical study revealed that, the bandgap of the film varied between 1.46 to 1.69 eV with compositions varied from 0.2 to 0.8. In PEC measurement the efficiency increased 1.65 to 4.85 % with composition varied from 0.2 to 0.8.

The present study deals with, deposition of $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ thin film by homemade spray pyrolysis technique which is simple, low cost effective, high spray rate techniques for deposition at large scale. Further deposited thin film was characterized through XRD, SEM and EDAX for the measurement of structural, morphological and compositional properties respectively.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ thin film was prepared on glass substrate (7.5cmx2.5cm) by using homemade spray pyrolysis technique at temperature 300°C . For deposition $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ thin film, the substrate boiled in chromic acid for 15 min. After boiling the substrates were washed with lebalene and doubled distilled water. After washing the substrates were ultrasonically cleaned for 10 min.

The optimization of physical parameters such as temperature, spray rate, pH, distance of substrate from nozzle etc. plays an important role for effectiveness in formation of $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ thin film. For deposition of $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ thin film used chemicals were AR grade, in the first beaker the precursor solution 0.025M of Cadmium Chloride ($\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 15ml doubled distilled water and added two droplets of TEA to release Cd^{2+} ions, and in another two beakers 0.025M solution of Selenium dioxide (SeO_2) and Tellurium dioxide (TeO_2) dissolved in 7.5ml doubled distilled water and ammonia respectively. These three solutions are mixed well and maintain a pH 11.5. This prepared 30ml solution used for deposition on preheated glass substrate with spray rate 2ml/min. The compressed air pressure is used as carrier gas to spraying a solution. After deposition films are cool to room temperature. These spray deposited films are strong, adherent, mechanically hard, pin hole free and stable. The deposited $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ film was uniform, dark brown in color.

CHARACTERIZATION TECHNIQUES

The thickness of the deposited $\text{CdSe}_{0.5}\text{Te}_{0.5}$ film was measured by gravimetric weight by difference method using sensitive microbalance. The crystalline phases of the deposited thin film was studied by X-ray diffraction (Phillips PW-3710) with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation in a 2θ scanning range of $20-80^\circ$. The surface morphology of the film was observed using scanning electron microscope (JOEL-JSM 5600 operating at accelerating voltage of 15 and 200kV). Elemental chemical compositions were studied by an energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (Bruker EDAX, X Flash 6130).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Thickness Measurements

Thickness plays a very important role for the film properties like a bulk material. Reproducible properties were maintained only when the film thickness and deposition parameter are kept constant.

Stru
Chara

CdSe_xTe_{1-x} thin film on glass substrate and its optical and photoconductive properties were measured. The XRD pattern of the film at composition x = 0.58 shows polycrystalline in nature with hexagonal crystal structure. The average crystalline size calculated and found that 200nm. The SEM image of CdSeTe thin film at composition x = 0.58 shows a grains in spherical shapes with different sizes ranging from 150 to 200nm. From optical study revealed that, the bandgap of the film varied between 1.46 to 1.69 eV with compositions varied from 0.2 to 0.8. In PEC measurement the efficiency increased 1.65 to 4.85 % with composition varied from 0.2 to 0.8.

Keyw

INTRODUO

The II-VI chalcogenide semiconductors are suitable for applications such as Chemically deposited thin films. The CBD technique revealed the presence of CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film. The band gap energy of the films and the deposition technique in nature homogeneity range (0.15 < x < 0.85). Also the film e

*Thin films and M
Maharashtra, Ind
**Thin Films and
Maharashtra, Ind

296



298 A. D. Kanwate and E. U. Masumdar

The thickness of the deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} films was determined by gravimetric method using the relation [15]:

$$t = \frac{\Delta m}{\rho \times \text{Area}} \quad (1)$$

Where Δm is weight difference between before and after the deposition of substrate, t is length of substrate, ρ is density of the material. The films thickness was found to be 352 nm.

X-Ray Diffraction

X-ray diffraction is a well-known techniques to obtain the information about composition, phase and crystallite orientation of the materials. From X-ray diffraction pattern, we find structure, lattice constant, crystalline size, FWHM, dislocation density and lattice strain of the deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film. The CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film exist either in cubic or hexagonal phase. Sometimes a mixture of two phases was also reported [9].The XRD pattern of deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin films prepared at substrate temperature 300°C with CuK α radiation having wavelength 1.54060Å⁰ as shown in Fig.1.The XRD pattern matched with JCPDS card no. 41-1325 obtained for CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film grown on glass substrate are in the 2 θ ranges from 20⁰-80⁰.

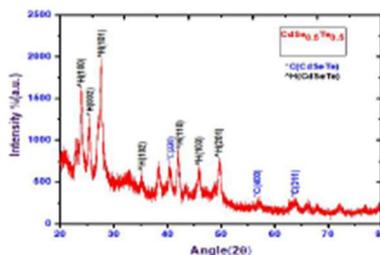


Fig-1: XRD pattern of CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film deposited at substrate temperature 300°C

The XRD pattern of CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film deposited at 300°C shows a film was well crystallized having cubic peaks corresponds to the lattice planes (220), (400) and (311) as well as hexagonal peaks corresponds to the lattice planes (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103) and (201) matched with JCPDS Card no. 41-1324 & 41-1325 respectively which was reported in earlier[2]. The comparative intensities of the peaks are in good agreement with standard JCPDS data. Further d-values were calculated by calculating θ values from the peaks of the X-ray spectrum using Bragg's relation;

$$2d \sin \theta = n\lambda \quad (2)$$

Where, $n = 1$ (first order), λ = wavelength of X-ray (1.54060 Å)

The value of average crystalline size of as deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film estimated by using Scherrer's formula given as,

$$D = \frac{0.94\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad (3)$$



Where, λ , is the wavelength of X-ray, β is full width at half maximum in radian and θ is Bragg's angle.

The crystalline size of the film at different planes lies between 7.89 nm to 13.12nm, which was good agreement with previous reported values [10].

Scanning Electron Microscopy

The surface morphology of deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film has been studied with the help of scanning electron microscopy as shown in Fig.2. From micrograph, it was observed that, the film was porous like morphology showed improved performance of solar cells [12]. The film has homogenous surface, densely packed and well defined but the particles are non-uniform grain sizes having values 403.1nm, 540.8nm. Thus there was not agreement with grain sizes calculated from SEM and XRD. This may be due to two or more grains fusing together to form the cluster type of structure [13, 14].

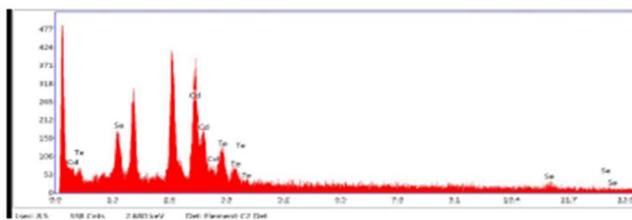


Fig-2: SEM image of deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film

Energy Dissipative X-ray analysis (EDAX)

The EDAX technique was used to conform presence of cadmium, selenium and Tellurium in the deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} film. The Fig. 3 and Table-3 shows EDAX spectrum and relative analysis of CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film, which consist of Cd, Se and Te with the formation of binary compound.

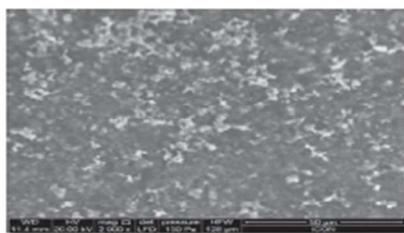


Fig-3: EDAX image of CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film



300 A. D. Kanwate and E. U. Masumdar

The elemental analysis carried out only for Cd, Se and Te the average atomic percentage of Cd, Se and Te was 49.30% and 50.70%. From this values film has slightly excess in Se, than Te, which is good agreement with earlier report [15].

Table-1: Compositional Analysis CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film

eZAF Smart Quant Results

Element	Weight %	Atomic %	Net Int.	Error %	Kratio	Z	R	A	F
Cd	48.15	45.32	426.60	5.06	0.4546	1.0061	1.0137	0.9370	1.0230
Te	28.92	23.98	190.79	31.64	0.2296	0.9522	1.0315	0.8845	1.0188
Se	22.92	30.70	33.65	41.01	0.2659	1.0790	0.9737	0.9784	1.1665

CONCLUSION

The most usable CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} thin film has been deposited by homemade spray pyrolysis technique at substrate temperature 300°C. The thickness of the film was 362nm. From XRD pattern structure of film was hexagonal. In XRD study calculated lattice constants, average crystalline size. From SEM micrograph, the film was porous nature. The EDAX spectra shows elemental stoichiometry of Cd, Se and Te. From this result, homemade spray pyrolysis deposited CdSe_{0.5}Te_{0.5} film is suitable for various applications such as photosensitive device includes heterojunction solar cells by avoiding use of Si, photovoltaic cell, thin film transistors, sensors etc.

REFERENCES

1. S.K. Shinde, D.P.Dubal, G.S.Ghodake, V.J.Fulari, Materials Letters 126 (2014) 17–19.
2. P.D. More, G.S. Shahane, L.P. Deshmukh, P.N. Bhosale, Materials Chemistry and Physics 80 (2003) 48–54.
3. A. Kathalingam, Mi-Ra Kim, Yeon-Sik Chae, Jin-Koo Rhee, S. Thanikaikarasan, T. Mahalingam, Journal of Alloys and Compounds 505 (2010) 758–761.
4. N. Muthukumarasamy, S. Velumani, R. Balasundaraprabhu, S. Jayakumar, M.D. Kannan, Journal of Vacuum 84 (2010) 1216–1219.
5. K.R. Murali, B. Jayasutha, Chalcogenide Letters 6 (2009) 9.
6. L.fang Liao, Hua Zhang, Xinhua Zhong Journal of Luminescence 131 (2011) 322-327.
7. V. Saaminathan, K.R. Murali, Physica B 373 (2006) 233–239.
8. N. Muthukumarasamy, S. Jayakumar, M.D. Kannan, R. Balasundaraprabhu, Solar Energy 83 (2009) 522–526.
9. N. Muthukumarasamy, S. Jayakumar, M.D. Kannan, R. Balasundaraprabhu, P. Ramanathaswamy, Journal of Crystal Growth 263 (2004) 308-315.
10. N. Muthukumarasamy, R. Balasundaraprabhu, S. Jayakumar, M.D. Kannan, Materials Science and Engineering B 137 (2007) 1-4.
11. D.H. Wang, H.P. Jacobson, R. Kou, J. Tang, R.Z. Fineman, Y.F. Lu, Chem. Mater. 18 (2006) 4231.
12. S. Mahato, A.K. Kar, Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry 742 (2015) 23–29.
13. A.A. Yadav, M.A. Barote, E. U. Masumdar, Materials Chemistry and Physics 121 (2010) 53–57.
14. K.R. Murali, B. Jayasutha, Solar Energy 83 (2009) 891–895.
15. K.R. Murali, Materials Science in Semiconductor Processing 13 (2010) 193–198.
16. Ali Hussain Reshak, I.V. Kityk, R. Khenata, S. Auluck Journal of Alloys and Compounds 509 (2011) 6737–6750.



Effect of temperature on ZnS thin film by Chemical Spray Pyrolysis Technique

A. D. Kanwate & E.U. Masumdar

Department of Physics, Shri. Vyankatesh College, D.Raja-443204, Maharashtra, India

Department of Physics, Rajarshi Shahu College, Latur - 413512, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

In this paper, study the effect of substrate temperature on thickness, Structural, Morphological and Electrical properties of ZnS thin film were studied. From the X-ray diffraction pattern at substrate temperatures in the ranges from 425°C-500°C with difference of 25°C which shows a good crystallinity is obtained with cubic crystal structure. From surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous, good stoichiometry, a smooth surface. It was found from electrical properties the electrical resistivity (ρ) of the given ZnS film at substrate temperatures 425°C is $5.58 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, 450°C is $4.4 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, 475°C is $4.06 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, and 500°C is $2.4 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$.

Keywords: Spray pyrolysis, thickness, structural properties, Morphological properties & electrical properties.

1. Introduction:

ZnS can be used as an antireflection coating (n-window layers) in hetero-junction in solar cells as the wide bandgap decreases the absorption losses and increases the short circuit current of the cell. ZnS thin film material used for various application devices in solar cell. It was also used in LED for blue to ultra violet spectral region due to its wide band gap 3.6-3.7eV at room temperature. ZnS thin films are extensively used in industry for various purposes such as filter, reflected film, dielectric film and photoelectric cell with adequate properties [1].

ZnS thin films have been prepared by a variety of techniques, such as molecular beam epitaxy [2], chemical bath deposition [3], thermal evaporation [4] and RF reactive sputtering [5] etc. The technique of spray pyrolysis also offers interesting possibilities for preparing ZnS thin films. Indeed, this technique for the preparation of thin films is very attractive because it is inexpensive, simple and capable of depositing optically smooth, uniform and homogeneous layers. Furthermore, because this simple coating technique involves processing in an ambient atmosphere, it is easy to incorporate it into an industrial production line [6]. With spray pyrolysis, the solution is sprayed directly onto the substrate. A stream of gas (compressed air) is used for atomization of the solution through the nozzle. The main factors in determining the final physical and chemical properties of the films are the initial solution, the nozzle pressure, and the substrate temperature, among other parameters [7].

H.H. Afifi [1] et.al studied structural properties of ZnS thin film, he was found that a cubic phase structure prepared by spray pyrolysis. Evren Turan [6] studied structural, optical and electrical properties, from that study he found crystallized in a wurtzite structure, a direct band gap energy of 3.62 eV and values of the electrical conductivity and carrier concentration were about $3 \times 10^{-10} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ and $1 \times 10^7 \text{cm}^{-3}$, respectively. B. Elidrissi [7] et.al studied structural, compositional and optical properties and he found that films of ZnS with mixture of hexagonal and cubic phases have been prepared by the spray pyrolysis method, found that relatively good film crystallinity was obtained at substrate temperature of 500°C deposition time of 35 min and spray rate of 5ml min^{-1} and these films are also nearly stoichiometric with a slight deficiency in sulphur. Furthermore, these films have a transmittance of about 75% in the visible and near



infrared region. M.C. Lopez [8] et.al were studied surface morphology, he was found a good stoichiometry, a smooth surface, a transmission higher than 80% in the visible region and a characteristic diffraction signal at $2\theta = 28.95^\circ$. Thin films of ZnS with mixture of hexagonal and cubic phases, transmittance of about 75% in the visible and near infrared region have been prepared by the spray pyrolysis method.

In the present study we report the effect of temperature on the thickness, structural, morphological and electrical properties ZnS thin films for application as an antireflective coating in solar cells.

2. Experimental Work:

Chemical spray pyrolysis techniques is very interesting method of depositing ZnS thin films due to the fact that it simple, convenient, cost effective, capable of producing uniform and homogeneous films that can produced to industrial scale. ZnS thin films prepared on glass substrate (7.5cm×2.5cm) using homemade spray pyrolysis technique with different temperatures ranges of 425-500°C with a difference of 25°C. Before deposition the glass substrate were boiled in chromic acid for 15 min. & washed with lebalene. Then after substrate were ultrasonically cleaned for 10 min.

The precursor solutions were used for the deposition of ZnS thin films 0.25M equimolar solution of Zinc Chloride (ZnCl₂) and Thiourea (CS (NH₂)₂) in double distilled water. The solution are mixed together and used for deposition with spray rate 4ml/sec. onto a glass substrate. Compressed air pressure is used as carrier gas to spraying a solution. The spray deposition films are, in general strong and adherent, mechanically hard, pin hole free and stable with time and temperature.

3. Result and discussion:

3.1 Thickness Measurement:

Thickness of deposited film can be calculated by Gravimetric method. Thickness of film is can be measure by formula

$$t = \frac{\Delta m}{l \cdot b \cdot \rho} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where Δm = Weight difference, l = length of substrate, b = breadth of substrate, ρ = density.

Thickness of the samples was measured using Gravimetric method. The observed thickness of thin film at temperatures for 400°C is 1.397 μm , 425°C is 1.016 μm , 450°C is 1.000 μm , 475°C is 1.120 μm and for 500°C is 0.624 μm . In the present work, it is concluded if we increase substrate temperature from 400-450°C, then thickness of deposited film will decreases.

3.2 X-Ray Diffraction Analysis (XRD):

X-Ray diffraction pattern of ZnS thin films prepared at various temperature ($T_s = 425\text{-}500^\circ\text{C}$) with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation (1.54060Å). The XRD pattern (JCPDS card no.75-1560) obtained for the ZnS films grown on glass substrates were studied in 2θ ranges $10^\circ\text{-}90^\circ$. Fig.2 shows the XRD pattern of the ZnS thin film deposited on to a glass substrate at various substrate temperature ranging from 425°C to 500°C.



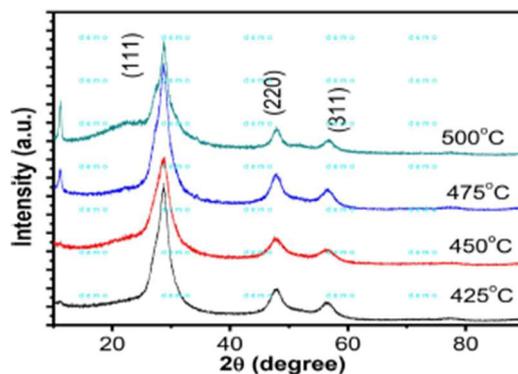


Fig. 1 XRD pattern of ZnS thin film deposited at various substrate temperatures.

From X-ray pattern found that at temperature 500°C, a well crystallized films was obtained. The three peaks corresponds to the (111), (220) and (311) lattice planes with 2θ values respectively. As the substrate temperature increases the intensity of ZnS (111) peak increase and becomes narrower indicating an improvement of crystallinity. The overall intensity of the reflections increased when the substrate temperature for deposition increased without the appearance of any new reflections. Thus, no other phases were formed by raising the substrate temperature but only the crystallinity of the formed phase was improved. As given JCPDS data revealed that only cubic crystal structure ZnS was formed. Further d-values where calculated by calculating θ values from the peaks of the X-ray spectrum using Bragg's relation;

$$2d \sin \theta = n\lambda \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where, n = 1 (first order), λ = wavelength of X-ray (1.54060 Å)

The value of average crystallite size of as deposited ZnS thin film estimated by using Scherrer's formula given as,

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Where, k is constant, λ is the wavelength of X-ray, β is full width at half maximum in radian and θ is Bragg's angle.

Substrate Temp.(°C)	2θ Degree	d (Å) calculated	d (Å) standard	Planes	Crystalline size D (nm)
425	28.70	3.108	3.086	111	3.80
	48.11	1.890	1.890	220	
	56.70	1.622	1.612	311	
450	28.80	3.097	3.086	111	4.43
	47.54	1.911	1.890	220	



475	56.14	1.637	1.612	311	4.25
	28.68	3.110	3.086	111	
	47.58	1.909	1.890	220	
	56.26	1.634	1.612	311	
500	28.08	3.175	3.086	111	5.11
	47.88	1.898	1.890	220	
	56.52	1.627	1.612	311	

Table.1: X-ray diffraction data of spray deposited ZnS thin films at various substrate temperatures.

From the above table.1 it was found that crystalline size (D) increases from 3.8nm to 5.11nm with increase in temperature from 425°C to 500°C. That means as temperature increases crystallinity of the film increases.

3.3 Scanning Electron Microscope Analysis (SEM):

The surface morphology of ZnS thin film was studied by Scanning Electron Microscope (at accelerating voltage of 20kV). Fig. 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d) shows the surface morphology of ZnS thin films deposited at various substrate temperatures ranging from 425-500°C.

As we seen in figure the surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous and dense with no cracks. On the other hand, the film deposited at substrate temperatures 425°C, 450°C and 475°C has inhomogeneous surface with some cracks like structure.

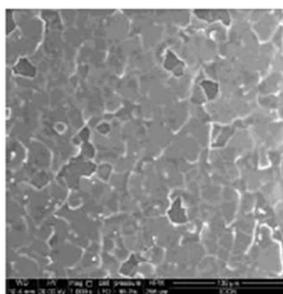


Fig. (a) X 1000 magnification

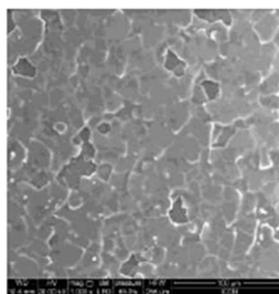


Fig. (b) X 1000 magnification



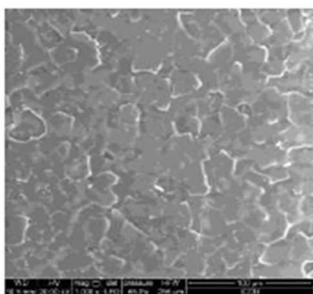


Fig. (c) X 1000 magnification

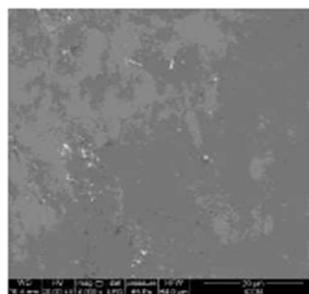


Fig. (d) X 1000 magnification

Fig. 2: SEM images of ZnS (a), (b), (c), and (d) at temperature 425°C, 450°C, 475°C and 500°C with various magnification.

From surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous, good stoichiometry, a smooth surface.

3.4 Electrical Resistivity:

The DC electrical resistivity of the ZnS films was measured as a function of temperature in the range 425°C-500°C using two point probe method. The variation of $\log \rho$ versus inverse of absolute temperature ($1000/T$) for deposited ZnS thin films are shown in Fig.4 electrical resistivity (ρ) of the given ZnS film at substrate temperatures, 425°C-500°C is $5.58 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, $4.4 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$, $4.06 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$ and $2.4 \times 10^6 \Omega\text{-cm}$ respectively. It is observed that the resistivity of ZnS films was decreased with increase in temperature, indicating a semiconducting electrical behavior. It is shows that all the films are semiconducting. It is found that resistivity decreases continuously with increasing substrate temperatures.

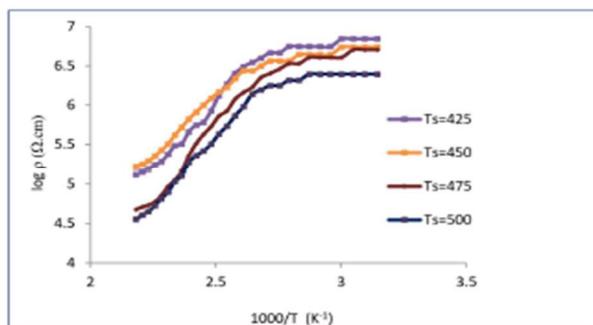


Fig.3: Variations of $\log \rho$ vs inverse of absolute temperature ($1000/T$) for ZnS thin films.



4. Conclusion:

ZnS thin films were prepared by home-made chemical spray pyrolysis with varying temperatures from 425°C -500°C. The precursor solutions were used for the deposition of ZnS thin films as Zinc Chloride (ZnCl₂) and Thiourea (CS (NH₂)₂) in double distilled water. We studied the thickness, structural, morphological and electrical properties of ZnS thin film. The observed thickness of thin film at temperatures for 400°C is 1.397 μm, 425°C is 1.016 μm, 450°C is 1.000 μm, 475°C is 1.120 μm and for 500°C is 0.624 μm. From Structural studies ZnS film form a cubic crystal structure, as temperature increase the crystalline size (D) of the film increases from 3.8nm to 5.11nm. From surface morphology of ZnS thin film prepared at a substrate temperature 500°C is relatively more homogeneous, good stoichiometry, a smooth surface than other temperature. The electrical resistivity (ρ) of the given ZnS film at substrate temperatures, 425°C-500°C were found to be 5.58 × 10⁶ Ω-cm, 4.4 × 10⁶ Ω-cm, 4.06 × 10⁶ Ω-cm and 2.4 × 10⁶ Ω-cm respectively. This makes ZnS thin films prepared by spray pyrolysis more appropriate materials for various applications.

Acknowledgement

One of the authors A.D. Kanwate is grateful to the CSIR, New Delhi, India for the financial assistance through the Junior Research Fellowship (File No. 08/595(0002)/2015-EMR-I).

References:

- [01] H.H. Afifi, S.A. Mahmoud, A. Ashour, *Thin Solid Films* 263 (1995) 248-251.
- [02] L. Zhang, R. Szargan, T. Chasse, *Appl. Surf. Sci.* 227 (2004) 261.
- [03] J. Cheng, D. Fan, H. Wang, B. Liu, Y. Zhang, H. Yan, *Semicond. Sci. Tech.* 18 (2003) 676.
- [04] S.M.A. Durrani, A.M. Al-Shukri, A. Iob, E.E. Khawaja, *Thin Solid Films* 379 (2000) 199.
- [05] L. Shao, K. Chang, H. Hwang, *Appl. Surf. Sci.* 212-213 (2003) 305.
- [06] Evren Turan, Muhsin Zor, A. Senol Aybek, Metin Kul, *Physica B* 395 (2007) 57-64 [07] B. Elidrisi, M. Addou, M. Regragui, A. Bougrine, A. Kachouane, J.C. Bernede, *Mater. Chem. Phys.* 68 (2001) 175.
- [08] M.C. Lopez, J.P. Espinosa, F. Martina, D. Leinen, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, *Journal of Crystal Growth* 285 (2005) 66-75
- [09] M.A. Barote, s. s. Kamble, A.A. Yadav, E.U. Masumdar, *Thin solid film*, vol.526 (2012) 97-102.
- [10] A.M. Chaparro, C. Maffiotte, J. Herrero, M.T. Gunerrez, *Surf. Interface Anal.* 30 (2000) 565.
- [11] N. Fathy, R. Kobayashi, M. Ichimura, *Mater. Sci. Eng. B* 107 (2004) 271.
- [12] A. Antony, K.V. Mirali, R. Manoj, M.K. Jayaraj, *Mater. Chem. Phys.* 90 (2005) 106.
- [13] S.D. Sartale, B.R. Sankapal, M. Lux-Steiner, A. Ennaoui, *Thin Solid Films* 480-481 (2005) 168.
- [14] F. Martin, M.C. Lopez, P. Carrera, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, D. Leinen, *Surf. Interface Anal.* 34 (2002) 719.
- [15] R. Ayouchi, F. Martin, D. Leinen, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, *J. Crystal Growth* 247 (2003) 497.
- [16] S.M.A. Durrani, A.M. Al-Shukri, A. Iob, E.E. Khawaja, *Thin Solid Films* 379 (2000) 199.
- [17] L-X. Shaoi, K-H. Chang, H-L. Hwang, *Appl. Surf. Sci.* 212, 213 (2003) 305.
- [18] M.A. Barote, A.A. Yadav, E.U. Masumdar, *Physica B: Condensed Matter*, vol.406 (2011)1865-1871
- [19] M.A. Barote, A.A. Yadav, T.V. Chavan, E.U. Masumdar, *DJNB*, vol.6 (2011), 979-990.
- [20] R. Ayouchi, D. Leinen, F. Martin, M. Gabas, E. Dalchiale, J.R. Ramos-Barrado, *Thin Solid Films* 426 (2003) 68.
- [21] D.A. Shirley, *Phys. Rev. B* 5 (1972) 4709.
- [22] M. Chen, X. Wan, Y.H. Yu, Z.L. Pei, X.D. Bai, C. Sun, R.F. Huang, L.S. Wen, *Appl. Surf. Sci.* 158 (2000) 134.
- [23] T. Ben Nasr, N. Kamoun, M. Kanzari, R. Bennaceur, *Thin Solid Films*. 500, 4 (2006).
- [24] R. P. Pawar, *Oriental Journal of Chemistry*. 29, 1139 (2013).
- [25] B. S. Yun and Jun Ho Kim, *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*. 53, 331 (2008).
- [26] P. Krishnamurthi, E. Murugan, *Journal of Current Pharmaceutical Research*. 11, 38 (2013).



43.

महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग

प्रा.डॉ.अनंत भवन आवटी,

प्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, श्री.व्जंकेटेश महाविद्यालय, वेळूळगावराणा, जि. वृन्दापूर

समाजाची छत्रिबुद्धी प्रगती सलोना समानतेने संपी देण्यात गामावलेली आहे. पण ख्रिष्टीय भारतीय समाजाने अशी संपी मॉडर्नांना दिली नाही. त्यामुळे महिलांची सामाजिक व राजकीय स्थिती प्रत्येक युगात चरंचा विषय बनलेली आहे. त्यांच्याव्यवहाराने वेळवेळी मंडळीय उपाययोजना व सूचना त्यांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय स्थान सुधारण्यास फलदायी ठरल्या नाही.

कोणत्याही विलंबित समाजाचे आरोग्य आणि सुख यांचा आरसा महिलांमध्ये आहे. यात फोगेलीही शंका नाही. समाजात महिलांना किती उच्च राजकीय स्थान आणि समान राजकीय संधी मिळते हे यावर त्या राजकीय समाजाच्या प्रगतीचे मोजमाप करता येते. महिलांचे राजकीय स्थान उंचावल्याशिवाय भारताचे अस्तित्व टिकणार नाही. असे मत महात्मा गांधी यांनी व्यक्त केले होते.

महाराष्ट्रातील महिलांची राजकीय स्थिती (ऐतिहासिक काळ):-साधारणतः इ.स. पूर्व चौथ्या शतकापासून महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासाची महिला उल्लेख आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील ज्या राजघराण्यांच्या कारकिर्दीविषयी विश्वसनीय आणि सुसंगत माहिती मिळू शकते असे पाहिले घरणे म्हणून सातवाहन घराण्याच्या उल्लेख करता येईल. सातवाहन राज्यकर्ते हे मूळ महाराष्ट्रीयन होते. म्हणून महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकीय इतिहासाचा प्रारंभ या अर्थाने सातवाहन घराण्यापासून होतो असे म्हणता येईल. सातवाहन कळात मातृसत्ताक उत्तराधिकाराची परंपरा दिसून येते. सातवाहन राजांचे मातृत्व आहे इतर काही यावीवरून ह्या परंपरांचा संकेत मिळतो. सातवाहन शासनपध्दतीमध्ये महिलांची महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती. वाकनाथ, चालुक्य, राष्ट्रकूट या यदव घराण्यांच्या काळात स्त्रियांवरील सामाजिक संघनात चाढ होऊ लागल्याने स्त्रियांची स्थिती उतरांतर वाईट होत गेली. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान प्राप्त झाले (पाटील, २००८:२५-५९). निजामशाही आणि मलिक-इ-जुही यांच्या अमोना या म्हायती राज्यावर आलेले संकेत मोठ्या हिमतीने आणि चातुर्याने परतावले. इतिहासातील आणखी एक प्रसिद्ध स्त्री चांदेची मुलताना ही होय. तिचा विवाह विजापूरचा सुलतान अली अदिलशाहीशी झाला. त्यांना मुलबाळ नव्हते. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मुलपुत्राच्या पुतण्या इब्राहिम अदिलशाह (दुसरा) विजापूरचा गादीवर बसला. तो लढाईत मारला गेला. तेव्हा चांदेची मुलताना याच्या मुलताना गादीवर बसवून स्वतः राज्यकारभार चालविला (कडू, २००८:३)

अशा कालखण्ड आणि शूर स्त्रियांचे उदाहरणे मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासातही आढळतात. शहाजी राजांची पत्नी निजाबाई ही भोसले घराण्यातील सर्वात प्रसिद्ध स्त्री होय. निजामातेच्या प्रेरणेने छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज घडले. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या अनुपस्थितीत निजाबाईने राज्यकारभार चालविला. निजामातेच्या नावाची आज्ञापत्रे, निवाड्यापत्रे पाहण्याला मिळतात. बतनदारांचे तेंडे सोडवणे, त्यांना ताकद देणे, खडसावणे हे सर्व तिच्या नावाच्या निकालपत्रात वाचायला मिळते (भावे, २००७:५९). या विदर्भकल्पने महाराष्ट्रात राज्यभूमी स्त्रियांच्या आदर्श निर्माण केला (भवाणकर, १९८६:१६). राजारामाच्या मृत्यूनंतर त्यांची पत्नी ताराबाई यांनी मराठ्यांचे प्रभावीपणे नेतृत्व केले. ती लष्करी ड्रायपंच आखत आणि मोहिमांचे नेतृत्वही करत असे (भावे, २००७:६२). मध्ययुगीन काळातील राजमाता निजाबाई, येसुबाई, ताराबाई, सोयराबाई, अहिल्याबाई होळकर इत्यादी स्त्रियांनी आपली नावे इतिहासात अजरामर केली आहे. या राजकारणात व राजधोरणात स्त्रियांनी जगात्या असेच पटवून दिले आहे की, स्त्री ज्ञान केवळही कनिष्ठ नाही. पुरुषांनी त्यांना कमी लेखण्याचा कितीही अडाहास केला तरी जगाच्या उधाराची गुरुकल्पना ही अथवा समगल्या जगाच्या स्त्रीच्याच हाती आहे! (कृष्णाकुमारी, २००३:१९८).

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राची जडणघडण महात्मा जोतिराव फुले यांच्यापासून सुरू होते. जोतिरावांच्या बरोबरच सावित्रीबाई फुले, महर्षी वि.रा.शिंदे, राजाजी शाहू महाराज, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, कर्मबीर भाऊराव पाटील आदींनी महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीत महत्त्वाची कामगिरी बजावली. महाराष्ट्रीय समाजात स्त्री जीवनाविषयक प्रश्नांसंबंधी जागृती घडवून आणण्यासाठी ज्या उदार महान समानसुधारकांनी आपले सर्वस्व वेचले. त्यांच्या मालिकेत महर्षी धोंडो केशव कर्वे यांना एक मानाचे स्थान आहे (पांडे, न., २००७:९४). गो.ग.आगरकर, लोकहितवादी गोबाळ हरी देशमुख, ताराबाई शिंदे, पांडिता रमाबाई आर्गीगाही या जडणघडणीत मोलाचा सहभाग राहिला. या समाजसुधारकांच्या प्रयत्नांनी स्त्रियांच्या उचकाण्याचा वाटा खुल्या झाल्या. या कार्यात पुरुष समाजसुधारक आणणे असले तरी पांडिता रमाबाई, रमाबाई रानडे इत्यादी उच्चशिक्षित स्त्रियांचे भरीव योगदान होते. स्त्रियांच्या प्रत्यक्ष सहभागामुळे शारदा सदन, आर्य महिला समाज, सेवा सदन, लेडीज होम क्लबास, हिंदू संघिका संघ याबाबत स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या व स्त्री उन्नतीच्या कार्याला संस्थात्मक रूप प्राप्त झाले. त्यामुळेच स्त्री शिक्षण प्रसारात महाराष्ट्र अग्रेसर राहिले. भारतातून शासनाकारिता परदेशी जाणा-या पाहिल्या स्त्रिया आनंदीबाई जोशी व पांडिता रमाबाई या महाराष्ट्राच्या व क-या होत्या (पाटील, २००७:२१).

१९ वे शतक हे महाराष्ट्राच्या विद्युत्ता भारताच्या प्रबोधनाचे शतक होते. या काळात स्त्री-सुधारणा चळवळीचा प्रारंभ झाला. स्वातंत्र्य, समाज, कर्तृत्व, विवेकनिष्ठा, विद्वानगिष्ठा, बारातारजी गांधीनिक पुणे गेणे रूढी लागली (चांदुरकर, २०१०:१५). तारा धर्माधिकारी म्हणतात, १९२० नंतर महात्मा गांधींच्या प्रेरणेने स्त्रिया राजकारणात पडू लागल्या होत्या. त्यांच्यामुळे समता व अहिंसा ही तत्वे हिंदी समाजात दाखल झाली होती. दोन्हीही तत्वे स्त्रियांच्या दृष्टीने प्रेरक ठरली.छ गांधीजींच्या कार्याचा महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक, राजकीय जीवनावर परिणाम झ-

125



Chronicle of Humanities and Cultural Studies
(UGC Approved Journal No. 63716)

ISSN: 2454-5503
Impact Factor: 4.197 (IJIIF)

मार्च १९२० चे असहकार आंदोलन, १९३० चा वांडी सत्याग्रह, १९४२ चे चले जाय आंदोलन यांचे घडणूक महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री गणराज्य मोडोचले (कडु, २००८:२९)

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले आणि त्यानंतरच अर्धशतकाने अधिकार घेऊन आला. स्वातंत्र्य भारताच्या राष्ट्रघटनेने स्त्री या पुरुषांना यांचे क्षेत्र समानता वहात करण्याचे अधिकार दिले आणि स्त्रियांना विसीमा अयकाश उपलब्ध झाले. विवाहाभिहित विपयला मष्ट करणे, समान समता. स्त्री-विचयक कायदे यामुळे स्त्री जीवनात काही स्थित्यंतरे घडू लागली. शिवाय अर्वांगनासाठी घरत्याहेर पडू लागल्या. आत्मनिर्भर होऊ लागल्या. परंतु शिवाय आणि सांख्यनिक सहभाग यांचे नाते मात्र अधिकारिक होणे होत गेले. शिवाय अधिकारिक कोट्टिक जवाक्या-यांमधे राजकारणातील महिलांचा सक्रीय भाग हा नेहमीच चर्चेचा विषय आहे. हा सहभाग दोन फातर्यांवर खणिलेला जाऊ शकतो, एक म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग घेऊन निवडणूक लढवणे आणि दुसरे म्हणजे मतदानप्रक्रियेत सहभाग घेणे. वरवर पाहता दोन्ही प्रक्रियेत हा सहभाग तसा महत्वाचा घटक समजल्या जातात.

महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेतील महिला प्रतिनिधित्व :-मराठी स्त्री शक्तीचे राजकारणी रूप या आपल्या अभ्यासात डॉ. रोहिणी गवळकारांनी असा निष्कर्ष काढला आहे की, प्रगत राज्य समजल्या जाणा-या महाराष्ट्रात महिलांचे नेतृत्वाचे तत्त्व मान्य करण्यात आले असले तरी व्यवहारात हे स्थिती दिसत नाही. निवडणूकांच्या राजकारणात त्यांना दुर्लक्षित केले जाते (गवळकार, १९८६:३५). याची प्रचिती महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेतील महिलांच्या अत्य प्रतिनिधित्वावरून येते.

महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेतील महिला सदस्यांचे प्रमाण

निवडणूक वर्ष	एकूण सभासद संख्या	शिवची महिला उमेदवारांची संख्या
१९६२	२६४	१३
१९६७	२७०	०९
१९७२	२७०	२७
१९७८	२८८	०८
१९८०	२८८	१९
१९८५	२८८	१६
१९९०	२८८	०६
१९९५	२८८	११
१९९९	२८८	१२
२००४	२८८	१२
२००९	२८८	११
२०१४	२८८	२०

(स्रोत :- Election Commission of India- State election, १९६२-२०१४ The Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra, Highlights, (online), Available from : <http://www.eci.gov.in/Statistical Reports/2014.pdf>)

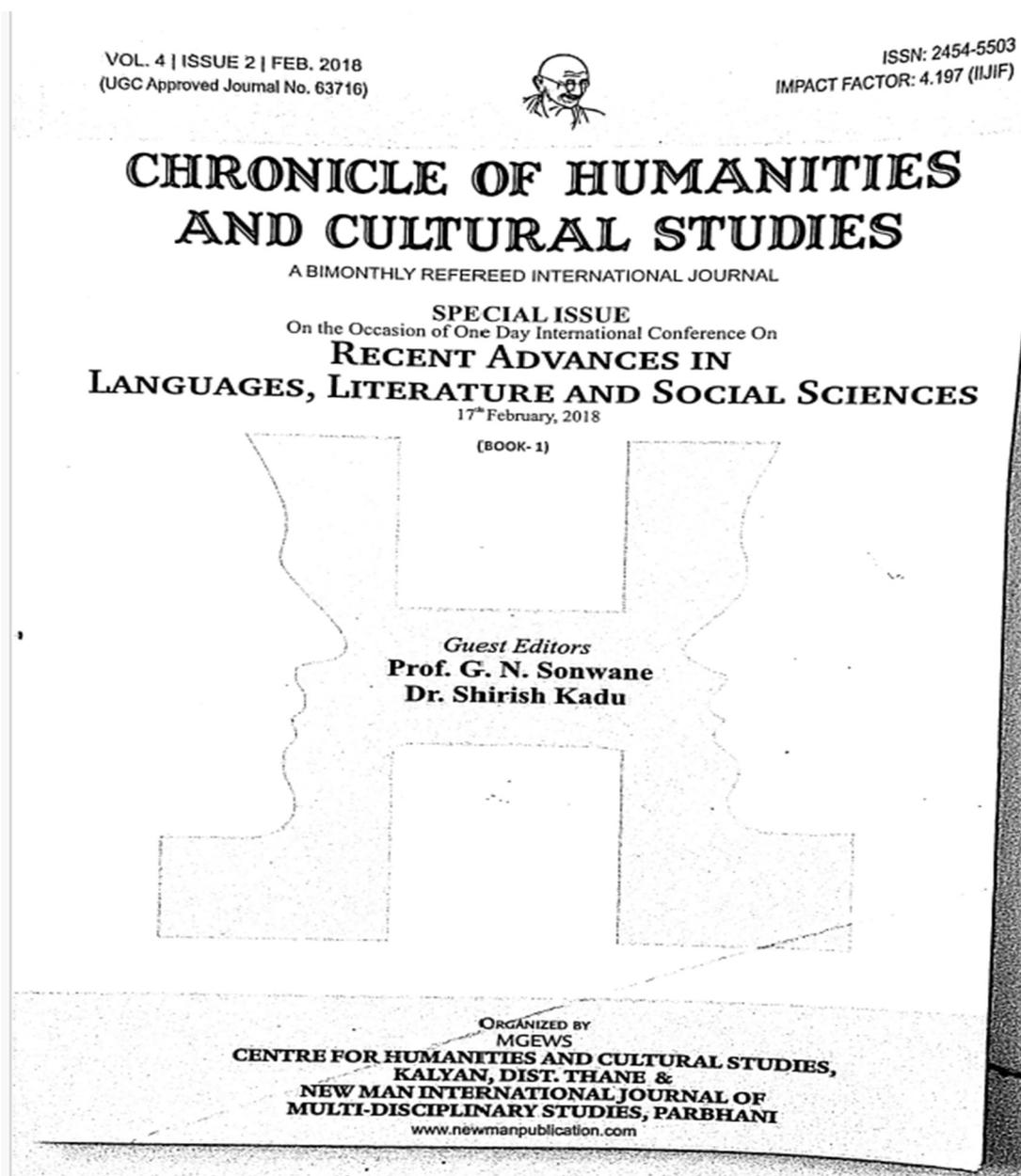
थरोल तक्त्वावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, सन १९७२ मध्ये झालेल्या महाराष्ट्राच्या विधानसभेच्या सार्वजनिक निवडणुकीत सर्वाधिक महिला निवडून आल्या. त्यांची संख्या २७ असून त्यांचे शेकड्या प्रमाण ९.९६% इतके होते. सन १९९० निवडणुकीत निवडून आलेल्या महिलांची संख्या सर्वात कमी म्हणजे ६ (२.०८%) दिसून येते. २००९ च्या विधानसभेत केवळ ११ महिला होत्या. १९९५ ते २००९ या काळात विधानसभेतील महिलांची संख्या ११-१२ पर्यंतच मर्यादित होती. सार्वजनिक निवडणुकांनंतर काही मतदारसंघात झालेल्या पोटनिवडणुकांमुळे महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेतील महिला सदस्यांच्या संख्येत बदल झाल्याचे आढळून येते. २०१४ च्या विधानसभेच्या सार्वजनिक निवडणुकीत २७ महिला उमेदवार होत्या. मतदारांनी दाखवलेल्या विश्वासाामुळे २०१४ च्या महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा निवडणुकीत वेगवेगळ्या पक्षांच्या २० महिला निवडून आल्या आहेत. २८८ निवडणुकीत सदस्य असलेल्या विधानसभेत महिलांची टक्केवारी ६.९४ टक्के झाली आहे. विधानसभेतील सर्वाधिक १२ महिला सदस्या भाजपाच्या आहेत. तसेच ५ काँग्रेसच्या आणि ३ राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेसच्या आहेत. सद्यःस्थितीत मध्ये पंज्या मुंडे ह्या प्रामाणिकाम, महिला य याल विकास मंत्री तर विद्या ठाकूर ह्या महिला य याल विकास राज्यमंत्री आहेत.

सन २००४ च्या चौदाव्या लोकसभेच्या निवडणुकीमध्ये महाराष्ट्रातून लोकसभेवर निवडून गेलेल्या महिला सदस्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक म्हणजे १०.३% आणि १९७१ च्या पाचव्या लोकसभेच्या निवडणुकीमध्ये एकही महिला महाराष्ट्रातून लोकसभेवर निवडून गेली नाही. सन २००४ मध्ये ५, सन २००९ मध्ये ३ आणि सन २०१४ मध्ये ५ महिला महाराष्ट्रातून लोकसभेवर निवडून गेल्या.

राजकीय पक्ष आणि महिला :-राजकीय पक्षांच्या महिला आघाड्या या केवळ सभा व मोर्चांमधील गर्दी वाढविण्यासाठी असतात. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस, भारतीय जनता पक्ष राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस पक्ष, या आणि इतर राजकीय पक्षांच्या महिला आघाड्या आहेत. १९८२ मध्ये भारतीय साम्यवादी पक्षाने (माक्सवादी) अखिल भारतीय लोकशाही स्वेचटनेची (All India Democratic Association) स्थापना केली. (Mohapatra, २००२:८९). आरक्षणाशिवाय शिवांच्या राजकीय प्रवेशाचे दुसरे साधन महिला आघाड्या हे असते. या माध्यमातून महिलांना

126





CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES & CULTURAL STUDIES (CHCS)		ISSN: 2454-5503	Impact Factor: 4.197 (IJJF)
CONTENTS			
1. मानवी हस्तक्षेप, जागतिक सापधान पाठ आणि परिणाम	प्रा.वालाजी आर. गुरुते		
2. स्वामी विवेकानंदाचा मानवतावादी दृष्टीकोण	प्रा. डॉ. प्रकाश के. मोरखडे		06
3. पारिघनात्य विद्यार्थी निमित्ते – सॉफ्टिस	प्रा.माणिक एम. कदम		10
4. "रुझर जमातीची" दशा आणि दिशा	प्रा.राजेश कांगळे		12
5. पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेतील महिलांचा सहभाग	पांडव संदीप राजभाऊ		14
6. अणुस्फोटकाचे परिणाम	डॉ. रामराज गावंडे		17
7. बालगृहातील दुर्घटनें आजारप्रस्त बालकांचा समाजशास्त्रीय परिश्रमातून अभ्यास	डॉ. सुनंदा एकनाथराव आंर		19
8. आधुनिक काळात ग्रामीण स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य : एक वास्तविकता	डॉ. प्रमिला भुजाडे		22
9. बालकामगार कायदे आणि बालकामगारांची स्थिती	प्रा.डॉ.अन्सारी एस.जी.		26
10. हुंडवळी नैतिक समस्या	डॉ. आहिरे पी. बी		28
11. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या स्वरूप स्थापनेत मुस्लीमांचे योगदान	प्रा. सिताराम के. मोगल		30
12. मानवाधिकार: मानवी जिवनातील मुलभूत अधिकार	डॉ. अंबटकर हि. ओ.		32
13. ग्रामीण शिक्षणव्यवस्था माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा झालेला परिणाम	प्रा.डॉ.अनिल ठाकरे		35
14. प्रशांतयातिल अमुद्रित साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापन	आकाश शेषराव दांगर		38
15. जागतिकीकरणाने समाजव्यवस्थेवर होणारे परिणाम	कु. महाजन सविता प्र.		41
16. भारतातील महिला सवलतीकरण व राजकारण	राजकुमार ग.वंडे		46
17. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे संघटनाविषयक विचार	डॉ.सुरेश वैजनाथराव दाखरे		48
18. कुटुंबाची सदाया व युद्धपध्दती	डॉ.डाले एस.यु.		51
19. भारतातील बदलती ग्रामीण समाजव्यवस्था	गायकवाड प्रतिभा बाळासाहेब		53
20. माहिती आणि समाज संकल्पना	श्री मदन अशोकराव जाधव		55
21. भारत और आसियान	डॉ. बळीराम प. अवघार		57
22. जैन धर्मशास्त्रे महान तीर्थक्षेत्र: फलटण	अतुल दत्तु जगतप		61
23. भारतीय संगीत शास्त्रातील एक अद्वैत व्यक्तीमत्त्व डॉ. लक्ष्मीनारायण गर्ग	डॉ. अनंत मदन आवटी		65
24. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि शेती विकास	डॉ.संतोष तुकाराम कदम		68
25. डॉ. साहेब खंदारे यांचे "व्यक्तिगतग्रंथालय"	जयश्री वि. फडू		69
26. निवडणूका आणि मतदार वर्तन	डॉ. शिरीस कडू		72
27. 'फस्टफूड सेवनाचा मानवी आरोग्यकार होणारा परिणाम एक समाजातील अभ्यास	डॉ. विजय एच नागरे		74
28. भारत : रॉकड थिरहेत अर्थव्यवस्था- साधने, सवलती फायदे व दस्तता	डॉ. घ.ना.पांचाळ		76
29. दशमकाळाचे बदलते स्वरूप	प्रा.डॉ. राहुल पंडित		77
30. भाषेच्या विकासातील शालेय अभ्यासक्रमाची भूमिका	प्रा. पुंउगे भिमराव वल्लतारव		80
31. पराक्रमी महार जात	डॉ.रोडे दिगंबर भगवानराव		83
32. महिना आणि पात्रोत्सवांचे आरोग्य	प्रा.भाऊसाहेब सांगळे		85
33. नागपूर शहरातील कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थिनींमध्ये ग्राहक संरक्षणाबद्दल असलेली जागरूकता ...	प्रविण चंद्रकांत इंगोले		89
34. मध्ययुगीन समतासुर्य - महात्मा बसवेश्वर	डॉ. प्रकाश संभाजी बाघमारे		91
35. आधुनिक काळातील ज्येष्ठांच्या समस्या : धोरण व उपाय	सत्यद आफरोन अहेमद		100
36. राष्ट्रीय चळवळीत विदर्भाचे योगदान 1885-1920 /	प्रा. कविता आर. बोरकर		103
37. महिलांचे मानसिक आरोग्य	प्रा. डॉ. डी. पी. हिंगारे		105
38. इयत्ता सातवीच्या विज्ञान विषयासाठी बहुआयामी पृष्ठाधारित अध्ययन पध्दतीचा परिणामकारकतेचा अभ्यास	कु.शिखा जगदीश शर्मा		107
39. उत्तर भारतीय संगीत के परिश्रम में पर्युजन संगीत और उसके विविध प्रकार/श्रीमती विजल पटेल	डॉ. उज्वला एस. साळवे		112
	अश्विनी संतोष बळसाणे		118
	प्राजन्ता मेढेकर		
	डॉ. मृदुला रमडे		
	डॉ. अनया धार		



भारत और आसियान

प्र. डॉ. अमृत मदन आवटी

प्रभुखा, राष्ट्रशास्त्र विभाग,

श्री व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय देऊलगावराजा, तुलडाणा
मो.9421395187

1947 में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात भारत ने गुट निरपेक्ष आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया तथा भारत ने संयुक्त राज्य अथवा सोवियत संघ में से किसी के पक्ष में झुकाव नहीं रखा। इस दौरान भारत ने विश्व में उपनिवेशवाद की समाप्ति की कालांतर की जिससे भारत के इंडोनेशिया सहित दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई देशों से अच्छे संबंध बने।

आसियान का गठन 8 अगस्त 1967 को किया गया था। उस समय इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, फिलीपींस, सिंगापुर और थाईलैंड ने इस संगठन की शुरुआत की थी। इसके बाद इसके सदस्य देशों में ब्रुनेई, कंबोडिया, लाओस, म्यांमार और विएतनाम को शामिल किया गया। इस संगठन का अहम लक्ष्य सदस्य देशों के बीच अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक सौहार्द को बढ़ाया देना है। आसियान संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ का एक आधिकारिक पर्यवेक्षक है। इस संगठन के सदस्यों के बीच होने वाले संवाद की आधिकारिक भाषा इंग्लिश ही है। आसियान देशों की सीमाएं भारत, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, बांग्लादेश, ईस्ट तिमोर और पापुआ न्यूगिनी के साथ लगी हुई हैं।

लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी :-

1991 के पश्चात शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति और आर्थिक उदारीकरण के पश्चात भारत की नीति में परिवर्तन आया एवं भारत ने पूर्वी एशियाई और दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई देशों के साथ आर्थिक और वाणिज्यिक संबंधों को बढ़ाने के लिये 'लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी' को अपनाया। आसियान के देशों ने भी इसका खुले मन से स्वागत किया, इस नीति के तहत इन देशों के साथ संबंध तो बढ़े ही हैं, फिर भी यहां भारत ने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक रूप से काफी हिचक दिखाई है, इससे आसियान देशों में हैरानी भी देखी जाती रही।

वर्ष 1991 में घोषित भारत की 'लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी' (पूर्व की ओर देखो नीति) तथा वर्ष 1997 में आसियान द्वारा बाहरी रिश्तों के संबंध में घोषित 'आसियान दृष्टिकोण, 2020' की नीति ने भारत-आसियान रिश्तों को मजबूत करने हेतु नया आयाम प्रदान किया।

ऑक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी :-

पिछले दो दशकों में आसियान-भारत संबंधों ने कई मुकाम हासिल किये हैं। इसके मद्देनजर 'एक्ट एशिया' नीति स्वतंत्रता के बाद की सबसे सफल विदेश नीति की अवधारणा बन गयी है। वर्ष 1992 में भारत आसियान का 'सेक्टरल डायलॉग पार्टनर' और 1996 में पूर्ण डायलॉग पार्टनर बना। भारत 2005 में पूर्व एशिया सम्मेलन में शामिल हुआ, दोनों पक्षों ने 2012 में सामरिक सहयोग समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किया। अब आसियान और भारत सिर्फ सामरिक सहयोगी ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि उन्होंने आपसी व्यापार को भी कई गुणा बढ़ाया है। भारत की वर्तमान सरकार ने आसियान के साथ अपने आर्थिक संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के साथ-साथ एशिया प्रशांत के अन्य देशों के साथ भी संबंध सुदृढ़ करने की नीति अपनाई है (मिश्रा, 2016)।

64 करोड़ की आबादी वाले इन आसियान देशों की जीडीपी 213 लाख करोड़ रुपए हैं। ये भारत की कुल जीडीपी (159 लाख करोड़ रु.) से 33 प्रतिशत अधिक है और आबादी आधी (करीब 130 करोड़) है। यानी आसियान आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत है।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत की 'पूरुब की ओर देखो नीति 'पूरुब में काम करो' की अग्र-सक्रिय नीति में परिवर्तित हो गई है जिसमें दैदीप्यमान एशिया के दो प्रगति ध्रुवों के बीच सभी के लिए समान रूप से लाभ त्वरित सहभागिता की परिकल्पना की गई है।

भारत सरकार का खास जोर एशियाई देशों के साथ संबंध सुधारने और बेहतर बनाने पर रहा है। इसी क्रम में मोदी पहले भी अपने शपथ-ग्रहण में दक्षेस (SAARC) देशों के प्रमुखों को आमंत्रित कर चुके हैं। उन्होंने मई 2014 में जब प्रधानमंत्री पद की शपथ ली थी तो इसके लिए पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, श्रीलंका, नेपाल, मॉरिशस और मालदीव की सरकारों के प्रमुखों को आमंत्रित किया था।



मोदी सरकार के 2014 में रात में आने के बाद से ही भारत ने 'लुक ईस्ट नीति' को 'एक्ट ईस्ट नीति' में बदल दिया। ऐसे में भारत का 2018 के गणतंत्र दिवस परेड व समारोह को लिए पर पहली बार दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों को 'संगठन (आसियान) के सदस्यों- बुनेई, इंडोनेशिया, कंबोडिया, मलेशिया, लाओ पीपुल्स डेमोक्रेसी, फिलीपींस, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड और विगतनाम देशों के प्रमुखों को भारत की ओर से आमंत्रित बिना जाना एक मास्टरस्ट्रोक कहा जा सकता है।

भारत के लिये आसियान का महत्त्व :-

आसियान के देशों के साथ भारत की 20 साल पुरानी भागीदारी ने भारत के पहले प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के 1944 में 'भारत की खोज' में व्यक्त शब्दों को भविष्यसूचक बनाया है। नेहरू जी ने लिखा था: "ऐसी संभावना है कि भविष्य में प्रशांत विश्व के तंत्रिका केंद्र के रूप में अटलांटिक का स्थान लेगा। हालांकि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रशांत देश न होते हुए भी भारत अनिवार्य रूप से यहां महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव प्रदर्शित करेगा। भारत विश्व के ऐसे भाग में आर्थिक एवं सामरिक महत्व के केंद्र के रूप में भी विकसित होगा जो भविष्य में विकसित होने वाला है।"

मानो कि क्रिस्टल बाल पर उनकी नजर हो, नेहरू जी ने आगे लिखा कि "भारत को एशिया एवं हिंद महासागर, विशेष रूप से मध्य पूर्व एवं दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की सुरक्षा से जुड़ी समस्याओं में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी होगी" तथा यह कि "भारत ऐसी धुरी है जिसके चारों ओर इन समस्याओं पर विचार करने की जरूरत होगी।" (मोहन, 2016)

दरअसल, 1992 से ही पूर्व में भारत की सक्रियता में आसियान महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। तब तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पीवी नरसिंहा राव ने 'लुक ईस्ट' नीति की शुरुआत की थी जिसे प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने 'एक्ट ईस्ट' का नया नाम दिया है। दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों के साथ भारत के राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामरिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंध अब बहुत मजबूत हो चुके हैं।

चीते सालों में भारत ने पूर्वी एशिया और दक्षिणी प्रशांत के द्विपीय देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों का दायरा बढ़ा कर इसमें जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, फिजी आदि देशों को भी शामिल किया है, लेकिन इसका मुख्य ध्यान आसियान इसके दस सदस्य देशों पर रहा है

सांस्कृतिक समानता :-

आसियान के सभी देशों का प्राचीन काल में भारत के साथ बहुत ही गहन और घनिष्ठ जुड़ाव आज भी वहां की भाषाओं की शब्दावली, शहरों के नामों और लोकगीत व लोक साहित्य में देखा जा सकता है। इन सभी देशों के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भी आपसी दोस्ती के समूह भरे पड़े हुए हैं। भारत का महामुख्य समाजवादी सो इनके साझा इतिहास को और भी गीचे तक ले जाता है।

दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई राष्ट्र म्यानमार, थाईलैंड, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, लाओस एवं कंबोडिया आदि ऐतिहासिक रूप से भारतीय विचारों, धर्म, कला तथा संस्कृति से प्रभावित रहे हैं। इन राष्ट्रों के साथ भारत की सांस्कृतिक समानता, इनके साथ भारत के घनिष्ठ आर्थिक सहयोग एवं प्रगाढ़ संबंधों के लिए व्यापक आधार प्रदान करती है (वर्मा, 2016)।

आर्थिक सहयोग :-

भारत आसियान का प्रमुख आर्थिक भागीदार देश है एवं भारत तथा आसियान मिलकर विश्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्षेत्र निर्मित करते हैं। भारत अपने निवल व्यापार का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत आसियान के साथ करता है (मिश्रा, 2016)।

भारत को वर्ष 1992 में आसियान का क्षेत्रीय चार्टा साझेदार (सेक्टोरल डायलॉग पार्टनर) बनाया गया तथा वर्ष 1995 में इसे पूर्ण चार्टा साझेदार (फुल डायलॉग पार्टनर) का दर्जा दिया गया। वर्ष 1996 में भारत को आसियान के अनुसंधान संगठन 'आसियान क्षेत्रीय मंच' (ASEAN Regional Forum) की सदस्यता प्रदान की गई और वर्ष 2002 में भारत एवं आसियान के बीच वार्षिक शिखर बैठकों का आयोजन प्रारंभ हुआ।

वर्ष 2002 से भारत-आसियान संबंधों में निरंतर घनिष्ठता आई है और भारत ने आसियान राष्ट्रों को पहचान लिया है और अब इन्हें 'कोका कोला कंटीज' मात्र नहीं माना जाता। भारत एवं आसियान के बीच द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में भी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है (Hui, 2010)। वर्ष 2005-2015 की अवधि में भारत-आसियान द्विपक्षीय व्यापार 43.77 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर से बढ़ा।

भारत का आसियान के साथ व्यापार (आंकड़े बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर में)

वर्ष	भारत	भारत	कुल
2005-06	10.88	10.41	21.29
2006-07	18.11	12.61	30.72
2007-08	22.67	16.41	39.08
2008-09	26.20	19.14	45.34



2009-10	25.80	18.11	43.91
2010-11	30.61	25.63	56.24
2011-12	42.16	36.74	78.90
2012-13	42.67	33.01	75.68
2013-14	41.28	33.13	74.41
2014-15	44.71	31.81	76.52
2015-16	39.91	25.15	65.06
2016-17	38.33	26.38	64.71

1. वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
2. <http://www.exportgenius.in/blog/asian-countries-trade-with-india-in-2017-india-asian-trade-relations-184.php>

आसियान दरअसल, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों का एक समूह है, जो आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने और अपने क्षेत्रों में स्थिरता स्थापित करने के लिए काम करता है। आसियान के जरिये भारत बहुत से देशों से संवाद कायम कर सकता है और इसके जरिये अपने नजरिये को दुनिया के सामने रख सकता है, भारत की यही कोशिश है, क्योंकि भारत-आसियान को लेकर द्विपक्षीय महत्व का यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु है. (कुंडू, 2016)।

सामरिक सहयोग :-

भारत-आसियान संबंधों का भू-राजनीतिक एवं सामरिक महत्व भी है। दक्षिण चीन सागर में नौ-संवेलन की स्वतंत्रता बनाए रखने, नशीले पदार्थों की तरकरी, आतंकवाद, साइबर अपराध आदि की रोकथाम तथा चीन की आक्रामक नीति को संतुलित करने के लिये भी भारत के लिये आसियान महत्वपूर्ण है। भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के लिहाज से देखें, तो भी दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई देशों में अपना प्रभाव बढ़ाये बिना भारत के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर एक शक्ति के रूप में उभरना मुमकिन नहीं है. भारत ही क्या, किसी भी देश के लिए एक बड़ी शक्ति होने का अर्थ है कि तमाम महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में उसका प्रभाव बहुत दमदार है। हालांकि, इसमें कुछ चुनौतियाँ हैं, जैसे चीन की अड़गैवाजी, लेकिन उससे निवटने का भी यही रास्ता है कि भारत आसियान के जरिये याकी सारे देशों से अपने संबंधों को प्रभावी रूप से मजबूत बनाये (कुंडू, 2016)।

इसके साथ साथ एक्ट ईस्ट का भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से भी गहरा संबंध है। 1990 में जब लुक ईस्ट नीति का निर्धारण किया गया था, ठीक उसी वक्त आसियान के विस्तार में चार नए देशों (कंबोडिया, लाओस, म्यानमार और वियतनाम) के जुड़ जाने से आसियान भारत के पूर्वोत्तर से जुड़ गया था। तभी इस बात पर खास जोर दिया गया

था कि पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों की दक्षिणपूर्व के देशों से कनेक्टिविटी महान् आर्थिक स्तर उभार कर राजनीतिक अस्थिरता से निपटने में सहायक हो सकती है। आज एक्ट ईस्ट के अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में भी तुनिवादी दलों में तेजी से बदलाव लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। 2020 तक पूर्वोत्तर के सभी आठ राज्यों की राजधानियों को रेल से जोड़ने की योजना है। इसके अलावा भारत, म्यानमार, थाईलैंड त्रिपक्षीय एक्सप्रेस-वे पर भी काम हो रहा है।

बांग्लादेश-भूटान-भारत-नेपाल नेटवर्क के अंतर्गत भी सड़क और रेल का निर्माण जारी है। बांग्लादेश-चीन-भारत-म्यानमार आर्थिक गलियारा तो इस क्षेत्र को जल, हवाई और सड़क यानी सभी यातायात के साधनों से पड़ोसी देशों को जोड़ने का प्रतिबद्ध है।

ऊर्जा सहयोग :-

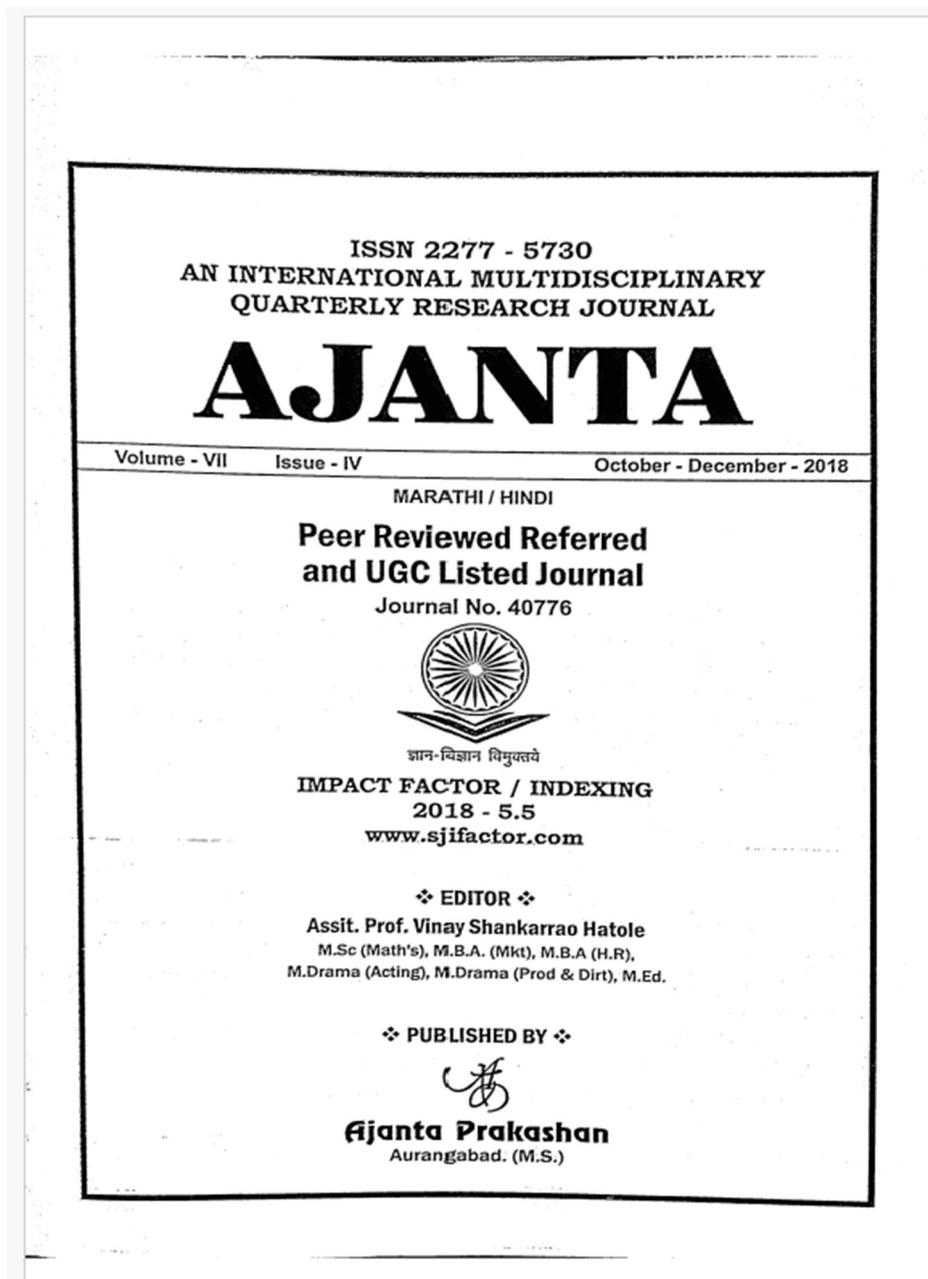
भारत म्यानमार, वियतनाम एवं, मलेशिया एवं इंडोनेशिया जैसे आसियान देशों के साथ संबंध स्थापित कर अपनी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित कर सकता है चूंकि दक्षिण चीन सागर में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस के व्यापक भंडार विद्यमान है।

समुद्री सुरक्षा :-

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने सितंबर 2014 में रंगून में हुए 12वें भारत-आसियान शिखर सम्मेलन में पहली बार भारत की 'लुक ईस्ट नीति' को 'एक्ट ईस्ट' बनाने की घोषणा की थी जिसे उन्होंने आसियान पर केंद्रित बताया था। चीन की चुनौती से निपटने के लिए आसियान भारत को एक मजबूत सहयोगी के तौर पर देखता है और इस लिहाज से समुद्री सुरक्षा और विशेषकर एंटी पायरेसी में भारत की साझेदारी चाहता है। इसके लिए भारत और आसियान की नौ सेनाओं का लगातार संयुक्त युद्धाभ्यास होता रहा है। दक्षिण चीन सागर में अस्तित्व की पृष्ठभूमि में भारत ने समुद्र में आवागमन की स्वतंत्रता पर लगातार बल दिया है और सभी तटीय क्षेत्रों के विवादों का संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून के अनुसार निपटारा करने पर सभी का ध्यान केंद्रित किया है।

भारत - आसियान वार्ता के पिछले दो दशकों ने साझेदारी के तीन स्तरों अर्थात् राजनीतिक - सैन्य, आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में सहयोग को गहन करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। भारत - आसियान वार्ता में इस समय 26 अंतरसरकारी तंत्र हैं, जो व्यापक श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हैं (मोहन, 213)।





VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

CONTENTS OF MARATHI

अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
१२	पर्यावरण संरक्षणात आदिवासींचे योगदान चौधरी पी. जे.	५१-५७
१३	स्त्रीवादी दृष्टीकोणातून बोरकरांची कविता डॉ. राजाराम जाधव	५८-६४
१४	लोकशाही : एक जीवनपध्दती प्रा. घनश्याम एस. राऊत डॉ. प्रदिप डी. घोरपडे	६५-६७
१५	संगीताचा इतर कलांशी अंतर्संबंध अभय करंदीकर डॉ. अनयाथत्ते	६८-७५
१६	ब्रिटिश काळात खानदेशातील आदिवासी जमातींचे ऐतिहासिक योगदान (इ.स. १८०० ते इ.स. १८९०) प्रा. डॉ. धनंजय रमाकांत चौधरी	७६-८०
१७	नांदेड जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी जमातींचा तालुकानिहाय लोकसंख्येचे वितरण (२००१-२०११) देवकर आनंदा मारोती डॉ. एस. वि. थाटे	८१-८८
१८	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे पत्रकारितेतील योगदान खरात सतिश कुंडलिकराव	८९-९३
१९	मपटी वृत्तपत्राचा उदय व विकास सुनिल अर्जुन इंगळे	९४-९५
२०	स्त्री शिक्षण व आजची प्रासंगिकता विद्या दगडु वाघमारे	९६-९८
२१	वर्तमानकाळात गांधीजींच्या विचारांचो आवश्यकता प्रा. डॉ. अनंत मदन आवटी	९९-१०३
२२	महाराष्ट्रातील नागपूर जिल्ह्यात सार्वजनिक पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास : सन २०१७ डॉ. अविनाश वसंतराव तलमले	१०४-१११



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

२१. वर्तमानकाळात गांधीजींच्या विचारांची आवश्यकता

प्रा. डॉ. अनंत मदन आवटी

प्रमुख, राज्यशास विभाग, श्री. च्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय, देडळगाव राजा.

"महात्मा गांधी नावाचा एक माणूस भूतलावर होऊन गेला. यावर पुढील पिढ्यांचा विश्वास वसणार नाही" असा आशयाचे विधान आईनस्टाईन यांनी केले होते. त्यांच्यात अलौकीक असे काय होते की त्यांच्या 62 वर्षांनंतरही तरी त्यांच्या नावाचा व विचाराचा महिमा आजही टिकून आहे. अनेक पुढारी आले आणि गेले. परंतु कोणीही गांधीजींसारखा ठसा आधुनिक इतिहासाच्या मानसिकतेवर ठळकपणे उमटवू शकला नाही. आज ययाच्या विशीत वा तिशीत असणा-यांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून तर गांधीजी किती तरी दुर.....अगदी प्राचीन वाटावे इतके. कारण गेल्या सहा दशकात जग किती वेगाने बदलले आहे. जीवनशैली, राजकारण, व्यवहारातील मूल्य व्यवस्था, इतिहासाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन. गांधीजींच्या नावाची अपूर्व जादू काश्मिरपासून कन्याकुमारीपर्यंत पोहोचली कशी? महात्मा गांधींच्या विचाराने आज आंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा पार केलेले आहेत. आज जागतिक स्तरावर महात्मा गांधींच्या विचाराची दखल घेतली जात आहे.

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारात असे काय माहात्म्यात होते वा आहे की ज्याची संमोहिनी आईस्टाईनपासून रिचर्ड अँटनवरोपर्यंत, रविंद्रनाथ टागोरपासून विनोबा भावेपर्यंत मार्टिन ल्युथर किंगपासून नेल्सन मंडेलापर्यंत सर्वांना पडावी? सर्वांचा आदर्श महात्मा गांधीजी का? जगप्रसिध्द नृत्यकलाकार चंद्रलेखा असो वा गडचिरोलीचे अमय बंग असोत सर्वांनाच गांधीजी हेच प्रेरणा स्थान का वाटते. अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष बराक ओबामा नोव्हेंबर 2010 मध्ये भारत भेटीवर आले असताना त्यांनी महात्मा गांधींच्या विचारांची प्रस्तुतता पुढील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट केली. "गांधीजी नसते तर कदाचित आज अमेरिकेचा अध्यक्ष म्हणून मी तुमच्या पुढे उभा राहिलो नसतो". यावरून महात्मा गांधींचे विचार आजही तितकेच प्रस्तुत आहेत याची प्रचिती येते.

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचाराची प्रस्तुतता

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचाराची प्रस्तुतता नेहमीच राहणार आहे. 1947 नंतर म्हणजेच स्वातंत्र्यानंतर महात्मा गांधींचे विचार प्रस्तुत आहेत. कारण गांधीजींच्या विचाराचा केंद्रबिंदू मानवाच्या सुखी जीवनाचा शोध राहिलेला आहे.

1. अस्पृश्यता निमूलन

दक्षिण आफ्रिकेतील स्थानिक कृष्णवर्णियांवर अन्याय करीत असल्याचे पाहिल्यावर त्यांनी माणसानाणसातील विषमतेचा प्रश्न हाती घेतला. आज लोकराही व्यवस्थेचा पुरस्कार सर्वच देश करत आहेत. भारतीय संविधानात अस्पृश्यता पाळणे हा गुन्हा ठरविण्यात आला आहे. तसेच आज मानवी अधिकाराची संकल्पना याच तत्वावर उभी आहे. आज जागतिक स्तरावर अस्पृश्यता नष्ट करण्याचे मान्य करण्यात आले आहे. त्यासाठी गांधीजींनी अहिंसेचा मार्ग सांगितलेला आहे. आज जागृतीक स्तरावर युनेस्कोच्या माध्यमातून अस्पृश्यतेच्या विरोधात जागतिक लोकमत अहिंसक मार्गाने तयार करण्यात येत आहे. यातूनच महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारांची प्रस्तुतता स्पष्ट होते.

मराठी भाग - १ / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

९९



2. विश्वस्त कल्पना

गांधीजींनी राजकीय व आर्थिक क्षेत्रात संपत्ती व सत्तीचे वॉंद्रीकरण अमान्य केले. व्यक्तीने समाजहीताला उपेक्षून स्वार्थासाठी संपत्तीची विल्हेवाट लावावी हे गांधीजींना मान्य नव्हते. देशात संपत्ती निर्माण करावयाची असेल तर त्यासाठी सर्वांची मदत हवी असते. उत्पन्नाचे स्वरूप वैयक्तिक न राहता सामाजिक गरजेनुसार राहावे. गांधीजी म्हणतात, की "हिरोने श्रीमंताला नष्ट करता येत नाही किंवा त्याची श्रीमंती नष्ट करता येत नाही." भांडवलदार कोटयावधी रूपये मिळवतो परंतु त्याचा उद्देश ती सर्व कमाई सर्वांच्या कल्याणासाठी खर्च करावी असा असावा. महात्मा गांधींनी समाजहिताच्या दृष्टीने विश्वस्त सिद्धांत सुचविला ज्यावेळी साम्यवादाचा सिद्धांत भारतात प्रभावशाली नव्हता परंतु आज जी स्थिती आहे त्यात भांडवलदाराची व सामान्य जनतेची हित यात आहे की त्यांनी मिळून मिसळून एकमेकांच्या हितांचे रक्षण करावे. विश्वस्त सिद्धांताची मुलतत्त्वे भांडवलांना महात्मा गांधींनी म्हटले की, "विश्वस्त सिद्धांतानुसार विद्यमान भांडवलशाहीचे समाजव्यवस्थेचे रूपांतर समतावादी समाज व्यवस्थेत होऊ शकते."

3. शिक्षण

महात्मा गांधीजींनी शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात जे विचार मांडले आहेत ते देखील तितकेच प्रस्तुत आहेत. गांधीजींचा ब्रिटिश शिक्षण पध्दतीला विरोध होता. गांधीजींच्या मते "शिक्षण हे मातृभाषेत असावे शिक्षणाचा उद्देश शारीर, बुद्धी, आत्मा यांचा समन्वयात्मक विकास आहे. "गांधींच्या मते" शिक्षण हे साध्य नव्हे, तर ते एक साधन आहे. ज्या शिक्षणाने आपण चारित्र्यवान बनू तेच खरे शिक्षण मानता येईल. आतापर्यंतच्या शिक्षणाचा भर पुस्तकी अभ्यासावरच होता. पण पुस्तकी शिक्षण कुचकामी ठरले आहे. म्हणून व्यवहारयुक्त ठरू शकेल असे शिक्षण मिळणे जरूरीचे आहे." विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये नैतिकता दृढ करणे व त्याचे चारित्र्य घडविणे हेच शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट्य होय. संस्कृती हा शिक्षणाचा पाया आहे. तुमच्या अंतर्गामी असलेली संस्कृती तुमच्या वाणीतून प्रतिबिंबित झाली पाहिजे" असे मत गांधीजींनी व्यक्त केले. त्यांच्या मते शिक्षणात पुढील गोष्टींचा समावेश असावा. 1. मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण 2. व्यवहारोपयोगी शिक्षण 3. मोफत शिक्षण 4. बंधनकारक शिक्षण.

महात्मा गांधीजींनी जे शिक्षणविषयक विचार मांडले आहेत ते आज प्रस्तुत आहेत आज भारतात 6 ते 15 वयोगटांना मोफत शिक्षणाची सोय केली आहे. त्या त्या राज्यांच्या मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण घेण्याची सोय करण्यात आली आहे. स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहता येईल अशी शिक्षण पध्दती स्विकारली आहे. गांधींच्या मते " विद्यार्थ्यांचे चरित्र्यसंवर्धन शाळेचे मुख्य ध्येय तर त्यामध्ये नैतिकता दृढ करणे हे शाळेचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट्य असले पाहिजे." महात्मा गांधींनी प्रौढ शिक्षण पध्दतीला महत्व दिले. भारतात साक्षरता मिशनच्या माध्यमातून प्रौढ शिक्षणाची सोय करण्यात आली आहे. यावरून महात्मा गांधींचे विचार प्रस्तुत आहेत हे दिसून येते.

4. स्त्री सुधारणा

महात्मा गांधींनी स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत जे विचार मांडले आहेत ते देखील तितकेच महत्त्वाचे आहेत. गांधीजींनी पडदा पध्दत, बालविवाह, हुंडा पध्दती, देवदासी प्रथा इ. स्त्रियांशी संबंधीत सामाजिक बंधनाना विरोध केला. महात्मा गांधींनी "हरीजन"मध्ये लिहले आहे की, स्त्रियांना समाज कसे वागवतो त्यावरून त्याची संस्कृती ठरत असते." स्त्रियांना अवला मानणे चुकीचे आहे. स्त्री पाशवी सामर्थ्यात कमी पडत असेल पण आपल्या विचारावर ठामपणे ठिकून राहणे, अपत्याची, नातेवाईकाची मनापासून सेवासुश्रूषा करणे व संकटसमयी डगमगून न जाता धिराने मुकाबला करणे



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

हे तिचे गुण नैतिकदृष्ट्या पुरुषांपेक्षा वरगढ उरवितात. गांधींच्या मते " समाजाच्या नवरमनेत स्त्रियांचा दर्जा महत्त्वाचा आहे व त्यांची कामगिरी देखील महत्त्वाची आहे. सीने आपल्या कुटुंबात साक्षेपणाचा आदर्श निर्माण करून देवला पाहिजे. एकदा सीने घराला उत्तम गळण दिले की राष्ट्राला गळण लागणे अवघड जाणार नाही. गांधीजींच्या मते सीने व पुरुष वरोवरीचे आहेत युष्णी एक जण पूर्ण नाही. दोघेही अर्धांग दोघेही पुर्णांग हे पुरुषाप्रमाणे सीनेसुध्या लक्षात देवले पाहिजे. आपले स्वातंत्र्य सीने जपावे. सीने पुरुषांशी प्रत्येक वावतीत र्पर्धा करण्याची गरज नाही. आपली वैशिष्ट्ये ओळखून आपले क्षेत्र निवडावे. कायद्याच्या दृष्टाने जे हक्क पुरुषाला ते सर्व स्त्रियांनाही अराले पाहिजेत. पुरुषाच्या मदतीशिवाय जीवन जगण्याचा हक्क आहे. व तिच्या पतीच्या संपत्तीतही तिचा निम्मा वाटा असला पाहिजे "

गांधींचे हे सी सुधारणाविषयक विचार आजही अतिशय प्रस्तुत आहेत. आज भारताच्या राष्ट्रपतीपदी एक महिला आहे. तसेच भारतीय संविधानात सी-पुरुष समानतेचे तत्त्व स्थिकारलेले आहे. पुरुषाच्या वरोवर स्त्रियांना अधिकार दिलेले आहेत. आज लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत महिलांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात भाग घेता येउ लागला. पंचायतराज संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना 33 टक्के (सध्या 50 टक्के) आरक्षण दिल्याने स्थानिक पातळीवरील राजकारणात महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढला आहे. पण संसद आणि राज्यविधिमंडळात महिलांचा सहभाग त्या तुलनेत वाढला नाही. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये बघत गटाच्या माध्यमातून नविन महिलांचे नेतृत्व निर्माण होत आहे. महिलांना आपल्या अधिकाराची जाणीव होत आहे. महिला आपल्या अधिकारासाठी एकत्र येत आहे. यावरून गांधीजींचे विचार आजही प्रस्तुत आहेत.

