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Effect of Diazepam on the development of <i>Chrysomya 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 districts 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
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Direction Towards Sustainability Through Tribal Tourism: A Case Study of Alirajpur	Dr.V. G. Gonekar	Geography	International Resarch Journal of Social science and Humanities	2019-20	2320-4702



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25. Environment and Global Warming

Dr. V. G. Gonekar

Department of Geography, M. J. P. Valvi Arts and Commerce Shri V.K. Kulkarni Science College, Dhadgaon, Dist. Nandurbar (M.S.).

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)

Haribhau M. Pawar

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Dhadgaon Dist: Nandurbar - 425414(M.S.) India.

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




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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 :

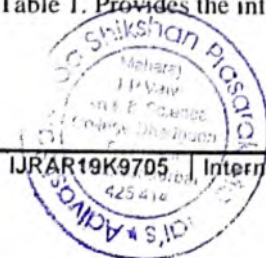
Herbal medicines are hopefu and promosing in the primary health care of individuals and communities in many developing countries. In international trade it has increasing demand due to effectiveness, cheaper , and having no side effects.

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 it' s six tahsils are completely located on Satpura hill ranges and 80% of the population is tribal belonging to the ethnic groups like Bhils, Pawras, Konkans, 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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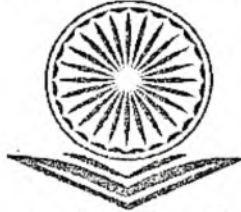
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20. Humanism in Untouchable

Dr. Balasaheb G. Pawar

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Tal - Dhadgaon, Dist - Nandurbar, Dhadgaon, Maharashtra.

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.

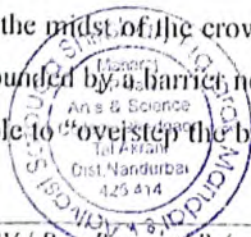
Untouchable, brings to light the sufferings and sorrows that the Hindu caste system inflict on the untouchables and outcastes through a poor sweeper boy, Bakha. To comment on Bakha, who is the pariah protagonist of the novel, namely "They think we are mere dirt because we clean their dirt" (39) sums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

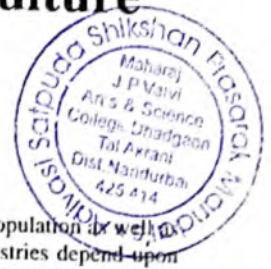


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Problems and Prospectus of Indian Agriculture

Dr Vijay Kumar Gonekar (Assistant professor) MJPV ASC College
Dhadgaon, Maharashtra, India.



Abstract

Indian agriculture plays a very important and crucial role in Indian economy. India is second for largest population 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 to 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 in to 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 didnot 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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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.

