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Tal. Akrani, Dist. Nandurbar

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Day Removal from Aqueous Solution into Alternative low cost Adsorbent – A Review	Mr. A.V. Shinde	Chemistry	International Journal of JETIR	2021-22	2349-5162
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Effect of Alprazolam on morphometric parameters of life cycle stages of *Lucilia sericata (*Diptera:Calliphoridae	Dr.H.M.Pawar	Zoology	International journal for Innovate Research in multidisciplinary field.	2021-22	2455-0620
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Germplasm Collection and Evaluation of Hyacinth bean (Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet.syn. Dolichus Lablab L. from Akrani Tahsil, District Nandurbar	Dr. H.M.Patil	Botany	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)	2021-22	2320-2882
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Synthesis & characterization of thio-dihydropyrimidone and its derivatives

Anil V Shinde and HM Pawar

Abstract
Dihyadropyrimidinones and their corresponding derivatives were synthesized by the union of ethyl aceto acetat, benzaldehyde and thiourea under bronsted acid catalysis condition was pioneered by pietro biginelli in 1893.This review wraps recent mechanistic advances, new pharmacological revelation and new building block of dihydropyrimidinones. On the other hand it also swathe the most recently developed asymmetric synthetic methodologies to offer the enantio enrich dihydropyrimidinones derivatives.

Keywords: benzaldehyde, aceto acetate, thiouera & ethanol

Introduction

A multi component reaction (MCR) is a process in which three or more reactants combined together in one pot to form a product that introduces structural features of each reagent [1]. MCRs have played a central role in the development of modern synthetic methodology due to its selectivity, synthetic convergency and atom-economy for pharmaceutical and drug discovery research [2]. MCRs are cornerstones of both combinatorial chemistry and diversity-oriented synthesis [3].

Combinatorial chemistry is helpful to introduce structural variations in targeted compounds of interest whereas Diversity oriented synthesis is helpful to explore chemical structure space in search of new bioactive small molecules. Both approaches are benefit from the complexity-generating characteristics of MCRs. Another important feature of these reactions implies that the diminution of waste production because of reducing synthetic or isolation steps along with saving time [4]. Significant advantages were offered by the multi component strategies over conventional linear-type syntheses [5].

One-pot multicomponent synthesis offers simple and valuable synthetic tool to prepare drugs within a minimum number of synthetic steps [6].Therefore, MCRs have gained tremendous importance in the synthesis of drug moieties. One of the widely used classical multicomponent strategies for the synthesis of N-heterocyclic compounds is the Biginelli reaction which was pioneered by Pietro Biginelli in 1893 [7].

Biginelli synthesized dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)- (thi) one (4) (DHPM) derivatives by the three-component condensation of an aldehyde, a β-keto ester and urea or thiourea under Bronsted acid catalysis condition [8].

Exprimental Method

A mixture of benzaldehyde (2 gm), ethyl acetoacetate (2.6 gm) and thiourea (2 gm), taken in a round bottom flask was shaken by hand for 2 minutes. The reaction mixture was then heated in a water bath 90^{0C}for one hour. With progress of the reaction a solid started to deposit and after one hour the flask is full of solid. The solid was washed with cold water (1 ml) and then recrystallized from rectified ethanol.

Dye Removal from Aqueous Solution into Alternative Low Cost Adsorbent: -A Review

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Abstract

This review article provides extensive literature information about dyes, its classification, sources, toxicity, various treatment methods, dye adsorption and characteristics by various adsorbents. The one of the objective of this review article is to organize the scattered available information on various aspects on a wide range of potentially effective adsorbents in the removal of dyes. Therefore, an extensive list of various adsorbents such as natural materials, waste materials from industry, agricultural by-products, and biomass based activated carbon in the removal of various dyes has been compiled here. Dye bearing waste treatment by adsorption using low cost alternative adsorbent is a demanding are double benefits i.e. water treatment and waste management. Further, activated carbon from biomass has the advantage of offering an effected low cost replacement form on-renewable coal based granular activated carbon provided that they have similar or better adsorption on efficiency .The effectiveness of various adsorbents under different physio-chemical process parameters and their comparative adsorption capacity towards dye adsorption has also been presented. This review paper also includes the factors affective adsorption of dye such as solution pH, initial dye concentration, adsorbent dosage, and temperature.

Keywords: - Adsorption, Biodegradable solid waste, Dye, waste water treatment.

Introduction

Water is very essential to our life, animal life, processing industry, plantation and aquatic system. If the dye effluent wastewater discharges in hydrosphere, because of that water quality degrade and their adverse effect to environment. The greatest environmental concern problem deals with dyes absorption and reflection of sunlight that entered to water which interferes on the growth of bacteria level cannot biologically degradable in the water body. Because color is very high wavelength (200 to 800 nm) in the water so directly effect on absorption of sun light in water body and there also side effect on photosynthesis reaction, when lake of photosynthesis reaction its adverse effect of plankton growth and their adverse effect to fisheries production.[1]. If fish production is low so naturally water purification system effect and there directly impact too environmentally and economically loss due to discharge of effluent dye wastewater in fresh water. This problem can be solved by different engineering method such as physical method, chemical method and biological method.

The Some dye manufacturing institute showed that the basic dyes are generally more toxic than acid or direct dyes. And some commercial dye are harmful to some microorganisms ,Many dyes may cause allergic derma tics, dysfunction of kidney, skin irritation, central nervous system, liver, and brain. Organic dyes are harmful to human beings. The need to remove dye from waste water effluents become environmentally significance

The main factor which on the adsorption process are surface area, pore size, chemical composition and dyes properties such as molecular size, molecular polarity. Activated carbon is the most widely used adsorbent for dye removal because of its micro –pore structures, high adsorption capacity, extended surface area and high degree of surface reactivity. However, commercially available activated carbon is very expensive and has high regeneration cost.