5. दारूबंदीसंबंधी विचार

समाजाचे कल्याण हा गांधींच्या विचारांचा मूळ गामा आहे. त्यांच्या मते सामाजिक क्षेत्रात भारतीय समाज हा फार मागासलेला आहे. गांधीजींचे दारूबंदी संबंधीचे विचार प्रसिध्द आहेत. त्यांच्यामते मद्यपान समाजाला विनाशाकडे नेतो. दारू पिणारी व्यक्ती नैतिकदृष्ट्या पुर्णपणे अधःपतित असते. एखादा अट्टल गुन्हेगार व मद्यपी यांच्यात कोणताच फरक उरत नाही. गुन्हेगार इतरांच्या मालमत्तेवर दरोडा घालतो तर मद्यपी हा स्वतःच्या कुटुंबावर व आयुष्यावर दरोडा घालून एक भंयकर गुन्हेगार बनतो. मद्यपानाने मनुष्य नैतिकदृष्ट्या दुबळा बनतो, मद्यपान करणारा हा सामाजिक गुन्हेगार होय. " समाजाला या भयानक अधःपतनापासून वाचवायचे असेल तर मद्यपान व मद्यनिर्मिती यांचा कडेकोट बंदोबस्त करणे आवश्यक आहे. आज अनेक राज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था दारूवरील करावर अवलंबून आहे. समाजस्वास्थ्याची किंमत मोजून आपण नैतिक विकास करत आहोत ही चाईट गोष्ट आहे. सर्वत्र दारूबंदी करणे गांधींच्या विचारात कल्याणकारी शासनाचे कर्तव्य आहे. परंतु दारूबंदी विरोधकांचा याला विरोध होतो. गांधींच्या मते ज्या कराच्या वदल्यात लोकांना योग्य त्या सुविधा उपलब्ध होतील तोच खरा हितावह कर होय. आज दारू पिणे फॅशन झाली आहे. या फॅशनमुळे स्वतःचे व पर्यायाने कुटुंबाचे नुकसान होत आहे. त्यामुळे चांगले जीवन जगण्यासाठी गांधींचे विचार आजही प्रस्तुत आहे.

6. राज्यविषयक विचार

महात्मा गांधींचे राज्यविषयक राजकीय विचारदेखील तितकेच प्रस्तुत आहे. गांधीजींच्या मते " केवळ कायदा व सुरक्षितता यांचे रक्षण करणे एवढेच शासनाचे कार्य नाही. " महात्मा गांधीजींचा भर लोकशक्तीवर आहे. खरे स्वराज्य मूठभराच्या हाती सत्ता आल्याने अस्तित्वात येणार नाही तर त्यामुळे सत्तेचा गैरवापर होतो. गांधीजींना अभिप्रेत असलेल्या राज्यात सत्याग्रहाच्या मार्गाचे पालन करणारा स्वावलंबी ग्रामीण समुदायाचा संघ आहे. हा समाज

मध्य भाग - १ / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

१०१



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

विकेंद्रीकरण तसेच राहकन्यावर आधारित असेल. त्यात सर्वांना समान अधिकार असातील. अहिंसक समाजाच्या आधार लघुग्रामोद्योग व कुटीरोद्योग असेल. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारांची प्रस्तुतता आपल्याला आज भारताने जी कल्याणकरी राज्याची भुमिका स्वीकारली आहे त्यातून दिसते. गांधींच्या मते "केवळ पुरिशीत व धार्मिक लोकांची निरासदारी असून चालणार नाही. कोणत्याही वंशीक, धार्मिक भेदभावाला त्यात जागा असणार नाही ते सर्वांसाठी असेल" ते एका ठिकाणी लिहितात " माझ्या स्वप्नातील स्वराज्य हे गरीबांसाठीचे स्वराज्य आहे."

गांधीजींनी राज्याच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात कपात करण्याच्या वाजूनी होते. जेणेकरून राज्याला कमी शासन करावयास मिळेल व राज्याची कार्ये स्वच्छापूर्वक काम करणा-या संस्थेकडे सोपवावीत. आज भारतीय संविधानात जी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे स्वीकारली आहेत त्यांचा मुख्य उद्देश समाजकल्याण आहे. तसेच गांधींच्या विचारांमध्ये विकेंद्रीकरणाने तत्त्व अभिप्रेत आहेत. त्याचा स्विकार भारताने केला आहे. केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारने पंचायतराज, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था यांच्या माध्यमातून सत्तेच्या विकेंद्रीकरणाने तत्त्व स्वीकारली आहेत. गांधीजींच्या मते ग्रामीण कारागीरांना कच्चा माल खरेदीसाठी सरकारने सहाय करावे. आज हा विचार तितकाच प्रस्तुत आहे. आज केंद्रसरकार व राज्यसरकार विविध माध्यमातून ग्रामीण लघुउद्योगांना कर्ज पुरवठा करते. गांधींच्या मते "प्राथमिक शाळेतून व प्रौढ वर्गातून पुरेसे व आवश्यक औद्योगिक शिक्षण मिळण्याची व्यवस्था व्हावी. ग्रामीण उद्योगात शास्त्रीय दृष्टीने निर्दोषपणाने यावा, त्यांची कक्षा व्यापक व्हावी म्हणून प्रयोगशाळेची व्यवस्था असावी. खेड्यात उत्पादित न होणारा पण आवश्यक असलेल्या कच्च्या मालाची खरेदी करता येण्याची अनुकूलता निर्माण करावी लागेल. खेड्यातील गरजा भागवून उरलेला माल किफायतशीर भावाने शहरात खपविता यावा म्हणून सहकारी संस्थाद्वारे व्यवस्थापन करणे. आज हा गांधीजींचा विचार प्रत्यक्ष उतरलेला आहे. आज ग्रामीण उद्योगाला चालना देण्यासाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षणाची मोफत सोय राज्य व केंद्रसरकार पुरविते तसेच उत्पादित मालाला रास्त किंमत देण्याची हमी घेते तसेच व्यवसायोपयोगी अभ्यासक्रम चालविते. जेणेकरून ग्रामीण भागातील नागरिक आधुनिक तंत्रातून व्यवसाय करू शकून.

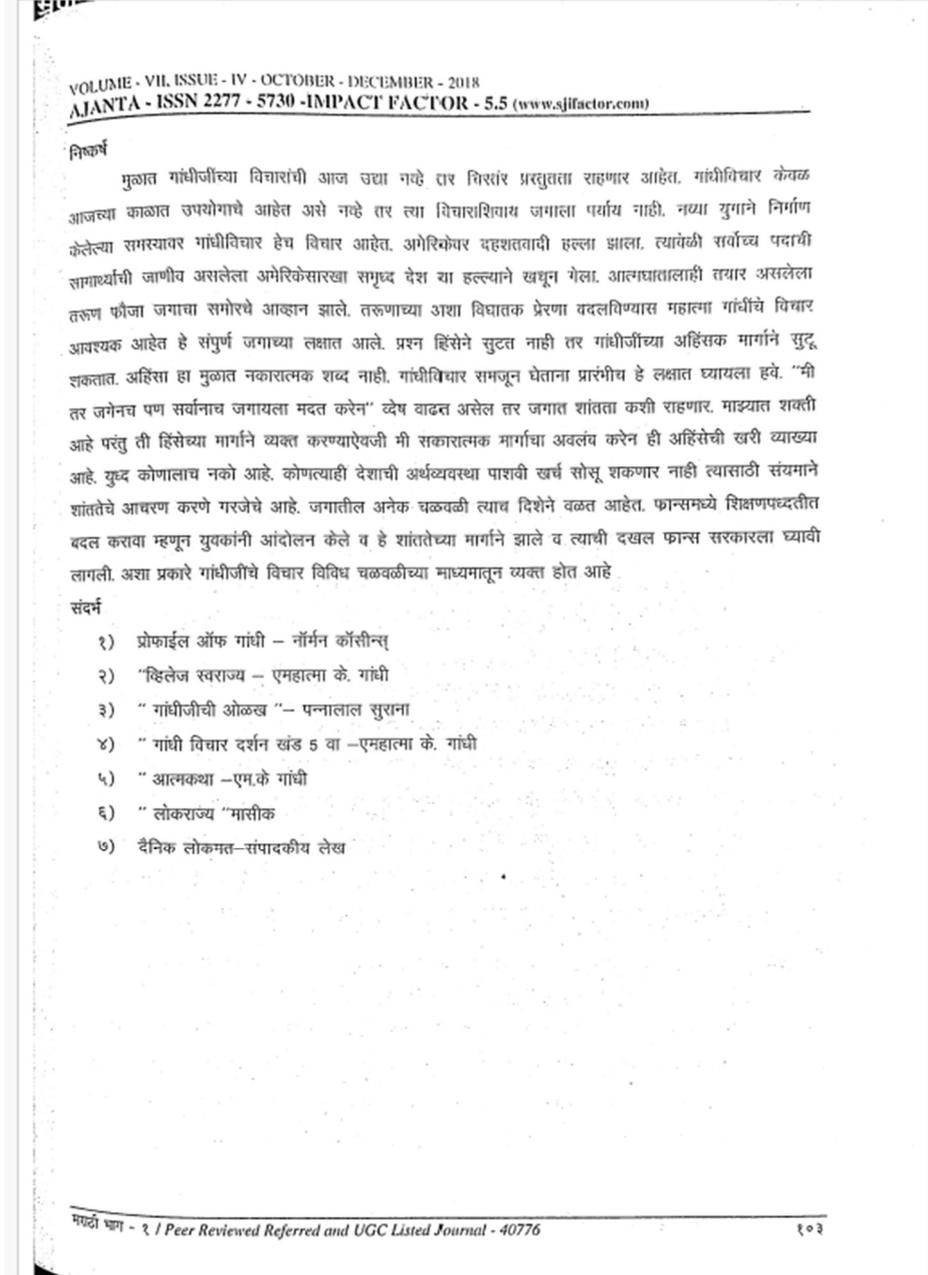
7. सत्य, अहिंसा व सत्याग्रह

आज मानवजात फार जवळ आलेली आहे. राष्ट्रे आधुनिक दळवळणाच्या साहाय्याने एकमेकाशी संपर्क साधत आहे. अशा स्थितीत आपलेच राष्ट्र श्रेष्ठ व इतर राष्ट्र आपल्या राष्ट्राला अंकित होऊन राहण्यास पात्र आहेत हा साम्राज्यशाही अभिमान गांधींनी नष्ट केला. वैराने वैर शमत्त नसते. प्रेमानेच वैराला जिंकायचे असते हा भगवान बुद्धाने आणि ख्रिस्ताने अतिप्राचीन काळी दिलेला संदेश महात्मा गांधींनी राजनैतिक लढयामध्ये अवलंबिला. हे आधुनिक इतिहासातील गांधीजींचे वेगळे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. गांधीजींचे सत्याग्रहाचे तत्त्व केवळ व्यक्तीच्या मोक्ष साधनेचे तत्त्व नाही ते भिन्न समाजाचा आणि राष्ट्राच्या आत्मोद्धाराच्या सामुदायिक साधनेचे तत्त्व आहे. जगातील सर्व मानवजात बंधमुक्त व्हावी. आज जगातील समाजवादी व साम्यवादी राष्ट्र अत्यंत घातक आणि मानवजातीला संपूर्ण नाश होऊ शकेल अशा युद्धाची तयारी करत आहेत. साम्यवादी राष्ट्र अणुयुद्धाच्या तयारीत गुंतली आहेत. ब्रिटन फ्रान्स इ. परिघम युरोपातील राष्ट्र व अमेरिका अणुयुद्धात विजय मिळविण्याकरीता शस्त्रास्त्र साठा करीत आहे. यापुढील जागतिक युद्धात सगळी मानवजात आणि प्राणीसृष्टी नष्ट होण्याचा धोका आहे. या धोक्यातून मानव जातीस एकच मार्गच वाचवू शकेल व तो म्हणजे महात्मा गांधींच्या सत्याचा मार्ग, महात्मा गांधीजींच्या सत्याग्रहाचा मार्गच मानवजातीला तारू शकेल.

महर्षी भाग - १ / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

१०२





PRODUCTION AND PLANT GROWTH EFFECT OF SIDEROPHORE PRODUCED BY *PSEUDOMONAS* RSML-24

PB Pawar & *DV Vedpathak

Department of Microbiology, Shri Vyankatesh ACS College, Deulgaon Raja- 443 204 (India)

*Department of microbiology, Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous), 413 512 (India)

ABSTRACT:

Iron plays a vital functional role in overall metabolic reactions of plants required for production and utilization of energy. The lime-induced iron chlorosis is a characteristic problem associated with plants cultivated in the calcareous soils. The iron chlorosis is responsible for loss in vigor, stunted growth and thereby decreased crop yields. The provision of iron to the plants through various synthetic chemical chelators like foliar spray of EDTA-Fe and EDDHA-Fe complex is routinely used. Low absorption and toxicity to plants are the problems associated with these practices.

The present study is carried out to study fermentative production of siderophore, its purification, characterization and to test its plant growth promoting potential under iron stress conditions. The rhizospheric soil isolate *Pseudomonas* RSML-24 has produced the parrot green coloured pyoverdine; a conjugate of hydroxamate and catecholate type of siderophore, which is characterized by its strong Csaky test, weak Arnow test and absorption peak at 404 nm. The preliminary pot trials in alkaline calcareous soil exhibited a promising plant growth promoting potential of the siderophore in grape vines. The foliar application of siderophore-iron complex increased foliar iron content than EDTA-iron in grape vines. Based on the *in vivo* observations, an effective, eco-friendly and economically reasonable biological Fe chelator could be developed.

KEYWORDS: Production, Siderophore, *Pseudomonas*, Pyoverdine, Grape vine

INTRODUCTION:

Iron plays an important functional role in overall metabolic reactions of plants required for production and utilization of energy. The energy required for plant physiological function is obtained through photosynthesis and respiratory processes. Iron exists in aqueous solution in ferrous and ferric states; however, the ferric forms are not readily utilizable by plants and microbes because they frequently form insoluble oxides or hydroxides which limits their bio accessibility (Desai and Archana 2011; Zuo and Zhang 2011). In chlorotic plants, Fe concentrations can be higher than, equal to, or lower than those in normal plants. This disorder on calcareous soils is not always attributable to Fe deficiency. It may be a condition



© 2018 IJRAR October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

known as lime-induced Fe chlorosis, which is a characteristic problem associated with cultivation in the calcareous soils, which comprise over one third of the world's land surface area and specifically the regions that receive less than 500 mm of annual rainfall (Vose, 1982 ; Gildersleeve and Ocampaugh, 1989). It is known that microbial siderophores make available plants with Fe nutrition to enhance their growth under iron deficient conditions (Crowley, 2006), by an incompletely understood mechanism. The two possible mechanisms are: (i) Microbial siderophores with high redox potential can be reduced to donate Fe (II) to the transport system of the plant. In this mechanism, it has been hypothesized that the microbial Fe (III) – siderophores are transported to the apoplast of the plant root where siderophore reduction may occur. Consequently, Fe (II) is trapped in the apoplast, which leads to high iron concentrations in the root (Mengel, 1995; Kosegarten *et al.*, 1999). (ii) Microbial siderophores can scavenge iron forming a ligand which is exchanged with phytosiderophores (Masalha *et al.*, 2000).

The provision of iron to the plants using various synthetic chemical compounds (e.g., DTPA, EDGA, EDTA, EDDHA, etc) as foliar spray or soil inoculation, have already been attempted but biodegradability of these chemicals is found to be considerably low as compared to the microbial siderophores (White, 2001). As a consequence, such chemical chelators can be toxic to the plants (Chen and Cutright, 2001). Iron is considerably less soluble than Zinc or Manganese in calcareous soils having alkaline pH values; thus, under such conditions the inorganic iron chelates contribute relatively little to the iron nutrition of plants. Bacterial siderophores, the organic iron chelates, may serve as a remedy to lime-induced chlorosis in plants grown in calcareous soils (Jurkevitch, *et al.*, 1988).

With only a few exceptions such as lactobacilli, all aerobic and facultative anaerobic microorganisms require iron for growth and proliferation (Wrigglesworth and Baum 1980; Pandey *et al.*, 1994). In microbial world, the most prevalent and thriving mechanism of exploiting all available iron sources, independent of their nature, is the secretion and use of small-molecule compounds called siderophores. To acquire and transport iron under such conditions, the bacteria and other microorganisms frequently complex iron with organic chelates that combine with inorganic iron and significantly enhance its solubility (Emery, 1977). These chelates, which were designated earlier as siderochromes, sideramines, and sideromycins, are now conveniently termed as Siderophores (meaning in Greek: sideros = iron and phores = bearer) (Lankford, 1973). Siderophores are technically defined as the ferric iron specific, low molecular weight (< 1500) compounds, which solubilize and transport iron in to the cell (Neilands, 1981, Crowley *et al.* 1991). A large number of Siderophores produced by different microorganisms have been documented. Siderophore production is one of the mechanisms of plant growth promotion by plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) either directly by provision of chelated iron to plants or indirectly by depriving the pathogen for iron availability (Duffy, 2001; Kloepper, 1996; Sindhu *et al.* 1997; Chincholkar *et al.* 2000). The most common Siderophores can be classified as phenol-catecholates and hydroxamates, depending upon the chemical moieties that are involved in coordination of the ferric iron (Neilands, 1981), while

IJRAR1904467 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 517



© 2018 IJRAR October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

siderophores that contain neither of these ligand systems have classified as carboxylate siderophores. (Hofte, 1993; Winkelmann and Drechsel, 1997).

The present study deals with biosynthesis and characterization of siderophore from a rhizospheric bacterial strain *Pseudomonas* RSML24. The plant growth promoting potential of produced siderophore is also tested by pot trial method on grape vine (*Vitis vinifera*) planted in calcareous soil having alkaline pH.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The grape vine growing in the calcareous soil (pH.7.8) was uprooted. The roots were washed with sterile distilled water to remove loosely associated soil. A uniform suspension of the root-embraced soil was obtained by shaking the roots in sterile saline at 200 rpm (Steelmet, Pune) for 30 min. on a rotary shaker. The suspension was serially diluted. A 0.1 ml from each dilution was inoculated on nutrient agar and *Pseudomonas* isolation agar. The plates were incubated at $28 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ for 48 hours. The isolates were maintained on nutrient agar slants, in the refrigerator for further studies.

Identification of bacterial genera was done following cultural, morphological and biochemical characterization according to Bergey's manual of systematic bacteriology.

The bacterial isolates were used for primary screening of their siderophore production ability. The isolates were grown in 100 ml of succinate medium consisting (g L^{-1}) of Succinate (4), $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ (1), $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.2), K_2HPO_4 (6), KH_2PO_4 (3), pH-7 (Meyer and Abdallah, 1978) in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask. It was incubated at $28 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ for 48 hours with constant shaking at 200 rpm on a rotary shaker.

The cultures were centrifuged at 10,956 g (10,000rpm) for 20 min. The supernatant was adjusted to pH 7 and was analyzed for appearance of siderophore by Universal Chemical assay i.e. Chrome Azurol Sulphonate (CAS) assay (Schwyn and Neilands, 1987). For this, 0.5ml culture supernatant and 0.5ml CAS reagent were mixed. It was observed for disappearance of blue color and read at 630 nm against respective sterile medium used for base line correction. A standard was prepared mixing sterile medium and CAS reagent. The siderophore units responsible for percent decolorization of blue colored CAS reagent for each isolate were determined using the following formula. (Payne, 1994)

$$\% \text{ Siderophore units} = \frac{A_r - A_s}{A_r} \times 100$$

Where, A_r = OD of standard at 630 nm

A_s = OD of test at 630 nm

The culture supernatants were subjected for the detection of siderophore type following the Csaky test for hydroxamate type and Arnow's test for catecholate-phenolate type of siderophore (Payne, 1994). The culture supernatant was also scanned within the wavelength 200 nm to 500 nm, against un-inoculated

IJRAR1904467 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 518

© 2018 IJRAR October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

respective media using UV-Visible spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, 1601 Model, Japan), to determine the λ max.

The inoculum of bacterial isolate *Pseudomonas* RSML-24 showing highest siderophore production is inoculated at 05% (v/v) for siderophore production in 03L of Succinate medium, (Barbhaiya and Rao 1985), consisting ($g L^{-1}$) of Succinate (4), $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (1), $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (0.2), K_2HPO_4 (0.1), KH_2PO_4 (3), pH-7 in a 05L fermenter (Dyna biotech, Pune), at 28°C and 150rpm for 36hrs.

The visible yellow green pigmentation and bright fluorescence developed in the culture medium indicated siderophore production, which was confirmed by the Universal Chemical Assay (Schwyn and Neilands, 1987). The ferment was then centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 20 min at 4 °C. The cell free supernatant thus obtained was subjected to extraction and purification of siderophore.

The extract obtained in solvent extraction method was subjected for determination of absorption maxima by scanning between the wavelengths 200 nm to 500 nm on UV-visible spectrophotometer.

The siderophore present in the cell free supernatant (1000 ml) was first complexed with iron by addition of 2M $FeCl_3$. The resultant chelate was extracted with 0.5 volume of a phenol-chloroform mixture (1:1 W/ V) as described earlier (Stinzi and Meyer, 1994). The aqueous fraction obtained was used for treatment of seed cuttings in pot trials on grape vine (*Vitis vinifera*) planted in calcareous soil having pH 7.8. The EDTA solution complexed with 2M $FeCl_3$ was also applied as a control.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Out of the 11 Gram negative isolates obtained on *Pseudomonas* isolation agar plates, 08 bacterial isolates were observed to produce water-soluble fluorescent green pigment. The Universal chemical assay (CAS test) was used for detection and quantification of percent units of siderophore produced (Schwyn and Neilands, 1987; Pyane, 1994). Decolorization of the blue colored CAS reagent and appearance of wine red color yielded positive test for all the tested eight bacterial isolates. The percent units of siderophore produced by all isolates also were calculated. The isolate RSML-24 showed maximum i.e. 79.20% siderophore units. (Table- 1)

Table 1: Screening of bacterial isolates for siderophore production

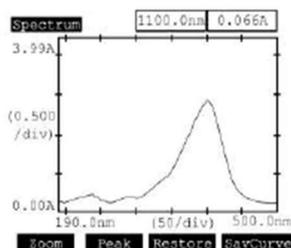
Sr. No.	Isolate	% Siderophore units
1	RSML- 1	76.46
2	RSML-8	50.12
3	RSML- 7	56.30
4	RSML- 15	51.12



5	RSML- 22	62.12
6	RSML-37	60.02
7	RSML-24	79.20
8	RSML-35	75.51

Appearance of parrot green color in fermented broth (Fig.A-01) pointed toward siderophore synthesis, positive Csaky test and absorption maxima at 404 nm (fig-1) indicated production of hydroxamate type of siderophore by isolate RSML-24(Pyane, 1994; Budzikiewicz, 1993). Similar nature of UV absorption spectra of culture supernatant with peaks at about 400 nm was reported for pyoverdinin type of siderophores produced by different strains of *Pseudomonas* (Bultreys *et al*, 2003).

Fig-1: Scanning of cell free extract on UV- Visible spectrophotometer.



The Arnow’s test of cell-free supernatant was found weakly positive. The result also pointed towards appearance of siderophore that may be a conjugate of hydroxamate and catecholates such as pyoverdinin of fluorescent *Pseudomonas* species. In pyoverdinin, chelation of iron involves two hydroxamate functions derived from two hydroxyaminoacyl residues of the peptide chain and a catecholates group of the chromophore. (Budzikiewicz, 2001).

The preliminary pot trials exhibited the plant growth promoting effect of siderophore on germination and growth of plant when applied to the seed cuttings when compared with EDTA –Fe and Untreated (Fig.A-2).

The role of microbial siderophores in provision of iron to the plants has been extensively studied and documented (Crowley *et al*, 1987). The soil application of PGPR is known to increase the uptake of nutrients including iron in sugarcane (Umate, 2003). Naik, G. R. (2002) has reported improvement in height, number of tillers, stem girth and leaf area in Fe-efficient variants of sugarcane grown in typical calcareous soil. Utilization of microbial siderophores for iron acquisition by oat; a monocot graminaceous



© 2018 IJRAR October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138)

plant has been reported (Crowley *et al.*, 1988). Iron uptake by oat is reported to be more efficient from naturally occurring chelates like ferrichrome than from synthetic chelates like EDDHA. (Reid and Crowley, 1984). Considerable increase in percent germination, shoot, root length and dry weight of maize seeds upon bacterization with siderophore producing strains of *Pseudomonas* spp. under iron limiting conditions in calcareous soil system is reported (Sharma and Johri, 2003). Radzki, *et al.* (2013) have reported the efficiency of bacterial siderophores in provision of iron to iron-starved tomato plants in hydroponics culture.

It is concluded that the siderophore pyoverdine produced by rhizospheric *Pseudomonas* RSML-24 when chelated with iron has potential to improve growth of grape vine growing in calcareous soil.



Fig.A-1 Cell free centrifugate- pyoverdine



A

B

Fig.A-2: Pot trials, Treatment with A) Siderophore B) EDTA-Fe

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Authors deeply acknowledge the financial support of UGC-New Delhi for this work under Junior Research Fellowship.



REFERENCES:

1. Barbhaiya, H.B. and Rao, k. k. (1985) production of pyoverdinin, the fluorescent pigments of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1, *FEMS. Microbiol. Lett.*, 27: 233-235.
2. Budzikiewicz, H. (1993) Secondary metabolites from fluorescent pseudomonads. *FEMS Microb. Rev.* 104: 209-228.
3. Budzikiewicz, H. (2001) Siderophores of the human pathogenic fluorescent pseudomonads. *Curr. Topics in Med. Chem.* 1 (1): 01-06
4. Bultreys, A., Gheysen, I., Wathelot, B., Maraitte, H. and Hoffmann, E. (2003) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography Analyses of Pyoverdinin Siderophores Differentiate among Phytopathogenic Fluorescent *Pseudomonas* Species. *Appl. Environ. Microbiology.* 69(2): 1143-1153.
5. Chen, H. and Cutright, T. (2001) EDTA and HEDTA effects on Cd, Cr, and Ni uptake by *Helianthus annuus*. *Chemosphere* 45, 21-28.
6. Chincholkar, S. B., Chaudhari, B. L., Talegaonkar, S.K., and Kothari, R. M. (2000) Microbial iron chelators: A sustainable tool for the biocontrol of plant diseases. In: Upadhaya, R.K., Mukerji, K. G., and Chamola, B. P. (eds.), Biocontrol potential and its exploitation in sustainable agriculture, Vol-1: Crop diseases, weeds and nematodes; Kluwer Academic/ Plenum Publishers, New York. pp 49-70.
7. Crowley, D.A. (2006) Microbial siderophores in the plant rhizosphere. In *Iron Nutrition in Plants and Rhizospheric Microorganisms*. Barton, L.L., and Abadia, J. (eds). Netherlands: Springer, pp. 169-189.
8. Crowley, D. E., Reid, C.P.P., and Szaniszlo, P. J. (1987) Microbial siderophores as iron source for plants. In: G Winkelmann D Van der Helm, JB Neilands, (eds.). Iron transport in microbes, plants and animals. VCH, Weinheim, FRG, pp245-386.
9. Crowley, D. E., Reid, C.P.P., and Szaniszlo, P. J. (1988) Utilization of microbial siderophores in iron acquisition by oat. *Plant Physiol.* 87: 680-685.
10. Crowley, D. E., Wang, Y. C., Reid, C.P.P., and Szaniszlo, P. J. (1991) Mechanisms of iron acquisition from siderophores by microorganisms and plants, *Plant soil.* 130: 179-198.
11. Desai A, Archana G (2011) Role of siderophores in crop improvement. In: Maheshwari DK (ed) *Bacteria in agrobiolgy: plant nutrient management*. Springer, Berlin, pp 109-139
12. Duffy, B. K. 2001. Competition. In O. C. Maloy and T. D.Murray (ed.), *Encyclopedia of plant pathology*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y. pp. 243-244
13. Emery, T. (1977) The storage and transport of iron, in: Metal ions in biological systems, Iron in model and natural compounds, H. Sigel (Ed.), Marcal Dekker Inc., New York, 7: pp 77- 125.
14. Gildersleeve, R. R. and Ocampaugh W. R. (1989) Greenhouse evaluation of subterranean clover species for susceptibility to iron deficiency chlorosis. *Crop Sci.* 29: 949-951.
15. Hofte, M. (1993). Classes of microbial siderophores. In : Iron chelation in plants and soil microorganisms. Academic Press Inc. pp.3- 26.



© 2018 IJRAR October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

16. Jurkevitch, E. and Chen, Y. and Hadar, Y. (1988) Involvement of Bacterial Siderophores in the Remedy of Lime-induced Chlorosis in Peanut. *Soil Sci Soc Am J* 52: 1032-1024.
17. Kloepper, J. W., Zehnder, G. W., Tuzun, S., Murphy, J. F., Wei, G., Yao, C. and Raupach, G. (1996). Towards agricultural implementation of PGPR- mediated induced systemic resistance against crop pests. In: Tang, W., Cook, R.J. and Rovira, A.D. (eds). *Advances of biological control of plant diseases*. Op. cit. pp. 165-174.
18. Kosegarten, H., Grolig, F., Esch, A., Glüsenkamp, K.H., and Mengel, K. (1999) Effects of NH_4^+ , NO_3^- and HCO_3^- on apoplast pH in the outer cortex of root zones of maize, as measured by the fluorescence ratio of fluorescein boronic acid. *Planta* 209: 444–452.
19. Lankford, C E. (1973) Bacterial assimilation of iron. *Crit. Rev. Microbiol.* 2:273-331.
20. Masalha, J., Kosegarten, H., Elmaci, Ö., and Mengel, K. (2000) The central role of microbial activity for iron acquisition in maize and sunflower. *Biol Fertil Soils* 30: 433–439.
21. Mengel, K. (1995) Iron availability in plant tissues – iron chlorosis on calcareous soils. In *Iron Nutrition in Soils and Plants*. Abadia, J. (ed.). Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer, pp. 389–397.
22. Meyer, J. M. and Abdallah, M. A. (1978) The fluorescent pigments of fluorescent *Pseudomonas*: biosynthesis, purification and physico-chemical properties. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 107: 319-328.
23. Naik, G.R. (2002) Sugarcane tissue culture technology. In: *Sugarcane biotechnology*. Oxford and IBH publishing CO. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. pp. 25-75.
24. Neilands, J. B. (1981) Microbial iron compounds. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 50: 715-731
25. Pandey, A., Bringel, F. and Meyer, J.M. (1994). Iron requirement and search for siderophore in lactic acid bacteria. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 40:735-739.
26. Payne, S., (1994). Detection, isolation and characterization of siderophores. In: *methods in enzymology*. Vol-235 (Clark, V.L. and Bavoil, P.M. eds.) Academic. New York. pp. 329-344.
27. Radzki, W., Gutierrez F. J., Manero, E., Algar, J. A., Lucas Garcia A., Garcia-Villaraco, B. Ramos Solano (2013) Bacterial siderophores efficiently provide iron to iron-starved tomato plants in hydroponics culture, *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* 104:321–330
28. Reid C. P. P. and Crowley, D. E. (1984) Utilization of iron by oat when supplied as ferrated synthetic chelate or as ferrated hydroxamate siderophore, *J. Plant nutrition*, 7(1-5), 424-447
29. Sindhu, S. S., Suneja, S. and Dadarwal, K. R. (1997) Plant growth promoting rhizobacteria and their role in crop productivity. In: Dadarwal, K. R. (ed.), *Biotechnological approaches in soil microorganisms for sustainable crop production*. Scientific publishers, Jodhpur, India. pp.149-191.
30. Stintzi, A. and Meyer, J.M. (1994). Search for siderophores in microorganisms. In: *microbes for better living*. MICON-94 and 35th AMI conference, Nov.9-12
31. Schwyn, B. and Neilands, J.B. (1987) Universal chemical assay for the detection and determination of siderophores and synthetic chelates. *Anal. Biochem.* 160:47-56.

IJRAR1904467 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 523

© 2018 IJRAR October 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

32. Sharma, A. and Johri B. N. (2003) Growth promoting influence of siderophore-producing *Pseudomonas* strains GRP3A and PRS⁹ in maize (*Zea mays* L.) under iron limiting conditions. *Microbiological research*. 158 (3): 243-248.
33. Umate, M. G. (2003) Khat vyavasthapan. In: Oos lagwad tantradnyan. V.B. Shelke, (ed). Marathwada Agriculture University, Parabhani, India. pp11-13
34. Vose P.B. (1982). Iron nutrition in plants : a world overview. *J. Plant Nutr.* 5: 233-249.
35. Winkelman G. and Drechsel H. (1997) Microbial siderophores. In: products of secondary metabolism. Vol.7. Kleinkauf, H. and von Dohren, H.(eds.). Wiley -VCH.Weinheim, Germany. pp. 200-246.
36. White, P. J. (2001) Phytoremediation assisted by microorganisms. *Trends Plant Sci.* 6, 502.
37. Wigglesworth J.M. and Baum H. (1980) The biochemical functions of iron. In : iron in biochemistry and medicin. Jakobs, A and Wormwood, M. (eds). vol. 2. Academic Press. Inc. (London), Ltd. London. pp. 29-86.
38. Zuo Y, Zhang F (2011) Soil and crop management strategies to prevent iron deficiency in crops. *Plant Soil* 339:83-95

IJRAR1904467 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 524



Cultural Chaos in Kiran Desai's 'The Inheritance of Loss'

DR. EKNATH BHIMRAO BHALERAO
Asst. Prof. of English,
Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana

Abstract

The present paper aims to analyze and interpret the cultural chaos in Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss*. The present novel is most crucial work to bring out the plight of immigrants because of liberalization and globalization across the world. The international community shows the higher advancement of culture and trade in every field of life. However, the reality is quite different in this regard. *The Inheritance of Loss* rightly presents the truth behind the curtain of politics of globalization and privatization.

Keywords: Indian Diaspora, immigration, multiculturalism

Kiran Desai is most leading writer in present time who writes about Indian Diaspora. She lives in the America and her sensitivity of narration regarding international issues is quite crucial and thought provoking. *The Inheritance of Loss* published in 2006 and awarded Booker Prize. Moreover, it has got many awards for its popularity. The narrative, *The Inheritance of Loss* initiates with the central character of the novel Sai, she is an Indian modern girl well educated and lives with her grandfather a retired judge in the North East part of India. There was a very difficult time because ethnic group of Nepalese wanted to get alienate from India and they wanted to establish their separate Nation.

Sai's grandfather is a retired judge and who belonged to the aristocratic class of Indian society. Sai's parents were died and hence, her grandfather taking her care. He wanted to keep Indian tradition and transform it to next generation but he was unable to do so.

Sai loves with her math tutor Gyan. They want to transform their live in life long relationship but their social variation is great obstacle for that. House cook watches over them because Gyan may take the advantage of Sai's good nature.



© 2018 IJRAR November 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

The Inheritance of Loss points out the effect of European colonialism in Indian people who immigrated to other country and those who live in their homeland. Both are affected by the neocolonialism like globalization and liberalization. They have lost of their great inheritance and accepted artificiality in their lives. One of most remarkable interview with Nilanjana Roy Ira Pande Kiran Dasai Says:

I think as an immigrant your language is curbed, it becomes much more formal, in terms of communicating you have to hold it to a much more basic grammar in order to get your point across. The eccentricity of language goes, unless you really insist on centering yourself within the Indian community. You can't keep the humor. It's a really sad loss, and I could see a lot of the writers in Jaipur who had come from elsewhere, I saw it very much in Salman Rushdie, an incredible happiness in talking¹

Kiran Dasai is most attentive to observe the changes of human language and their behavior because of their immigration from one country to another. She says they have to focus on basic grammar to communicate their thoughts it lost the sensitivity of language. You can't express your humor in right fashion in short it is great loss of language and cultural. Globalization strongly affected on the language of Asian people. The first generation of immigrants other countries are in dilemma of their language, culture, customs and traditions.

Throughout the novel all characters are in political tension they are the victim of immigration. Immigration made them rootless from their own culture and tradition. Tom Wilhelmus notes:

The Inheritance of Loss' which documents the collapse of one kind of civility based nostalgically on English life, and the emergence of another-rash, uncivil, chaotic, and violent-at large in India today. In the wake of 9/1 1, it is an attempt to grapple with the human dimension of our current dilemmas by doing what novels have always done best, delineate the lives of a small cast of characters in reaction to the historic forces around them.²

The dilemma of the people is to integrate with their culture. The problem is they cannot fully accept the culture of other and not loss their culture fully. They are struggling to sustain their existence in immigrated world.

IJRAR1904771 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 533



© 2018 IJRAR November 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

The novel also presents the fascinated life of Indians by colonizers. They are fascinated by British culture and way of living. It naturally goes away from their Indian foundation. They accept British dresses, code of conduct, manners and etiquettes. Patel the grandfather of Sai is also the victim of acceptance of British tradition and culture. He wants to preserve his heritage but he can't do so. Mandira Sen notes:

The narrative focuses on the household of Jemubhai Patel, a retired judge from the prestigious Indian Civil Service, the British Empire's old "steel frame": a few hundred white civil servants who had administered the subcontinent with the help of a handful of Indians, recruited starting in 1879.³

Biju is also most significant character in the novel. He is the victim of globalization and immigration in the America. His visa was over in America hence, he is living their illegally. The American boss uses him for odd jobs and always abuses him for one reason or other. Biju is representation of many contemporary Indian youth who migrated to America in order to make their lives however, they have got frustration. Kiran Desai rightly handled the issue of globalization in connection of its disadvantages. Laura Albritton notes:

The cook is tremendously proud of his son, Biju, whom he imagines to be wildly successful in America. In fact, Biju suffers a series of humiliations and trials as he tries to survive in New York. In one scene, the reader eavesdrops on Biju's boss and his wife: He smells,' said the owner's wife. I think I'm allergic to his hair oil.' She had hoped for men from the poorer parts of Europe? Bulgarians perhaps, or Czechoslovakians.⁴

The plight of Biju is nothing but the result of globalization and liberalization policy across the world. Migration makes them rootless. They are double victim of their own county and other country.

