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Maharaj J.P. Valvi Arts, Commerce & Shri. V.K. Kulkarni
Science College, Dhadgaon
Tal. Akrani, Dist. Nandurbar

Research Publication -2019-20 (JAN-DEC-2019)

Janjatiye Mahilao ke Aarthik Vikas me Swayam Sahayeta samuh ki Bhumika M. P. ke Dhar Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh me	Dr.V. G. Gonekar	Geography	Navin Shodh Sansar	2019-20	2320- 8767
"Adivasi Sahitya Pravah"	Dr. S. R. Mahale	Marathi	Internation al Resarch Journey	2019-20	2348- 7143
"Bhagvandas Morval ke Upanyas me Shri Vimarsh"	Dr.M.H. Patil	Hindi	Research Journey	2019-20	2348- 7143
Seasonal Variation of Ground water Parameters in a dumping site at Beed, Dist. Beed (M.S.) India	Dr.S.E.Shinde	Zoology	Journal of Global Resources	2019-20	2395- 3160
Rogor Induced Histopathological Changes in the gills of fresh water fish <i>Puntius</i> <i>stigma</i> from Sukhana River, Aurangabad (M.S.) India.	Dr.S.E.Shinde	Zoology	Journal of Global Resources	2019-20	2395- 3160
Spine Gourd (<i>Momordicadioca</i> (Roxb .)) Ex.Wild potentially wild edible plants from	Dr. H. M. Patil	Botany	Research Journey	2019-20	2348- 7143
Diversity of Lablab Beans form krani, Tahsil Nandurbar	Dr. H. M. Patil	Botany	Internation al Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)	2019-20	2348- 1269
Environment And Global Warming	Dr.V. G. Gonekar	Geography	Ajanta publication	2019-20	2277- 5730
Effect of Diazepam on the development of <i>Chrysomya</i> <i>megacephala</i> (Diptera: Calliphoridae)	Dr. H. M. Pawar	Zoology	National journal of Power of Knowledge	2019-20	2320- 4494

Traditional Herbal Recipies of tribals of Nandurbar districs in Maharashtra India	Dr. H. M. Patil	Botany	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)	2019-20	2348-1269
Humanism in untouchable	Dr.B.G.Pawar	English	Ajanta publication	2019-20	2277-5730
Problem of prospectus of Indian Agriculture	Dr.V.G. Gonkar	Geography	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)	2019-20	2349-5138
Direction Towards Sustainability Through Tribal Tourism: A Case Study of Alirajpur	Dr.V.G. Gonkar	Geography	International Research Journal of Social science and Humanities	2019-20	2320-4702

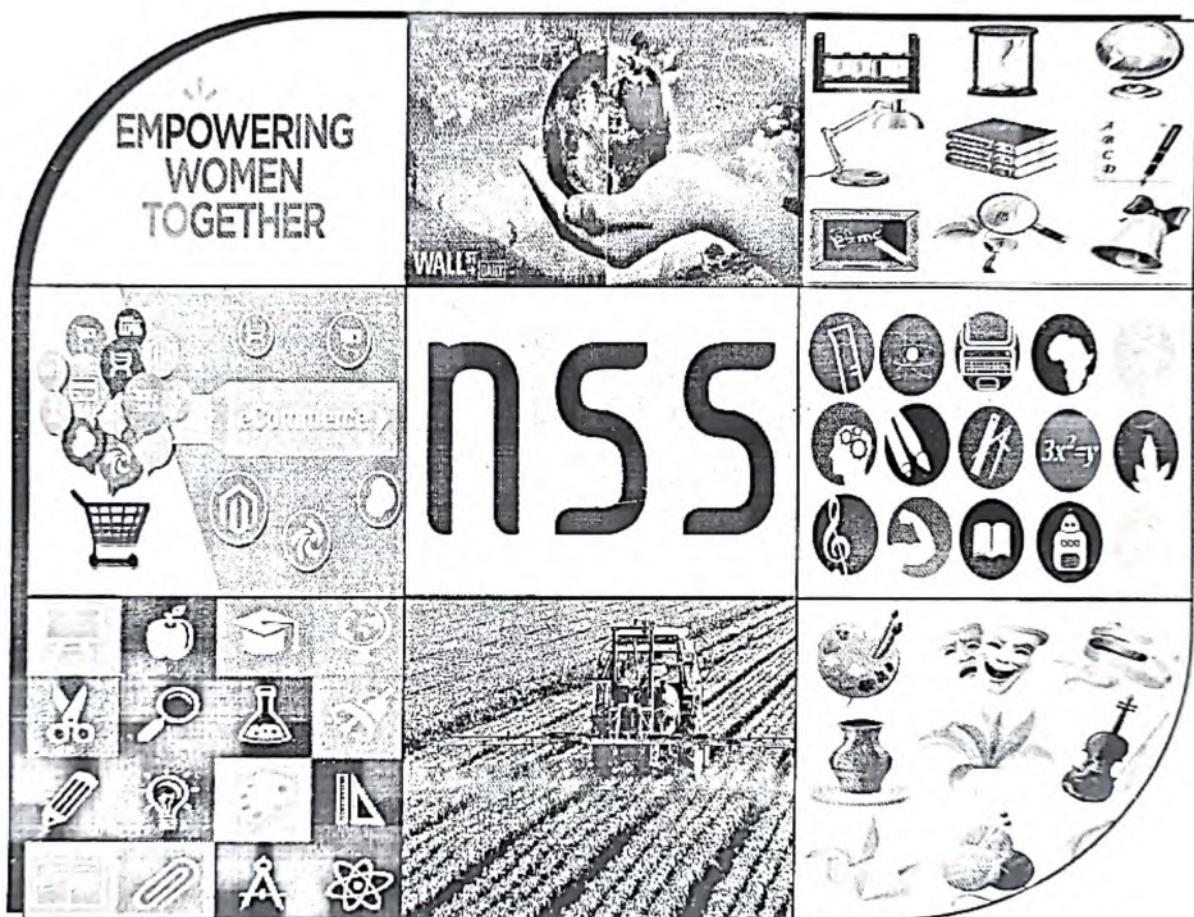


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Naveen Shodh Sansar

(An International Refereed/ Peer Review Research Journal)



नवीन शोध संसार



Editor - Ashish Narayan Sharma

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जनजातीय महिलाओं के आर्थिक विकास में स्वयं सहायता समूह की भूमिका (म.प्र. के धार जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में)

ममता गोयल * डॉ. विजय गोनेकर **

प्रस्तावना - नारी का दूसरा नाम सृष्टि है, जब नारी का विकास होता है तो परिवार आगे बढ़ता है, गांव आगे बढ़ता है और राष्ट्र अद्यासर होता है। पिछले दो दशकों में निःसंदेह भारत की तर्खीर बढ़ली है। कामकाजी महिला की पहचान बनी है। शिक्षा, राजनीति, मीडिया, कला, संस्कृति, सेना क्षेत्र, विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी सभी क्षेत्रों में सतत् अद्यासर महिलाओं को समानता का अवसर न रहा है। 1990 के बाद नारीवादी सक्रियता ने रफ्तार पकड़ी तो भारतीय महिलाओं में चेतना का विकास हुआ। आमधारणा के विपरीत महिलाओं का बहुत बड़ा प्रतिशत आज कामकाजी है किन्तु सभी प्रयासों के बावजूद इस सच्चाई से मुख नहीं मोड़ा जा सकता है। शाही समाज हो या ग्रामीण और जब बात हो जनजातीय वर्ग की रियों की तो रिथित और भी दृढ़नीय हो जाती है ये रुजी वर्ग आज भी दोयम दर्जे और हासिए में खड़ी है। यह एक सर्वसम्मत तथ्य है कि जब महिलाएं विकास की मुख्य धारा में होनी तभी हमारा सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास सार्थक होगा।

महिलाओं का आर्थिक सामाजिक कार्य का महत्व अधिक है, आर्थिक से तात्पर्य इसलिए कि महिलाएं कुल जनसंख्या की लगभग 50 प्रतिशत हैं और निश्चित रूप से अपने परिवार की आर्थिक तरङ्गी के लिए उनमें से अधिकतर महिलाएं प्रयत्नशील होती हैं। सामाजिक इसलिए क्योंकि महिलाएं काम करनी तो उन्हें और आद्य मिलेगी जिससे उनके परिवार का रस्तर सुधरेगा, समाज में उनकी प्रतिष्ठा एवं आत्मविश्वास बढ़ेगा और वे अधिक जिम्मेदारी के लिए तैयार हो सकेंगी। महिलाओं की आर्थिक-सक्रियता को और अधिक उनके केन्द्रीय व राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं एवं वैर सरकारी संगठनों की महती भूमिका है क्योंकि वे ही ऐसी नीतियां बनाती हैं, जिनसे इस दिशा में कारबगर वातावरण निर्मित होता है।

फिर भी जब बात हम ग्रामीण जनजातीय महिलाओं की करते हैं तो ये महिलाएं विकास के लिए बाहर जाना पसंद नहीं करती है, अतः घर पर रहकर ही अपने लोगों के साथ मिलकर कार्य करना पसंद करती व घर के कार्यों के घट्टों में 60 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक योगदान करती है। वे सिर्फ 1 प्रतिशत संपत्ति की मालिक हैं। इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हमारी कार्यशील जनसंख्या में से 70 प्रतिशत महिलाएं अकुशल कार्यों में लगी है तथा उसी के हिसाब से मजदूरी पा रही है ऐसे कई कार्य हैं, जिनकी कोई महत्व नहीं है। जैसे बच्चों का पालन पोषण, परिवार की जिम्मेदारी आदि परन्तु फिर भी मानव विकास सूचकांक में महिलाओं का आर्थिक योगदान मापदण्ड उनके पक्ष में नहीं जाता।

किसी भी समाज व राष्ट्र की प्रगति तभी संभव है, जब समाज व राष्ट्र में महिलाओं की रिथित सुदृढ़ हो देश और समाज का विकास इस बात पर

निर्भर करता है, कि उसने अपनी कुल जनसंख्या के विभिन्न वर्गों विशेष रूप से अपनी आधी आबादी अर्थात् कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में व्या स्थान दे रखा है? कोई भी समाज तब तक विकसित नहीं कहलाएगा जब तक की उसका आधा भाग दलित, शोषित अथवा अल्पविकसित है। दूसरे शब्दों में महिलाओं की क्षमता का पूर्ण विकास किए बिना किसी भी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का विकास संभव नहीं है। ग्रामीण निर्धनों का एक बड़ा समूह आज भी या तो ग्रामीण साहूकारों के चंगूल में फंसा है अथवा बैंकिंग प्रक्रिया के लेनदेन से अनभिज्ञ होने से, अधिक लागत, अशिक्षा तथा प्रक्रिया की जटिलता एवं स्वयं के संकोच के कारण बैंकों तक पहुँचने में असमर्थ है, या बैंकिंग के लाभों से वंचित है, जिससे बदहाली का जीवन जी रहा है। अधिकांश स्वयं की आवश्यकताओं जैसे बच्चों की पढाई, ईलाज तथा सामाजिक क्रिया कलापों हेतु साहूकारों पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार महिलाओं में भी वे महिलाएं जो ग्रामीण अंचल एवं पिछड़ी बस्तियों में निवासरत हैं वे अपनी संख्या, श्रम शक्ति के पूरे योगदान के बाद भी वित्तीय लाभों से वंचित हैं। ये समूह स्वयं सहायता समूह कहलाएं।

भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूह अपेक्षाकृत नया प्रयोग है लेकिन पिछले लगभग एक दशक से देशभर में विशेषकर दक्षिणी राज्यों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप) की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है और इसे ग्रामीण महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण का कारबगर औजार माना जाने लगा है। इसी तथ्य को सामने रखते हुए केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा महिला सशक्तिकरण का कारबगर औजार माना जाने लगा है। इसी तथ्य को सामने रखते हुए केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिये अधिक से अधिक महिलाओं को स्वयं सहायता समूह से जोड़ा जा रहा है, ताकि प्रत्येक महिला की आर्थिक सामाजिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो सके।