The life of Sai is also disturbed because she loves with Nepali tutor who was lower cast hence, there is great problem of her marriage. Her grandfather preserves his indigenous Indian culture but Sai is quite away from Indian traditions and customs. He wants to lead burden free life but she can't. Mandira Sen notes:

IJRAR1904771 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 534



© 2018 IJRAR November 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138)

Sai has never learned any Indian language. As a pupil at St. Augustine's Convent (which boasts a Latin-sounding motto-concocted by Desai-that isn't Latin at all), Sai learned that "cake was better than laddoo" (an Indian sweetneat) and "English was better than Hindi." She reads *To Kill a Mockingbird*, *Cider with Rosie*, *Life with Father*, and *National Geographic*. She can converse with the cook, who cared for her as a child, only in broken Hindi. Sai's world ⁵

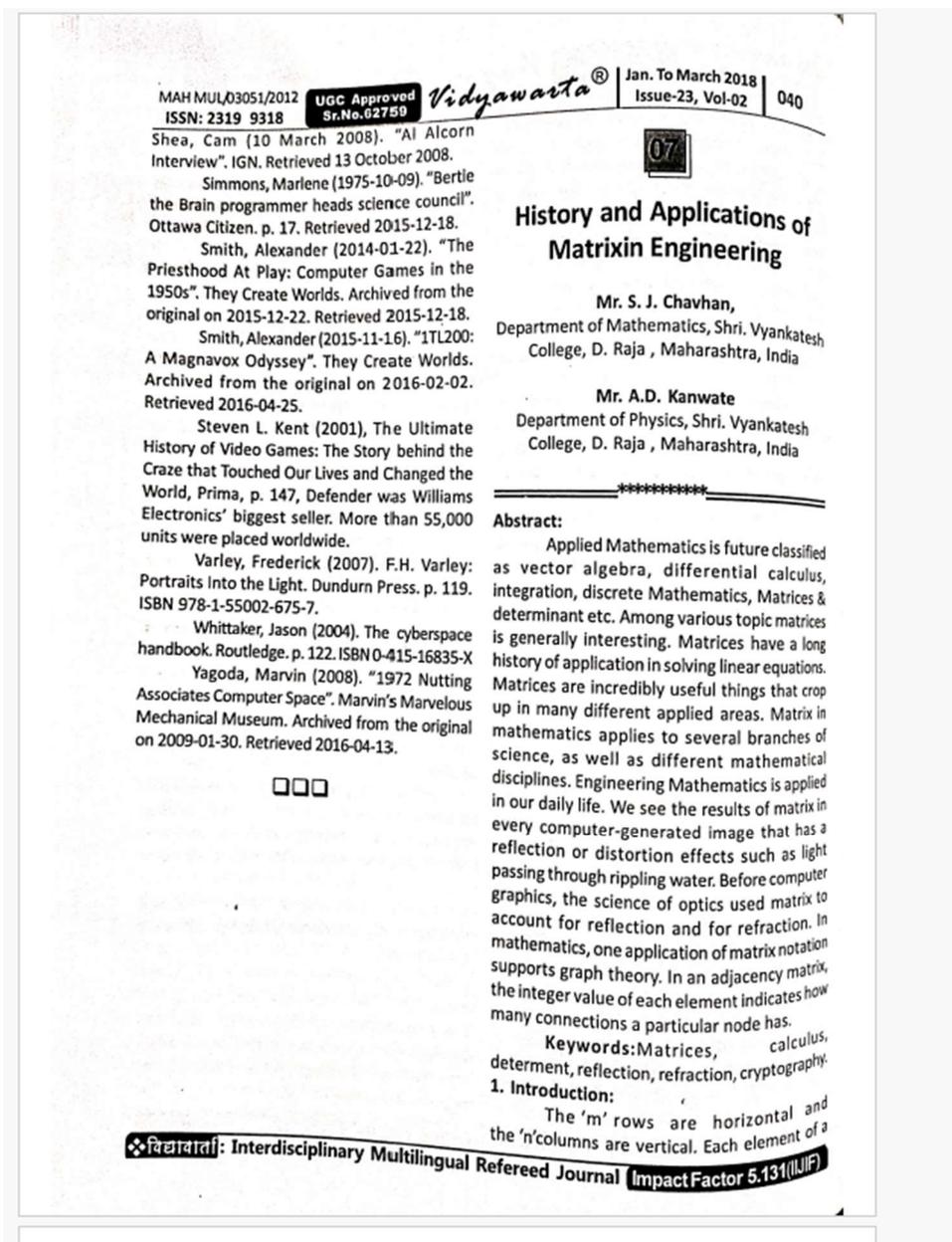
The Inheritance of Loss is rightly presents the predicament of all characters who are the victim of immigrations and the impact of colonization of British people on their culture. Instead of making life easy immigration makes it difficult. The ideology of globalization shows many opportunities to the people of the third world however, in reality it is a new form of exploitation for them.

References: & Notes:

1. Desai, Kiran, et al. "In Conversation with Kiran Desai." *India International Centre Quarterly*, vol. 34, no. 1, 2007, pp. 112–122. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/23006051.
2. Wilhelmus, Tom. "Ah, England." *The Hudson Review*, vol. 59, no. 2, 2006, pp. 345–351. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/20464587.
3. Mandira Sen. "Strangers to Themselves." *The Women's Review of Books*, vol. 23, no. 3, 2006, pp. 27–28. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/4024581.
4. Albritton, Laura. "Harvard Review." *Harvard Review*, no. 32, 2007, pp. 169–171. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/27569330.
5. Mandira Sen. "Strangers to Themselves." *The Women's Review of Books*, vol. 23, no. 3, 2006, pp. 27–28. JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/4024581.

IJRAR1904771 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 535





MAH MUL/D3051/2012
ISSN: 2319 9318

UGC Approved
Sr.No.02759

Vidyawarta®

Jan. To March 2018
Issue-23, Vol-02

041

matrix is often denoted by a variable with two subscripts A_{mn} . For example, ' a_{23} ' represents the element at the second row and third column of a matrix A.

$$A_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

In mathematics, a matrix is a rectangular array of numbers, symbols, or expressions, arranged in rows and columns. For example, the dimensions of the matrix below are 2×2 (read "two by two"), because there are two rows and two columns:

$$A_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

The individual items in an $m \times n$ matrix A, often denoted by a_{ij} , where $\max i = m$ and $\max j = n$, are called its elements or entries. Provided that they have the same size (each matrix has the same number of rows and the same number of columns as the other), two matrices can be added or subtracted element by element. The rule for matrix multiplication, however, is that two matrices can be multiplied only when the number of columns in the first equals the number of rows in the second (i.e. $A_{m \times n} \times B_{n \times p}$). Any matrix can be multiplied element-wise by a scalar from its associated field. A major application of matrices is to represent linear transformations, generalizations of linear functions such as $f(x) = 2x$. For example, the rotation of vectors in three-dimensional space is a linear transformation, which can be represented by a rotation matrix R, if v is a column vector describing the position of a point in space, the product Rv is a column vector describing the position of that point after a rotation. The product of two transformation matrices is a matrix that represents the composition of two transformations. Another application of matrices is in the solution

of systems of linear equations. If the matrix is square, it is possible to deduce some of its properties by computing its determinant. For example, a square matrix has an inverse if and only if its determinant is not zero. Insight into the geometry of a linear transformation is obtainable from the matrix's Eigen values and eigenvectors [1, 2, 3].

Applications of matrices are found in most scientific fields. In every branch of physics, including classical mechanics, optics, electro magnetism, quantum mechanics, and quantum electrodynamics, they are used to study physical phenomena, such as the motion of rigid bodies. In computer graphics, they are used to manipulate 3D models and project them onto a 2-dimensional screen. In probability theory and statistics, stochastic matrices are used to describe sets of probabilities. Matrix calculus generalizes classical analytical notions such as derivatives and exponentials to higher dimensions. Matrices are used in economics to describe systems of economic relationships [4,5].

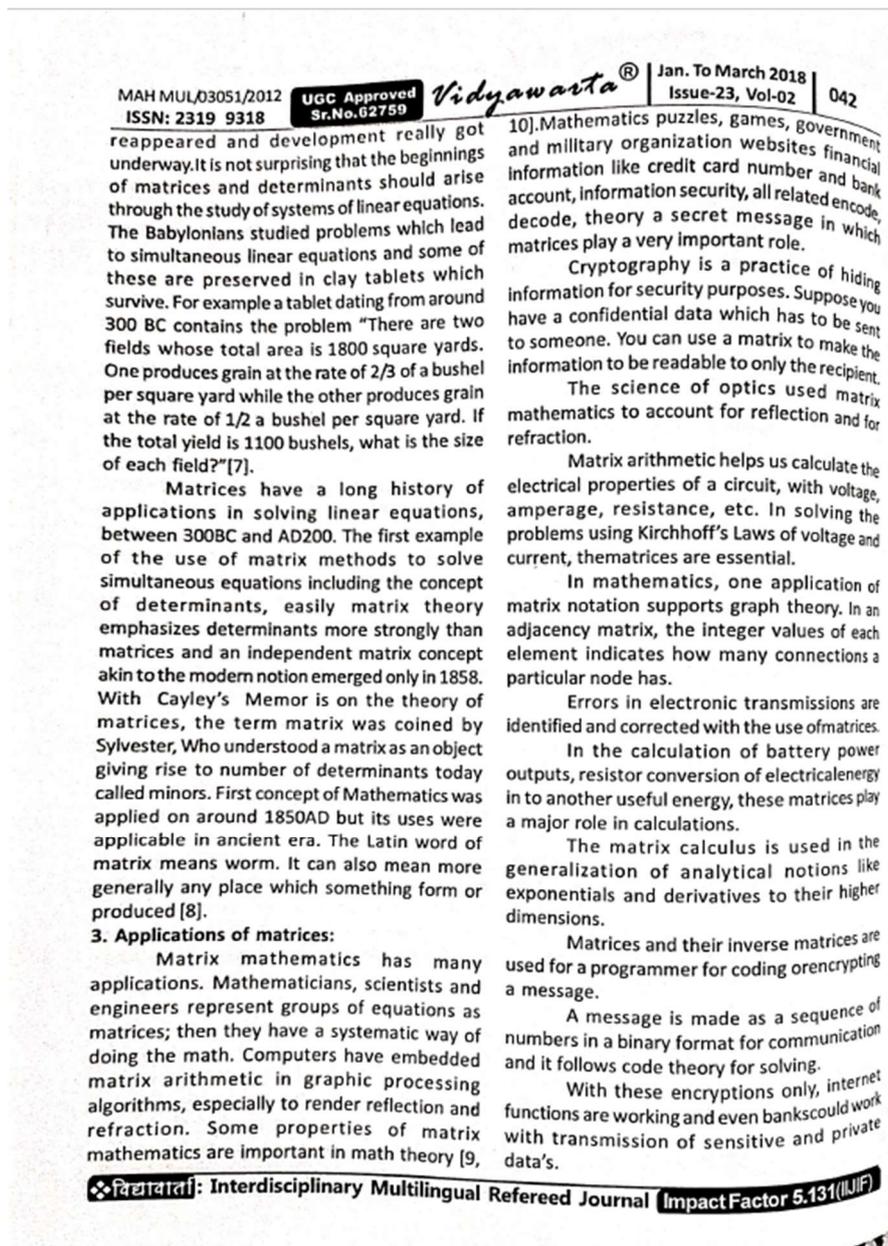
A major branch of numerical analysis is devoted to the development of efficient algorithms for matrix computations, a subject that is centuries old and is today an expanding area of research. Matrix decomposition methods simplify computations, both theoretically and practically. Algorithms that are tailored to particular matrix structures, such as sparse matrices and near-diagonal matrices, expedite computations in finite element method and other computations. Infinite matrices occur in planetary theory and in atomic theory. A simple example of an infinite matrix is the matrix representing the derivative operator, which acts on the Taylor series of a function [6].

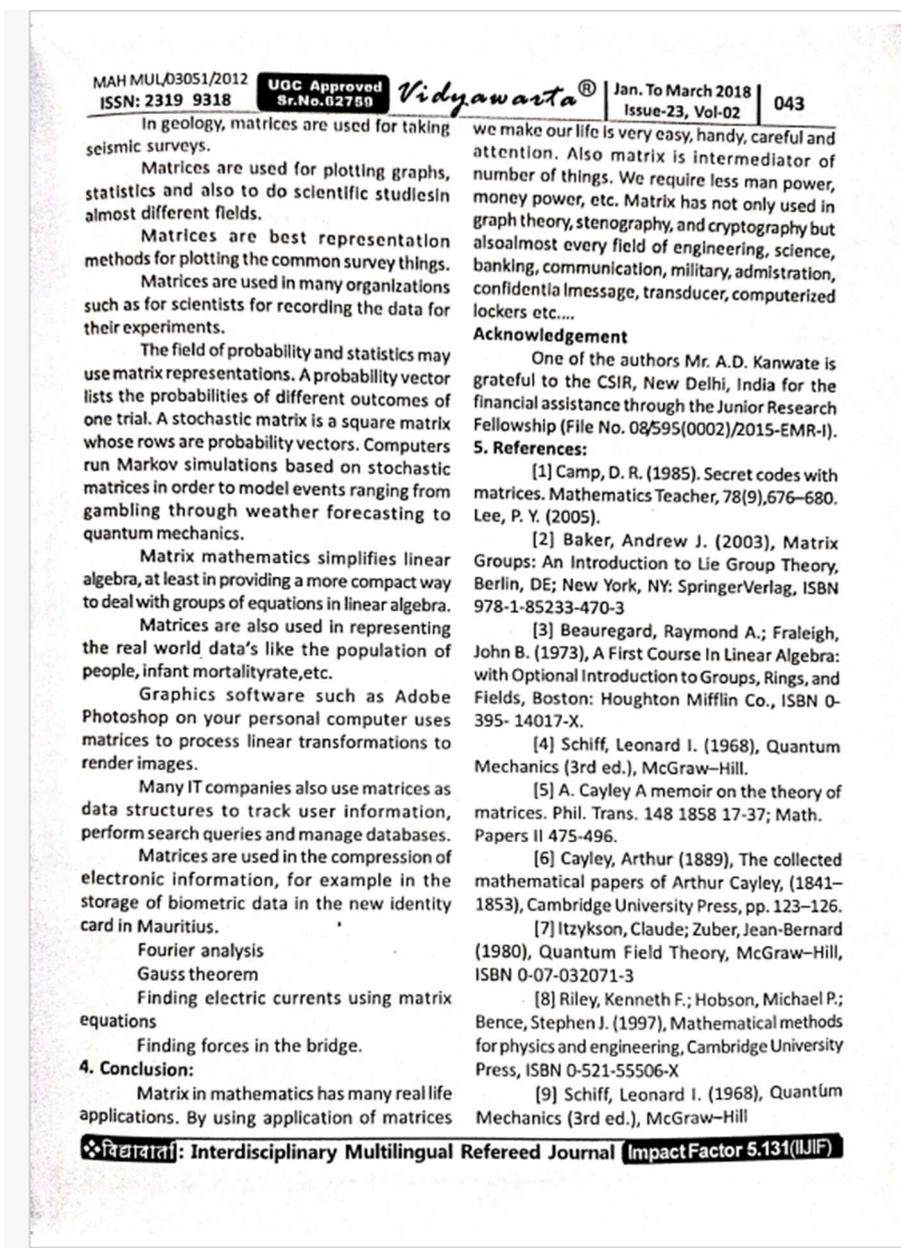
2. History:

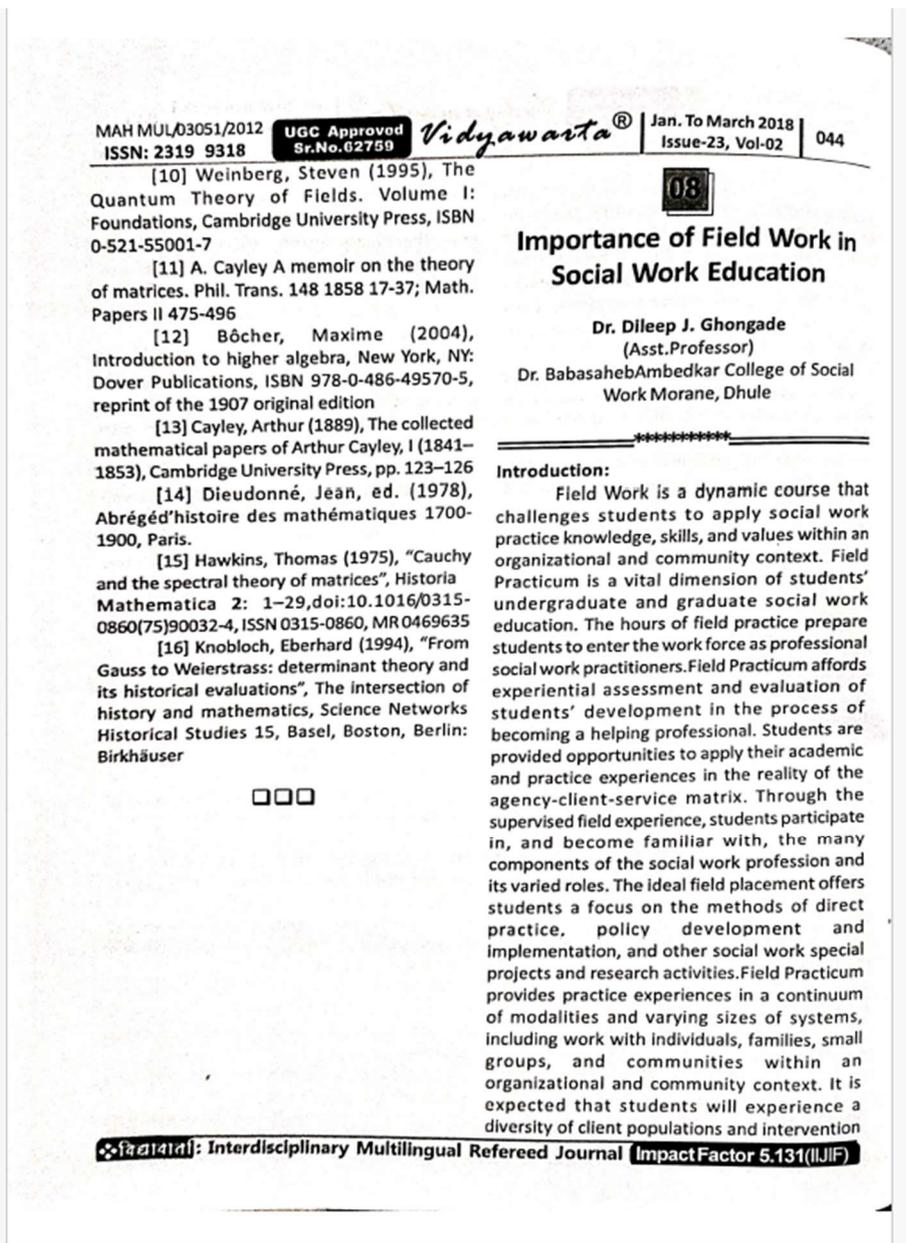
The beginnings of matrices and determinants goes back to the second century BC although traces can be seen back to the fourth century BC. However it was not until near the end of the 17th Century that the ideas

❖ विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal | Impact Factor 5.131 (IJIIF)









Vector Algebra: An Overview

Mr. Sopan J. Chavhan

Department of Mathematics, Shri. Vyankatesh College, D.Raja-443204, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

In this presenting a study on the vector algebra in mathematics. Vector algebra is the branch of mathematics concerned with the study of vectors, types of vectors, operations of vector, laws of vector algebra, applications of vector algebra. Vector Algebra are a central theme in modern mathematics; thus, vector algebra is widely used in both Linear algebra and functional analysis. Vector algebra also has a concrete representation in analytic geometry and it is generalized in operator theory. It has extensive applications in the natural sciences and the social sciences. The vector algebra has a wide application in engineering subject, for instance, coding theory, cryptography, computer graphics and optimization techniques are the consequence of vector algebra theory. The physical quantities with which the science of mechanics is concerned can be loosely classified as scalars, which can be completely specified by single real numbers, and vectors, which require both magnitude and direction for their complete specification.

Keyword: Scalar, Vector, Unit vectors, Zero vectors.

1. Introduction:

In the 1880, Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903), an American physicist and mathematician, and Oliver Heaviside (1850-1925), an English engineer, created what we now know as *vector analysis*, essentially by separating the real (*scalar*) part of quaternion from its imaginary (*vector*) part. Many of you will know a good deal already about Vector Algebra how to add and subtract vectors, how to take scalar and vector products of vectors, and something of how to describe geometric and physical entities using vectors. This course will remind you about that good stuff, but goes on to introduce you to the subject of Vector calculus which, like it says on the can, combines vector algebra with calculus.

In our day to day life, we come across many queries such as: What is your height? How should a football player hit the ball to give a pass to another player of his team? Observe that a possible answer to the first query may be 1.6 meters a quantity that involves only one value (magnitude) which is a real number. Such quantities are called scalars. However, an answer to the second query is a quantity (called force) which involves muscular strength (magnitude) and direction (in which another player is positioned). Such quantities are called vectors. In mathematics, physics and engineering, we frequently come across with both types of quantities, namely, scalar quantities such as length, mass, time, distance, speed, area, volume, temperature, work, money, voltage, density, resistance etc. and vector quantities like displacement, velocity, Acceleration, force, weight, momentum, electric field intensity etc.

2. Types of Vectors

1. Zero Vector: A vector whose initial and terminal points coincide, is called a zero vector (or null vector), and denoted as $\vec{0}$. Zero vector cannot be assigned a definite direction as it has zero magnitude. Or, alternatively otherwise, it may be regarded as having any direction. The vectors \vec{AA} , \vec{BB} represent the zero vector.
2. Unit Vector: A vector whose magnitude is unity (i.e., 1 unit) is called a unit vector. The unit vector in the direction of a given vector \vec{a} is denoted by \hat{a} .
3. Coinitial Vectors: Two or more vectors having the same initial point are called coinitial vectors.
4. Collinear Vectors: Two or more vectors are said to be collinear if they are parallel to the same line, irrespective of their magnitudes and directions.



© 2018 IJRAR November 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

5. Equal Vectors: Two vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} are said to be equal, if they have the same magnitude and direction regardless of the positions of their initial points, and written as $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$.

3. Vector Operations:

1. Vector Addition:

If we consider two vectors, $A = A_x i + A_y j + A_z k$ and $B = B_x i + B_y j + B_z k$ then there is precisely one way to define vector addition:

$$A + B = (A_x + B_x) i + (A_y + B_y) j + (A_z + B_z) k$$

2. Vector Subtraction:

If we consider two vectors, $A = A_x i + A_y j + A_z k$ and $B = B_x i + B_y j + B_z k$ then there is precisely one way to define vector subtraction:

$$A - B = (A_x - B_x) i + (A_y - B_y) j + (A_z - B_z) k$$

3. Vector Multiplication:

If we consider two vectors, $A = A_x i + A_y j + A_z k$ and $B = B_x i + B_y j + B_z k$ then there is precisely one way to define scalar dot product:

$$A \cdot B = |A| |B| \cos \theta = (A_x \cdot B_x) i + (A_y \cdot B_y) j + (A_z \cdot B_z) k$$

Also the vector cross product:

$$A \times B = |A| |B| \sin \theta \hat{n} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

Where θ is the angle from A to B and \hat{n} is a unit vector perpendicular to the plane of A and B and so directed that if you curl the fingers of your right hand in the direction that carries A into B, your thumb points in the direction of \hat{n}

4. Laws of Vector Algebra:

If A, B and C are vectors and m and n are scalars, then

1. $A + B = B + A$ (Commutative law for addition)
2. $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$ (Associative law for addition)
3. $mA = Am$
4. $m(nA) = (mn)A$
5. $(m + n)A = mA + nA$
6. $m(A + B) = mA + mB$
7. $A + 0 = A$ (Additive identity)
8. $A + (-A) = 0$ (Additive inverse)

5. Applications:

- In the theory of electromagnetism, Maxwell's equations deal with vector fields in 3-dimensional space which can change with time. Thus at each point of space and time, two vectors are specified, giving the electrical and the magnetic fields at that point.
- Given two different frames of reference in the theory of relativity, the trans-formation of the distances and times from one to the other is given by a linear mapping of vector spaces.
- In quantum mechanics, a given experiment is characterized by an abstract space of complex functions. Each function is thought of as being itself a kind of vector. So we have a vector space of functions, and the methods of linear algebra are used to analyze the experiment.

IJRAR1904770 | International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) www.ijrar.org | 530



© 2018 IJRAR November 2018, Volume 5, Issue 4 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138)

- A static structure such as a bridge has loads which must be calculated at various points. These are also vectors, giving the direction and magnitude of the force at those isolated points.
- On the Newtonian level, the motion of bodies is understood in terms of position, velocity, momentum vectors for translation motion and associated vectors for other kinds of motion.
- The whole of quantum physics is built on a vector space known as Hilbert space. The state of system is represented by a vector which resides in this space.
- In Special theory of relativity, the motion of body is studied in terms of four-vectors in the space-time basis. General theory of relativity goes beyond vectors into a more generalized mathematical structure known as tensor.
- In computer science vector algebra used for Graph analysis, Machine learning, Graphics, Scientific computing, Data mining, Computer vision, Speech recognition, Compilers, Parallel computing etc.
- In mechanics sometimes we have to find the normal modes of vibrations of different systems, examples of which are: double pendulum, coupled pendulum, oscillating strings, coupled strings etc. To do this, the system of equations we are dealing with should be diagonalised using vector algebra.

6. Conclusion:

We study a limited amount of algebra on vectors: adding, subtracting, scalar multiplication, simplifying by collecting and combining and solving linear equations. These techniques contribute to the usefulness of vectors in applications. Vector algebra and the associated symmetries play a key role in modern physics. Particularly in forces, quantum theory to discuss molecular bonding and spectroscopy. In this we are presenting a study on the vector algebra.

Reference:

- 1]. Friedberg, S.H., Insel, A.J., Spence, L.E.: Linear Algebra, 4th edition, Prentice Hall, 2003.
- 2]. Poole, D.: Linear Algebra: A Modern Introduction. Brooks/Cole, 2003.
- 3]. Baker, Andrew J., "Matrix Groups: An Introduction to Lie Group Theory," Berlin, DE; New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, ISBN 978-1-85233-470-3, 2003.
- 4]. Bau III, David, Trefethen, Lloyd N., "Numerical linear algebra, Philadelphia, PA: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics," ISBN 978-0-89871-361-9, 1995.
- 5]. Beauregard, Raymond A., Fraleigh, John B., "A First Course in Linear Algebra: with Optional Introduction to Groups, Rings, and Fields," Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., ISBN 0-395-14017- X, 1973.
- 6] Mr. S. J. Chavhan, Mr. A.D. Kanwate, History and Applications of Matrix in Engineering ISSN 2319-9318, 2018.
- 7]. A. Pandey, M. K. Verma and P. K. Mishra, "Scaling of heat flux and energy spectrum for very large Prandtl number convection," Phys. Rev. E 89 023006, 2014.
- 8].A. Chatterjee, "Better rank assignment in multiple-choice entrance exams." Current Science, vol. 105(2), 2013, 193-200.



Study of vitamin C content in some fruits and vegetables

Pavan M. Kadam

Assistant Prof., Dept of Chemistry, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce and Sciences College, Deulgaon Raja Maharashtra (India)

ARTICLE DETAILSArticle History
Published Online: 10 October 2018**Keywords**
Vitamin C, fruits, vegetables***Corresponding Author**

Email: pavankadam001@jgmail.com

ABSTRACT

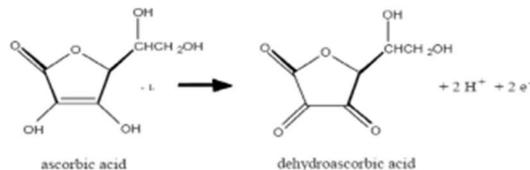
Among all vitamins, vitamin C plays a crucial role in maintaining good health. It is a powerful antioxidant naturally present in many foods, especially fruits and vegetables, which play an important role in the prevention of infectious diseases. Ascorbic acid content of some fruits and vegetables like lemon, orange, apple, strawberry, banana, tomato, cucumber, carrot, potato, pineapple, was determined. All fruits were collected from local market. Vitamin C content of the fruits was determined by using titration method using iodine and sodiumthiosulphate solutions.

1. Introduction

Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) is the most important vitamin in fruits and vegetables. Vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, is a water soluble antioxidant that plays a vital role in protecting the body from infection and disease. It is not synthesised by the human body and therefore must be acquired from dietary sources – primarily fruits and vegetables. Vitamin C is helpful for the prevention of scurvy, gums bleeding, maintenance of healthy skin. It functions in collagen formation, absorption of inorganic iron, reduction of plasma cholesterol level, inhibition of nitrosamine formation, enhancement of the immune system, and reaction with singlet oxygen and other free radicals. As an antioxidant, it reportedly reduces the risk of arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular diseases and some forms of cancer [1-5].

Vitamin C is required for the biosynthesis of collagen, L-carnitine, and certain neurotransmitters; vitamin C is also involved in protein metabolism [6,7]. Collagen is an essential component of connective tissue, which plays a vital role in wound healing. Vitamin C is also an important physiological

antioxidant [8] and has been shown to regenerate other antioxidants within the body, including alpha-tocopherol (vitamin E) [9]. In addition to its biosynthetic and antioxidant functions, vitamin C plays an important role in immune function [9] and improves the absorption of nonheme iron [10], the form of iron present in plant-based foods. Insufficient vitamin C intake causes scurvy, which is characterized by fatigue or lassitude, widespread connective tissue weakness, and capillary fragility [6,7,9]. Fruits and vegetables are best source of vitamin C. Common symptoms of vitamin C deficiency are unexplained fatigue, purple or red dots on the skin, swelling of the gums, slow-healing wounds, joint pain and corkscrew hairs, anemia, losing teeth, bleeding gums, bruising, change in hair and skin conditions, development of depression, mood swings, weight loss, infections, joint and muscle aches. As per the National Institute of Nutrition in India, The recommended requirement for Vitamin C in adults is 40 mg per day. So we have studied the amount of vitamin C present in different fruits available in local market.

**2. Material and Methods****Sample Preparation**

100 g of fruits sample were cut into small pieces. Place the sample into a blender or food processor, add 50ml distilled water and blend to a pulp. Strain the fruit or vegetable pulp through cheesecloth, washing the pulp with a few 10 ml portions of water and collecting all filtrate in a 250 ml beaker. The filtrate was poured in a 100 ml volumetric flask and diluted the solution to 100 ml with distilled water.

Titration

In this method the solution of fruit juice is oxidized by iodine solution and excess of iodine is then estimated by titration with standard sodium thiosulphate solution. Take 10 ml of fruit juice solution in conical flask and add 10 ml of 0.1 N iodine solution and 1 ml of freshly prepared starch solution. Shake the contents for 2 minutes and titrate the unreacted iodine against standard sodium thiosulphate solution till the solution becomes colourless. Blank titration is carried out by



titrating the 10 ml of iodine solution against sodium thiosulphate solution using starch as indicator till it becomes colourless. The difference in two readings will give the amount of vitamin C in given solution. Repeat the procedure for three readings and take the mean.

3. Result and Discussion

The contents of ascorbic acid in different fruits and vegetables were determined by titrimetric method and the results are given in Table 1. Results in table shows that highest concentration of vitamin C is in Lemon 58 mg/100 gm, followed by strawberry which has vitamin C 54.60 mg/ 100 gm and the lowest concentration of vitamin C is in carrot 5.68 mg / 100 gm

and other samples have the concentration of vitamin C as Orange (45.22 mg/100 gm), Apple (6.15 mg/100gm), Banana (6.28 mg/100gm), Cucumber (6.10 mg/100 gm), Pineapple (38.20 mg/100 gm), Tomato (24.06 mg/100gm), Potato (25.55 mg/100gm). The vitamin C content in some fruit is high so they are good source of vitamin C and are easily available in local market. Fruits and vegetables having high concentration of vitamin C can be used in treatment of vitamin C deficiency diseases.

The amount of vitamin C observed in different fruits mg/100 ml is given in the table given below.

Table No. 1

Sr.No.	Name of Fruit	Vitamin C in mg/100 gm
1	Lemon	58.30
2	Orange	45.22
3	Apple	6.15
4	Strawberry	54.60
5	Banana	6.28
6	Cucumber	6.10
7	Pineapple	38.20
8	Tomato	24.06
9	Carrot	5.68
10	Potato	25.55

Acknowledgement

We are highly indebted to Principal Dr. G. B. Jadhav, of Shri Vyankatesh Arts Commerce and Science College, Deulgaon Raja for encouragement during this research work.

We are also thankful to all the Teaching and non-teaching staff of Shri Vyankatesh Arts and Commerce College for helping us for this entire research work.

References

1. Rekha C., Poomima.G., Manasa M., Abhisea V., Pavithra devi J., Vijay kumar H.T. and Prashith Kekuda
2. T. R.(2012). Ascorbic Acid, Total Phenol Content and Antioxidant Activity of Fresh Juices of Four Ripe and Unripe Citrus Fruits Chem Sci Trans. 1(2):303-310.
3. Choi Y., Jeong H.S. and Lee J. (2007). Food Chem. (103):130-138.
4. Kavarasan S., Naik G.H., Gangabagathi R., Anuradha C.V. and Priyadarshini K.I. (2007). Food Chem.(103):31-37.
5. Yen G. C., Duh P. D. and Su H.J. (2005). Food Chem. (89):379-385.
6. Li Y, Schelthorn HE. New developments and novel therapeutic perspectives for vitamin C. J Nutr 2007;137:2171-84. [PubMed abstract]
7. Carr AC, Frei B. Toward a new recommended dietary allowance for vitamin C based on antioxidant and health effects in humans. Am J Clin Nutr 1999;69:1086-107. [PubMed abstract]
8. Frei B, England L, Ames BN. Ascorbate is an outstanding antioxidant in human blood plasma. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1989;86:6377-81. [PubMed abstract]
9. Jacob RA, Sotoudeh G. Vitamin C function and status in chronic disease. Nutr Clin Care 2002;5:66-74. [PubMed abstract]
10. Gershoff SN. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid): new roles, new requirements? Nutr Rev 1993;51:313-26. [PubMed abstract]
11. Indian Food Composition Tables 2017 T. Longvah, R. Ananthan, K. Bhaskarachary and K.Venkala



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjfactor.com)

5. Agricultural Marketing: Challenges and Opportunities

Mr. Narendra H. Shegokar

Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Commerce, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana (MS).

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of every developing nation, to meet the basic needs required for survival and aids in stability, sustainability and strengthens the economy must to depend on agriculture. There is a need for effective connectivity between agricultural markets and the rural produce because energy and food insecurities are two primary challenge of the world. Agriculture plays an important role in the economic progress of a country. Agricultural marketing absorbs series of steps including many operations and processes, cultural practices through which the essential agriculture based raw material such as food move from the farms to the consumers. Agricultural marketing is one of the key sectors to develop of rural area. According to 2011 census, there is 68.21% of total population of India living in the rural areas and most of the people of rural area are dependent on agriculture and connected with agriculture and allied activities. The size of agricultural market is very vast and has high level of potentiality.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study and identify the main challenges of agricultural marketing.
2. To provide recommendations for the improvement of agricultural marketing in India.

Main Challenges of Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing, the most backward and unorganized marketing sector is still exploitative in nature in India. The unaware, lack of education or illiterate farmers are the most backward and poor section of the country. The farmers due to their ignorance, unawareness, lack of market information, the existence of middlemen, trades and commission agents are continuously exploiting the farmers. Even the farmers cannot recover the given cost of production. Due to lack of capital the farmers have to depend on finance and in India, still the problem of proper institutional finance. As because of lack of institutional finance, they have to

ENGLISH PART – 1/ Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

23



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

go to money lender and who charges exorbitant rate of interest and exploit the farmers. Because of this exploitation and high interest burden on farmers, the farmers cannot repay the debts and debt goes generation after generation. On the other hand, farmers are not getting proper price as the existence of middlemen and traders who provide very less price to farmers which is far below the market price by taking the advantage of lack of information about the market at the hand of farmers. All these make them poorer and exploited section of the society. It is rightly termed as "Indian farmers birth in debt, lives in debt and die in debt". The main challenges of agricultural marketing can be summed up as under:

1. **Uneconomic holdings:** Indian farmers having small and scattered which are uneconomic in nature. Because cost of production and transportation increases as number of holdings become smaller and smaller. Even modern techniques of production cannot be used in such small and uneconomic holdings.
2. **Lack of storage and warehousing facilities:** Due to lack of adequate storage and warehousing facility farmers have to sell out their produce as soon as it is ready. Farmers cannot wait for good price with perishable commodity without proper storage and compel to sell at even lower than their cost of production.
3. **Problem of transportation:** In rural areas the condition of basic infrastructure is very poor. Agriculture is rural based sector & it is badly affected by lack of transportation facilities.
4. **Lack of Finance:** Lack of proper institutional finance, the farmer have to approach to non-institutional like, money lenders who exploit the farmers by taking exorbitant rate of interest. The commercial bank and RRBs are the most appropriate source of finance for agriculture credit which are not providing loan to all farmers and due to pressure of money lenders. The farmers sales their product at even less than the cost of production.
5. **Lack of proper grading system and standardisation facility:** Lack of uniformity in grading facilities and standardised method for categorisation of agriculture produce at farmers level results in bargaining power and for good crop also farmers are getting low price.
6. **Level of market information:** Farmers are unaware about the current market information. Due to poor infrastructure there is problem of proper information &

ENGLISH PART - 1 / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

communication. Farmers are not getting existing price because of the lack of market information.

7. **Presence of large number of middleman:** Lack of proper transportation, unawareness of farmers, creates the way for middleman, commission agents & traders. Farmers are faced to sell their product at the rural areas and farmers are out of reach of mandis and markets. The middlemen take the product from farmers at low price and sell it at high price in market. Therefore, farmers are getting low price and consumer are purchasing at high price.
8. **Lack of organisation:** In India the farmers have no any well organised organisation. The farmers are scattered in nature and have to fight in the system individually or very small unorganised associations are trying to solve the problems of farmers but unable to solve.
9. **Research:** Research is necessary for development of any sector. There is lack of research in every field of agriculture. Research can find out the actual problems of and government can solve the problems.
10. **Poor marketing skill:** The marketing skill of uneducated unorganized farmers are unsatisfactory and there is lake of proper handling, packing , processing and which result heavy wastage and loss to the farmers.

Measurement taken by government to uplift agriculture marketing

The Government of India and state government are the authorities which can uplift the agricultural marketing by farmers rule and regulations, improving infrastructure, providing market information, decreasing the price fluctuation

1. **Regulated market:** the regulated are the market where activities are to take place under a set of rules and regulations. The development of marketing structure to ensure fair prices to farmers and to reduce fluctuation in agricultural prices.
2. **Grading and standardization:** For grading and standardisation of agricultural produce, a set of standards is provided by the Directorate of Marketing and inspection. The present AGMARK standards cover quality guidelines for 213 different commodities spanning a variety of Pulses, Cereals, Essential Oils, vegetable oils, Fruits & Vegetables, and semi-processed products like Vermicelli. After ensuring the standards, agricultural products are provided a certification mark, called AGMARK.

ENGLISH PART - 11 Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

25



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

The AGMARK is legally enforced in India by the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1937 and amended in 1986.

3. **Reducing Marketing Risks:** Farmers face the risks of price and yield. The crop insurance, proper irrigation facilities taken by government can reduce the risk of Yield or production. For marketing risks, the instruments that are available are as , contract farming, Minimum Support Price Policy and the farm income insurance scheme taken by the government. These policies can reduce the risk on marketing and yield risk.

Recommendations

The effects of government to uplift the agriculture making are remarkable but yet to take more steps to reach all round development markets and the farmers. From the study following recommendations are made:

- Research is the only way to improve a sector. Therefore government should concentrate quality research work on the agricultural marketing. The finding and recommendations of research can be taken into consideration and can be implemented
- Marketing information is necessary to the farmers Any change in the market should reach to farmers , there should be proper channel to the farmers in time about the market changes including prices of product and input which would help to get exact market price to farmers
- Till now though government have started to solve the problem of shortage and warehousing facilities govt. Should spent are to crate proper storage facilities and warehousing.
- Rural infrastructure and transformation is necessary to improve agriculture marketing. If transportation is well improved then the influence of middle men on farmer will decrease.
- Government should take proper agricultural price policy for the product so that farmers can get proper price. The government already decided the Minimum Support Price for selected commodities. But yet to implement it properly and to all agricultural product.
- Proper institutional credit facility to farmers can improve the agricultural sector and it will help the farmers to wait for good price for their product.