उद्देश्य - जनजातीय महिलाओं के आर्थिक विकास में स्वसहायता समूह की भूमिका एवं उनके सशक्तिकरण में बाधक एवं सहायक कारकों का अध्ययन ही इस शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।
स्वयं सहायता समूह क्या है? - 'गरीब महिलाओं का समूह जो स्वयं अपनी मद करने में सक्षम होते हैं' अर्थात् स्वयं सहायता समूह वास्तव में (15-20) महिलाओं का एक अनौपचारिक समूह है जो कि अपनी बचत से स्वरोजगार प्राप्त करती है और विकास गतिविधियां चलाकर गांवों में गरीबी दूर करने और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान देते हैं ये समूह समरूप आर्थिक-सामाजिक रिथित बाले लोगों द्वारा स्वेच्छा से गठित होते हैं। नियमित रूप से धोड़ी-धोड़ी बचत कर सामूहिक निधि में जमा करते हैं और

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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFERRED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February -2019 Special Issue - 135 (C)

आधुनिक मराठी साहित्य : विविध प्रवाह

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'आदिवासी साहित्य प्रवाह'

डॉ. संजय राजधर महाले

प्रगुच्छ, परांगी विभाग

महाराज ज.पो. चलक्ष्मी कला, वाराणसी व

श्री.वि.कृ. कुलकर्णी विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

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प्रस्तावना -

आदिवासी साहित्य हे वनसंस्कृतीचे नातलग साहित्य होय. आदिवासी साहित्य हे रानावनातील वर्चन्तांचे साहित्य होय. ज्यांच्या प्रश्नांना भुतकाळाने कधी उत्तरेच दिली नाहीत, अशा दुर्लक्षितांचे हे साहित्य आहे. ज्यांच्या आक्रोशाला इथल्या सावत्र समाज व्यवस्थेने कधी न्यायच दिला नाही, अशा गिरीकुंदरातील अन्यायप्रस्तांचे ते क्रांतिसाहित्य हांय. इथल्या कूर कठोर न्यायव्यवस्थेने ज्यांच्या शेकडो पिढ्यांना आजीवन वनवास ठोळावला त्या आदिवासी समूहांचे ते मुक्तिसाहित्य होय. आदिवासीचे घायाळ आयुष्य ज्या संस्कृतीच्या कुसाआड राहिले, त्या संस्कृतीच्या प्राचीन इतिहासाला कृकारंभ देणारे हे साहित्य आहे. आदिवासी साहित्य हे या भूमीने प्रसविलेल्या आदिम वेदनेचे, जाणिवेचे शब्दरूप होय.

आदिवासी साहित्य प्रवाहाच्या रूपाने नवा विद्रोह दिवसार्गाणक आकारत आहे. वनवासमुक्तीचा नवा संकल्प या साहित्याच्या रूपाने आदिवासीच्या मनामनात दृढावत आहे. पहाडांच्या कुसाकुसात आणि काटेरी झुडपांच्या वस्त्यावस्त्यांत ज्यांच्या आयुष्याचा प्रत्येक क्षण बेडीबंद झाला अशा आरण्यकांना मुक्तीचा दिलासा देणारे हे साहित्य होय. ज्यांच्या वनवासातील अंधार जिने कधी वेचलाच नाही त्या वर्णव्यवस्थेशी निणांयक युद्ध मांडणारे हे साहित्य आदिवासीच्या सर्व तक्रारीसोबत घेऊन युगप्रवासाला निघाले आहे.

आदिवासी साहित्य प्रवाहात वेदना आणि विद्रोह आहे. आदिपुत्रांना रानावनात, गिरीकुंहरात आणि जंगल-जिह्वान्यात डांवणाऱ्या व्यवस्थेला दिलेला जाणीवपूर्वक नकार आहे. आदिवासींना मार्नासिक बळ देणारे वैचारिक संकेत या प्रवाहात आहेत. आदिवासी साहित्य हे जीवनवादी साहित्य होय. आदिवासींच्या सर्वांगीण उत्थानाचा प्रश्न घेऊन हे माहित्य प्रस्तावित समाज व्यवस्थेला हाक मारू लागले आहे. वर्णरहित, जातीरहित समाज व्यवस्था आदिवासी मनुहांमध्ये नांदावी, हे या साहित्याचे स्वप्न आहे. प्राचार्य राम शेवाळकर यांनी आदिवासी साहित्यासंबंधी मार्मिकपणे मृच्यंवले आहे की, आजचे आदिवासी साहित्य हे या नव्या प्रवोधनाचे उघासुक्त आहे.

आदिवासी साहित्य प्रवाह -

1) काव्य -

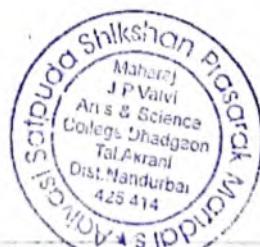
आदिवासी आणि काव्य यांचा संवंध फार जवळचा आहे. आदिवासी सर्वांत प्रथम बोलला तो काव्यातूनच. जीवनात येणाऱ्या यांच्या व्यवस्थेला जीवनात त्यांच्या तोऱ्यांना काव्यही तेवढ्याच सहजतेने बाहेर पडले आहे. प्रसंगानुसृत काव्यांनार्मांती करणारा आदिवासी केवळ रंगयताच नाही तर तो गायक आणि नतंकही आहे. गाणे, वार्जावणे आणि नाचणे हे तर त्याच्या रक्तातच भिनले आहे. अनेक अर्नामिक आदिवासींच्या काव्याचना काळाच्या उदरात गडप इगाल्या व काही हाती लागल्या. त्यांना आपण 'लोकगीते' म्हणून संबोधतो. काव्याच्या निधारित कसोट्यांवर तो उतरत नसली तरी 'सहजरफूत प्रगटन' असे त्यांचे वर्णन करता येईल. या विभानानुसार आदिवासींच्या पारंपरिक रचनाहे या काव्यता ठरतात. प्रसंग कामातातील असंग, त्याला अनुसारून आदिवासींची काव्यरचना आहेच. केवळ महाराष्ट्रातोलच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण भारतातील आदिवासी जमींदारी आपले हे मूलधन जीवाच्या मोलाने जागून पिढी दरपाणी हस्तांतरेत करेत यंत्रपानाच्या दारापर्यंत आणून गोहर्चावरून आहे.



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६५	अनामिका की कविताओं में स्त्री विमर्श डॉ. रम्बा गांगें, भावना बढगुरा	२२१





भाग्यानवारा गोरखाल के उपनगामी में श्री-शिवार्ग

प्रा. श्री. मनोहर हिंदूलाल गाठील

ଶ୍ରୀ କିମ୍ବା ପଟ୍ଟା, ଶ୍ରୀ ନିକୁ କଳଙ୍ଗା ପାତ୍ରାଜ ଏବଂ କାହାର କାଳୀ କାଳୀ, ମାଣିଙ୍ଗ ଏବଂ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଵାଦାଳ୍ମୟ, ସାଧାରଣ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାୟ

आज विष्व इस विस्तृत फलक में स्त्री विपर्य पर चर्चा पर्याप्त गई है। एक तो यह तथ्य कि स्त्री अपे विषय के द्वा में कमी वर्ती है। उनका ज्ञान नहीं पिल पा रहा है। आज स्त्री एक ऐसे संर्पणमय कठिण मोड़पर खड़ी है जहाँ पर उसे आपनी विधित का अंदाजा आ मिलता है। वास्तव में लेखक वर्ती स्त्री स्वतंत्रता के पक्ष में तो था किन्तु पाण्डात्य सम्पत्ता के आलोचन में स्त्री को देखने के पश्च में यहीं था। उन जानकारी सामाजिक सत्ता को स्वीकार करने के पक्ष में था और इसलिए वह समाज को अहम् को प्रभुत्व देने की बात कहता है। एक ओर यह लक्ष्यका भी इसके विरुद्ध और मार्वर्त कला का समर्थन करते थे। मार्वर्स का कहना था कि, "समाज परिवर्तनीयता है जिसका प्रभाव कला एवं मार्हियन्य मुख्य रूप से भी है।"

मार्क्सवादी दर्शन आ भावना पर... पड़ता है। मार्क्सवादी धारणानुसार नारी की भी एक विविषिट स्थिति होती है उसके अनुसार इस पूँजीवादी समाज में नारी कवरल मार्गावधान का नहीं है बल्कि नारी की पूर्ण अधिकार है। उसके अपना स्वयं का कोई अस्तित्व मात्र इतना ही है कि, वह किसी की पूर्णी श्रीमती या माँ बने।¹² समकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य में सन ८० के दृष्टक से स्त्री विमर्श का विशय गंभीर रूप लेता हुआ दिखाई देने लगा है। मार्क्सिक, अर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि पर अपने आपको सिद्ध करने के प्रयास में पारंपरिक नैतिक आदर्शों, मूल्यों एवं पारिवारिक स्थापनाओं को वर्तित करनी दिक्कांड लगती है।

इस समय तक स्त्री के पन की कल्पना में पुरुषा से आगे बढ़ने की चाहत प्रबल हो रही थी। इसी भवना से वह दुर्का थी। इसके मद्दत में अब रामायानी (पिरीगन युनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर) कहते हैं— “विष्वभर में महिलाओं और पुरुषों की परिभासा ही बदल गई है। पहले के समय में पुरुष ममाड़ के अनुसार चलते थे और पत्नी के रूप में सुंदर और सेहतगंद महिला का चयन करते थे, जो सही हांग से बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर मंके आवं वे चारदर्शी हैं। अत्यन्त बुनें जो घर से बाहर निकलकर हर चुनौती का सामना करने को तैयार है। उनके लिए एक सफल महिला से बढ़कर मला क्या हो सकता है। अत्यन्त बिमेन की सफलताएं ही उन्हें आकर्षक बना देती है। ऐसे में पुरुषा उनकी उप्र, सुंदरता आदि की परवाह नहीं करते थे केवल अल्का बुनें की सफलता और पद को महत्व देते हैं। स्थिति यह है कि अगर कोई महिला किसी तरह का कोई कठिण या दिलचस्प काम नहीं करती उन्हें कोई प्रछता”²

इस प्रकार स्त्री का जीवन एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम है। स्त्री अपने आत्मात्म का प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य उठाती है कि वे अंदोलन चला रही है। लेकिन दुखद बात तो यह है कि, नारी वयस्ती के लिए संगठन बनाये जा रहे हैं अब इनकी संख्या इतनी अधिक हो गयी है कि उनका तथ्य तो कम आडम्बर का पसारा अधिक दिखाई देता है। ऐसी स्थिति में स्त्री का प्रतिविवक्ता कैसा होगा जो पुरुषों की प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए कटिवर्ज्जन कर रही है।

‘रत’ उपन्यास में नारी-विमर्श पर भाश्य है। इसमें दो प्रकार की नारियाँ चित्रित हैं। एक वयस्ता व्यवसाय करने वाली उत्तम-लोभी और दूसरी अंगूष्ठी दोनों के संस्कार भिन्न हैं। खिलावड़ी दैहिक बोशण से मुक्त होना चाहती है। परंतु उसप्रकार के अवसर आनेपर धन के लाभ-लोभ उलझी, पिसती भिन्न है। दोनों के अंगूष्ठी और भासी चार दीवारी की कैद से मुक्त होना चाहती है।

'कमला सदन' कथा को केंद्र है जिसकी सर्वे-सर्वा कमला बुआ है। जो थानदार जावा जाता है वह कमला राजा है। उन्नास में किसी भाव या विचारों को प्रभावोत्पादक बनाने के लिए प्रतिकार्तमक भाशा प्रयुक्त की जाती है। कंजर सपात्र की स्त्री की त्रासदी यही है कि 'मत्या ढाकाई' के नामपर कमसिन कियोरियो का यौन बोशण किया जाता है। 'रेत' की बेघ्याएँ मानती हैं कि इस प्रकार इज्जतदार अपनी मेहनत बेचते हैं वेसे ही वे अपनी देह बेचती हैं, उनके लिए उनकी देह ही मेहनत है। कि हमें खिलाड़ी नहीं, एक मनुष्य है कि इसकी तरह मान-सम्पादन दिया जाए। सच कहुँ दरोगा जी, मेरी हो सकता से अरज है कि इस धंधे को कानूनी रूपां दे दे। कम-से-कम मेरे इज्जतदारों की बड़-बड़ीयाँ तो बची रहेंगी अमरा से

उपन्यासकार ने बहुत बेबाकी से कंजर जाति की महिलाओं के जीवन के निर्मम यथार्थ को हमारे सम्पन्न रखा है। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में 'बाबल तेरा देस में' उपन्यास 'देश' में यथार्थवादी स्त्री का चित्रण मिलता है।

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SEASONAL VARIATION OF GROUND WATER PARAMETERS IN A DUMPING SITE AT BEED, DISTRICT BEED (M.S.), INDIA.