Conclusion

Considering the challenges of the agricultural marketing, it can be summed up that government intervention and support is necessary for the development of it. Government can

ENGLISH PART – I / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776



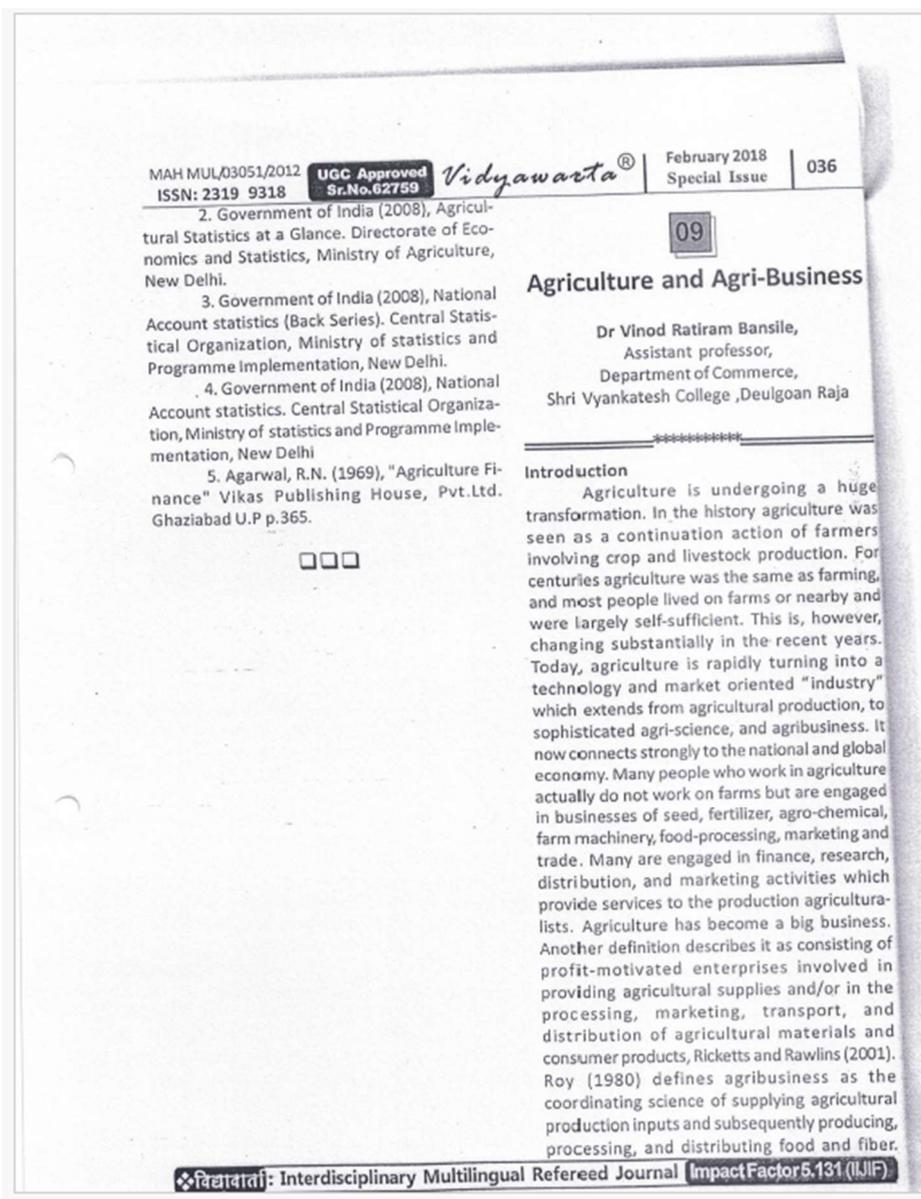
VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

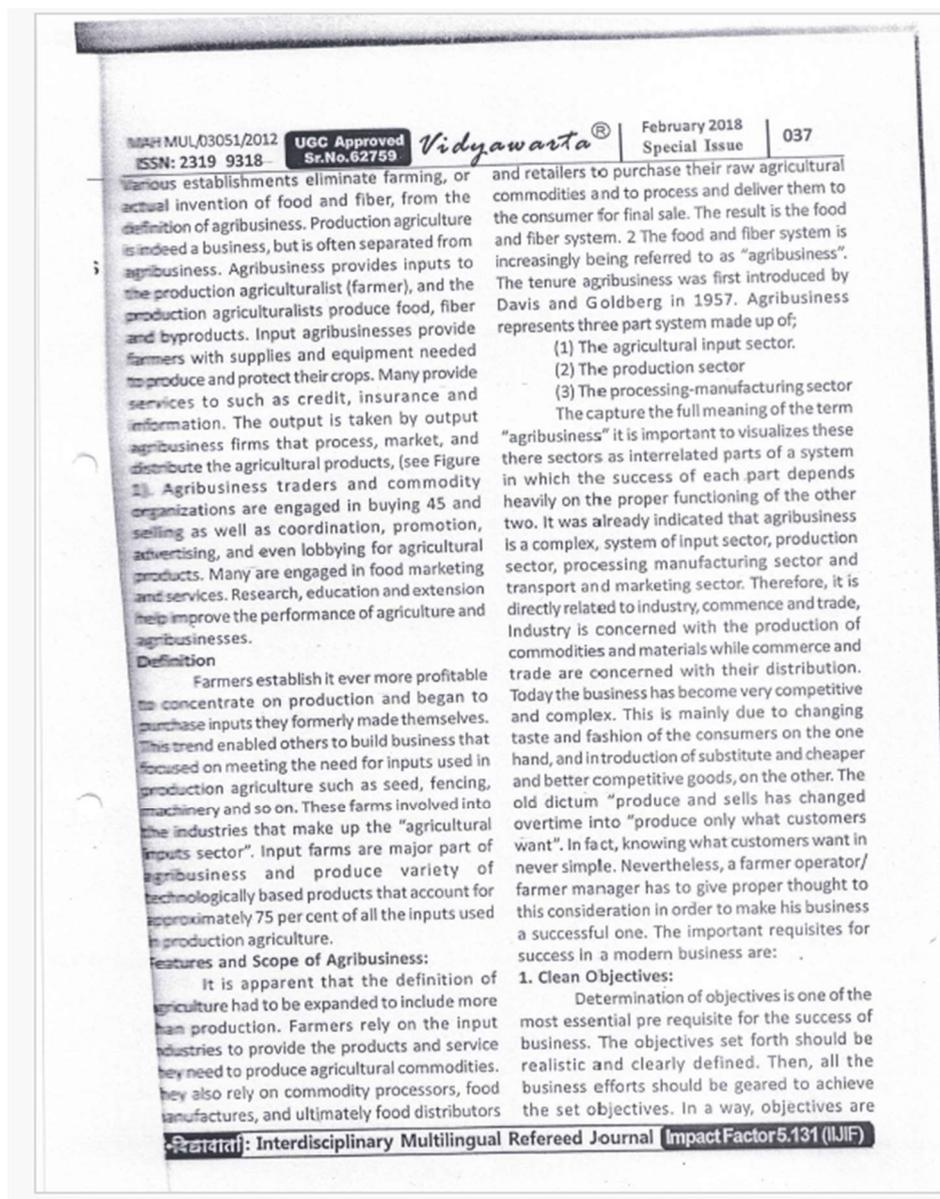
pass the suitable budget for the improvement of agricultural marketing facilities. The main areas like, research, transportation, crop insurance, credit providing institutions, proper irrigation facility should be concentrated by the central and states governments.

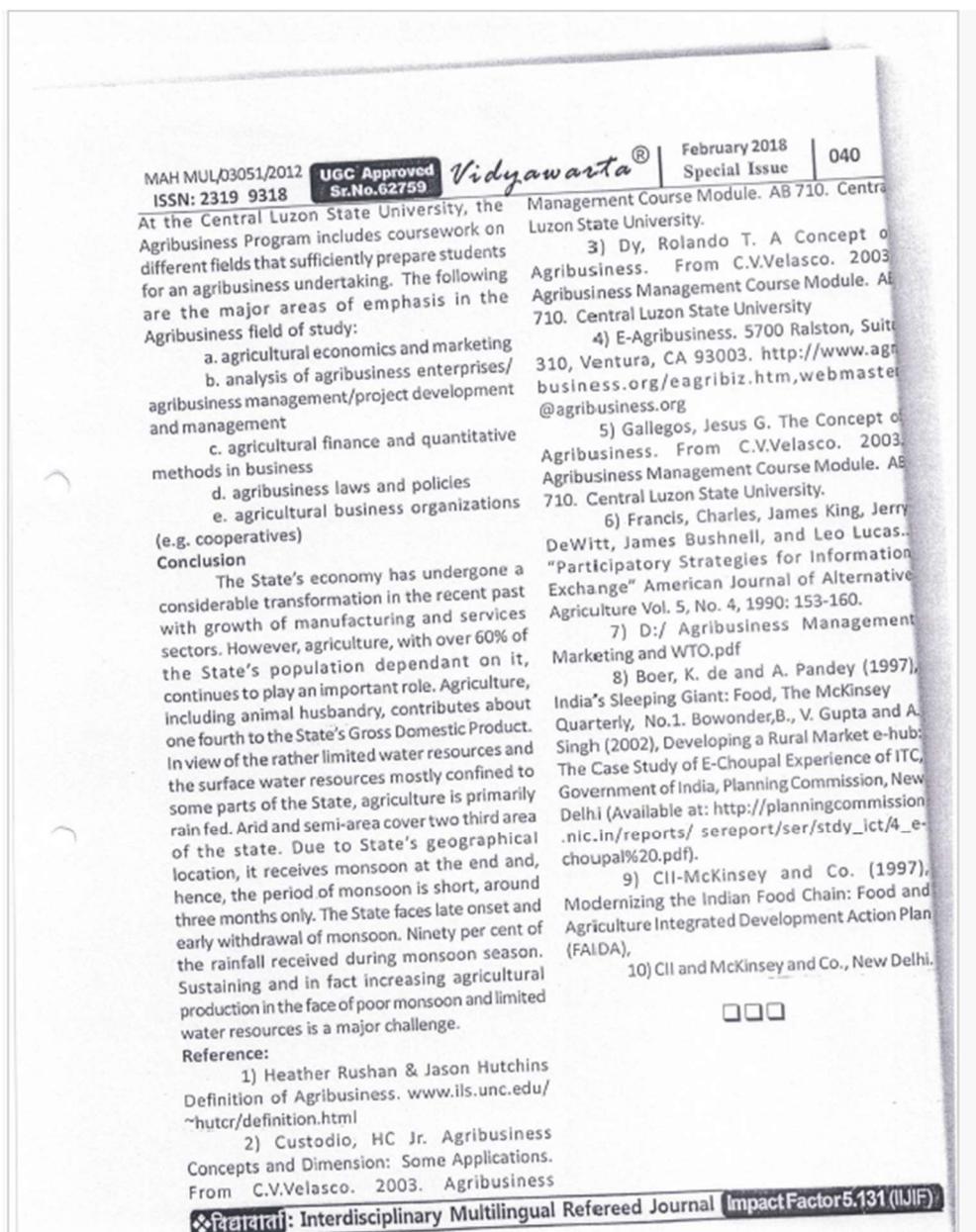
References

1. Acharya S. S. (2006): "Agricultural Marketing and Rural Credit for Strengthening Indian Agriculture", INRM Policy No. 3, New Delhi, India.
2. Kashyap, P. and Raut, S. (2006) "The Rural Marketing Book", Biztantra, New Delhi, India.
3. Rao, M.S. (2011): <http://profmsr.blogspot.com/2008/10/problems-and-prospects-in-agricultural-marketing>.
4. Shakeel-Ul-Rehman, M. Selvaraj and M. Syed Ibrahim (2012): "Indian Agricultural Marketing- A Review", Asian Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vol. 2, No.1, pp. 69-75
5. Yadav S., (2016) "Problems and Prospects of Agricultural Marketing in India", Management Insight, Varanasi. <http://dx.doi.org/10.21844/mijia.v12i02.6973>









E-commerce Industry in India

Dr. Vinod Ratiram Bansile
(M.Com.M.Phil, Ph.d)
Assistant Prof. in Commerce
Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Deulgaon Raja. (Buldhana) M.S.

Introduction

The E-commerce business in India has seen exponential growth over the last decade. This growth is due to many contributory factors, including rapid adoption of technology by Indian consumers, large increases in the number of internet users, new enabling technologies, innovative business models and alternative payment options offered by E-commerce companies. Moreover, the high growth in E-commerce continues unabated, with the sector expecting to witness a steep increase in revenues in the coming years. The E-commerce industry was worth Rs. 351 (5.4 billion US \$) billion in 2011 grew at a CAGR of 37% to touch Rs. 1257 billion in 2015, and is estimated to become a Rs. 2,110 billion (31 billion US \$) industry by 2016. It has been reported that MSMEs which adopted advanced level of digital engagement experienced annual revenue growth which was 27% higher than those of offline businesses due to factors such as reduction in marketing and distribution costs, shorter time lag to market, and reduced inventory costs. The leading E-commerce companies in India are also helping to tackle some of the challenges that MSMEs face in adopting E-commerce technologies like assisting STRENGTHS

- Significant Contribution to the Indian Economy
- High Employment
- High Export Potential
- Strong Local Brand Image
- Low Operating Costs WEAKNESSES
- Lack of Adequate Funding
- Lack of Management Skills
- Low Technology Absorption
- Poor Marketing & Branding
- Low Use of Information Technology
- Low Capacity Utilization OPPORTUNITIES
- India's Positive International Image
- Bilateral & Multilateral Trade Agreements
- International Marketing Support from Export Promotion Councils
- Technology Up gradation Support Govt. THREATS
- International Competition
- Competition from Domestic Large Enterprises
- Market Demand for Better quality
- Late Payments from Buyers 3 MSMEs in funding, training and adoption of technology and encouraging them to engage with customers on a real-time basis.



E-commerce Statistics of MSMEs

- 27 percent of the Indian MSMEs which are online today use E-commerce
- MSMEs can enter into the E-commerce space with small investment of about 100 US \$
- MSMEs using E-commerce record up to 60 to percent reduction in marketing and distribution costs
- MSMEs having adopted E-commerce have reported 27% higher revenue growth than their offline counterparts
- USD100 billion is the projected E-commerce market size in 2020

Cross-border E-commerce Challenges in India

Last decade has witnessed remarkable developments in E-commerce creating unprecedented opportunities for cross-border trade. The Internet is enabling Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ("MSMEs") to access global markets unlike ever before. Studies show that MSMEs that use E-commerce platforms are around five times more likely to export than those in the traditional economy. Business and commerce conducted traditionally with other countries involves significant costs thereby limiting the ability of MSMEs and businesses in developing economies to benefit from global trade. In an Internet-enabled environment, now these costs can be cut down with speed and efficiency. But the nature and speed of E-commerce led global trade are raising certain other policy frictions. Today's trade rules in many countries largely reflect 20th century patterns of trade and are not well-suited to supporting the growth of E-commerce. Different national rules on data management, consumer protection and the availability of online information are acting as major impediments to cross border trade-creating new market barriers and pushing up costs for MSMEs which are looking to enter global markets. One precondition for the success and viability of E-commerce is the ability for information to freely and efficiently move across borders without being limited by technical barriers or anti-competitive bottlenecks.

Challenges in the E-commerce Sector in India

E-commerce sectors have been facing multiple challenges in their business operations like taxation issues, incidents of fraud, and issues with cyber security, intense competition and preference for payment in cash (COD) by customers, inadequate infrastructure and low digital literacy. There is no uniform tax structure across various states and there is ambiguity with respect to categorization of offerings into 'goods' or 'services'. Guidelines on taxation of certain transactions like e-wallets, cash on delivery, gift vouchers etc. are not clearly defined. Some of these challenges are expected to be resolved after the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Incidents of distribution of counterfeit goods through E-commerce platform have also been increasing which has added to the woes of both consumers as well as E-commerce companies. This is mainly because of the absence of a trustworthy mechanism which can allow consumers to authenticate sellers or their products. Data/cyber security is another major challenge faced by the players as they deal with huge volumes of customer information, a lot of which is shared with third parties such as logistics providers raising concerns about exploitation by external entities. Another challenge is payment by customers in cash. Receiving payment in cash (COD) makes the process laborious, risky and more expensive for the companies as their working capital requirement increases. Higher return ratio for goods sold online is also proving expensive and presenting challenges for companies. Incidentally, return percentage of orders in COD is much higher compared to online payments. The E-commerce industry in India has seen intensified competition in the sector, which in turn has forced companies to



number is further expected to reach 500 million users by 2017. It is estimated that by June 2016, the number of mobile internet users in India was 371 million.

B. India Fastest Growing Economy

India is amongst the fastest growing economies globally and higher income levels have made India one of the fastest-growing consumer markets in the world. Rising disposable income, changes in lifestyle and shopping patterns are some of the factors that have proved instrumental in driving the E-commerce industry in India.

C. Innovating Easy-to-use Technologies

The E-commerce companies in India have been focusing on developing new applications suitable for mobiles/smart phones, enabling users to make online transactions through their devices with ease. Mobile applications have also assisted companies to enhance their geographical outreach and increase their communication level with the end-users through exchange of regular service updates and messages. In addition, digital advertisements have also enabled E-commerce players to reach out to a wider audience/customers. Similarly, adoption of Search Engine Optimization (SEO) as an internet marketing strategy has also helped E-commerce companies improve their search engine rankings.

D. Choice of Payment Options

While E-commerce companies in India offer various payment options, most of the players have been offering 'cash-on-delivery' option to customers, despite incurring higher administration costs on account of such transactions as this is the most preferred mode of payment among consumers. Digital payment products and electronic wallets have also been launched to ease the payment process in E-commerce transactions.

References:-

- <https://www2.deloitte.com/in/en/pages/technology-media-and-telecommunications/articles/Ecommerce-in-india.html>
- <http://www.iimjobs.com/j/redseer-consulting-senior-consultant-engagement-manager-5-8-yrs-301913.html>
- Study by Forrester Research: India growing fastest in E-commerce.
- <https://yourstory.com/2017/02/E-commerce-forrester-research/>
- Impact of E-commerce on SMEs by Primmest Bhattacharya.
- https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/pdf/2015/10/Snapdeal-Report_Impact-of-Ecommerce-on-Indian-SMEs.pdf
- Mint articles on WTO discussions on E-commerce, MSMEs.
- <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/NGyT1NxdRObs2EiWHn4CPM/Pressure-builds-for-WTOdiscussions-on-e-commerce-MSMEs.html>
- The Economic Times Article on E-commerce marketplace to lead India on global platform.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

9. Indian Agricultural Development in Planning Era

Dr. Vinod R. Bansile

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science
 College, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana (MS).

Introduction

Our first Prime Minister Shri J. L. Nehru visited Soviet Russia in 1927. He was impressed by the Five Year Plans of Russia. In 1938, he proposed to adopt the Five Year Plans in India. On the recommendations of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the Chairmanship of K. C. Neogi, the Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India for implementation of the five year plans. The Deputy Chairman of the Commission is responsible for the formulation and submission of the draft Five-Year Plan to the Central Cabinet. Present time twelfth five year plan is continuing prior this 11 five year plans, three annual plans (1966-69) and one rolling plan (1978-80) already implemented in our country.

In all plans, there are many programmes and schemes were existed for agricultural and rural development. Those have not reached to the target groups up to a satisfactory level. Therefore, by using proper methods attempts should be made to motivate them through an emphasis on the deprived need areas. We know that Indian economy is based on agriculture with a vast segment of its population engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits; growth of the Indian agricultural determines the overall growth rate of the national economy.

First Five year Plan (1951 - 56): The First 5-Year Plan gave a predominant importance to the development of agriculture and irrigation out of a total actual investment of Rs. 1960 crores made in the first plan. Rs. 601 crores i.e. 31% was allocated for agriculture. There were two components of agricultural investment in the public sector, (i) Rs, 291 crores (15% of the total) was allocated to agriculture & C.D.P. and the balance of Rs. 310 crores (or 16% of total) was the share of irrigation. It was expected that the index of farm output would increase from about 100 in 1949-50 to 114 in 1955-56.

ENGLISH PART - 1 / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

41



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Table No. 01: Targets and Achievements of the various agricultural products

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Over-Achievement(+) or Underachievement (-)
Food grains	Million tons	61.6	65.8	+4
Oilseeds	Lakh Tons	55	56	+1
Sugarcane	Lakh Tons	63	60	-3
Cotton	Lakh Tons	42	40	-2
Jute	Lakh Tons	54	46	-12

Second Five year Plan (1956-61) : In money terms, however, the outlay in the Second Plan was higher. It was Rs. 1050 crores as compared to only Rs.758 crores in the First Plan. The targets originally fixed for the Second Plan which were much lower were revised upward and they were given as in the following table. These targets were to be achieved by the same measures as those in the First Plan. The actual progress in agricultural front was quite substantial but fell far short of targets fixed earlier, e.g. against 21 mn. acres of additional land to be brought under irrigation, the actual achievement was about 16 mn. acres only. The poor development of agriculture during Second Plan led to a good number of difficulties in the Indian economy. The most important effect was the rise in the price level. During this Plan, the wholesale price index of all commodities increased by 35%.

Table No. 02: Targets and Achievements of the various agricultural products

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Over-Achievement(+) or Underachievement (-)
Food grains	Million tons	80.5	78.7	-1.8
Oilseeds	Million tons	7.6	6.5	-1.1
Sugarcane	Million tons	7.8	10.4	+2.6
Cotton	Million bales	6.5	6.5	-1.0
Jute	Million bales	5.5	4.0	-1.5
Tea	Million lbs.	700	725	+25

Third Five year Plan (1961-66): Third 5 year Plan gave a Predominant emphasis to agriculture. One of the major objectives of the Plan was to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and to increase agricultural production for exports. Agricultural production has therefore, to be increased to the largest extent feasible, and adequate resource have to be provided under the



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Third Plan for raising the agricultural production. With this end in view, the Plan allocated almost 10% of the total public sector outlay of the Plan i.e., Rs. 1310 crores out of Rs. 6300 crores. Actual expenditure worked out to be Rs. 1754 crores.

The targets and actual production of the major agricultural crops were as follows:

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Over-Achievement(+) or Underachievement (-)
Food grains	Million tons	100	72.3	-27.3
Oilseeds	Million tons	9.8	6.1	-3.7
Sugarcane	Million tons	10.0	11.8	+1.8
Cotton	Million bales	7.0	4.7	-2.3
Jute	Million bales	6.2	4.5	-1.7

Fourth Five year Plan (1969-74) : The Fourth Plan had the following two main objectives in the agricultural sector:

- (i) To provide the conditions necessary for a sustained increase of about 5 per cent per annum over the next decade.
- (ii) To enable as large a sector of the rural population as possible, including the small farmer, the farmer in dry areas and agricultural labourers to participate in development and share its benefits.
- (iii) The strategy of agricultural development was based largely on the further extension of the high yielding varieties (HYV) and multiple cropping programmes.
- (iv) The Fourth Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 3814 crores on Agriculture which was 24% of the total expenditure of Rs 15902 crores. But the actual outlay was less.

Fifth Five year Plan (1974-79): During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 7,411. crores will be spent on the development of agriculture and irrigation which accounts for 20% of the total Plan outlay. Beside this, investments by the private sector shall be of the order of Rs. 2,950 crores.

Taking public and private, sectors, together, total outlay on agriculture, will be of the order of Rs. 10,361 crores. With this level of outlay, the Fifth Plan has targeted a growth rate of 4.2% for food-grains as a whole. This is distinctly, less ambitious as than the target set out in the Fourth Plan.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85): The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was started in an extremely different circumstances as the year of 1979-80 witnessed a worse drought. It affected agricultural production adversely. However, the achievements of the plan were satisfactory.

Table: Agricultural Production

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Progress
Food grains	Million tons	127.86	153.60	150.5
Oilseeds	Million tons	10.20	13.00	11.4
Sugarcane	Million tons	175.80	215.00	175.1
Cotton	Million bales	7.34	9.20	75.
Jute	Million bales	7.54	9.08	6.2

Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90): The outlay for agriculture and allied sector including forestry and wild life was Rs. 10524 crore in Seventh Plan against Rs.6440 crores in Sixth Five Year Plan Period. The average level of annual production of food grains during the plan period was around 155 millions tonnes. In 1990-91 food grain production reached to the level of 176-92 million tonnes against the production of 140.35 million tonnes in 1987-88.

Eighth Five year Plan (1992-97): Eighth Plan envisages to spend Rs. 22,467 crore on agricultural development. For rural development a total sum of Rs. 34,425 crore has been fixed whereas Rs. 6,750 crore on special area programme and Rs. 35,525 crore on irrigation and flood control have been proposed in the draft of the plan.

Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002): Ninth Five Year Plan was developed in the context of four important dimensions: (i) Quality of life, (ii) generation of productive employment, (iii) regional balance and (iv) self-reliance. Target growth was 6.5% but 5.35% actual growth achieved. It was formulated from 1997-2002 with the prime objectives like drastic industrialization human development, poverty eradication, self-reliance in economy, increase employment, to provide basic infrastructure of life like education for all, safe drinking water, provide primary health care, food security, women empowerment etc. During 1999-2000 the IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, MWS were merged to form a new self-employment program called rename as Swarna Jayantri Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY) with effect from 1st April, 1999.

Tenth Five year Plan (2002-2007): Although the draft Tenth Plan had set a target to attain annual average growth rate of 3.97 per cent in Agriculture and allied sector, but during the Tenth Plan it has attained (-) 7.2 per cent in 2002-03 and then to 1.0 per cent in 2003-04 and 6.0

ENGLISH PART – 1 / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

44



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Conclusion

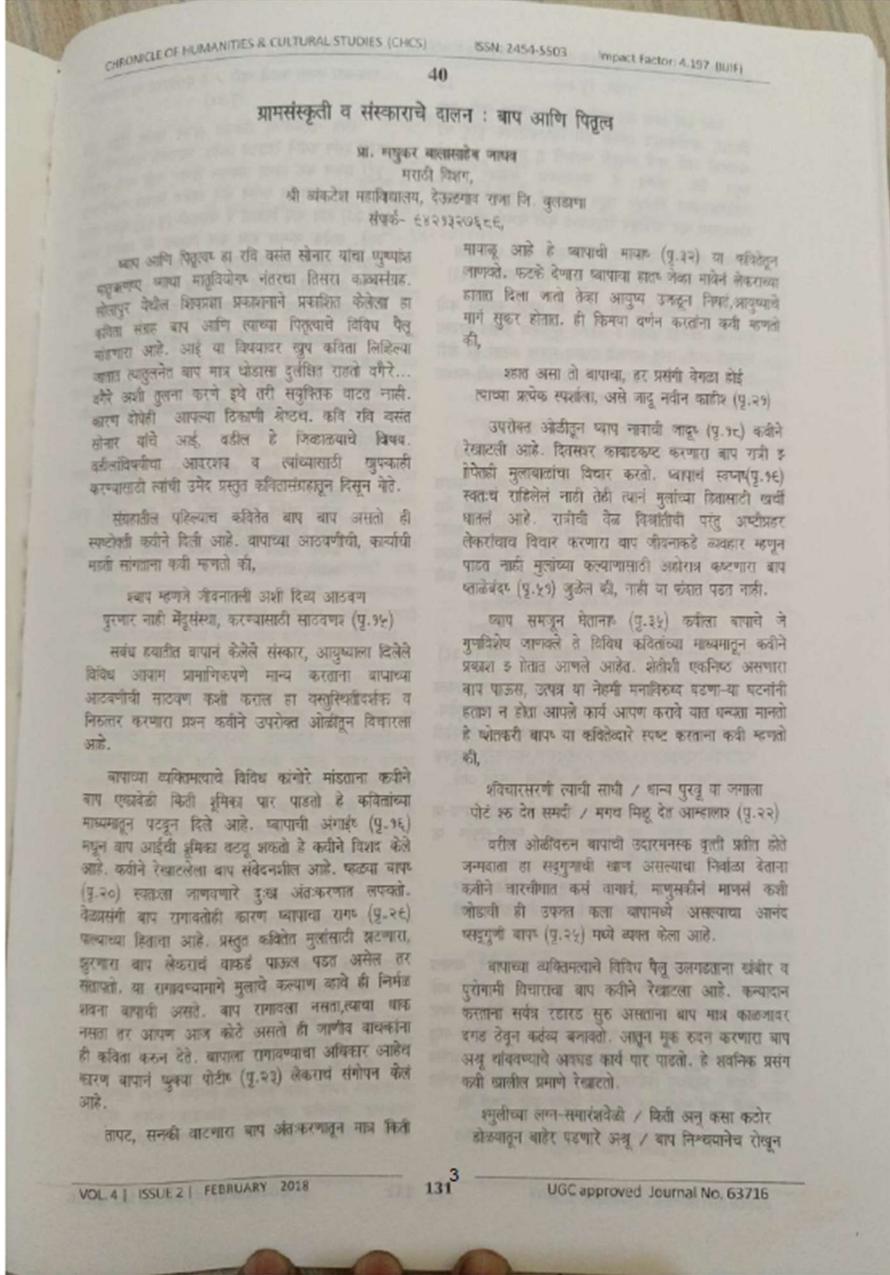
Agriculture is an integral part of the rural life and agricultural and rural development programmes should be devised in order to meet the needs of the rural community. Efforts should be made during next planning five year plan to bring science and technology closer to the farmers in order to utilize the limited available resources efficiently to increase the productivity of the land. The other important aspects like supply of agricultural inputs, farm machinery, irrigation facilities, cropping pattern, agricultural processing and general aspects like health, housing facilities, sanitation, welfare programmes for people should be given due importance.

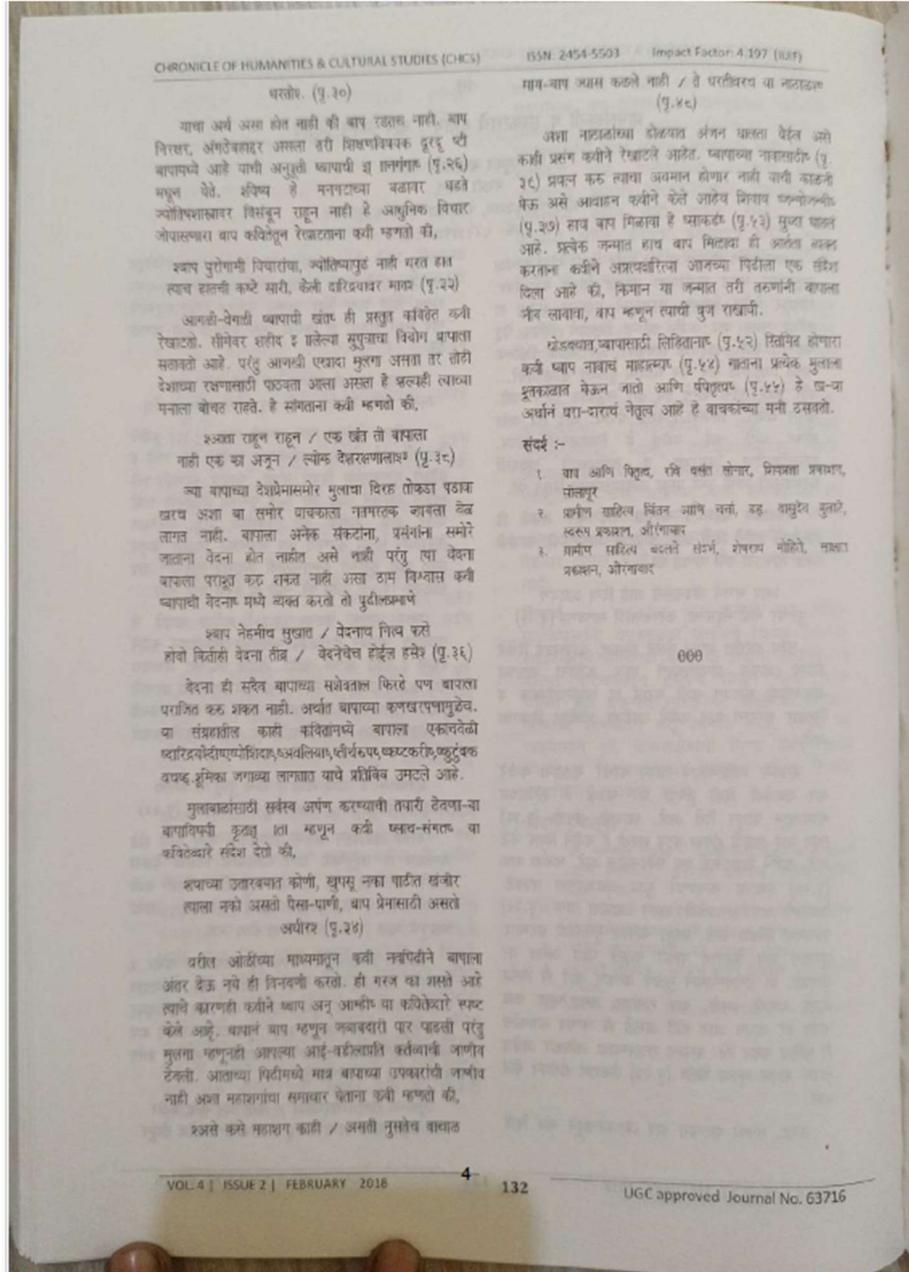
Agricultural and rural development is a continuous process for which Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development both are primarily responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of various centrally sponsored programmes and schemes designed by the planning commission of India for rural poverty alleviation.

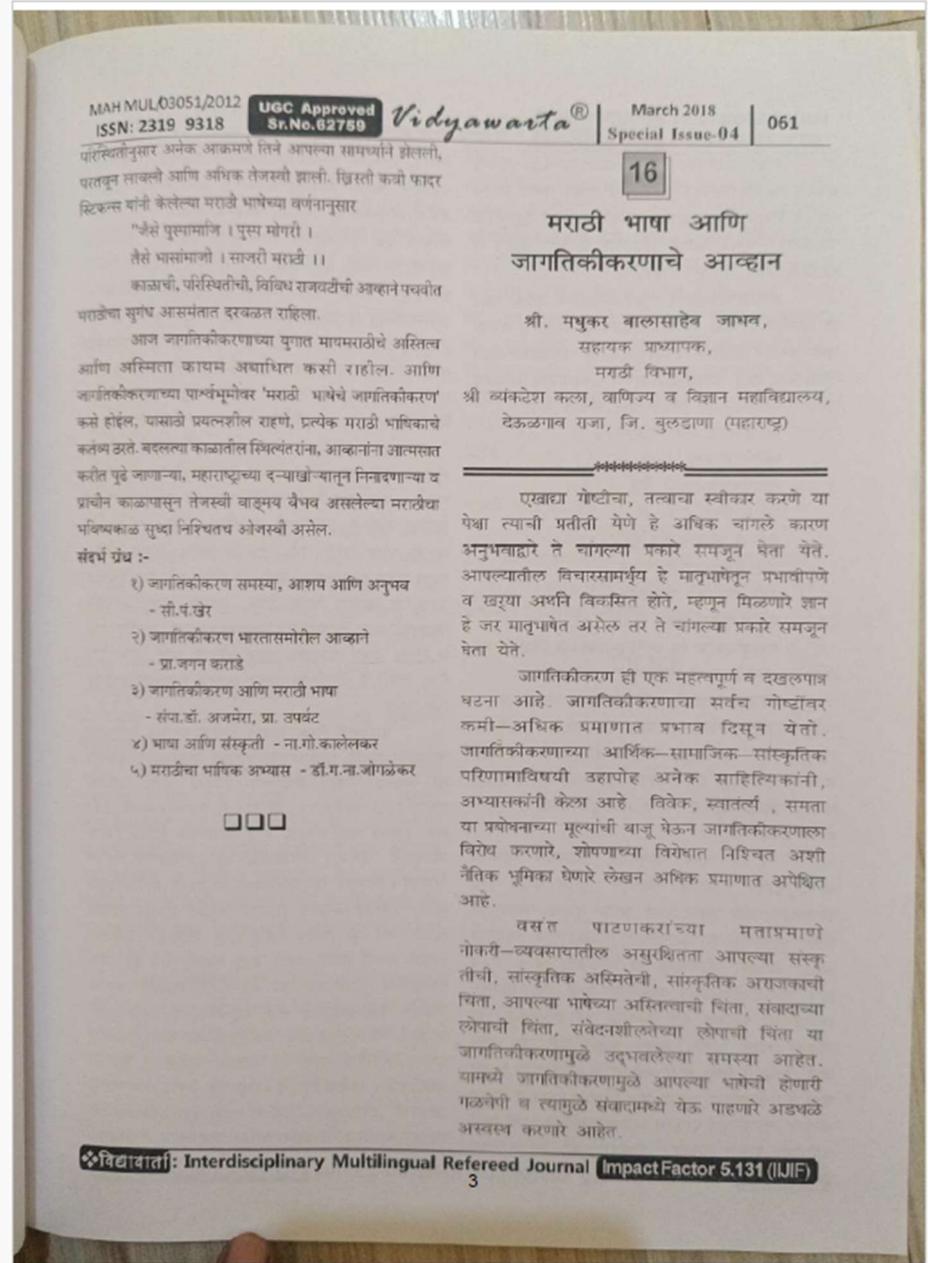
References

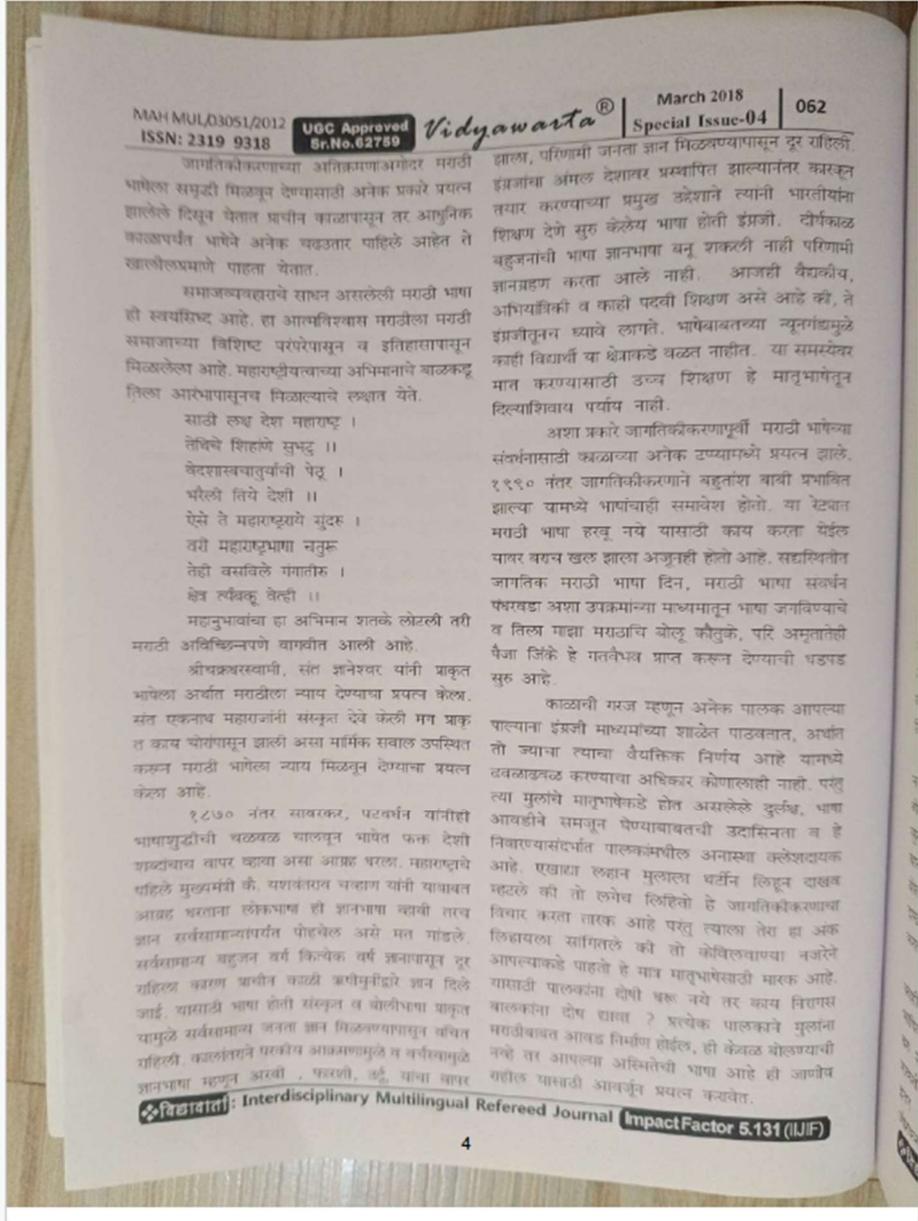
1. Arora RC (1986), Integrated Rural Development, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi,
2. CSO MoSPI (2014), CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementatio
3. GOI (1952), Planning Commission, First Five Year Plan, New Delhi, 1952,
4. GOI (1956), Planning Commission, Second Five Year Plan, 1956,
5. GOI (1969), Four Five Year Plan.
6. GOI (1974), Fifth Five year Plan.
7. GOI (1997), Nine Five year Plan.
8. GOI (2007), Eleventh Five year Plan.
9. GOI (2012), Twelve Five Year Plan Indian Economy , Ruddar Datt & KPM Sundharam.