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Abstract:

The groundwater is considered as less polluted as compared to the surface water, due to the reduced exposure to the external environment. But lack of sanitation, improper waste management, have a potential to spoil the purity of the ground water leading to increased pollution levels. Groundwater is the water located beneath the earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations. A unit of rock or an unconsolidated deposit is called an aquifer when it can yield a usable quantity of water. The depth at which soil pore spaces or fractures and voids in rock become completely saturated with water is called the water table. Groundwater is recharged from, and eventually flows to, the surface naturally; natural discharge often occurs at springs and seeps, and can form oases or wetlands. The present investigation deals with assessment of the water quality of ground water analysis in the vicinity of a dumping site at Beed. The physico-chemical characteristics were studied and analyzed during January 2012 - December 2012. Seasonal variations at eight different vicinity of a dumping site at Beed [M.S] India were observed. The results revealed that the condition of different vicinity of a dumping site at Beed in different seasons showed fluctuations in physico-chemical parameters.

Key words: seasonal variations, ground water, quality and vicinity of a dumping site.

INTRODUCTION

In the recent time, it's standard that what's the worth or importance of fresh to the all quite animals, plant and mortals, as a result of fresh relates to their health. As water is of course occurring water on the Earth's surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers and streams, and underground as groundwater in aquifers and underground streams. water is mostly characterised by having low concentrations of dissolved salts and different total dissolved solids.the quantity of water on the world earth is calculable to be close to 1388 million billion cube-shaped meters. Of this totalquantity, major half 1348 million billion cube-shaped meters (97.3%) is entrenched by the salt water within the oceans. Only 37.5 billion metric capacity unit (2.7%) water happens within the kind of water. Of this total water, 28200 thousand billion metric capacity unit (2.04%) is within the kind of polar ice and glaciers, 8450 thousand billion metric capacity unit (0.61%) as well water and 127 thousand billion cube-shaped meters within the kind of lakes, rivers, etc. (Tyagi et al., 2017).

Open dumps- sadly still principally determined in developing countries – wherever the waste is drop in uncontrolled manner, are often prejudicial to the urban setting. These wastes return from a varied vary of sources from domestic, agricultural and industrial. In Beed town, the solid waste is drop within the most unscientific manner not like in several developed countries, wherever the waste is drop on the premise of their nature, like perishable and non-biodegradable. The solid waste collected and drop in Beed town is heterogeneous in nature. The municipal solid waste, additionally to perishable waste like polysaccharide, hemicelluloses, lignin, pectin, starch, protein, lipids additionally possesses rangeof chemicals like detergents, inorganic chemicals, complicated organic chemicals and metals. These parts square measure

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ROGOR INDUCED HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE GILLS OF FRESHWATER FISH *PUNTIUS STIGMA* FROM SUKHANA RIVER, AURANGABAD (M.S) INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Histological biomarkers of toxicity in fish organs are a useful indicator of environmental pollution. The histological effects of rogor, an organophosphate insecticide, on the gill tissues in *Puntius stigma* were determined. The fishes *Puntius stigma* were exposed to lethal concentrations at 96 hrs LC₅₀ and sub-lethal concentrations at (1/5, 1/10 and 1/15 ppm) of rogor for 30 days. The fishes shows severe histological changes in the gill lamellae such as bulging, epithelial hypertrophy, fusion of secondary lamellae, hemorrhage, curling of lamellae, swelling of pillar cells, swelling of chloride cells.

Key word: Histopataology, Rogor, LC₅₀, Sub-lethal Concentration, Gills, *Puntius stigma*.

Introduction:

Fish species were recently suggested as environmental biomarkers (Tom et al., 2003). Quantification of fish metallothionein transcript levels in absolute units has only recently been presented (Evans et al., 2000). It also, considered as early warning for degradation of environmental quality, but also specific measures of the toxic, carcinogenic and mutagenic compounds in the biological materials (Verlecar et al., 2006).

Fish are very susceptible to bioaccumulation in their fatty tissues, as they take up linden residues from the water through the gills and skin (Ortiz et al., 2002). The exposure to chemical contaminants can induce a number of lesions and injuries to different fish organs suitable for histopathological examination in searching for damages to tissue and cells (Rabbitto et al., 2005).

In fish, gills are critical organs for respiratory and osmoregulatory functions. Respiratory distress is one of the early symptoms of pesticide poisoning. In the gills these toxicants appear to break down the adhesion between epithelial branchial cells and the underlying pillar cells; this is accompanied by a collapse of the structural integrity of the secondary lamellae and subsequent failure of the respiratory functioning of the gills.

A review of literature shows that no much more efforts were made to study the histopathological changes caused by rogor (dimethoate) in the different tissues of the freshwater fishes, *Puntius stigma*. The present investigation was undertaken to study in detail the histopathological changes in the gills of the freshwater fishe, *Puntius stigma* after acute and chronic exposure to the rogor.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The live specimens of *Puntius stigma* were collected from Sukhana River flowing near Nipani, 25 km away from Aurangabad (M.S.) and brought to the laboratory. The fishes were maintained in glass aquaria and were acclimatized for four weeks. During the acclimatization healthy fishes showing normal activities were selected for histopathological studies.

The fishes were maintained in sufficiently large aquaria so to prevent overcrowding, the acclimatized fishes were given artificial air by aerator. Glass aquaria of size (3* 1¹/₂* 1¹/₂ feet) were used as test container.

Spine gourd (*Momordica dioica* Roxb. ex Willd.) Potentially Wild Edible Plant from Tribal District Nandurbar, Maharashtra, India.

H. M. Patil

Department of Botany, Maharaj J.P. Valvi A.C. & Shri V.K. Kulkarni Science College, Dhadgaon Dist- Nandurbar, MS

Abstract

The ethno-botanical explorations were undertaken in a tribal district Nandurbar for recording the observations on *Momordica dioica* Roxb. Ex Willd (Spine gourd) a potentially wild edible plant in the present communication ethnobotanical and economical aspects of the species regarding the tribes of the area are discussed.

Key words: *Momordica dioica*, ethnobotany, Nandurbar, Maharashtra.

INTRODUCTION

India has a variety of tribal communities reflecting its ethnic diversity with different socio-economic and cultural groups. The conditions regarding food production, seasonal availability are also diverse. Small land holdings in hilly area for agriculture hardly meet their requirements of food round the year. To supplement their diet and other needs, they use edible roots, tubers, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds etc of certain plants. This procuring and consuming food habits largely depend on the socio-economic status. India needs the serious concern towards the foods security and healthy foods (Sawaminiarain, 2003). The screening of such a valuable plants is the need of hour, that can be cultivated on large scale and requirements of the over growing and under-nutrition population can be meet.