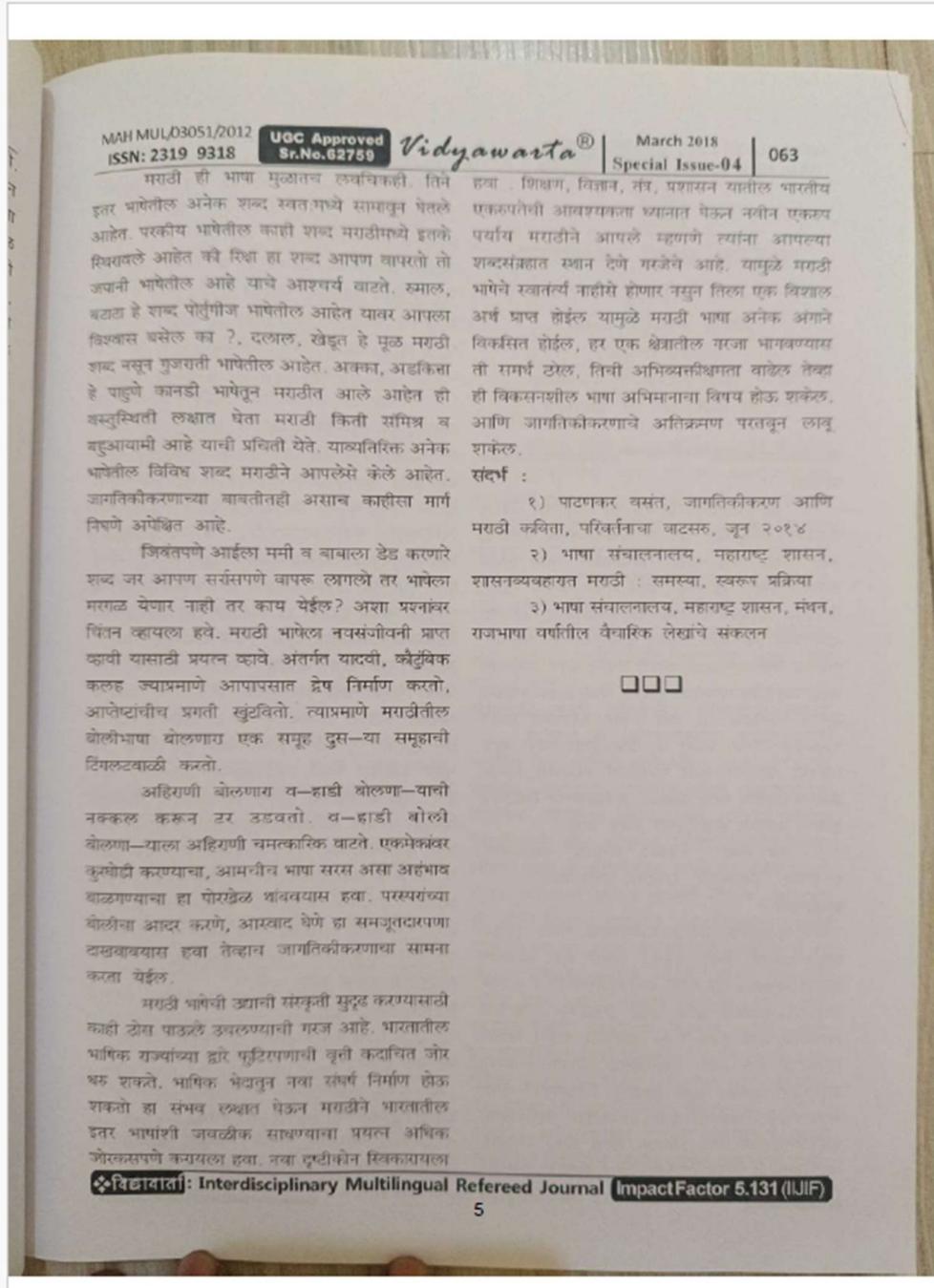


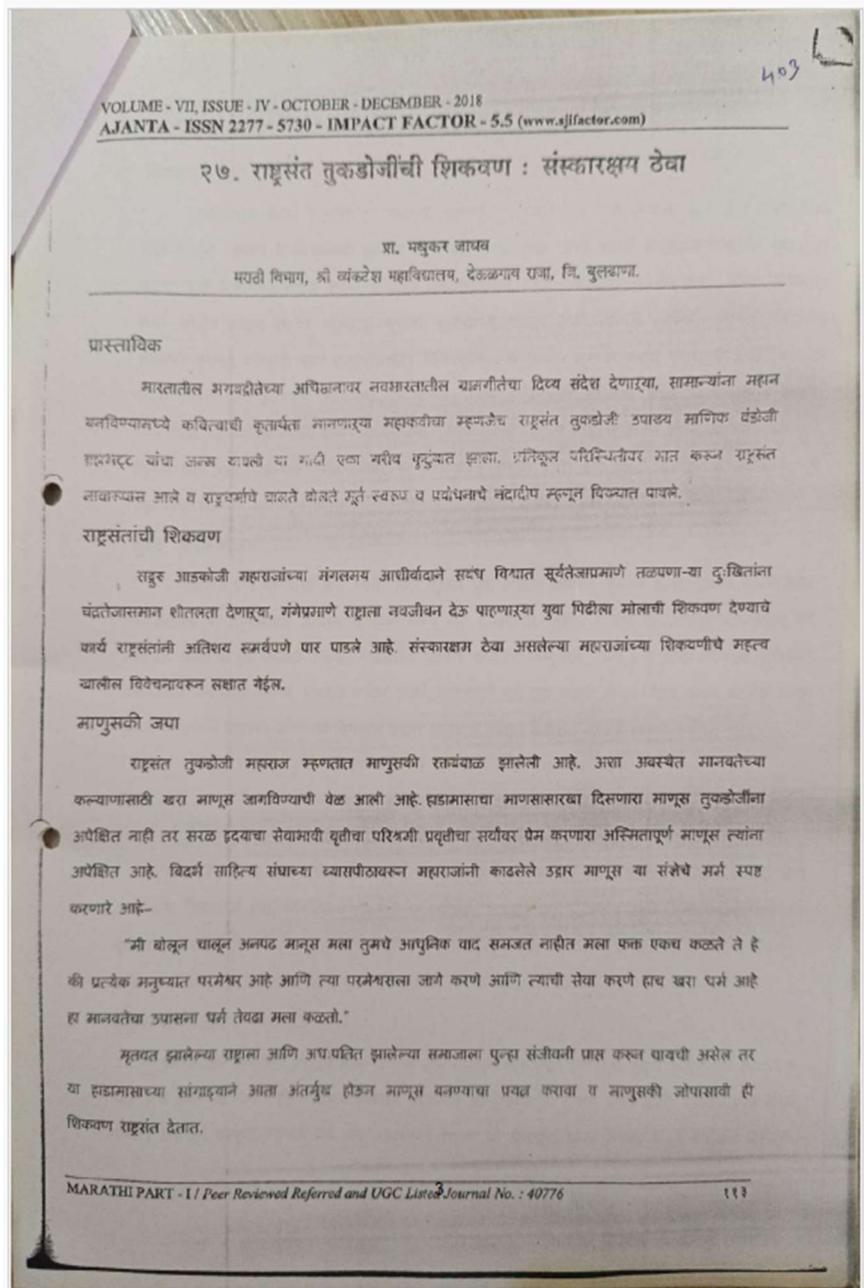


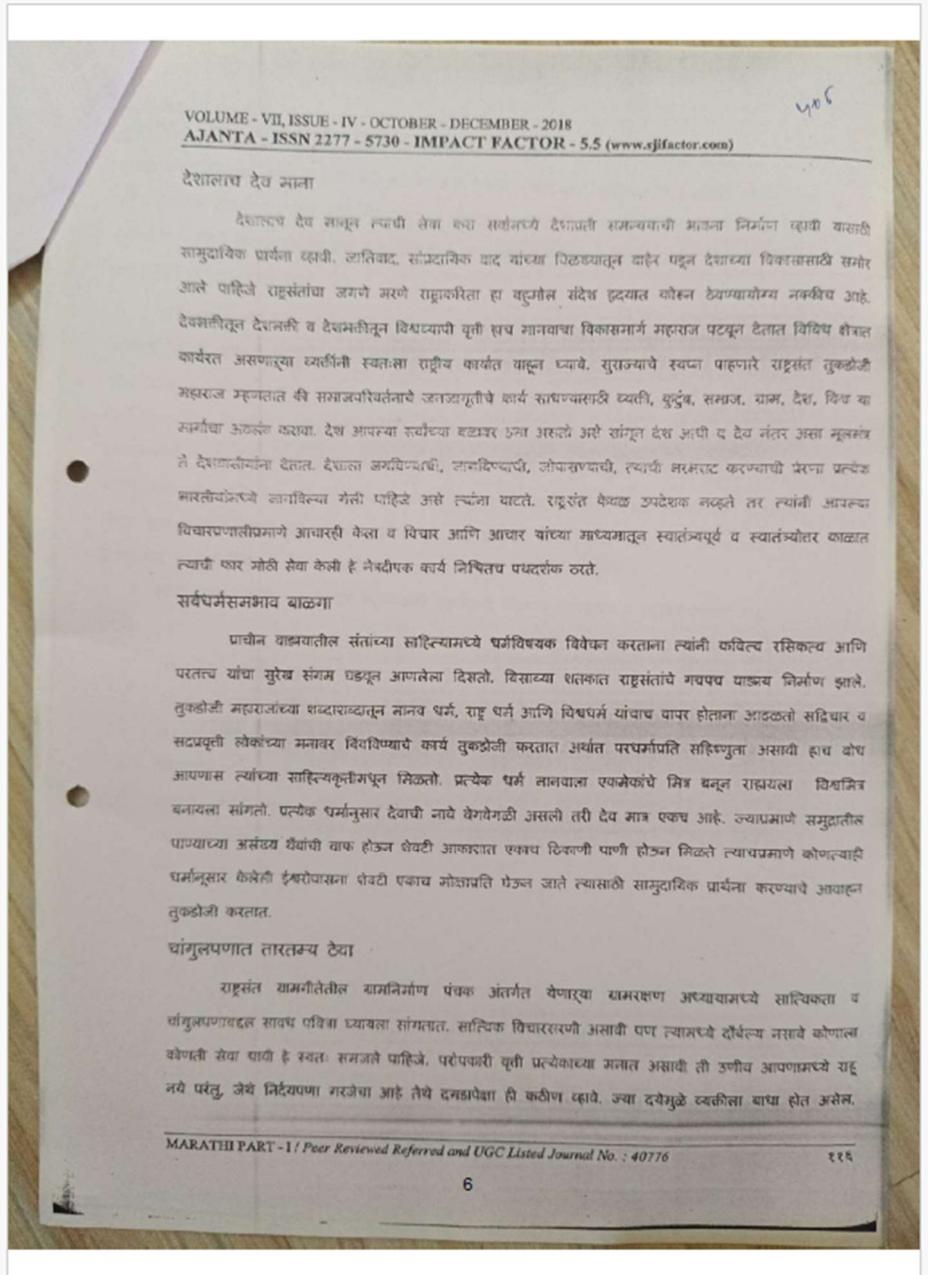


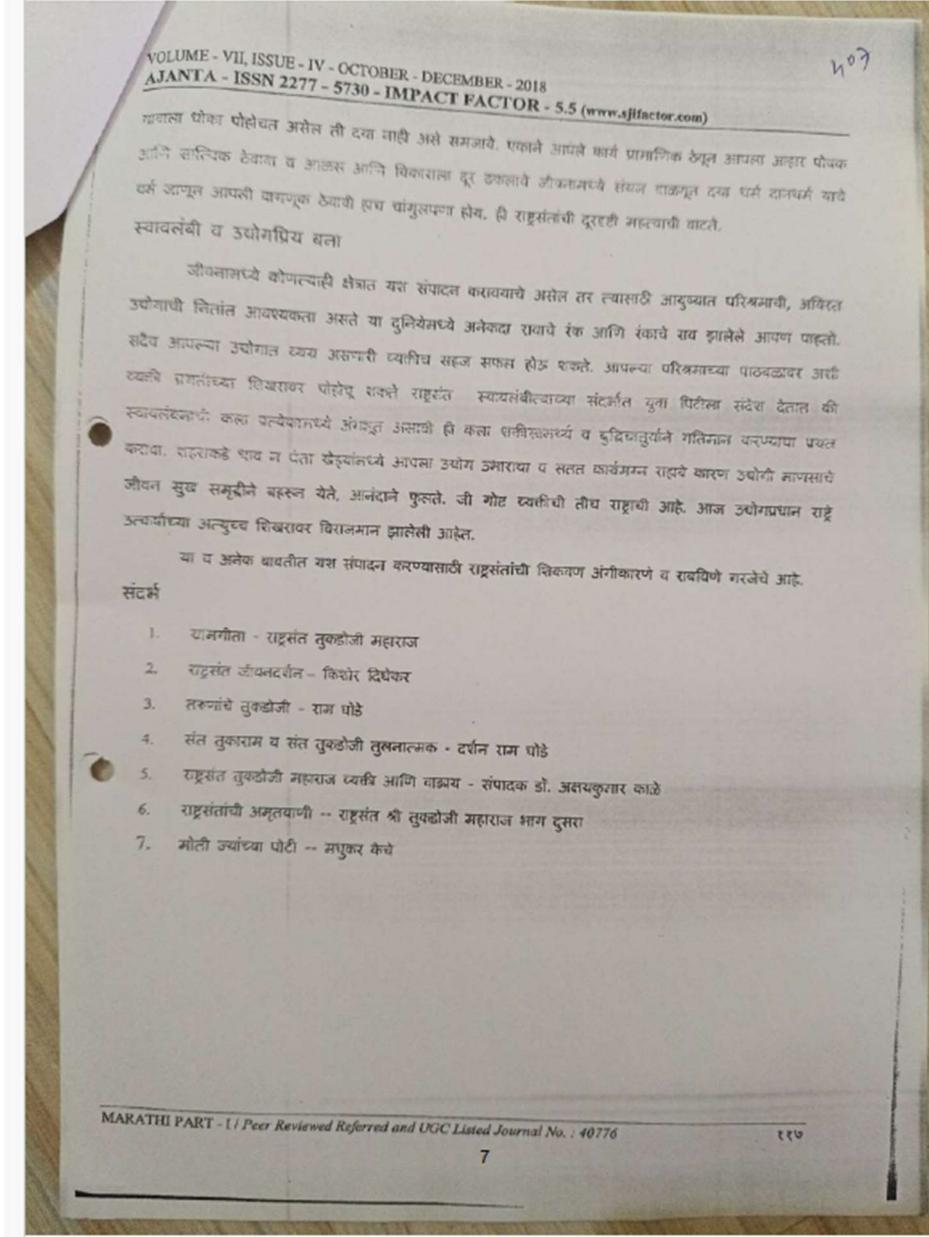


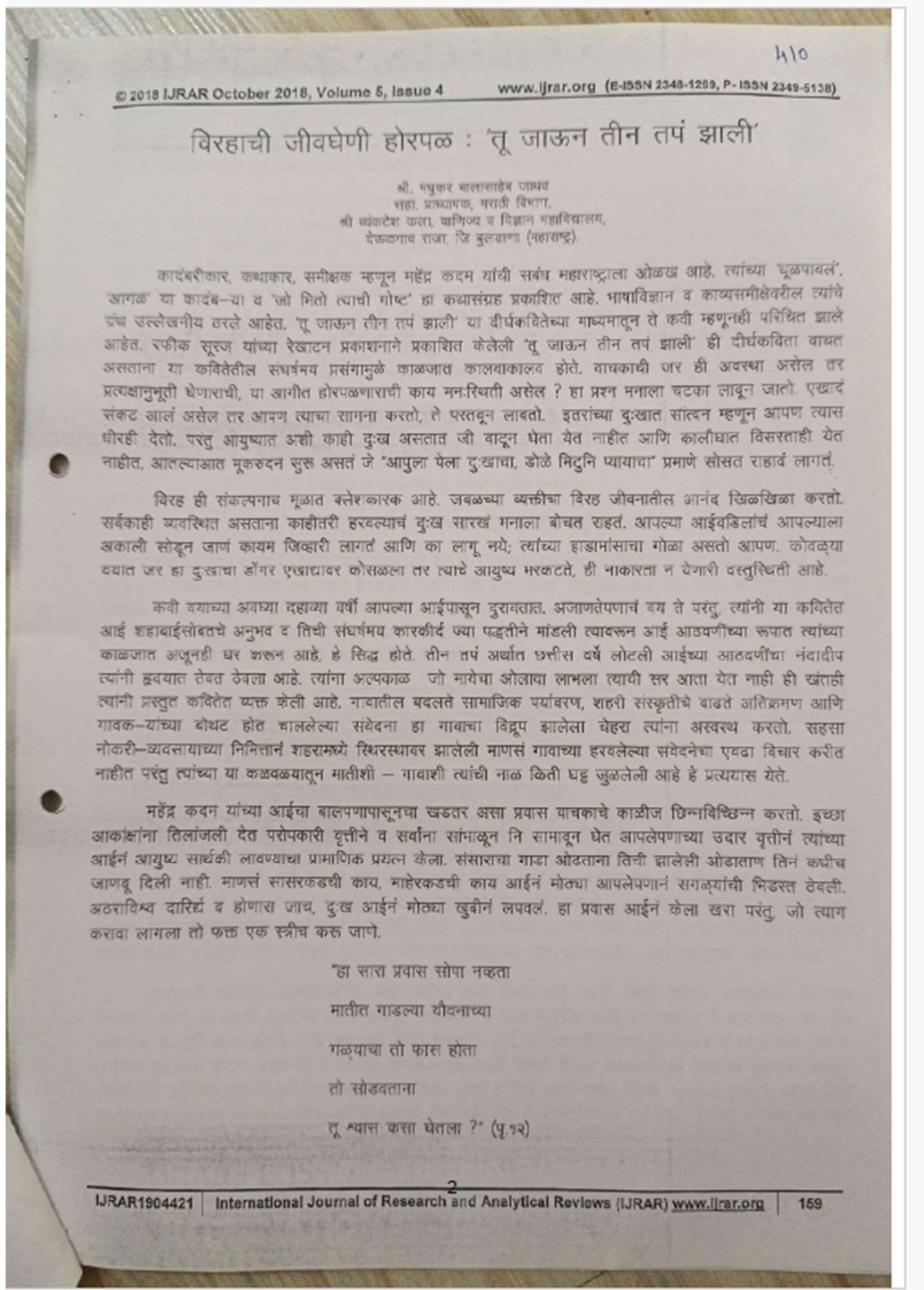


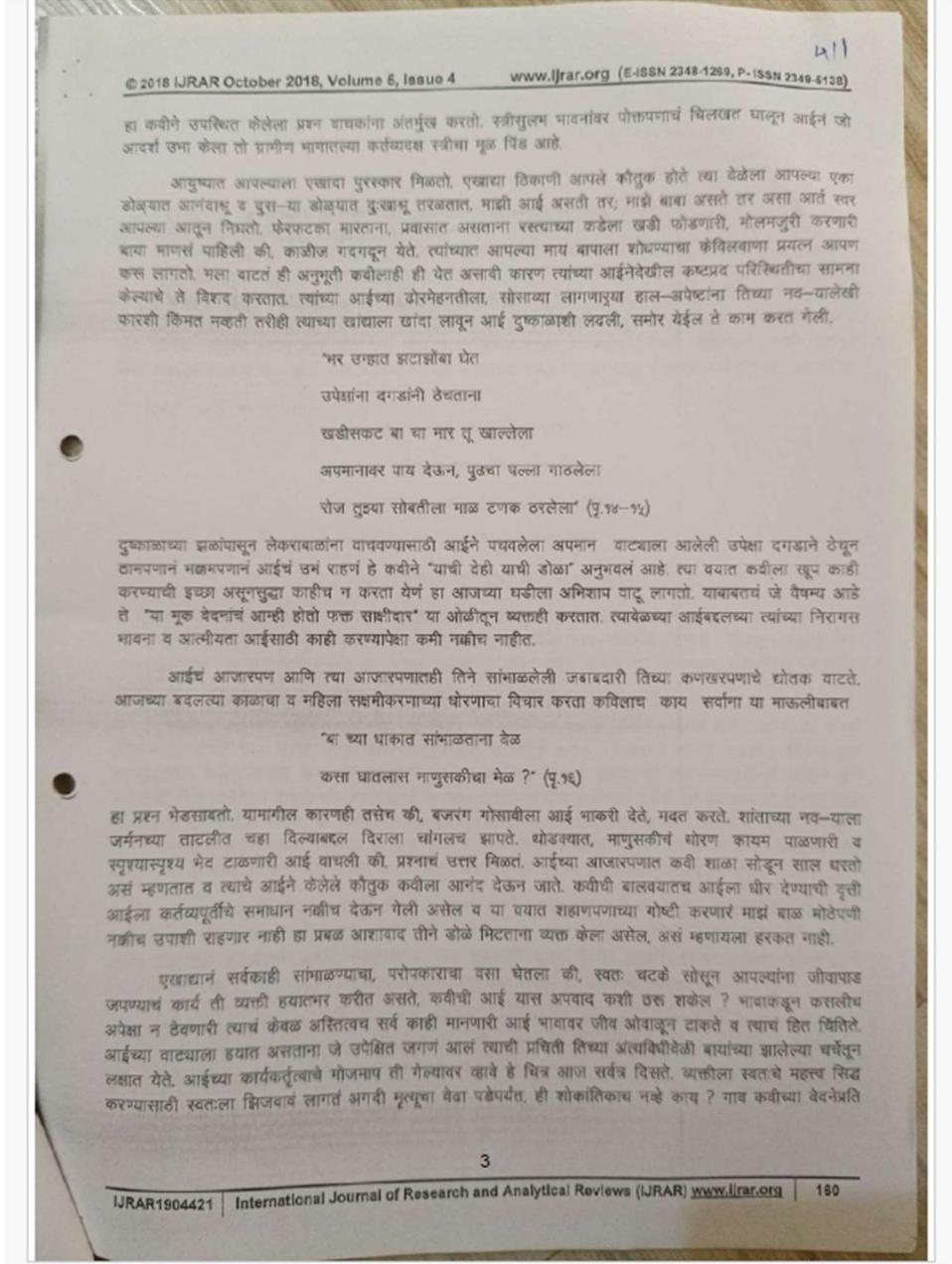


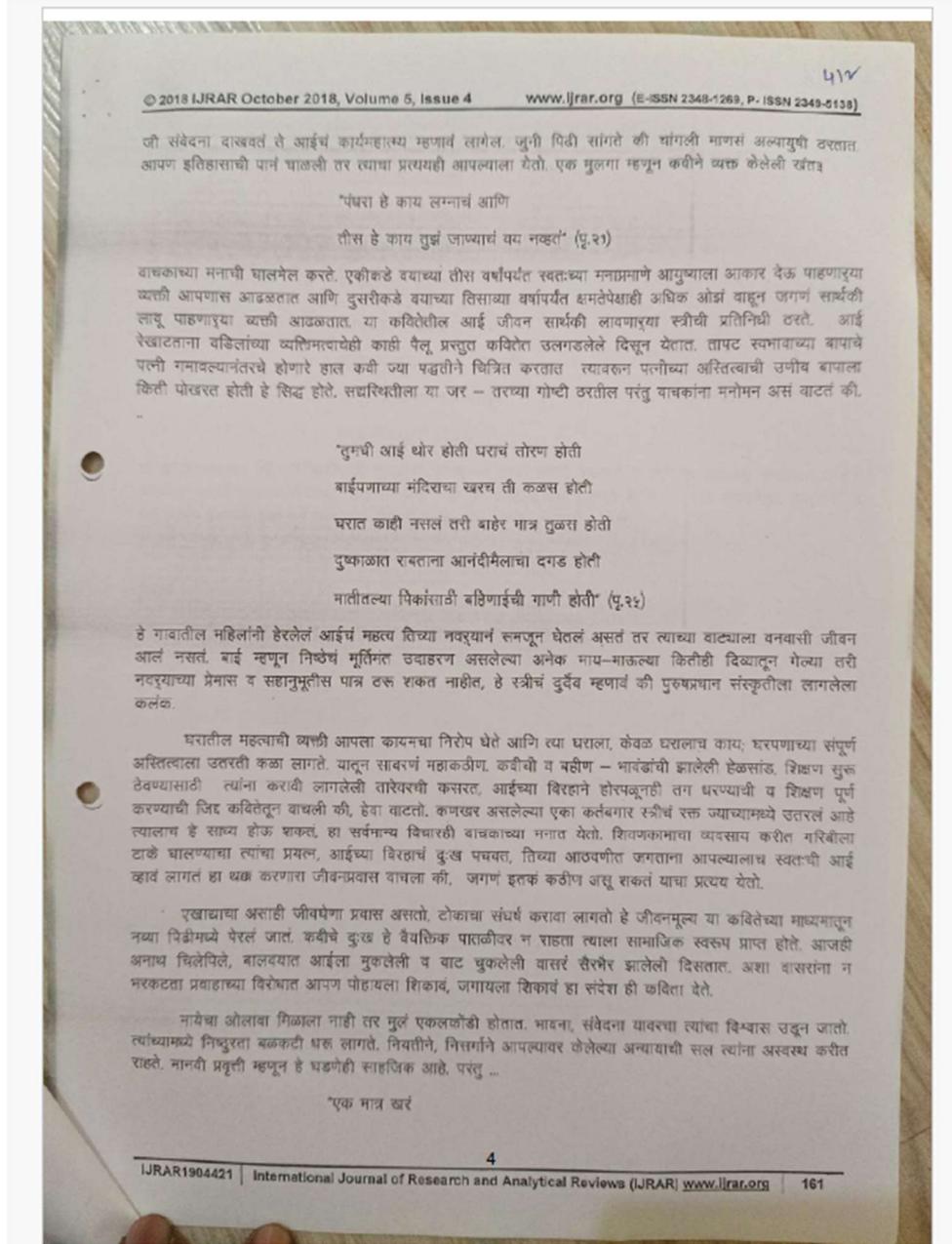


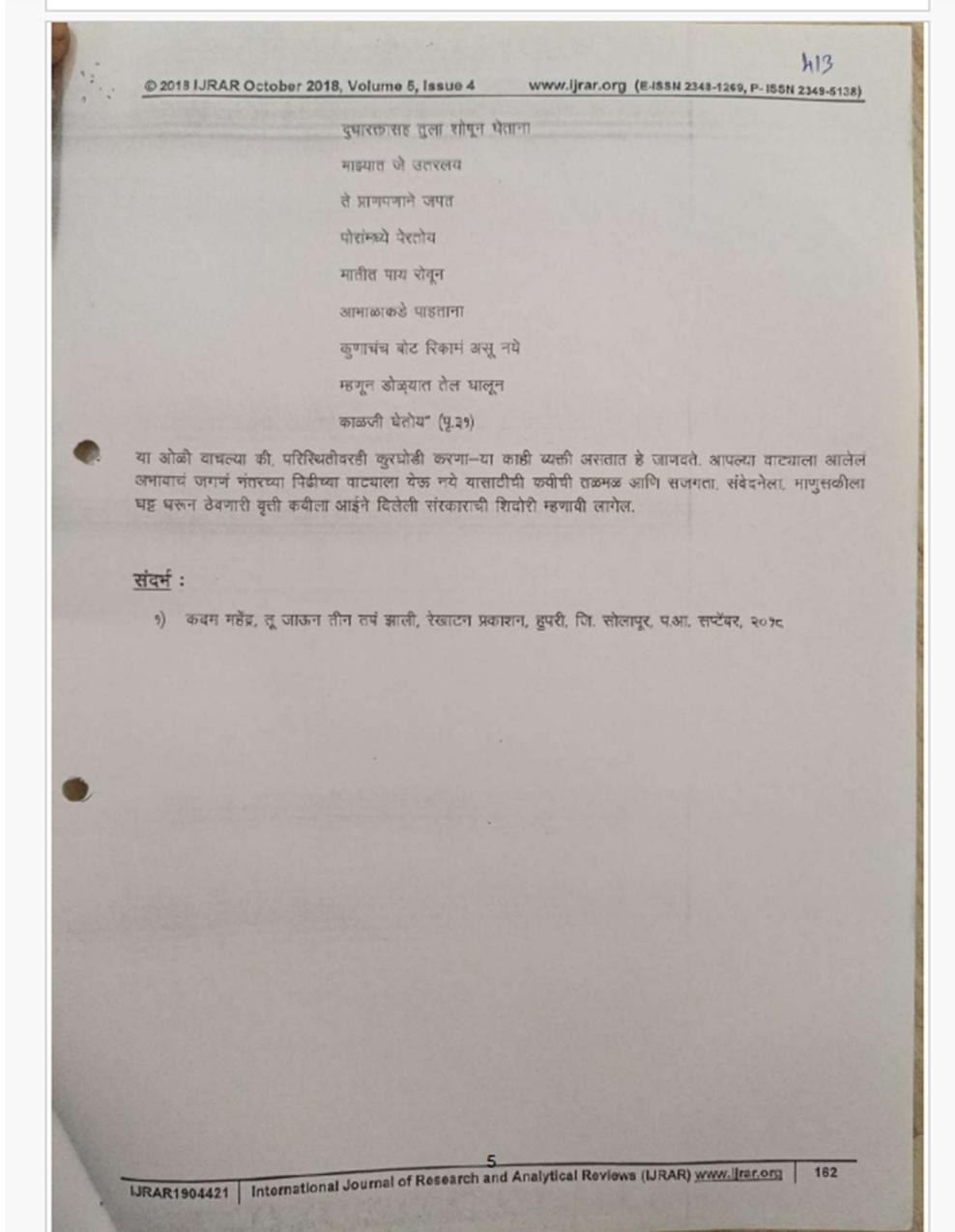












Vandalism in College Libraries

Dr. Umesh B. Deshmukh
 Librarian, Shri Vyankatesh Arts,
 Commerce & Science College,
 Deulgaon Dist- Buldana.

Email :- umeshdeshmukh.2010@rediffmail.com

Abstract:-

Libraries are considered venerable, quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are soul of the educational institutes and play vital role by providing resources and services according to curriculum of the faculty and students. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities. The vandal purposely or ignorantly destruct the beautiful, valuable reading material, library building, furniture and equipment of the college libraries, as well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and other users. Library is a social institution preserving and disseminating knowledge in the form of documents so any thing which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library is called as vandalism in library. All forms of library abuses and crimes in the library come under vandalism in the library.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries are considered venerable, quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are soul of the educational institutes and play vital role by providing resources and services according to curriculum of the faculty and students. As a working professional in library and information science, it is observed that there is noticeable growth in number of the students and faculty in the colleges, It has ultimately resulted in the growth in library users, hence college libraries are facing the problem to cope up with the rising needs of the users and relevant library facility. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities. The vandal purposely or ignorantly destruct the beautiful, valuable reading material, library building, furniture and equipment of the college libraries, as well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and other users. Library is a social institution preserving and disseminating knowledge in the form of documents so any thing which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library is called as vandalism in library. All forms of library abuses and crimes in the library come under vandalism in the library.



The present study used Questionnaire method to collect the data from Arts, Commerce & Science College Libraries in Buldhana District. A structured questionnaire was designed separately for users and librarians.

A) Questionnaire for Users consists questions on personal information of users & general nature. Library use and services, different illegal practices, on theft of library material, reasons and measures on mutilation problem, reasons, solutions, methods of theft and mutilation and provision of photocopy equipment for elimination of vandalism. of misplacement, un-authorized borrowing and non-return of book, covers three questions in each section about the users perception, reasons and possible solution to prevent.

B) Questionnaire for Librarians :- Covers questions on basic information about college and library resources and facility. With illegal incidents and most critical issues in college library and consists some questions. ,on period and idea of theft and mutilation, as well as reasons thereof,some questions on vandal activities, disruptive behavior inside and outside library and ,questions on security problems and security measures, policy and procedures, training, education and information expected from authority on security, library building and staff, responsibility of security, special security , stock taking, funds to repair vandalized material Instances in last twelve month, on safety security,

The structured questionnaire was distributed to college librarians in the in Buldhana District.

Data Analysis

Collected data has been analyzed and presented in tabular as well as graphical form. In graphical form, bar charts, line graphs are used for presentation. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected, the fixed variables were user's place of residence, gender, age, and income group, the statistical software package (i.e. SPSS) has been used. In addition, some of the tools/techniques used for analyzing data include weighted arithmetic mean (WAM), co-relation, chi-square, Ti-Square etc. Details regarding some of the tools/techniques used

CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

Some of the major findings and implications are given below;

1. To sum up, the researcher obtained data from the 1049 users, out of them, 60.53% were male and 39.47% were female, 87.13% users were studying in undergraduate classes, 80.64% of the respondents belonged to the age-group of 17-25 years, 88.2% of respondent belonged to the income group of less than Rs.20,000 per month, which is considered low income



group. As regards place of residence 54.9% respondents came from rural area and 45.9% respondents were from urban area.

2. The membership duration of 78.18 % respondents was from last one to three years; 67.23% respondents were visiting the library almost daily or once in a week; 79.21% respondents used library for academic purpose, while 16% used for fun enjoyment and as meeting point of view and ragging of students. As regards the satisfaction level 60.63% respondents were dissatisfied with the library services. Sixty eight point eighty two percent users were utilizing close access facility and 60.53% users indicated library rules are causing inconvenience in accessing the library services.

3. Only 30.88% users thought illegal practices like theft, misplacement. Un-authorized borrowing, non return of books, vandalism to library property were prevalent & frequent phenomena, while 21.83% users thought that mutilation was prevalent and frequent phenomena in college libraries.

4. Among the reasons for theft 42.13% users suggested, low income and poverty, while 57.01% users thought library environment, cultural background, social environment, overdue fines, no exit guard, slackness in counter checking and un-circulated volumes, seems to be prominent reasons for stealing books in the library.

5. The prominent reasons for mutilation put forth by 35.08% users were, laziness, poverty and lack of reprographic facility, followed by books were very costly to possess personally etc. The same reasons among rural and urban, male and female, age and income group were noticed.

6. As regards method of theft and mutilation 62.44% users suggested hiding in the cloths and tearing out pages from books and periodicals, while 47.65% users suggested method of throwing books through window, by offering inducement, and removing due date slip. Tearing out pages, hiding in the cloths and by offering inducement was the common method among rural & urban, male & female.

7. The 54.15% respondents thought that libraries are victims for deliberate hiding of books. The reasons indicated by 87.22% users were due to monopoly of information, selfish nature, exam pressure and high cost of books, while 10.31% were habitual users in misplacing the documents. Rural users indicated reasons were exam pressure and high cost of books, while urban users were of the opinions that selfish nature, monopoly of information and exam pressure were the main reasons for misplacement.



publicity campaigns and user orientation and training must be in regular interval to control vandalism, by appointing some users as security guards to limit vandalistic activities.

18. As regards the loss of property 96.16% libraries have not responded to the question while only 3.84% libraries indicated the number of missing books, non return books, withdrawal of books, furniture, equipment damage and building damage. Therefore the investigator could not give actual loss of property.

19. Regarding funds reserved for repair vandalized property 80.76% libraries made available funds for repairing library building, equipment and furniture. While 70.19% respondents made provision of funds for repurchase of missing books and guard services, and 30.77% respondents kept funds for insurance premium. While no library has made provision of funds for installing security devices due to the requirement of more funds.

20. As regards the responsibility of library security 61.5% respondents answered librarians and library staff, while 38.5% responded principal, president, security in charge and host institute are most responsible for library security.

21. According 22.43% respondents their library buildings are made, considering the security by design, the 19.93% libraries provided property counter for personal belongings, where as 19.32% installed after hour's security alarm, the 17.52% respondents adopted card access control as a security measure in their libraries. Sixteen point seventy four percent respondents agreed vandalism can be limited by appointing security guard, while 11% to 16.74% respondents contacted to police, planted tree away from library building, used keyless entry system, by installing modern security system like CCTV cameras, RFID etc. The other measures suggested by the respondents were fining and punishment, creating awareness among users and appointing some users from user group as a security guard.

22. Regarding any specific policy and procedure to limit vandalism followed by college libraries 68.2% respondents does not have specific policy and procedure to deal with vandal acts, while 54.8% respondents indicated that the policy and procedure of the existing college libraries are not adequate for minimizing or to combat the vandalism. College libraries are not adequately for minimize or combat the vandalism

23. As regards the supports from authority to deal with the security problem WAM test revealed that 27.88% respondents were of the opinion that they require information about how to conduct staff training effectively; 23.57% respondents ranked to provision of sufficient and trained staff; 22.96% respondents' requirement was simple policy and procedures must be there to limit vandalism. The 21.56% respondents gave the rank to community awareness program and 21.24% respondents given preference to building security



to educate and inform the professional as well as to make library staff aware about preventive measures for library security and safety.

7. With regard to loss of books due to theft mutilation, 3 books for open access and 2 books for closed access, per thousand books issued/ consulted in an academic year may be considered as negligible loss and hence be written off by the principal/ governing body of the college, if librarians negligence is not proved, If the loss is beyond prescribed limit the matter may be referred by the principal to the higher authority concerned.

8. To prevent theft, mutilation from libraries, librarians should make available number of text books and quality reprographic equipment in cheaper cost of photocopying with trained operator.

9. Well documented Library policy and procedures should be framed by the librarian as per the ACRL and ALA guidelines when there is a case of vandalism, it should be available for all staff members and users to read, either as a separate booklet or as part of library manual or in college prospectus.

10. The report of every stock verification work should be submitted to the concerned University, Principal and Joint director of higher education and UGC by which any person can study and calculate actual loss from college libraries.

11. The librarians should concentrate on maximum security of library collection, property and staff by appointing security guard, conducting seminars, installing modern security devices, formulating user group as security guard, give weighting to opinions of students council, union members thereby involving earn and learn scheme students on a partnership basis in running the library and making library a more positive place to work etc.

12. The library should aim to create an atmosphere conducive to honesty and pro-library feelings, while at the same time acknowledge the necessity to set up sensible and thorough security arrangements.

13. A vigorous publicity campaign through posters on acts of vandalism and with emphasis on the penalty of expulsion to culprits can, to a certain extent, check the malfeasance of vandalism in libraries.

14. Library staff should be more vigilant, committed to library work, training on crime and vandalism prevention techniques should be given to staff on regular intervals. Periodic assessment of vandalism situation should be done. On security audit pinpointing the weakness of security of library should be made.



15. Library building design should be theft preventive, one exit and entrance, wire mesh windows, provision of property counter, eliminate hidden location, plantation of tree should be away from library building, provide adequate visibility in parking and inside building, proper parking facility with gate and watchman should be provided.

16. Disciplinary measures relating to vandalism, disruptive behavior, theft, document mutilation, refusal to return borrowed books, and keeping books long after they are due should be enforced. Offenders should be made to replace or pay for lost books irrespective of their status and to pay fines for over-due books.

17. Authorities should invest more in electronic resources which will reduce to a large extent the incidence of users physically handling documentary materials. This will also enhance multiple accesses to library materials with little damage.

REFERENCES

- Cohen, Stanley (1973). Property destruction; Motive and meanings 'Vandalism', Ed. Colin ward, London, Architectural Press.
- Das, B.N.(1986). Principles of Education in the Emerging Indian Society, Delhi Ajanta Prakashan, p.2.
- Garner, Bryan A. (1990) Ed. Blacks Law Dictionary, 6th Ed. West Publishing, New York, available on <http://en.wikipedia.org>.
- Gavisiddapa, Anandhali (2004). Use and misuse of Reading Material in Engineering college Libraries in Karnataka State: A Study, Thesis submitted to Gulbarga University Gulbarga.
- Goldstein, A.P. (1996). The Psychology vandalism New York: Plenum Press.
- Hart, Sandra (2003). Vandalism in libraries: Causes, common occurrences and prevention strategies. available on <http://capping.slis>. accessed on 15-03-2011.
- Kasyap, M.M.(1969) Planning of Survey, Library Herald, 2 (1&2), P,95
- Khan, Khaisar M. & Ramesh, C.P. (1986). Vandalism in Academic Libraries : Library Herald, 25(1), 38-41.
- Rawat, P. & Kumar P. (2002). Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library Science and Information Technology, Vol.2, 1st Ed., New Delhi, Publication House.
- Sager, Donald (1975). Vandalism in Libraries, How Senseless is it? : Indian Librarian, 30 (2), 61-63.
- Thomson, Della.(1998). The Concise Oxford Dictionary of current English, 9th ed. Delhi, oxford Publishing



भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरण आणि मानवी हक्क

डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर विष्णू गोरे
सहायक प्राध्यापक तथा प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
श्री व्यंकटेश कला, यागिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
देऊळगाव राजा, जि. बुलडाणा (महाराष्ट्र राज्य)

प्रस्तावना:

युनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ सोव्हिएट रशियाच्या आर्थिक विकासाने प्रभावित होऊन भारत सरकारने सन. 1951 मध्ये नियोजनबद्ध मार्गाने आर्थिक विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी पंचवार्षिक योजनांचे प्रतिमान स्वीकारले. सन 1951 ते सन 1991 या आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या कालावधी दरम्यान 'समाजवादी समाजरचनेचे' उद्दिष्ट नजरेसमोर ठेऊन भारत सरकारने देशांतर्गत उद्योगांना संरक्षण, आयात पर्यायीकरण, रोजगार निर्मितीसाठी श्रम प्रधान तंत्राचा स्वीकार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांना प्राधान्य, इत्यादी प्रयत्न केल्याचे दिसून येतात. परंतु देशांतर्गत व विदेशी कर्जाचे वाढते प्रमाण, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील यादृती तूट, राजकोषीय व वित्तीय तुटीचे सकाळ देशांतर्गत उत्पादितांशी यादृते प्रमाण इत्यादी विविध कारणांमुळे भारत सरकारसमोर सन 1990 मध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या ऐतिहासिक 'आर्थिक आरिष्टातून' बाहेर पाडण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने 24 जुलै, 1991 रोजी आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणे निधी आणि जागतिक अधिकोष यांनी सुचविलेल्या 'आर्थिक स्थिरीकरण व संरचनात्मक बदलांचा कार्यक्रम' स्वीकारला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणे निधी आणि जागतिक अधिकोष यांनी सुचविलेला हा कार्यक्रम म्हणजेच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील खाजगीकरण, उदासीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण या प्रक्रियांचा समावेश असलेले 'नवीन आर्थिक धोरण' होय.

भारत सरकारने एप्रिल, 2000 मध्ये जाहीर केलेले 'विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरण' व सन 2005 मधील 'विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र कायदा' हे भारत सरकारच्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचाच फलित आहेत. भारत सरकारने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या स्थापनेसाठी स्वीकारलेल्या धोरणांचा भारतातील मानव अधिकारांवर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करून आर्थिक विकासास प्रक्रियेत विशेषतः विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांमुळे भारतात निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करून या विविध समस्यांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी विविध धोरणात्मक उपाय सुचविणे या उद्देशाने प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयाची निवड केलेली आहे.

भाग 1:

संशोधन पद्धती व शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा दुय्यम माहितीवर आधारित असून तथ्य संकलनासाठी भारत सरकारची विविध कार्यालये तसेच विविध आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था व संघटना यांचे अहवाल तसेच प्रकाशित ग्रंथ, नियतकालिके व प्रमाणित संकेतस्थळांवरील माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे:

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाची ठळक उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतात:

1. मानवी हक्क आणि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र या संकल्पनांचा अभ्यास करणे.



2. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र घोरणांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या महत्त्वपूर्ण मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र घोरणांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्यांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी घोरणात्मक उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

भाग 2:**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास व घटनात्मक मूलभूत मानवी हक्क**

विविध अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांनी दिलेल्या व्याख्यांच्या अभ्यासावरून विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राची संकल्पना पुढील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येते:

“विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र म्हणजे असे क्षेत्र कि, ज्या क्षेत्रामध्ये उद्योगांना कायदेशीर विशेष अधिकार दिले जातात व त्यांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात शासन कसल्याही प्रकारचा हस्तक्षेप करू शकत नाही.”

उपरोक्त व्याख्येच्या अभ्यासावरून स्पष्ट होते कि, विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र म्हणजे निर्यात व्यापार, उत्पादन, रोजगार इत्यादी घटकांमध्ये वृद्धी घडवून आणण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या घटनात्मक तरतुदीमधून सवलती देऊन निर्माण करण्यात येणाऱ्या विषय भौगोलिक क्षेत्र होय. शोडक्यात उत्पादन, व्यापार आणि व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोनातून खाजगी उत्पादकांना विशेष सुविधा देऊन निर्माण करण्यात आलेले क्षेत्र म्हणजे विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र होय.

भारतातील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास:

भारत सरकारने सन 1991 मध्ये नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार केला. या धोरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारत सरकारने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी केलेली आहे. तत्कालीन व्यापारमंत्री श्री. मुरासोली मारण हे चीन दौर्यावर असताना तेथील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून झालेल्या विकासाने प्रभावित होऊन, सन 1997-2002 च्या विदेश व्यापार धोरणाची फेररचना करताना भारत सरकारने एप्रिल, 2000 मध्ये विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणाची घोषणा केली. त्यानुसार 23 जून, 2005 रोजी भारत सरकारने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक विधेयक संमत केले. फेब्रुवारी 2006 मध्ये सेझ संबंधी कायद्याच्या प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीला सुरुवात झालेली दिसून येते.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील घटनात्मक मूलभूत हक्क विषयक तरतुदी:

फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती (सन १७८६) नंतर घोषित करण्यात आलेल्या मानवी हक्कांच्या सनदेत समता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधुत्व या तत्वांचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला. अमेरिकन संविधानात “बिल ऑफ राईट्स” द्वारे नागरिकांना मूलभूत हक्क बहाल करण्यात आले. १० डिसेंबर, १९८४ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने ‘मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा’ घोषित केला म्हणून १० डिसेंबर हा दिवस दरवर्षी ‘मानवी हक्क दिन’ म्हणून साजरा केला जातो.

प्रा. लास्की यांच्या मते, “हक्क म्हणजे सामाजिक जीवनात अशी परिस्थिती होय कि, ज्याशिवाय व्यक्तीला सामान्यतः स्वतःचा सर्वांगीण विकास करून घेणे शक्य होत नाही.”

“जे विविध हक्क भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तिसऱ्या भागात समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेले असून, ज्यावर शासन अतिक्रमण करू शकत नाही, ज्या अधिकारांना संविधानात्मक संरक्षण देण्यात आले आहे आणि ज्यात बदल करण्यासाठी घटनादुरुस्ती आवश्यक आहे त्या अधिकारांना मूलभूत अधिकार असे म्हणतात.”

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तिसऱ्या प्रकरणात कलाम १२ ते ३५ पर्यंत सहा मूलभूत हक्कांची तरतूद करण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यात समतेचा हक्क, स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, शोषणविरुद्धचा हक्क, धर्मस्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, सांस्कृतिक व शैक्षणिक हक्क आणि



घटनात्मक उपायांचा हक्क यांचा समावेश होतो. मानवी हक्कांच्या रक्षणासाठी भारतीय संसदेने सन १९९३ मध्ये 'मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा' संमत केला. या कायद्यातील तरतुदीनुसार राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोग, राज्य मानवी हक्क आयोग व मानवी हक्क न्यायालयाची स्थापना करण्यात आलेली आहे. याशिवाय अम्नेस्टी इंटरनॅशनल हुमान रिघटस वॉच, एडुकेशन इंटरनॅशनल, विश्व मानवी हक्क या गैरसरकारी संघटना देखील कार्य करत आहेत.

भाग ३:

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्या

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या विविध मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतात.

1. विशेष आर्थिक धोरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील रोजगार निर्मितीमध्ये लक्षाणीय वाढ होईल असा आशावाद व्यक्त करण्यात आला होता. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात आधुनिक व उच्च तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे रोजगार निर्मिती दर अपेक्षेपेक्षा कमी राहिलेला दिसून येतो. तसेच अकुशल व निस्कर लोकांचे योग्य रीतीने पुनर्वसन न झाल्यामुळे हजारो लोकांना 'रोजगार विषयक मूलभूत हक्का' पासून वंचित राहावे लागल्याचे दिसून येते. उदा. पंजाबमधील पेप्सी को., नागोटाप्यातील पेट्रोकेमिकल्स प्रकल्प इत्यादी सेझ मध्ये निर्धारित दरापेक्षा कमी रोजगार निर्मिती झाल्याने संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या जाहीरनाम्यातील कलाम 23 मधील रोजगाराच्या हक्काची पायमल्ली होत आहे.
2. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात लागवडयोग्य सुपीक शेत जमिनीचे अधिग्रहण होत आहे. शेतकर्यांच्या मर्जीविरुद्ध भूसंपादनाच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे जनप्रक्षोभ निर्माण होऊन अंतर्गत शांततेला बाधा निर्माण होत आहे. उदा. रिलायन्स गॅस लाईन विरोधात सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यात पेटलेला संघर्ष, रायगड जिल्ह्यात रिलायन्सच्या विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राच्या उभारणीसाठी शासनाच्या हस्तक्षेपविरुद्ध निर्माण झालेला शेतकर्यांचा संघर्ष, इत्यादी.
3. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांतर्गत विस्थापितांच्या पुनर्वसन व नुकसानभरपाईकडे शासनाचे होत असलेले जाणीवपूर्वक दुर्लक्ष हे समस्या देखील अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांतर्गत विस्थापित झालेल्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 750 लोकांचे अद्यापही सुयोग्य पद्धतीने पुनर्वसन झालेले दिसून येत नाही. उदा. रायगड जिल्ह्यात रिलायन्सच्या विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र निर्मितीतील विस्थापितांच्या पुनर्वसन व नुकसानभरपाईची समस्या.
4. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणामुळे भारतीय कामगार कायदा, मानवी हक्क कायदा तसेच राज्यघटनेतील विविध तरतुदींमधून दिली जाणारी सवलत इत्यादी कारणांमुळे कामगार शोषणात वाढ होऊन स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क हिरावला जाण्याचा धोका निर्माण झाला आहे.
5. सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेच्या हक्क संबंधित समस्या.
6. वाढत्या आर्थिक विषमतेमुळे निर्माण झालेली समतेच्या हक्कासंबंधीची समस्या.
7. लागवडयोग्य सुपीक शेतजमिनीच्या अधिग्रहणामुळे निर्माण झालेली जीवन जगण्याच्या हक्कासंबंधीची समस्या.
8. विभिन्न प्रकारच्या करविषयक सवलतींमुळे निर्माण झालेली सार्वजनिक उत्पन्नातील घाटाची समस्या.
9. उत्पादनाच्या साधनांचे केंद्रीकरण झाल्यामुळे निर्माण झालेली विषमतेची समस्या.



10. जमीन अधिग्रहणाला विरोध करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांवर लाठीमार, गोळीबार यासारख्या अमानुष कारवायांमुळे निर्माण झालेली सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेची समस्या.

भाग ४:

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्या

सोडविण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक विविध समस्यांच्या अभ्यासावरून या समस्यांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना पुढीलप्रमाणे सुचविता येतात:

1. मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणासाठी निर्माण करण्यात आलेल्या विविध कायदांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक ठरते. अशा स्थितीमध्ये शासनाने या कायदांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी टोस उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक ठरते.
2. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी सरकारने प्रामुख्याने खडकाळ, कमी सुपीक व शेती उत्पादनासाठी अनुपयोगी स्वरूपाच्या भूमीचा वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे. यामुळे करुडी उत्पादनावर त्याचे फारसे विपरीत परिणाम होणार नाही. तसेच शेतकऱ्यांकडून भूमी अधिग्रहणाला होणार विरोध देखील कमी होऊ शकतो.
3. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी सरकारने अधिग्रहित शेतजमिनीचा संपूर्ण मोबदला नकादि स्वरूपात न देता शेतकऱ्यांना विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या माध्यमातून विकसित केल्या जाणाऱ्या प्रकल्पात भागीदारी दिली जाणे आवश्यक ठरते. जेणेकरून शेतकऱ्यांच्या भावी पिढ्यान निश्चित उत्पन्नाची हमी प्राप्त होऊ शकते. तसेच त्यांचे विस्थापन व स्थलांतर थांबविता येऊ शकते.
4. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी आर्थिक विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून मागास किंवा अप्रगत प्रदेशाची निवड केल्यास अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या कमी करता येऊ शकते.
5. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास करताना अर्थव्यवस्थेतील मूलभूत मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करण्याच्या बाजूकडे शासनाने विशेष लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

समारोप:

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर जवळजवळ 68 वर्षे उलटूनही देशाच्या ग्रामीण भागातील हजारो शेतकरी व बेरोजगार तरुण आत्महत्या करत असताना त्यांच्या उपजीविकेचे प्रमुख साधन असलेल्या शेतजमिनीचे विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांतर्गत चुकीच्या व अमानवी पद्धतीने करण्यात येत असलेले संपादन भारतासारख्या लोकशाही प्रभानवा सहिष्णू राष्ट्राच्या गौरवला निश्चितीचे साजेशे नाही. अशा स्थितीमध्ये भारत सरकारने आपल्या विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणात आमूलाग्र बदल करून सामान्य भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मूलभूत मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करणे अनिवार्य ठरते.

संदर्भ:

- Agarwala A (2004): "Export Processing Zones in India: Analysis of the Export Performance", Working Paper 148, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

3. An Overview of Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Development in India

Dr. Dnyaneshwar Vishnu Gore

Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce &
 Science College, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana (MS).

Introduction

The word credit is derived from the Latin word "Credire" which means to believe or to have a trust or have a faith or confidence. Credit is a means of obtaining resources at a certain period of time, with an obligation to repay it at subsequent period in accordance with the terms and conditions of the credit obtained" (RBI, 1954). Agricultural Credit is defined as a type of financing used to provide funding for agricultural producers. This may be in the form of letters of credit, loans or banker's acceptance documents. This is generally used to provide investment from outside resources to the farming sector. Agricultural credit is considered as one of the most basic inputs for conducting all agricultural development programmes. In India there is an immense need for proper agricultural credit as Indian farmers are very poor.

Objectives of the Presentation

1. To understand the concept of Credit in India.
2. To know the facts about Agricultural Growth and Development
3. To know the needs of Agricultural credit.
4. To know the sources of Agricultural Credit.

History of Agricultural Credit in India

Development of rural credit systems have always been a complicated affair and this is clear from India's history. Some important milestones in agricultural credit are here under.

- Cooperatives seen as premier institutions for disbursing agricultural credit. For that in 1904 - Cooperative Societies Act was introduced. Such a new Act was introduced in 1912. Maclagan Committee in 1915, advocated establishment of provincial cooperative banks, by 1930 all provinces had them and three-tier cooperative credit structure introduced. In 1926 Royal Commission on Agriculture further examined rural credit. Sir Malcolm Darling submitted a report in 1935 on cooperative credit to the

ENGLISH PART - 1 / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

12



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

government, in accordance of that report; RBI had set up an Agricultural Credit Department. Report of All India Rural Credit Survey (1954) laid foundation for building a broader credit structure. In the period of 1965-67, prevailing drought situation brought some attention back to agriculture when country was focused on industrial growth. All India Rural Credit Review Committee formed in 1966 to review supply of rural credit in context of fourth Five-Year plan, asked to make recommendations to improve flow of agricultural credit. Commercial banks advised to play a complementary role to cooperatives.

- Nationalization of commercial banks (1969 and then 1980) played catalyst role to efforts of leveraging the bank system for extending agricultural credit. Concept of priority sector was introduced to help neglected sectors like agriculture. In 1975 credit planning through Lead Bank Scheme was introduced, each district was placed with a commercial bank to spearhead credit allocation for agricultural lending. On the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee in 1975, Regional Rural Banks or RRBs were set up. On the recommendations of the "Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development", the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up in 1982. However on the eve of 1991 reforms, rural credit delivery system was in a poor shape.

Need for Credit in Indian Agriculture

Agriculture is exposed to low returns and uncertainties due to its more reliance on nature. As most of the farmers are poor, it has become more essential for them to borrow. It is difficult for our farmers to manage agricultural operations without resorting to borrowing. The low income of the agriculturist naturally results in low savings; low investment, low productivity and low income keep them in the vicious circle of poverty. The cost of cultivation has been increasing due to the adoption of modern methods of cultivation, which is highly capital intensive. Modern inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, harvesters etc, are costly and to purchase such costly inputs, the farmers have to borrow. The adoption of new technology in agriculture would also influence the demand for credit substantially.

Agriculture is gradually becoming capital intensive and science based. New innovations like micro-irrigation system, selective agrochemicals, green house farming, tissue culture and

ENGLISH PART – 1 / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

13



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

many other techniques have made agriculture a very sophisticated profession. As the profession of agriculturist becomes more and more complex and technology-oriented, using the modern tools and techniques, it will be necessary for the agriculturist to borrow from institutional agencies for procuring these costly farm inputs.

Sources of Agricultural Credit in India

The sources for agricultural credit are classified into two categories.

1. **Non-institutional Sources:** The main constituents of this unorganized sector are indigenous bankers, moneylenders, traders, commission agents, landlords, relatives and friends. They operate outside the purview of the Indian Banking Regulation Act 1949 and exploit the rural people. The moneylenders often resort to take advantages of helplessness, ignorance and necessity of the rural borrowers (The Agricultural Sub-Committee, 1945).
2. **Institutional Sources:** Promotion of credit co-operatives was the first effort in India while institutionalizing credit for rural areas. These sources consist of government, co-operatives, commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks. In spite of the expansion of a wide network of institutional agencies, farmers are not in a position to reduce their dependence on non-institutional agencies.

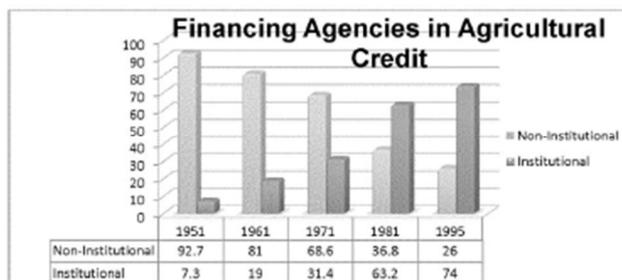
Percentage Share of Different Financing Agencies in Agricultural Credit

Sources of Credit	1951	1961	1971	1981	1995
I. Non-institutional					
1) Moneylenders	69.70	49.20	36.10	16.10	7.00
2) Traders	5.5	8.80	8.40	3.20	5.00
3) Relatives	14.20	8.80	13.10	8.70	3.00
4) Land lords	3.3	14.20	11.00	8.80	11.00
Total	92.70	81.00	68.60	36.80	26.00
II. Institutional					
1) Government	3.30	2.60	7.10	3.90	5.00
2) Commercial Banks and RRBs	0.90	0.90	2.30	29.40	35.00
3) Co-Operatives	3.10	15.50	22.00	29.90	34.00
Total	7.30	19.00	31.40	63.20	74.00
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Annual Report of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, 2000.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)



Growth and Development of Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector in India is considered to be the backbone of its economy. Agriculture is source of livelihood for more than 70% of Indians in the rural areas. It contributes around 18% to the total Gross Domestic Product of India (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation & Statistics, 2014). Agriculture plays an important role in food security. According to (NSSO, 2013) an average Indian still spends more than half of the income in food security. However the growth rate of the agriculture sector in India has been fluctuating. The growth rate of the agriculture in India mainly depends on the rainfall as majority of the cultivated area in India depends on rainfall (Dev, 2013).

Share of agriculture in employment declined from about 82 percent in 1950/51 to about 72 percent by 2001. During the same duration, the share of agriculture in total GDP also declined from 54.66 percent in 1950/51 to 24 percent by 2001. Among agricultural workforce about 45.6 percent are registered as agricultural labour and the rest, i.e., 54.4 percent as cultivators while 28.1 percent was registered as agriculture labour and the rest as cultivators in 1950/51. This indicates that agricultural workforce shifted from cultivators to agricultural labours.

Conclusion

Indian farmer lives in a poor economic condition and facing several hurdles in his profession. Above all getting agricultural credit for farm cultivation and development is the major issue for him. In the present scenario of agricultural distress in the nation, it has become a point of urgency to solve the issues in the agriculture sector. As agriculture becoming more and



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

more complex and technology-oriented, it needs adequate funding, for that a well- designed credit lending mechanism needed.

References

1. Government of India (1961), Annual Report, Planning Commission of India, New Delhi.
2. Government of India (2008), Agricultural Statistics at a Glance. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.
3. Government of India (2008), National Account statistics (Back Series). Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi.
4. Government of India (2008), National Account statistics. Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
5. Agarwal, R.N. (1969), "Agriculture Finance" Vikas Publishing House, Pvt.Ltd. Ghaziabad U.P p.365.
6. Banajjee, P.K. (1977), "Indian Agricultural Economy" Chetan Publications, New Delhi p.27.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

1. Agricultural Marketing and its Challenges in India

Dr. Dinkar P. Takle

Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Partur, Dist. Jalna (MS).

Dr. Dnyaneshwar V. Gore

Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana (MS).

“IF AGRICULTURE GOES WRONG, NOTHING ELSE WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO GO RIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.”

-MS SWAMINATHAN

Introduction

Indian economy is an agricultural economy. Majority of the people in India lives in villages and they directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. It has been a long standing profession in India. In ancient days, when the people were mutually dependent and the village economy was self-sustained in India, the farmer finds no difficulty in selling his products to consumers on cash or barter basis. In short there was no difference between the process of marketing and the process of distribution. But with the passage of time the entanglement of marketing in agriculture grows more complex. The new layout for the process of distribution crops out and marketing in agriculture undergoes vast changes. Now agricultural marketing is a vast concept with wide applications.

It is a well-known fact that in the present times, agriculture in Indian is undergoing a sea change. Agrarian economy in India is facing low levels of productivity, growth and income. At the same time huge amount of foreign direct investments in the food sector and a rush of multinational corporations in the areas of processed foods creates a distress to the indigenous farmers. Instead of moaning over the situation, the domestic farmers should take it as an opportunity and increase their knowledge in the area of agricultural marketing. It will increase the efficiency of the farmers as well as the wealth of the nation.

ENGLISH PART – II / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

1



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjfactor.com)

Meaning of Agricultural Marketing

Marketing in agriculture has now become inevitable part of it. It includes all those activities that direct the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer such as planning production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing, transportation, storage, distribution, advertising and sale.

The term *agricultural marketing* is composed of two words – agriculture and marketing. Agriculture, in the broadest sense, means activities aimed at the use of natural resources for human welfare, *i.e.*, it includes all the primary activities of production. But, generally, it is used to mean growing and/or raising crops and livestock. Marketing encompasses a series of activities involved in moving the goods from the point of production to the point of consumption. It includes all activities involved in the creation of time, place, form and possession utility. (Haveripeth, 2014)

Agriculture is the science and practice of activities relating to production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization and trade of food, feed and fiber (Acharya, 2006). It means that apart from farming the approach of agricultural development must include marketing as its key feature. Marketing system is the critical link between farm production sector on the one hand and non-farm sector, industry and urban economy on the other. (Acharya, 2006) So we can say that agricultural marketing is the efficient method of planning, organizing, directing and handling surplus agricultural produce in order to make the farmers successful.

Definitions

The Indian council of Agricultural Research defined it as “an involvement of three important functions, namely (a) assembling (concentration) (b) preparation for consumption (processing) and (c) distribution”.

According to **the National Commission on Agriculture (XII Report, 1976)**, “agricultural marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity, and it involves all the aspects of market structure or system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations, and includes pre- and post-harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution.”

Prof. Faruque has rightly observed: “Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus,

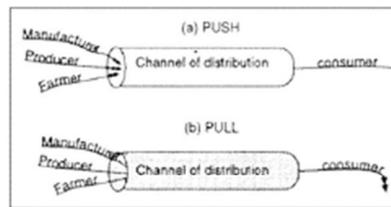
ENGLISH PART – II / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

2



VOLUME - VII ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

is the product of the company which is supplied. This is termed a *push strategy*. This is cleared by the figure also:



(Fao.org, 2017)

In India there are prominently three types of channels of agricultural marketing can be seen:

1. **Government Channel:** This is a type of channel which is primarily used for food grains like rice, wheat and sugar. The government enters in to the market in the periods of inflation and deflation so as to make the provision of necessary commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices without neglecting the interests of the producers.

PRODUCER ⇒ GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT ⇒ CONSUMER

2. **Co-operative Channel:** This channel is not much in use in the regions of India. Usually, it is used in Maharashtra for important food crops like grapes, pomegranate, banana, orange etc

PRODUCER ⇒ CO-OPERATIVES ⇒ CONSUMER

3. **Private Channel:** This type of channel includes many intermediaries which results into high costs and high margins. This is the major reason that the commodities become costlier for the end users producer's share reduces as a result of it. This is the most commonly used channel in Indian agricultural marketing.

PRODUCER ⇒ WHOLESALER ⇒ COMMISSION AGENT ⇒ RETAILER
 ⇒ CONSUMER

The channel which is of short span, ensures greater share to the producer and provides commodities at cheaper price to the consumer is considered as an efficient channel of agricultural marketing. (Sharma 2017)



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Conclusion

The potential of marketing in agricultural field was ignored in India. But with the passage of time the significance of agricultural marketing has been realized by the government of India also. Several initiatives like NAM, APMC, and NAFED has been adopted by the economy to enhance the efficiency of agricultural marketing in India. Even the NITI Aayog has taken steps towards it by introducing **Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index** and by giving recommendations on the crucial reforms to be introduced in the Agricultural marketing. The advance usage of ICT in this area can also bring out better solutions to the current situation of agriculture pertaining in India.

References

1. Haveripeth, K. (2014). Indian Agricultural Marketing System: An analysis. *Shodhganga*. [online] Available at: <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/14594/6/chapter%20-iii.pdf> [Accessed 19 Nov. 2017].
2. Acharya, S. (2006). *Agricultural Marketing and Rural Credit for Strengthening Indian Agriculture*. [online] Adb.org. Available at: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/29368/inrm3-rural-credit-agriculture.pdf> [Accessed 19 Nov. 2017].
3. Ramkishen, Y. (2007). *Ref: Rural and Agricultural Marketing ISBN No: 81-7992-085-2*. Pp.167 to 180.
4. Fao.org. (2017). *AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD MARKETING MANAGEMENT*. [online] Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/w3240e/W3240E09.htm> [Accessed 17 Nov. 2017].
5. Sharma, D. (2017). *Agricultural Marketing in India - Issues and Challenges..* [online] Pioneerjournal.in. Available at: http://pioneerjournal.in/files.php?force&file=Conference/Agricultural_Marketing_in_India_Issues_and_Challenges_151930488.pdf [Accessed 17 Nov. 2017].



26. Challenges and Opportunities before Indian Agriculture

Dr. Dnyaneshwar V. Gore

Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana (MS).

Introduction

According to the latest central statistics office estimates, the share of agriculture and allied sectors, was 15.35% of the Gross value added during 2015-16. In spite of being a major contributor to economy, investment in agriculture as a sector has grown meagerly over the past few years. However, this trend is fast changing, agricultural services and agricultural machinery sectors, as per the department of Industrial Policy and Promotion [DIPP], has cumulatively attracted foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity in flow of about US\$ 2261 million from April 2000 to December 2015.

Agriculture and allied sectors have garnered much attention in the past few years last year saw major expansion announcements from large companies in the agriculture and allied sectors, both domestic and foreign, while Mahindra and Mahindra announced its entry into pulse retailing under the brand Nupro which marks their foray into e-retailing, Iffco also announces its joint venture with Japanese firm mitsubishi crop for manufacture agro chemicals the world's seventh largest agrochemicals firm, unveiled their plan to invest at least US \$ 50 million in India over the next three years.

Objectives

1. To identify broadly or refer to the laws, rules, regulations orders, schemes etc enacted by Indian parliament or state legislatures connected with or relate to agriculture sector.
2. To critically review and analyse the relevant laws, rules, regulations and policies government the agriculture sector with a primary objective to identify competition distorting elements contained therein
3. To provide (to the extent possible) illustrative examples of those laws, restrictive policies which either exert anti-competitive effects, or thus influences laws/regulations/policy etc. concerned



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

4. To highlight or suggest a practical approach (as far as possible) to promote, protect and ensure competition (wherever it is absent or missing) in the agriculture sector.
5. To find out justifications for the barriers to entry permitted or allowed, if any in the agricultural laws/policies.
6. To recommend changes in laws, rules, regulation orders to address the competition related issues

Research Methodology

Exploratory or formulate, descriptive Diagnostic, Experimental methods studies firstly before research methodology and after that comparison between above 4 methods and after that take a decision which usable method for research, In this research paper use the method of descriptive research collect the information use of primary and secondary sources, In this method for research working use of data don't collect at he personally secondary sources divide into parts: (1) Personal Information (Data) and (2) Public data

In personal data involve books, newspaper etc. In this research paper for collect the information in books, newspaper, internet etc.

Importance of Indian Agriculture

(1) A Major Portion of National income comes from Agriculture, (2) Agriculture provides raw materials to industries, (3) Agriculture creates employment opportunities, (4) Agriculture plays a crucial role in our international trade, (5) Agriculture creates infrastructural facilities, (6) Importance for industrial development (7) Agriculture feeds the large population of our country.

New Agricultural Startegy

1. **Intensive Agricultural District programme (IADP):** The objective of this programme was to increase the production of food grains
2. **Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP):** Introduced in 1964-65 aim for the intensive development of major crops such as wheat, paddy, millets, cotton, sugar cane, potato, pulse etc.
3. **High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP):** was launched in 1966. Aims at the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds.

ENGLISH PART – II / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

134



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Problems of Indian Agriculture

(1) Lack of proper land reform measures, (2) Lack of Credit facilities, (3) Lack of fertilizers, (4) Lack of proper agriculture research, (5) Small and uneconomic holdings, (6) Inadequate irrigation facilities, (7) Defective marketing facilities, (8) Soil erosion, (9) Pests and plant diseases, (10) Very high dependency on monsoons.

Opportunities for Indian Agriculture

1. **Agro Energy:** Encapsulates use of renewable energy in pre and post-harvest farm level activities. There have been a few companies in the areas of solar irrigation solution and solar powered post-harvest crop management solutions, but there is still a lot scope for new entrants with the right value proposition. In addition to the product/service offering being needful, the same needs to be made affordable for the small and marginal, which constitutes the larger part of the farmer population.
2. **Market Linkages:** The market linkage model facilitates trade relationships between the largest population or clients, small producers, local firms and cooperatives, and the external market. This has, undoubtedly, been the hottest business the highest number of new entrants, which can be attributed to the: (a) Lack of entry barriers, (b) Lack of governing regulations, (c) No product development time, (d) Less initial investment, this has in turn resulted in a highly undifferentiated market with multiple enterprises trying to achieve the same goals. Also, in a hurry to enter the market, entrepreneurs often do not conduct a complete study of the market and identify the real gaps.
3. **Bio Inputs:** This sub-sector has generated a lot of interest in the last 2-3 years with increased demand for organic farm produce. In present day agriculture bio-fertilizers are of great economic importance because they replace reduce chemical inputs and play a vital role in enhancing soil and environmental quality. There have also been studies linking inadvertent usages of chemical fertilizers and insecticides/ pesticides with increased incidence of cancer among end consumers, prolonged exposure also leaves the farms at the risk of contracting life threatening diseases while the number of entrepreneur foraying into this business has been on the rise, it has been increasingly difficult to as find highly differentiated products and to see enough proof points to make a convincing case.

ENGLISH PART – II / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

135



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Some sustainability solution are proper crop management on the basis of water availability Crop rotation, deploying modern agricultural practices to boost productivity, switching over to organic farming (village pools will reduce costs) thrust on allied activities. (10) Food wastage can thus be get down and agricultural trade balance can be improved if there is a national level plan.

Conclusion

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as main source of livelihood for more than 80% population of rural India. It provides employment to approximately 52% of labor. Its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) is between 14 to 15%. This growth in itself represents a remarkable achievement in the history of world agriculture. India has achieved significant growth in agriculture, milk, fish, oilseeds and fruits and vegetable owing to green, white blue and yellow revolution. All these revolutions have brought prosperity for the farmers many factors are responsible for these achievement viz Conductive government policies, receptivity of the farmers and also establishment of higher agricultural education institution. The new breed of skilled human resources were instrumental in generating new technologies, and in its assessment, refinement and finally its dissemination to the farming community through extension methods.

Reference

- The future of Indian Agriculture - Alagh Y K
- Indian Agriculture & Agri Business - Dr. Smita Diwase
- Agricultural Economics - R.K. LERHI & JOGINDER SINGH
- Hand book of Agriculture - Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi
- Agriculture at a Glance - R.K. Sharma, S.K. Bhoi, S.Shinde & V.K. Pandey
- Collection of information about agriculture from the Internet.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 -IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

२७. चिरंतन कृषी विकास एक : दृष्टिक्षेप

डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर विष्णू गोरे

सहायक प्राध्यापक तथा प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, श्री व्यंकटेश कता, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, देऊळगाव राजा, जि. बुलडाणा (महाराष्ट्र राज्य).

प्रस्तावना

औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर जगामध्ये लोकांच्या गरजा, आचारविचार यामध्ये अनेक बदल झालेले दिसून येतात. शेतीक्षेत्रामध्ये सुध्दा नंतरच्या काळात आमुलाग्र बदल झालेले आहेत. कृषी उत्पादन वाढीसाठी अनेक प्रकारच्या यंत्रात्मिक खतांचा, वि-वियाण्यांचा, औषधींचा वापर होत आहे. इतकेच नव्हे तर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून कृषी उत्पादन घेतले जात आहे. कृषी उत्पादन पध्दतीमध्ये झालेल्या या आधुनिक तांत्रिक व यांत्रिक सुधारणामुळे कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ झाली. मात्र त्याचे दुष्परिणाम हे जाणवू लागले आहेत. त्यामुळे जागतिक पातळीवर तसेच भारतातही चिरंतन कृषी विकासाची मागणी जोर धरू लागली आहे. भारतासाठी गंभीर बाब म्हणजे हवामान व तापमानात अनेक स्थित्यंतरे पडत आहेत. हरितक्रांतीनंतर भारतीय कृषी उत्पादकतेमध्ये वाढ झाली. मात्र कालांतराने त्याचे दुष्परिणामही जाणवू लागले आहेत.

चिरंतन शेतीची संकल्पना

चिरंतन विकासाच्या संकल्पनेवरच उपरोक्त संकल्पना आधारित आहे. चिरंतन विकासाची संकल्पना पर्यावरण रक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने प्रस्तुत करण्यात आली होती. सन १९८७ मध्ये फ्रांसमध्ये पार पडलेल्या 'Commitation on Environment and Development' या संकल्पनेवर आधारित संमेलनामध्ये चिरंतन विकासाची संकल्पना समोर आली होती.

“वर्तमानकालीन गरजा पूर्ण करित असताना भविष्यकालीन पिढींच्या गरजांवर त्यांचा परिणाम होणार नाही याच विचारात घेऊन साध्य केलेला विकास म्हणजे चिरंतन विकास होय”. शेती क्षेत्राच्या संदर्भात देखील ही व्याख्या लागू पडते.

१. कॉर्नवे यांच्या मते, “जेव्हा मोठ्या त्रासदायक आणि विचलित करणाऱ्या गोष्टींना सामोरे जावे लागते तेव्हा उत्पादन टिकवून घेण्याची शेती परिसंस्थेची शक्ती म्हणजे चिरंतन शेती होय.”
२. मार्कॉलेच यांच्या मते, “चिरंतन शेतीचा विकास होण्यासाठी पुढील बाबींची आवश्यकता असते. योग्य आर्थिक मूल्यमापन, उचित कायदेशीर आणि सामाजिक चौकट आणि पर्यावरणाचे नियंत्रण.”

“मानवाच्या बदलत्या गरजा भगविताना शेतीसाठी साधनसंपत्तीचे यशस्वीपणे व्यवस्थापन करणे की, ज्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा दर्जा आणि नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे गुणसंवर्धन होईल, त्याला चिरंतन शेती म्हणतात.”

पर्यावरणाच्या संरक्षणाची बाब उपरोक्त व्याख्यांवरून समोर येते. चिरंतन शेती म्हणजे शेतीचा असा प्रकार होय, जो वर्तमानातील पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी पुरेसे उत्पादन करतो. परंतु नैसर्गिक संपत्तीला

MARATHI / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

१२९



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 -IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

नष्ट करीत नाही. तसेच भविष्यकालीन पिढीच्या जीवनाला आधार देणाऱ्या पध्दतीच्या उत्पादन क्षमतेचा विनाश करत नाही. टिकाऊधम शेती म्हणजे अशी पध्दती की, ज्या नैसर्गिक तत्वाने निर्धारित होतात व निसर्गराखाच्या साधनाने चालतात. टिकाऊधम सुधारणा म्हणजे निसर्ग व्यवस्थेच्या असणाऱ्या क्षमतेत गहतांना मानवी जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारणे होय. म्हणजेच व्यवस्थेचे संधारण तसेच प्रशिक्षण, तंत्र, सार्वजनिक धोरणे, संशोधन, सहकार इत्यादीद्वारे सातत्याने सुधारणा होय.

वर्तमानामध्ये विकसीत देश मुदेची धूप कमी करण्यासाठी तसेच पाणी व प्राण्यांचे विविधीकरणासाठी आणि गसायनिक खते व द्रव्ये यांचा वापर कमी करण्यासाठी वेगाने प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. गेपांचे संरक्षण, गसायनिक खते, औषधी व आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे पिकांच्या उत्पादनामध्ये गसाधानकारक वाढ झाली. मात्र पर्यावरणाच्या न्हासासाठी ही वाढ पातळ असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले म्हणून पर्यावरणाच्या संतुलनावर भर देण्याचा विचार चिरंतन शेतीद्वारे समोर आला. १९८९ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय संशोधन परिषदेने आपल्या अहवालात नैसर्गिक प्रक्रियेच्या चिरंतन शेतीचे समर्थन केले आहे. यामध्ये प्राणिजन्त व गेपांची वार्षिक क्षमता यांचा वापर सांगितला आहे.

चिरंतन शेतीची आवश्यकता

मानवाच्या सुरुवातीच्या अवस्थेमध्ये सर्व क्रिया निसर्गाच्या अनुरूप होत्या. मनुष्य आणि निसर्ग यांच्यामते समतोल प्रस्थापित झालेला होता. त्यामुळे शेतीतील उत्पादकतेचा न्हास होत नव्हता. मात्र कालांतराने लोकसंख्यावाढ व त्यामुळे पर्यावरणीय बदल यामुळे वर्तमानात चिरंतन शेतीची संकल्पना समोर आली आहे.

- औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर मानवी जीवन दृष्याने बदलत गेले आहे. मनुष्याच्या व्यवहार व विचारांमध्ये अनेक बदल झाले. श्रीमंत व गरीबीचा वर्ग निर्माण झाला. श्रीमंत होण्याच्या हव्यासापायी अनेक भांडवलदायीनी निसर्गाचा समतोल विघटविण्याचे काम केले. उच्चतम नफा या उद्दीष्टामुळे नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाचा न्हास होऊ लागला आहे. मानवाच्या स्वार्थी दृष्टीमुळे नैसर्गिक नियमांमध्ये हस्तक्षेप वाढत गेले. त्यामुळे जागतिक स्तरावर पर्यावरणीय गंभीर समस्यांची निर्मिती झाली आहे.
- कृषी क्षेत्रातील उत्पादनामध्ये वाढ होण्यासाठी शेतीमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या पध्दतींना अवलंब होत आहे. जमिनीचे प्रदूषण, क्षरण, धूप यासारख्या कार्यांमुळे दुर्लक्ष करून शेतीमधील उत्पादनात वाढ कमी होईल याकडे लक्ष दिले जात आहे. मात्र अतिप्रमाणातील गसायनिक खाणाऱ्या वापरामुळे जमिनीची सुपिकता घटत आहे. तसेच पाणी वापरण्याच्या अयोग्य पध्दतींमुळे जमिनीची पोत घटत आहे. वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या गसायनिक द्रव्यांच्या फवारण्यामुळे पर्यावरणातील प्रदूषणामध्ये होणारी वाढ याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जात आहे. जमिनीची धूप, जणुकीय जैवविविधतेला धोका, उर्जा साधनांचा व जलसंपत्तीचा न्हास, भूगर्भातील/विहिरीतील पाण्यातील रसायनांचे वाढते प्रमाण, अन्नधान्य समस्या, किटकनाशकांची समस्या इत्यादी समस्या शेती उत्पादनवाढीमुळे वाढत आहेत. या समस्यांचे गांभीर्य लक्षात घेऊन चिरंतन शेतीची आवश्यकता असल्याचे लक्षात येते.



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

- औद्योगिकीकरणानंतर शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये झालेल्या अमुल्य वदलामुळे शेती क्षेत्रातील परंपरागत कलांचा न्हास होत आहे. आधुनिक तांत्रिक शेती पध्दतीमुळे उत्पादनामध्ये वाढ होत असल्याचे दिसून आले. मात्र घटत्या उत्पत्ती फलाचा नियम कार्यान्वित होताना दिसून येत आहे. त्यामुळे शेती व्यवसाय तोंडातील व्यवसाय असल्याचे स्पष्ट झाले आहे. शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये आर्थिक अस्थिरता निर्माण झाली आहे.
- शेतीचा अर्थ सामान्यपणे सांस्कृती व सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांशी जोडला जातो. परंतु वैज्ञानिक व आर्थिक निवडीचा या सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांवर परिणाम होत आहे, याकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. उपरोक्त बाबीचा विचार केल्यास स्पष्टपणे म्हणता येते की, वर्तमानामध्ये चिरंतन शेतीचा विचार न केल्यास येणाऱ्या अनेक पिढ्यांवर त्याचे विपरित परिणाम होणार आहेत. त्यामुळे चिरंतन शेती करणे काळजी गरज झाली आहे.

चिरंतन शेतीसाठी अवलंब/उपाय

वेगवेगळ्या शेती उत्पादन पध्दतीद्वारे चिरंतन शेतीचा अवलंब करता येऊ शकतो.