Nandurbar is one of the tribal district inhabited by Bhil, Pawara, Konkani, Mawchi, Dhangadi, Tadvi etc. tribes Spine gourd (*Momordica dioica* Roxb. ex Willd) also called kartoli or kannur in the local dialect. It is an indigenous and ancient plant found in all states of India except Kashmir but the plant is less domesticated perennial climber of Cucurbitaceae family of *Anthonipennis*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

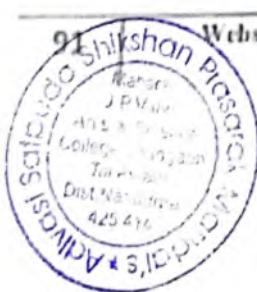
Ethnobotanical explorations:

Ethnobotanical explorations were carried out in the hilly areas of Nandurbar district during year 2010-12. Plant species of spine gourd was collected, from the hedges, housesteads of the tribals. Ethnomedicinal information was gathered through personal interviews with herbal practitioners called Bawa, Bhagat or Mihani. (The literature survey was also done to collect more information on the species). The specimen collected was identified (Coker T., 1965) and deposited at Department of Botany, Maharaj J.P. Valvi A.C. & V.K. Kulkarni Sci. College, Dhadgaon Dist- Nandurbar.

RESULTS:

Morphological identity

It is dioecious plant i.e. male and female flowers are born on different plants. The plant is perennial climber emerging from stem tuber. Tuber is thick, dense and grayish in colour. Roots arise from the tuber at the lower side. Axial stem is slender branched, furrowed, glabrous at all,



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Diversity of Lablab beans From Akrani,Tahsil Nandurbar (M.S.) India

H M PATIL

Principal & Head Department of Botany M J P V A C and Shri. V K Kulkarni Science College
Dhadgaon Tal: Akrani, Dist :Nandurbar

ABSTRACT

The tribals of Nandurbar district have their own Traditional landraces of *Lablab* beans. *Lablab* beans landraces are discussed here with their morphological and ethnobotanical characters.

Keywords: Tribals, *Lablab* beans, ethnobotany, Akrani, Nandurbar, etc.

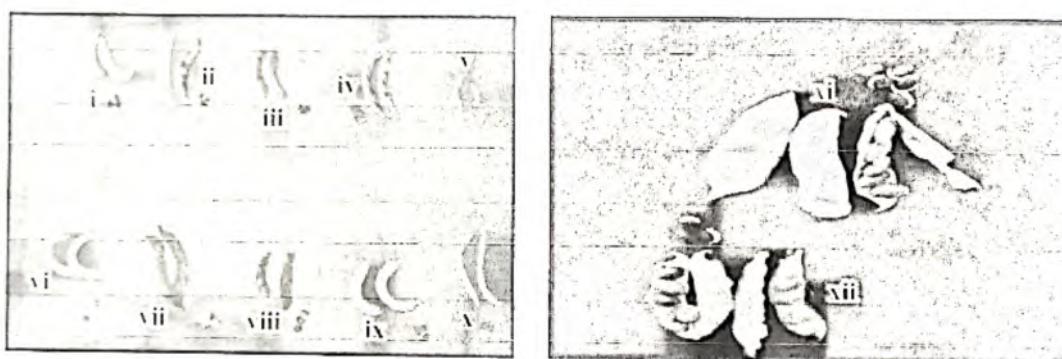


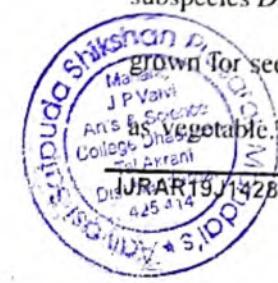
Figure: Showing Lablab (wal) landraces collected from Akrani, Nandurbar district

Introduction & Review of literature :

India is the centre of origin of wild forms of *Lablab* (Deka and Sarkar, 1990) they were introduced into Africa through South East Asia during eighth century. It is now known to be grown in many countries in the tropics. Notable among them are Australia, India, Bangladesh, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Cameron, Tanzania and other African countries, China, South and Central America and West Indies. The seeds and immature pods are used for human consumption and the herbage is used as green manure in China, Asia, India and some African countries. On the other hand, it is grown mainly as fodder crop in Australia and Central America (Cameron, 1998) the species *Dolichus lablab* was classified into two subspecies *D. lablab* var. *lignosus* and var. *dolichus*. The former is a field type with a bushy habit and is

grown for seeds, while the latter is a pendal type twining in habit and is grown for its tender soft pods as vegetable. The collection has shown large genetic variation in pod characteristics. They opined that

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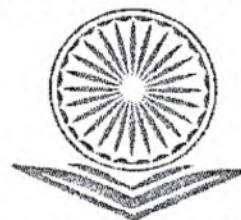
ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII Issue - I English Part - I January - March - 2019

**Peer Reviewed Referred
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Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

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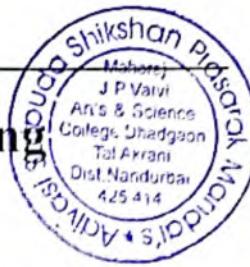
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25. Environment and Global Warming

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Abstract

The natural environment encompasses all living and non living things occurring naturally, manning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the earth or some parts of earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity.

Global Warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the earth climate system, an aspect of climate change shown by temperature measurement and by multiple effects of the warming. Global mean surface temperature change from 1880-2018. The term commonly refers to the mainly human-caused observed warming since pre industrial times and its projected continuation, though there were also much earlier periods of global warming.

In 2013, the intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) fifth assessment report concluded "It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century".

Complete ecological units that function as natural systems without massive civilized human intervention, including all vegetation, microorganism, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural phenomena that occur within their boundaries and their nature. Environment is everything that is around us. It can be living or non living things. It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. Living things live their environment. They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to condition in their environment.

Key Words- Environment, Global Warming, Health, Ecological Balance, Climate, Human Activity, Natural Resources, Pollution, Atmosphere and Temperature.

Introduction

India has very rich tradition of concern for and protection of environment. The environment includes all parts of natural necessity for good health and happiness of men in the society. Nature reverse immense potential to maintain ecological balance, not only the beauty but they very existence of life depends on nature. Global Warming is along-term rise in the average

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Effect of Diazepam on the development of Chrysomya megacephala (Diptera: Calliphoridae)

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Abstract: *Chrysomya megacephala* species of the calliphorid flies were collected from the decaying meat in the Aurangabad region. The life cycle includes egg, three instars, pre-pupa, pupa and adult stages. Alterations in the life cycle of *Chrysomya megacephala* species was studied after exposure to diazepam. Diazepam, a sedative drug lowered the rate of growth at higher concentrations. The pupation last longer in *C. megacephala*. The adult emerged out after nine days in control while at 12 ppm and 16 ppm diazepam containing food, the adults emerged out after 10 and 11 days respectively.

Key words: Calliphorid, *Chrysomya megacephala*, diazepam, life cycle.

Introduction

The investigation of crime can be termed as forensic science. Forensic science consists of various well balanced combinations of subjects including crime scene investigation techniques, advanced microbiological and chemical analysis and specialist areas such as forensic entomology. It fulfills the growing demand for expertise in incident scene investigation, enforcement and monitoring work, laboratory analysis of evidence, physical evidence collection and defense of testimony (Lincoln, 2010). Forensic entomology is the broad field where the judicial system and arthropod science interact. The availability of accurate post mortem interval can be responsible for the overall direction of an investigation and the interpretation of entomological evidence may eventually be the deciding factor of guilt or innocence in a court of law (Byrd and Castner, 2001).

The blow flies(calliphorids) are especially important for establishing postmortem interval because of their profound association with a corpse soon after death. In addition to estimating the minimum postmortem interval at crime scenes, the larvae of these blow flies are able to expose other important information about crimes such as place of death, manner of death and the presence of drugs or toxins in a corpse (Carvalho et al., 2004; Catt's and Goff 1992; Goff 1991; Introna et al., 1998; Lee 1989; Lord 1990; Smith 1986). These blow flies are also useful in matters involving sudden death (Leclercq, 1969). *Chrysomya megacephala* which belongs to the family Calliphoridae (blowflies) is a warm-weather fly with a greenish-blue metallic box-like body. This fly can be a nuisance to humans and cause accidental myiasis (Brundage, 2009).

Insect development depends on temperature, humidity percentage and some



Traditional herbal recipies of tribals of Nandurbar district in Maharashtra, India.

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ABSTRACT

Traditionally important medicinal plants used by the tribal communities of Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, have been reported as potential drugs against some common ailments of the people.

Keywords : Herbal remedies, tribals, Nandurbar.

Introduction :

Herbal medicines are hopeful and promising in the primary health care of individuals and communities in many developing countries. In international trade it has increasing demand due to effectiveness, cheaper, and having no side effects.

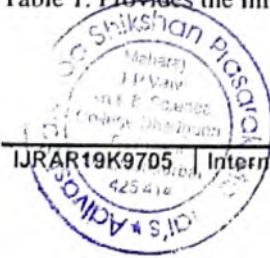
Herbal remedies used by the native ethnic groups (tribals) and local communities is the source of traditional knowledge. Nandurbar is the newly constituted tribal district in the state of Maharashtra. Two of its six tahsils are completely located on Satpura hill ranges and 80% of the population is tribal belonging to the ethnic groups like Bhils, Pawras, Konkanis, Mawchi, Dhanka etc.

In India Jain¹, Pal and Jain² and Agharkar³ had done some outstanding documentation work on medicinal plants. Recently, some workers made ethnobotanical observations on medicinal plants of this district.⁴⁻⁸ But still there is need to explore and discuss details of the application and preparation methods. In the present paper we report the method of preparation of medicine and mode of administration of medicine to cure some common ailments by the tribals of the Nandurbar district.

Methodology :

Frequent visits to the remote areas of the Nandurbar district were conducted during 2012-14 as a part of preliminary survey. The local traditional practitioners (medicine-men) were interviewed and the information about the medicinal plants, preparation of medicine and mode of administration was gathered. Such information is verified with the farmers, labourers and other medicine-men of the different parts of the district. Plants species were collected and indentified by using flora by Cooke⁹ (1958) and Patil¹⁰ (2003).

Table 1. Provides the information of plants used medicinally by the tribals of the Nandurbar district.



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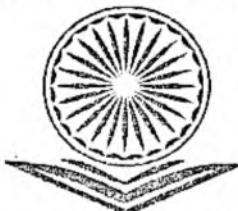
ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII Issue - I English Part - IV January - March - 2019

Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

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

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20. Humanism in Untouchable

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The characteristics of Anand's humanism tell that the highest potential of man is his own sanction, not God. Man is the master of his destiny; so fatalism is rejected. All people must have liberty and equality. War is a deadly evil. It must be avoided if mankind is to survive at all. There is no god and there is no supernatural. Religion is a matter, which needs to be left to the private conscience of the individual and should not be classified into empty rituals and meaningless customs.

Untouchable, brings to light the sufferings and sorrows that the Hindu caste system inflict on the untouchables and outcastes through a poor sweeper boy, Bakha. To comment on Bakha, who is the pariah protagonist of the novel, namely "They think we are mere dirt because we clean their dirt" (39) sums up Anand's understanding of the grim realities of India's social life.

Anand portrays Bakha as a sensitive outsider introducing him as the most conspicuous man in the out caste colony. He has a sort of dignity, wonderful wholeness of body and nobility which does quite fit in with his filthy profession. The animal imagery in his description is a device to hint that Bakha is an amoral victim of the society, which treats him just as a butcher might treat a dog sniffing round his shop.

He is a tiger at bay, an enmeshed lion and a wild horse. He is extremely sensitive and his aspiration includes a decent life with a good education. He wants to be treated as a human being.

In spite of his good merits he is insulted and put beyond the possibility of proper recognition. Several incidents in the novel explains this fact. The high caste priest's vulgarity, the inhumanity of the crowd delighting in his humiliation and finally the rebuff for his purely selfless act of saving the injured boy, have all made it clear to him that though he is in the society, he is not of it.