- एकाच शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये एकाचवेळी दोन किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त पिके घेतली जाऊ शकतात याला आंतर पिक पध्दती म्हटले जाते. जलयिंचन सुविधा नसणाऱ्या शेतामध्ये पीक संयोगाच्या विविध पर्यायांचा अवलंब शेतकरी करू शकतात. शेजारच्या पिकांमधील पूरकतेच्या आधारावर आंतरपिक पध्दती विकसीत करता येते.
- मिश्रशेती पध्दतीमध्ये पशुपालन शेती, मत्स्यपालन यासारख्या उत्पादन प्रक्रियांचा समावेश केला जातो. यासाठी एकात्मिक घटक व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीचा विकास करणे आवश्यक असते. मिश्रशेती पध्दतीमध्ये उत्पादनातील धोक्यांची शक्यता कमी असते. श्रमविभागणी, संसाधनांचा पुनर्उपयोग इत्यादी फायदे मिळतात. मिश्रशेती पध्दतीमध्ये शेतकऱ्यास वेगवेगळ्या क्रियांवर लक्ष द्यावे लागत असल्याने फायदा कमी होतो.
- पहिल्या पिकापेक्षा पुढील पिकांच्या वेगळेव जाती किंवा उपजाती चक्रकार पिक पध्दतीमध्ये असतात. चक्रकार पिक पध्दतीमध्ये अनुक्रमे दोन किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त वर्षासाठी पिकांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. चक्रकार पिक पध्दतीमुळे मृदेची सुपिकता सुरक्षित राहते, शिज होण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होते. रासायनिक खते व द्रव्ये यावर अवलंबून राहण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होते.
- चिरंतन शेती लोकांसमूहाला आवश्यक वाटणारी बाब आहे. त्याचे धोरण हे अंमलबजावणीसाठी आधारभूत ठरणारे असावे. ज्यामध्ये – (अ) सामाजिक संस्थांचे असे वैशिष्ट्ये ज्यामध्ये विश्वास, मानदंड आणि कार्यांचे जाणे असते आणि ज्यामुळे एकाच दिशेने प्रयत्न करून समाजाची कार्यक्षमता वाढते, त्याला सामाजिक भंडवल म्हटले जाते. (ब) परस्परसंबंधी विश्वास आणि सहसंबंध वाढीस लागून प्रेरणांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी चिरंतन शेतीचा उपयोग होऊ लागला आहे.

MARATHI / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal - 40776

१३१



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 -IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

यामुळे लघु व शेती विकास पावलेल्या ग्रामीण समाजामध्येही सामाजिक भांडवल या कल्पनेचा प्रभाव पडत असल्याचे डॉ. फलोदा यांनी म्हटले आहे.

- चिरंतन शेतीच्या आधारे योग्य पध्दतीद्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन घेणे ही वाव अभिप्रेत आहे. त्यामुळे नैसर्गिक ससाधने आणि पर्यावरणाला धोका उत्पन्न होणार नाही याची काळजी घेता येईल. सर्व शेतकऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने ही वाव आर्थिकदृष्ट्या फायदेशीर असेल आणि त्यामध्ये मानवी कल्याणाचे हित जोपासले जाईल.

समावेप

भविष्यकाळातील पिढीवर वार्डट परिणाम होऊ नये यासाठी आजच नियोजन करणे गरजेचे असून चिरंतन शेती हा त्यावर उपाय होऊ शकतो. मात्र त्यासाठी आखाण्यात येणाऱ्या योजनांची योग्य अंमलबजावणी होणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच भारतीय शेतकरी परंपरावादी आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांना चिरंतन शेतीमधून होणाऱ्या लाभावावत उचित मार्गदर्शन करणे आवश्यक गरील. शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये आंतर पिकपध्दती, मिश्रशेती पध्दती किंवा चक्राकार पिक पध्दतीचा वापर केल्यास चिरंतन शेती करता येऊन, चिरंतन शेतीमुळे ग्रामीण समाजामध्ये नविन दृष्टीकोन निर्माण होईल.

संदर्भ

१. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, मे २०११, के. डॉ. स. श्री. मु. देसाई, डॉ. सी. निर्मल भालेगव, निगली प्रकाशन, पुणे.
२. शेती अर्थशास्त्र, २०००, डॉ. विजय कविमंडन, श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपुर ४४० ०१०.
३. शेती घटक, स्टडी सर्कल, प्रकाशन, पुणे.
४. अर्थसंवाद अंक.
५. योजना अंक.
६. विविध वृत्तपत्रे.



International Journal of Academic Research and Development

International Journal of Academic Research and Development

ISSN: 2455-4197

Impact Factor: RJIF 5.22

www.academicjournal.com

Volume 3; Issue 2; March 2018; Page No. 1379-1382



Plant folk medicines of *Leguminosae*, practiced in Deulgaon Raja Tahasil, Buldana (MH), India

Kakde NP, Salve MS

Department of Botany, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College, Deulgaon Raja Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Medicinal uses on the family *Leguminosae* growing throughout the Deulgaon raja was carried out during June 2016 to December 2017. A total of 9 species belonging to the family *Leguminosae* were collected and identified. For each species botanical name, common name, Habit, Habitat and medicinal uses has been mentioned.

Keywords: *Leguminosae*, etanobotany, medicinal plants, Deulgaon Raja, Buldana (MH), India

Introduction

Ethnobotany is considered as a branch of ethnobiology. The term "Ethnobotany" was coined by J. W. Harshberger in 1895 to indicate plants used by the aboriginals: From "ethno"-study of people and "botany" study of the plants. Ethnobotany is the study of how people of a particular culture and region make use of indigenous plants. Ethnobotanists explore how plants are used for such things as food, shelter, medicine, clothing, hunting, and religious ceremonies. *Leguminosae*, commonly known as the legume, pea, or bean family, is a large and economically important family of flowering plants. It includes trees, shrubs, and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (legume) and their compound, stipulated leaves. Many legumes have characteristics of flowers and fruits. The family is widely distributed, and is the third-largest land plant family in terms of number of species, behind only the *Orchidaceae* and *Asteraceae*, with about 751 genera and some 19,000 known species.

Study area

Buldhana district having hilly and forest area near the range of Gavilgad hills. The district is situated partly in Tapi basin and partly in Godavari basin. The total area of district is 9640 sq kms. The forest covers an area of 1151.83 sq. Km near about 11.92% of the district. The proposed study is carried out in Deulgaon Raja tahasil.

Materials and Methods

Research work was carried out during June 2016 to December 2017 in the area of Deulgaon Raja tahasil. Field work was carried out in order to investigate the existing ethnobotanical practices of the family *Leguminosae* were collected, dried, documented and were identified. Plants were identified using relevant scientific literature (Hooker 1872 – 1877; Cooke 1967 (Rpr.); Sharma *et al.* 1996; Naik 1998; Singh and Karthikeyan, 2000; Singh *et al.* 2001).

About 100 informants were interviewed in this regard. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Department of Botany, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Com & Sci College, Deulgaon

Raja, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.). Valid scientific name, local name, Family and ethnomedicinally uses are described.

Observation and Results

The present study aimed to investigate the plants used by the local peoples of Tehsil area for their medicinal values. The present study has brought in to light 09 plant species of *Leguminosae* families used for a medicinal purposes by local peoples. A brief information including botanical name, local name, parts used and their medicinal value by the peoples is mentioned. The local people and villagers are using these plants to cure many diseases i.e. the skin diseases, scabies, wounds, boils, vomiting, fatigue, blood purifier, antipregnancy, urinogenital disorder, toothache, menstrual disorder, hypertension, cough, diarrhea, dysentery, wound healing, diabetes, jaundice, unstroke, fever, headache etc. are the major diseases in the villages. They prepare the plant product as decoction, oral treatment, ointment etc. The extracts and the paste are the two main methods for treatments of diseases. The plant parts used for medical preparation were bark, roots, rhizome, leaves and whole plants. In some cases the whole plant including roots was utilized. The Deulgaon Raja Tehsil of Buldhana district are rich in medicinal plants. Present investigation indicates that study area of Deulgaon Raja Tehsil of Buldhana district is blessed with magnificent diversity of ethno-medicinal plants used to cure many diseases. The present study will give new incentive to the traditional system of healthcare.

List of ethnomedicinal plants with their uses

Acacia nilotica

Botanical name *Acacia nilotica*
Local name Babul
Habit Tree
Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- Traditionally harvested the seeds to be ground into flour and eaten as a paste or baked into a cake. The seeds contain as much as 25% more protein than common

1379



International Journal of Academic Research and Development

cereals, and they store well for long periods due to the hard seed coats.

- Plant Secrets Gum.



Fig 1

2) *Acacia catechu*

Botanical name *Acacia catechu*
 local name Khair
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- Seeds are a good source of protein
- An extract of its heartwood, is used as an ingredient to give red color and typical flavor to paan
- A wood extract called catechu is used in traditional medicine for sore throats and diarrhea
- The concentrated aqueous extract, known as khayer gum or cutch, is astringent
- It is also used for its actions like anti-dyslipidemic, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diuretic, anti-pruritic, coolant, taste promoting, enhancing digestion and curing skin disorder.



Fig 2

3) *Butea Monosperma*

Botanical name *Butea Monosperma*
 Local name Palas
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- Chakradatta described its gum as astringent and seeds as anti-parasitic.
- Palash is considered anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, anthelmintic, anti-diabetic, diuretic, analgesic, antitumor and astringent.
- Its leaves are astringent, diuretic and anti-ovulatory properties. Its flowers are tonic and nutritive. Its roots are used to treat night blindness.



Fig 3

Dalbergia latifolia

Botanical name *Dalbergia latifolia*
 Local name Shisam
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- Cures: diarrhea, Indigestion, obesity, Dermatoses, Sciatica
- Good in fever, Heals Ulcers.
- Normalizes over bleeding in Menstrual cycle



Fig 4

Dalbergia sissoo

Botanical name *Dalbergia sissoo*
 Local name Shissu
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- Skin disorders and stomach related issues, obesity, non-healing wounds, ulcers, intestinal parasites.

1380



International Journal of Academic Research and Development



Fig 5

Pongamia pinnata
 Botanical name *Pongamia pinnata*
 Local name Karanj
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- yields a black gum that has historically been used to treat wounds caused by poisonous fish
- Juices from the plant, as well as the oil, are antiseptic and resistant to pests.
- The oil has a high content of triglycerides, and its disagreeable taste and odor are due to bitter flavonoid constituents including karanjin, pongamol, tannin and karajchromene.



Fig 6

Tamarindus indica
 Botanical name *Tamarindus indica*
 Local name Chinch, Imali
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- Seed, leaf, leaf veins, fruit pulp and skin extracts of tamarind possessed high phenolic content and antioxidant activities.
- The fruit of the tamarind is used as a poultice applied to foreheads of fever sufferers.
- The fruit exhibits laxative effects due to its high quantities of malic acid, tartaric acid, and potassium bitartrate.

- Its use for the relief of constipation has been documented throughout the world.



Fig 7

Cassia fistula
 Botanical name *Cassia fistula*
 Local name Amaltas
 Habit Tree
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- In Ayurvedic medicine, the golden shower tree is known as *aragvadha*, meaning "disease killer". used in the treatment of inflammatory swellings and as a cleaning agent for ulcers and wounds.
- The fruit pulp is considered a purgative.



Fig 8

Cassia auriculata
 Botanical name *Cassia auriculata*
 Local name Tarvar
 Habit Shrub
 Habitat All terrestrial habitats

Local use

- The root is used in decoctions against fevers, diabetes,

1381



International Journal of Academic Research and Development

- diseases of urinary system and constipation.
- The leaves have laxative properties.
- The dried flowers and flower buds are used as a substitute for tea in case of diabetes patients.
- The powdered seed is also applied to the eye, in case of chronic purulent conjunctivitis.



Fig 9

Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the local practitioners and forest officials who provided valuable information on this subject. The authors are thankful to Principal of Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce and Science College for encouragement and guidance. We are also thankful to the authorities of various herbaria and musea for their help and cooperation extended during the research work.

References

1. Christenhusz MJM, Byng JW. The number of known plants species in the world and its annual increase. *Phytotaxa*. Magnolia Press. 2016; 261(3):201-217.
2. Judd WS, Campbell CS, Kellogg EA, Stevens PF, Donoghue MJ. *Plant systematics: a phylogenetic approach*, Sinauer Assoc, 2002, 287-292. ISBN 0-87893-403-0
3. Stevens PF. Fabaceae. Angiosperm Phylogeny Website. Version 7 May, 2006. Retrieved 28 April 2008.
4. British Pharmacopoeia. Department of Health, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, London. The Stationery Office, Khadira (*Acacia catechu*) | National R & D Facility for Rasayana. filht.org. Retrieved 2014-10-04.
5. Doughari JH. Antimicrobial Activity of *Tamarindus indica*. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 2006; 5(2):597-603.
6. Havinga Reinout M, Hartl Anna, Putscher Johanna, Prehlsler Sarah, Buchmann Christine, Vogl Christian R. *Tamarindus Indica* L. (Fabaceae): Patterns of Use in Traditional African Medicine. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2010; 127(3):573-588.
7. Panthong A, Khonsung P, Kumanusorn P, Wongcome T, Pongsamart S. The laxative effect of fresh pulp aqueous extracts of Thai Tamarind cultivars. *Planta Medica*. 2008; 74(09).
8. Pole Sebastian. *Ayurvedic Medicine: The Principles of*

Traditional Practice. Singing Dragon. 2012, 129. ISBN 1848191138. Retrieved November 10, 2012.

9. Bhagwan Dash, Vaidya. *Materia Medica of Ayurveda*. India: B.Jain. 2002, 41-42. Retrieved November 10, 2012.

1382



An overview of medicinal uses of Medshingi (*Dolichandrone falcata*) in Deulgaon Raja Tahasil, Buldana (MS), India

Kakde N.P. Salve M.S.
Department of Botany, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Deulgaon Raja Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Medicinal plants are boon to human beings. Plants are used for medicinal purpose long before prehistoric period. Plant parts like fruit, stem, leaves, roots etc are used as medicine. Medicinal uses of Medshingi belongs to family Bignoneaceae growing throughout the Deulgaon raja was carried out during April to June 2018.

Keywords: Medshingi, Bignoneaceae, Medicinal uses, Deulgaon Raja, Buldana (MS), India.

Introduction

The plant is commonly known by the name Medshingi (*Dolichandrone falcata*) belongs to family Bignoneaceae. Plant is small to medium sized deciduous tree, 15 to 20 feet in height, native to Indian subcontinent, leaves simply pinnate 3 to 6 inches long, leaflets are 5-7 obovate, around elliptical, sometimes with a small blunt Points, glabrous. Flowers are white and fragrant born in mostly 1- 3 flowered corymbs. Stock of flower is 1/2 inch long sepal tube is 1.2-2 cm split on one side to the base. Petals of the flower are frilly. Fruits are capsules, nearly quadrangular, curved like sheep horns hence commonly known as medshingi. Tree grows slowly even in best soils, drought resistant fit for propagation in the driest localities. Flowering during April - June. Buldhana district having hilly and forest area near the range of Gavilgad hills. The district is situated partly in Tapi basin and partly in Godavari basin. The total area of district is 9640 sq kms. The forest covers an area of 1151.83 sq. Km near about 11.92% of the district. The proposed study is carried out in Deulgaon Raja tahasil.



Location Map of Study Area



Objectives of study

- The main aim was to collect the information from local people about the medicinal uses of plant.
- To increase public awareness about the efficacies of herbal drugs.
- Documentation of the drugs and methods used by traditional healers.

Methodology

The research work was carried out during April to June 2018 in the area of Deulgaon Raja Tahasil. The field work is carried out in order to investigate the traditional practices of medshingi the plant material were collected from nearby area of Deulgaon Raja. The plant material is authenticated from Department of Botany Dr.BAMU, Aurangabad.



Dolichandron falcata

Botanical name : *Dolichandrone falcata*
 Local name : Medshingi
 Family : Bignonaceae
 Habit : Tree
 Habitat : All Terrestrial habitat

Local uses

- Leaf juice is rubbed on abdomen of pregnant women to ease delivery.
- Leaves decoction is used in body pains.
- Leaves paste is applied on forehead to relieve headache and on swollen glands.
- The bark is abortifacient.
- The boiled bark paste is applied on fractured bones or sprains.
- Leaves along with curd or buttermilk is used against piles.
- The powdered fruits are taken for stomachache.
- The fruits are used in diabetes urinary disorders Bronchitis skin diseases.
- Leaves are used against menorrhagia and leucorrhoea.

Conclusion

From the present study it is observed that the specific doses of different parts of plant (Medshingi) are used by the local peoples to cure Body pains, Headaches, Swellings, Fractures, Piles Stomach aches, Diabetes, Urinary disorders, Bronchitis Skin diseases, Menorrhoea and Leucorrhoea. Such a plants are great potential resource and can full fill the basic demand of surrounding peoples.



Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the local practitioners and forest officials who provided valuable information regarding medshingi. The authors are thankful to Principal of Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce and Science College for encouragement and guidance. We are also thankful to the authorities of various herbaria and musea for their help and cooperation extended during the research work.

References

- Chopra 1956 glossary of Indian medicinal plants.
- Khare 2007 Indian medicinal plants and illustrated dictionary.
- Quattrocchi 2012 CRC world dictionary of medicinal and poisonous plants.
- Nadkarni A K Indian materia medica.
- Basu and Kratikar 1918 Indian medicinal plants.
- Kirtikar B. Indian Medicinal Plants with illustration. Sri Sadguru Publication. 2001; 8: 2532.
- Ernst E. Phytomedicine 2006; 13: 205–208.



VOLUME - VI, ISSUE - II - FEBRUARY - JULY - 2018
GENIUS - ISSN - 2279-0489 - IMPACT FACTOR - 4.248 (www.sjifactor.com)

१९

'कमाविसदार' मराठाकालीन मुलकी अधिकारी

प्रा. राजेंद्रसिंग हिरासिंग देवरे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, श्री. व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय, देऊगाव राजा.

मध्ययुग हा सर्वंकष हकूमशाहीसाठी अनुकूल असा कालखंड होता. या कालखंडात शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुता यावर आधारित उत्कृष्ट प्रशासन निर्माण करून आगच्या लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेसमोर आदर्श निर्माण केला. हे करताना त्यांनी शिवपूर्वकालीन प्रशासनातील योष काढण्यासाठी सुधारणावादी धोरण अमलात आणले. त्यामुळे सरसुभ्यासून गाव पातळीपर्यंतच्या प्रशासनात अनेक बदल घडून आले. परिणामी 'कमाविसदार' या महसूल अधिकार्याचा उदय झाला. त्यामुळे महालापासून गाव पातळीपर्यंत अनेक कमाविसदार उदयास आल्याचे दिसतात. परंतु, शिवकाळात विशेषतः महसूल वसुलीसाठी प्रसिध्द असलेला कमाविसदार हा पेशवेकाळात परगण्यातील पेशव्यांचा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून वावरताना दिसतो. 'तसेच पेशवेकाळात कमाविसदाराच्या अधिकारातही वाढ झाल्याने तो मराठा प्रशासनात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडू लागल्याचे दिसते. त्यामुळे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाद्वारे कमाविसदाराचा इतिहास प्रकाशात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे.

कमाविसदाराचा उदय

शिवपूर्वकालामध्ये देशमुख व देशगाडे हे परगण्याचे वतनदार अधिकारी होते. 'तेच परगणा प्रमुख होते. त्यांना 'जमीनदार' असेही संबोधत. या जमीनदाराच्या अधिपत्याखाली खेड्यातील जनतेवर अत्याचार होत असे. 'तसेच "सर्व देशाचा स्वामी म्हणजे राजा, त्यांसी निघेने यत्नां, कोणचा अन्याय न करावा, हे याची (वतनदाराची) बुद्धि नाही. नूतन संपादाचे, बळकट रहावे, बळकट झाले म्हणजे येकाचे घ्यावे, पत्ने दरबडे करावे, हा त्याचा हव्यास आणि या वतनासाठी ते वाटेल ते करतील. देशद्रोह, तिक्डील भेद इकडे इकडील भेद तिक्डे करून रागवत राहूया प्रयत्न करितात. मग तेच राज्याचे अघावभूत होऊन दुःसाध्य होऊन जातात. यावरिता या लोकांचे संरक्षण परम युक्तिजन्य आहे.' वतनदारासंबंधीच्या आशापत्रातील या वर्णनावरून शिवाजी महाराजांचा वतनदाराच्या वर्तनावर विस्वास नसल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. त्यामुळे शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वराज्याची उभारणी करताना वतनदार मंडळीकडून विरोध होऊ नये, म्हणून त्यांचे अधिकार काढून घेण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. 'व त्याऐवजी बेतनी अधिकार्यांची नियुक्ती केली. या संदर्भात न्या. रानडे म्हणतात की, "शिवाजीच्या पूर्वी जमीनदाराकडे जी कमा असात, ती करण्यास त्यांचे पगारी न्योकर कमाविसदार, महालदार आणि सुभेदार ठेवले होते.'" श्री. केळूसकर म्हणतात की, "दोन्ही भिन्ना तीघ खेड्यावर एक कमाविसदार (वसुली अधिकारी) न्येमलेला असे. कमाविसदाराच्या कामावर महालकरी हा देखरेख ठेवित असे, 'यावरूनच शिवाजी महाराजांनी महसूल वसुलीसाठी जे बेतनी अधिकारी सरकारकडून नियुक्त केले. त्यामध्ये कमाविसदार एक होय.

सुरुवातीला कमाविसदार हा स्वतंत्र अधिकारी, व्यवस्थापक किंवा वडिवाटदार म्हणून वावरताना दिसतो. सोबत गवीन प्रदेश जिंकून तो मराठी राज्यास जोडल्यावर त्याचा बंदोबस्त करण्यास ज्या अधिकार्यास नेमीत त्यासही 'कमाविसदार' म्हणत. 'तसेच सरकारी अंमलदारांशिवाय प्रत्येक गावी आपापला हक्क, मान व उत्पन्न गोळा करणारे त्या काळी अनेक लहान मोठे पोट अंमलदार असत आणि त्यासही 'कमाविसदार' हेच सामान्य नाव दिलेले असे. त्यामुळे ह्या सर्वांना अनुलभून मेरतकातील उताऱ्यात 'इत्यादि अवघे कमाविसदार' असे म्हणून पंसवीस कमाविसदारांचे यादी दिली आहे. 'त्यामुळे शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळात महसूल अधिकारी म्हणून कमाविसदाराचा उदयास झाला असला, तरी पुढे त्यांची एक श्रेणी निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

कमाविसदाराची नियुक्ती व बडतर्फी

'कमावीस' म्हणजे गोळा करणे या अर्थाने शिवकाळात महसूल वसूल करण्यासाठी कमाविसदार पद निर्माण करण्यात आले. महसूल व्यवस्थेतील हे महत्त्वाचे पद असल्याने मामलेदार व सरसुभेदार यांच्यासमवेत कमाविसदाराच्या नेमणूका, बदल्या व बडतर्फी ह्या छत्रपतींकडून

मराठी भाग - १

१६



VOLUME - VI, ISSUE - II - FEBRUARY - JULY - 2018

GENIUS - ISSN - 2279-0489 - IMPACT FACTOR - 4.248 (www.sjifactor.com)

होत असल्याचा उल्लेख सापडतो.¹¹ शिवकाळाप्रमाणेच पेशवेकाळात देखील मूलकी अधिकाऱ्यात कमाविसदारांचा जास्त भरणा होता. एक गाव, अनेक गांवे किंवा कधी कधी संपूर्ण परगण्यावरील कमाविसदाराची नियुक्ती केली जात असे.¹² आणि ही नियुक्ती करण्याचे अधिकार मध्यवर्ती सरकारकडे होते.¹³

कमाविसदाराने सरकारकडे सादर केलेल्या महसूलाच्या हिशोबाची तपासणी हिशोब तपासणीकडून केला जात असे. त्यामध्ये जर काही अफरातफर झाल्याचे आढळले, तर सादर कमाविसदारस आपली 'कमावीस' व 'रसद' दोन्ही गमावू असे वाटत असे. कारण 'कमावीस' ही वंशपरंपरेने मिळत नसून काही वर्षांकरिता तो सरकारकडून काही अटीवर मक्याने मिळलेली असे.¹⁴ नवीन प्रदेश जिंकल्यानंतर त्या प्रदेशात भेराव्यांची वसूल पध्दती लागू करणे शक्य नसे. यासाठी कोठे खंडपध्दती तर कोठे मक्याची पध्दती तात्पुरती सुरू करावी लागे व मागाहून काही वर्षांनी स्थिरस्थावर झाल्यानंतर सैतकन्यांना पाच वर्षांचा कोल देणे सोयीचे ठरे. मक्याच्या पध्दतीत मामलेदार अगर आणि कमाविसदार काही ठरती रक्कम सरकारस जमीन महसूल म्हणून देत व कुळाशी परभारे करार करून त्याजपासून वसूल घेत.¹⁵ शिवकाळातही हिच परिस्थिती होती.

कमाविसदाराच्या एका ठिकाणावरून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी घातकार बदल्या केल्या जाई, परंतु पेशवेकाळात आपल्या अधिकारपदाची मुदत घातकार बदलून घेण्यात ते यशस्वी ठरत असले, तरी त्यांच्याकडून काही गुन्हा घडल्यास अशाप्रकारची मुदत वाढ मिळत नसल्याचे दिसते.¹⁶ घातकार कमाविसदाराची नियुक्ती व बदलतर्फे करण्याचा अधिकार मध्यवर्ती सत्तेला होता आणि ही नियुक्ती अल्पमुदतीची व काही अटीवर मक्याने मिळालेली असे. तसेच कमाविसदाराच्या अधिकारात बदल करण्याचा व हिशोबात काही अफरातफर केली, तर मक्ता रद्द करण्याचा अधिकार सरकारला होता. त्यामुळे आपली कमावीस अथवा मक्ता जाऊ नये, यासाठी कमाविसदार प्रमाणाकपणे कार्य करीत असावे, असे दिसते.

कमाविसदाराचे अधिकार व कार्य

मराठा कालखंडात गावापासून तर महालापर्यंतच्या प्रत्येक विभागावर कमाविसदार अधिकारी होता. शिवकाळात सरकारी महसूल, आपले हक्क, मान व उत्पन्न वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार कमाविसदारांना होता.¹⁷ याशिवाय शिवकाळातील कमाविसदारांच्या अधिकार व कार्याविषयी फारशी माहिती उपलब्ध होत नाही, परंतु कमाविसदार हा गट प्रशासनाचा प्रमुख असल्याने महालाचा अधिकारी हवालदार याच्या कामासारखे त्याच्या कार्याचे स्वरूप असावे, असे दिसते.

पेशवेकाळात मात्र कमाविसदाराच्या अधिकार व कार्यात व्यापक स्वरूपात बदल झाल्याचे दिसून येते. या संदर्भात डॉ. सेन म्हणतात की, 'पेशवेकाळात कमाविसदार हे महालातील पेशव्यांचे प्रतिनिधी होते. म्हणूनच त्यांचे कामकाज व जबाबदाऱ्यांचे स्वरूप हे सर्वसमावेशक आणि सर्वका होतं.¹⁸ एखाद्या उमेदवारास जेव्हा 'कमावीस' किंवा 'मामलत' दिली जाई, तेव्हा त्याच्याकडून सरकारला काही आगाऊ रक्कम दिली जात असे, तिला 'रसद' असे म्हणत. पुढे ही रक्कम महसूलाच्या उत्पन्नातून वेगवेगळ्या बराच्या व्यजासह तो उमेदवार परत वसूल करून उरलेली रक्कम सरकारकडे जमा करीत असे. त्यामध्ये बदल करण्याचा अधिकार सरकारला होता.¹⁹ तसेच जेव्हा कमाविसदार व मामलतदार यांच्या नवीन नेमणूक होत, तेव्हा महालांचे देशमुख व खेड्यांचे मुकादम यांना नवीन कमाविसदारांकडे हजेरी देण्याबद्दल आपापल्या भागातील महसूल त्यांच्या स्वाधीन करण्याबद्दल सूचना देण्यात येत असत. कमाविसदार हे परगण्यातील पेशव्यांचे प्रतिनिधी असल्याने जेव्हा जेव्हा लोकांना सूट जाहीर करण्यात येई, नवीन जहागिरी दिल्या जाई आणि जमिनीच्या किंवा इतर प्रकारच्या संपत्तीचे खरेदी विक्रीचे व्यवहार होत असत, तेव्हा तेव्हा त्याची माहिती कमाविसदाराला अनिवार्यपणे दिली जात असे. आपापल्या परगण्यातून वा खेड्यातून महसूल जमा करून तो सरकारत भरणे हे कमाविसदाराचे मुख्य कर्तव्य होते. तसेच खेडेगावात केलेल्या जमाबंदीनुसार त्यांना वसुली करावी लागे. लोकांवर जादा कर बसविण्यास त्यांना कमाविसदाराचे मुख्य कर्तव्य होते. तसेच खेडेगावात केलेल्या जमाबंदीनुसार त्यांना वसुली करावी लागे. लोकांवर जादा कर बसविण्यास त्यांना जमाई होती. आपल्या हुद्यावर रूजू होण्यापूर्वी त्यांना दिलेल्या जमा व खर्चाच्या अंदाजपत्रकाप्रमाणे (बेहेडा) महसूली कारभार करणे आवश्यक होते.²⁰

६९

पृष्ठी घाग - २



VOLUME - VI, ISSUE - II - FEBRUARY - JULY - 2018
GENIUS - ISSN - 2279-0489 - IMPACT FACTOR - 4.248 (www.sjifactor.com)

परगण्याचे प्रमुख या नात्याने परगण्याचे महसुली उत्पन्न वाढवणे, यासाठी पडीक जमीन लागवडीखाली आणण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन देणे, त्यांना तगाईच्या रूपाने आर्थिक मदत मिळवून देणे व ती हप्त्याहप्त्याने वसूल करणे, पडीक जमिनीवरील सान्यात सूट देणे, परगण्यातील धरणांची व तलावांची दुरुस्ती करणे, बागायती जमिनीचे क्षेत्र वाढविणे आणि परगण्यातील व्यापार व उद्योगधंदे वाढीसाठी प्रयत्न करणे इत्यादी कामे कमाविसदारास करावी लागत असे.^{२३} याशिवाय परगण्यातील टांकसाळीवर लक्ष ठेवून खाजगी विनापरवाना टांकसाळी बंद करणे, परगण्यातील शिबंदी मजबूत राखणे, घाटातून देशावर व कोकणात जाणाऱ्या मालावरील जकात वसूल करणे, परगण्यात शांतता सुव्यवस्था ठेवण्यासाठी सैन्याची व्यवस्था करणे, त्वावर देखरेख ठेवणे, चोर व दरोडेखोर यांना शिक्षा करणे आणि स्थानिक लोकंनी केलेल्या उघ्यांचा कंडोबस्त करणे इत्यादी कामे त्यास करावी लागत असे.^{२४} त्याचप्रमाणे महालातील शिबंदी व पोलीस दल हे देखील कमाविसदाराच्याच निवडणाखाली होते.^{२५}

कमाविसदारास आपल्या विभागातील न्यायालयीन कामे पार पाडण्यासाठी काही न्यायालयीन अधिकार देण्यात आले होते. त्यानुसार कोर्टाक मालमतेसंबंधीचे फज्जे निकालात काढणे, कर्नासंबंधीचे भांडणे सोडविणे ही कामे त्यास गावातील पंचायतीच्या मदतीने करावी लागत असे. पंचायतीमधील सदस्यांची नेमणूक करण्याचाही अधिकार कमाविसदाराला होता. धरासंबंधी फज्जे, जागेसंबंधी किंबा इतर किरकोळ भांडणे सोडविणे ही न्यायालयीन कामे तो पंचायतीची मदत न घेता सोडवित असे, मात्र पंचायतीने घेतलेल्या निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी कमाविसदार हा पेशवे सरकारची परवानगी घेतल्याशिवाय करू शकत नसे. फौजदारी गुन्ह्याच्या बाबतीत तर त्याला काहीच अधिकार नव्हते. फक्त अशा गुन्ह्यांची तो पेशवे सरकारच्या आदेशावरून निःपक्षपणे चौकशी करून अहवाल सादर करू शकत असे.^{२६}

पेशव्यांच्या काळात कमावीसबद्दल एक आश्चर्यकारक पध्दत रूढ होती. ती म्हणजे राज्याच्या वाहेरील विसिष्ट प्रांताची कमावीस एखाद्या उमेदवाराला देणे व तो प्रदेश जिंकून घेण्याची त्यास आज्ञा देणे. अशा प्रकारची त्याच्या ताब्यात दिलेला महाल जिंकून घेण्याकरिता आवश्यक ते सैन्य उभारण्याची परवानगी त्या कमाविसदारास देण्यात येत असे, मात्र यासाठी त्यास ठरवून दिलेले सैन्यच उभारावे लागत असे, अधिकचे सैन्य उभारण्यासाठी सरसुभेदाराची आगाऊ संमती घ्यावी लागे. त्याच्या कार्यात तो यशस्वी झाला, तर आलेल्या उत्पन्नातून लष्कराचा खर्च वजा करून बाकी रक्कम त्यास सरकारात जमा करावी लागत असे आणि जर तो अपयशस्वी झाला, तर लष्कराचा खर्च सरकारी पैश्यातून देण्याची त्याला मनाई केली जाई.^{२७}

कमाविसदारास सरकारने दिलेले अधिकार व कर्त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी त्याच्या हाताखाली मोठी सरकारी यंत्रणा असून तिच्यात मुजुमदार, फडणीस, दफतरदार, सभनीस, पोतदार, घिटणीस, दणोदार, नाकेदार, तर्फदार, कारखानीस, घोडेस्वार आणि शिपाई या अधिकारी व कर्मचाऱ्यांचा समावेश होता.^{२८} या यंत्रणेच्या साहाय्याने कमाविसदार आपल्या विभागाचा कारभार पाहत असे.

वरील विवेचनावरून शिवाजी महाराजांनी महसूल वसूलीसाठी यतनदारापेवनी कमाविसदार हे पद निर्माण केले, परंतु पेशवेकाळात या पदाचे महत्त्व वाढून ते पेशव्यांचे प्रतिनिधी बनले व महसूल वसूलीसोबत परगण्याचा प्रमुख म्हणून जबाबदारी पार पाडताना दिसतो. याशिवाय पेशवेकाळात कमाविसदारास राज्याबाहेरच्या प्रदेशाची कमावीस दिल्या जाई व त्यासाठी सैन्य ठेवण्याचाही अधिकार दिल्याने राज्याविस्तारातही कमाविसदाराचा उपयोग होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

कमाविसदाराचे वेतन व भत्ते

कमाविसदार हा महत्त्वाचा अधिकारी असल्याने त्यांचा घांगला मानमरतब ठेवल्या जात असे. शिवकाळात कमाविसदाराच्या तेजातीत चोपदार, दिवट्या व अफदगीच्या असे. तसेच राहावयाची घरे जरूर त्या ठिकाणी सरकारातून बांधून मिळत असे.^{२९} पेशवेकाळातही कमाविसदाराला आकर्षक वेतन मिळत असे. शिवाय पालखी, मशालजी व अब्दागीर यांच्याकरिता वेगळा भत्ता मिळे.^{३०} साधारणतः कमाविसदारास त्यांच्या ताब्यात असणाऱ्या प्रदेशातील उत्पन्नाच्या ४ टक्के मेहनताना मिळे,^{३१} तर त्यांच्या हाताखाली काम करणाऱ्या काही महसूल अधिकाऱ्यांना

मराठी भाग - २

७०



VOLUME - VI, ISSUE - II - FEBRUARY - JULY - 2018

GENIUS - ISSN - 2279-0489 - IMPACT FACTOR - 4.248 (www.sjifactor.com)

सत्कारकडून मिळणाऱ्या ठराविक वेतनाव्यतिरिक्त लोकांकडून हक्काजिण्याची प्राप्तीही होत असे. ज्यांना अशी हक्काजिण्याची प्राप्ती मिळत नसे, त्यांना अर्थातच ठराविक वेतन घेण्याची मुभा असे.¹¹

त्रिबिक हरी कमाविसदार, सरकार हंडे महाल मजकूरची नेमणूक दिमतखासा सालीना रुपये १००० (१७४०-४१) परंतु परगणे भूपाल निरवत रामचंद्र बल्लाळ कमाविसदार यास ७००० वेतन (सालीना १७४३-४४) रसद पावणे दोन लाख रु. दरसदे ४ रु. प्रमाणे) परंतु हा नियम सर्वत्र एकसारखा दिसत नाही. फसबा पुणतांब्याच्या कमाविसदाराच्या सनदेच्या तळटीपेत उदधृत केल्याप्रमाणे त्यांच्या नेमणूक पत्रात स्पष्ट करार आहे की, दरसाल २०,००० रु. सरकारात जमा करून जाव घेत जाणे. पूर्वोच्या नियमाप्रमाणे त्याचा पगार सालीना ८०० रु. असावयास हवा होता, परंतु त्या अधिकाऱ्याला २०० हून अधिक मिळत नसत. (रसद दरसाल २०,००० रु. प्रमाणे करार केली असे. दरसाल २०,००० रु. सरकारात जमा करून जाव घेत जाणे. शिर्दी व महाल मजकूरची नेमणूक, रु. २०० -कमाविसदार)¹²

वरील उदाहरणांवरून कमाविसदाराच्या ताब्यात लहान -मोठ विभाग असला, तरी त्यास एकूण उत्पन्नाच्या ४ टक्के प्रमाणे मेहनताना मिळवण्यास हवा होता, परंतु प्रत्यक्षात तसे घडत नसल्याचे दिसते. याबाबती डॉ. सेन म्हणतात की, "सर्व कमाविसदारांचे वेतन हे सारखे नसे. त्यांच्या अर्मांलाखालील महालाच्या महत्त्वाप्रमाणे ते बदलत होते."¹³ कमाविसदारास देण्यात येणाऱ्या वेतनामध्येच त्याचा पालखी, महालाची व जवळगीर यांचा भत्ता समाविष्ट असे. तसेच कमाविसदारास देण्यात येणारे वेतन हे अकरा महिन्यांचे असल्याने तत्काळात लष्करी, किरले व इतर विभागात अवलंबविण्यात येणारी प्रथा कमाविसदारासही लागू असल्याचे दिसते. आजही फाही महालाच्या अधिकाऱ्यांना वेतनाव्यतिरिक्त इतर सुविधांसह विशेष भत्ता दिला जातो. हिच पध्दत मराठाकाळात कमाविसदारास लागू होत असल्याने तत्कालीन प्रशानातील कमाविसदाराचा दर्जा स्पष्ट होण्यास मदत होते.

निष्कर्ष

शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वराज्याची उभारणी करताना शिवपूर्वकाळातील वतनदारांचे महसुली अधिकार काढून घेऊन त्यांच्याजागी कमाविसदार या नवीन अधिकाऱ्यांची नियुक्ती केली. कमाविसदार हा एक अधिकारी नसून खेड्यापासून महालापर्यंत त्यांची एक श्रेणी तयार झाली होती. कमाविसदारांच्या उदयाने जनतेवरील वतनदाराचा अन्याय कमी होऊन प्रशासन स्थिर होण्यास मदत झाली. शिवकाळात कमाविसदार हा महसूल बसुलीसद्री प्रसिध्द होता, मात्र पेशवेकाळात कमाविसदारकडे आर्थिक अधिकाराव्यतिरिक्त परगण्यातील राजकीय, म्यायालयीन अधिकार आले. तसेच कमाविसरी प्राप्त कमाविसदार एक लष्करी अधिकारी म्हणून साम्राज्यविस्तारातही हातभार लावू लागला. त्यामुळे मराठा राज्याच्यादृष्टीने कमाविसदार हा महत्त्वाचा अधिकारी असल्याचे दिसून येते.

संदर्भ सूची

- १) चिटणीस कृ. ना. मध्ययुगीन भारतीय संकल्पना व संस्था, पुणे, १९७६, पृ. १७९
- २) कुलकर्णी अ. रा., शिवकालीन महाराष्ट्र, राजहंस प्रकाशन, पुणे, २००४, पृ. ३५
- ३) कुलकर्णी विजया, (अनु.) मराठ्यांची प्रशासन व्यवस्था, म. रा. सा. आणि सं. मंडळ, मुंबई, २००१, पृ. १२३
- ४) कुलकर्णी अ. रा. (संजा.), रामचंद्र अमात्यकृत आज्ञापत्र, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे, २००७, पृ. ५९
- ५) कुलकर्णी विजया, (अनु.) पूर्वोक्त, पृ. १२३
- ६) रानडे म. गो. (भाषा.), मराठी सत्तेचा उत्कर्ष, खरदा प्रकाशन, पुणे, १९९५, पृ. १०१
- ७) केळूसकर वा. कृ. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज, खरदा प्रकाशन, पुणे, २०१०, पृ. ४३१
- ८) खोबरेलकर वि. गो. महाराष्ट्राचा इतिहास- मराठा कालखंड (भाग-१) शिवकाळ (१६३०-१७०७), म. रा. सा. आणि सं. मंडळ, मुंबई, २००६, पृ. ४८०
- ९) जोशी श. ना., अर्वाचिन महाराष्ट्रतिहासकालातील राज्यकारभाराचा अभ्यास, (भाग-१) पुणे विद्यापीठ, १९५६, पृ. १४०-१४३

मराठी भाग - २

७१