When in the midst of the crowd, "his first impulse was to run [...], but then he realized that he was surrounded by a barrier, not a physical barrier but a moral one" (56). He realizes that it was not possible to "overstep the barriers which the conventions of his superiors had built up

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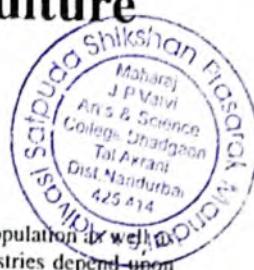
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ENGLISH PART - IV / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No. 2277-5730 | J.P. Valvi Arts, Comm., &

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Dhadgaon Tal Akrani Dist Nandurbar

Problems and Prospectus of Indian Agriculture

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Abstract

Indian agriculture plays a very important and crucial role in Indian economy. India is second for largest population as well as area of arable land in the world and is a major producer of a number of agriculture products. Various industries depend upon agriculture for raw material. Most of the village population depends upon agriculture for employment. It is the largest sector in India for creating and giving employment opportunities to village people. It is the sector which gives food grains, vegetables and other necessary items to people in the nation. But this sector has gone from a very adverse situation from last few years due to various reasons such as increased prices of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, labour wages, shortage of labour, pricing policy of agriculture goods, and so on. Lakhs of farmers makes suicides due to this reason. Government makes various policies but this problem did not get a final solution.

Key words: Agriculture, employment, food grains, farmers, Vegetables

Introduction:

India is an agrarian economy. Near about 68.84% of the total Indian population lives in rural area. They mostly depend upon agriculture for employment. It provides food grains, vegetables, milk and other daily needs goods to the people in the nation. It provides raw material to the industries such as sugarcane sugar industries, oil seeds for oil industries, cotton for cloth industries and other agro based industries. It helps the economic development of the nation. Transport business also depends upon agriculture production by exporting agriculture goods foreign exchange receives by the government in the form of taxes. In economic planning agriculture sector is very important.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy.
2. To study the problems of Indian agriculture.
3. To study the prospectus of Indian agriculture.

Hypothesis of the study:

1. The importance of agriculture in Indian economy increases day by day with growing population.
2. The Indian agriculture faces many problems last few years.
3. The prospectus of Indian agriculture in future is very bright and challengeable.

Research Methodology:

For writing this research paper primary and secondary sources of data are used. In primary sources discussion with farmers, observation of farmers and in secondary data internet, reference books, conference proceedings, etc. are used. Indian agriculture is the largest and very important sector in Indian economy. It plays a very vital role in the economy. Majority of the population depends upon agriculture and related activities. It provides the food grains, vegetables, milk etc. to the economy. It also provides the raw material to various industries. It also gives foreign exchange to the government by exporting the agriculture goods. Government also takes into consideration this sector while making planning. It means this sector is very important in the economy. But last two decades this sector has gone from a very bad and adverse situation due to various reasons. Some of them are natural and some others are manmade.

Problems of Indian Agriculture Quality of seeds:-

Indian farmers use their own seeds which give less yield or income. They use traditional method for growing crops. They fear for the prices of seeds. In order to solve this problem government established the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) in 1963 and the State Farmers Corporation of India (SFCI) in 1969 High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP) was launched in 1966-67 for increase the production of food grains in the nation.

Irrigation:-

It is the most important factor in the agriculture. Without irrigation there is no guarantee to grow the crop. India is the second largest nation for largest irrigated nation in the world after China. Only one third area is under the irrigation. Remaining two third area was depending upon monsoon. Monsoon did not come on time. This results less income. Government tries to overcome this problem by constructing dam, by closing the river for irrigation purpose.

Lack of mechanization:- Mechanization in agriculture is not yet made. Mechanization means not only purchase of tractors but also all other work in the agriculture is made with machinery where as labour force is avoided. Some measures are taken after green revolution(1960) for mechanization of agriculture but expected results are not yet get.

Small land holding:- The average size of land holding was 2.28 hectares in 1970-71 it is reduced to 1.82 hectares in 1980-81 and 1.50 hectares in 1995-96 it further decreases due to various reasons. The small land will not be properly cultivated. The land holding in the nation is different in different states. The land of father is equally distributed among his sons. So it becomes less and less. Irrigation becomes difficult in such small farm.

Storage facility:- This is the another problem faced by Indian agriculture is to where, when, how the produced goods are stored. In the market in harvest season prices were less and in off season prices were more as compare to season. So due to lack of storing facility farmers get less prices to their crops. Now a days there are number of agencies were engaged in ware housing and storage activity such as FCI (Food Corporation of India) CWC(Central ware housing Corporation) STC(State Ware housing Corporation) but it is difficult to a small farmer to store the goods in these godowns due to various documents and other formalities. One thing is seen in Latur district when farmer store the goods in these godowns, after some months the goods are not there and farmers were shocked.

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ISSN 2320 – 4702

An Official International Double Blind Peer Reviewed Referred Recognized
Indexed Impact Factor Open Access Monthly Scientific Research Journal of
The Global Association of Social Sciences www.thegass.org.in.

THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov, 2019

Rs. 600 , \$ 60 , € 60 , £ 60

Included in UGC Approved List of Journals, Journal No. 64811, [Click here to see and verify.](#)

Indexed in SJIF and Directory of Research Journals Indexing, DRJI, Journal ID : 586.

Scientific Journal Impact Factor Value for 2019 is 6.279, visit at <http://sjifactor.com/>

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DIRECTIONS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH TRIBAL TOURISM - A CASE STUDY OF ALIRAJPUR

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ABSTRACT

Tribes constitute an important segment of Indian Population. They carry a distinctive style of life, in terms of quality life and cultural ethos. Although, the tribal areas are rich in natural resources, performing levels of these areas and communities are comparatively low. In this context tribal tourism can be a good avenue for directing towards Sustainable development and environment conservation. Tourism as an industry can not only strengthen the economy, but also keep in preserving the cultural heritage.

Keywords: Tribal, Sustainable, Tourism, Cultural, and Resources.

Rural India has a lot to offer to the people. To identify these areas and to explore the possibilities of tourism in this region, the united efforts of the Central Government and the State Governments are needed. It is very important to encourage tribal tourism in the country. Only then can tribal tourism be expanded and developed. The Government of India has made it clear in the definition of rural tourism that any tourism which reflects the heritage of rural life, art, culture and rural sites, which brings economic and social benefits to the local community, as well as tourists and locals. If there is a possibility of enriching the tourism experience by dialogue between, then it can be called 'rural tourism'. Rural tourism is essentially an activity that is conducted in rural areas of the country. It is multi-dimensional, which includes farm / agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism and eco-tourism.

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