Dyeing is a process of coloring the fabric using dyes which are organic compounds. They are widely used for imparting colour to textiles industry and other many industry. They are produced either synthetic or naturally. Dyeing properties depended on two reasons. First, the sizes of the dye molecules are smaller than the size of the pores in the fiber. The second reason is the affinity of the dye to the fiber due to forces of attraction. The dye which has diffused or penetrated into the fiber is held there by the forces of attraction between the dye and the fiber. Dyes could be either obtained from natural and synthetic sources. Dye is naturally occurring in the nature such as wood, leaf of tree, soil, bark of tree, seed, root, minerals, fungi, and insect, clay and microorganism. Sources of dye are two type, naturally and synthetic. Naturally dye source is from clay, bark of tree. Leaf, root ,seed, fungi, Minerals and microorganism [2]. Synthetic dyes are obtained from many different industry such as cosmetics industry, printing industry, rubber industry, plastic industry, textiles industry and dye and pigment industry. All the above industry effluent discharge in fresh water source so water quality degradable.

Method of dye removal.

Basically there are three methods Such as Physical Methods, chemical Methods & Biological Methods

Physical method

Physical method includes as membrane filtration process, reverse osmosis, electrolysis, sedimentation, and adsorption. Adsorption treatment method is an effective alternative method used to remove dye from waste water. The adsorption treatment has many advantages such as low cost; easily change, less susceptibility to toxic chemicals, greater flexibility in design and operation. Generally two type adsorbent uses a). Natural adsorbents **b)** Prepared activated carbon.

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Combinatorial chemistry is helpful to introduce structural variations in targeted compounds of interest whereas Diversity oriented synthesis is helpful to explore chemical structure space in search of new bioactive small molecules. Both approaches are benefit from the complexity-generating characteristics of MCRs. Another important feature of these reactions implies that the diminution of waste production because of reducing synthetic or isolation steps along with saving time [4]. Significant advantages were offered by the multi component strategies over conventional linear-type syntheses [5].
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Department of Zoology R.S.S.P. Mandal's Nanasaheb Y. N. Chavan Arts, Science and Commerce College Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.) India.

Effect of Alprazolam On Morphometric Parameters of Life Cycle Stages of *Lucilia Sericata* (Diptera: Calliphoridae)

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Abstract: *Lucilia sericata (Diptera: Calliphoridae) species were collected on the decaying meat in the Aurangabad region. The development is holometabolous and the life cycle includes egg, three instars, pre-pupa, pupa and adult stages. Changes in the life cycle of Lucilia sericata species was studied after exposure to alprazolam. The alprazolam treated food cause the effect on growth of the larvae. As the concentration of alprazolam increases in the food the larval development slows down and the pupal development was also delayed. The flies emerged first from control then from 0.4 ppm, while in higher concentrations of alprazolam, the pupation was delayed.*
Key words: *Calliphoridae, Lucilia sericata, alprazolam, life cycle.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Forensic science is the application of a broad spectrum of sciences to answer questions in relation to a crime or a civil action. The main areas used in forensic science are biology, chemistry and medicine, although it also includes the use of computer science, physics, geology and psychology. Forensic scientists study objects, substances, chemicals, tissue traces and impressions left at the crime scene. It fulfills the growing demand for expertise in investigatory, enforcement and monitoring work, including incident scene investigation, physical evidence collection and laboratory analysis of evidence and defense of testimony (Lincoln, 2010).

Forensic entomology is mainly associated with death investigations however it may also be used to detect poisons and drugs, determine the location of an incident and the presence and time of the infliction of wounds. Forensic entomology is the broad field where arthropod science and the judicial system interact. It has been subdivided into three principal areas focused on those issues are most often litigated (Lord and Stevenson, 1986).

Blowflies are usually the first organisms to arrive at a corpse, sometimes within minutes of death and they are also the species of greatest forensic importance (Goff, 2000; Byrd and Castner, 2001; Arnaldos et. al., 2005). A blow fly belongs to the family Calliphoridae and are commonly called greenbottles or bluebottles. *Lucilia sericata* is the most well-known green bottle fly species found in most areas of the world and *Lucilia sericata* begin their life cycle by laying a mass of eggs in a wounded area, corpse or in necrotic or decaying tissue.

Sedatives at higher doses may result in slurred speech, staggering gaint, poor judgment and slow, uncertain reflexes. All sedatives when taken regularly over a period of time can cause physiological and psychological dependence, even at therapeutic doses (Yi et al., 2007; Ebert et al., 2006 and Sarrecchia et al., 1998). Dependent users may shows symptoms ranging from restlessness and insomnia to convulsions and death. When users become psychologically dependent, they feel as if they need the drug to function.

Alprazolam has a relatively high potential for recreational use and is the most commonly misused benzodiazepine. It is primarily used to treat moderate to severe anxiety disorders, panic attacks, moderate depression. Overdoses of alprazolam can be mild to severe depending on how much of the drug is taken. Alprazolam is significantly more toxic in overdose having higher rates of fatalities compared to other benzodiazepines. Combined overdose with tricyclic antidepressants, opiates or alcohol or overdoses of alprazolam in the elderly significantly increases the possibility for severe toxicity and fatality.

Forensic entomology is a recognized method of estimation postmortem interval, but comparatively little research has carried out in the use of larvae in forensic entomology in India. Forensic entomology-toxicology includes the study of effects of toxins and drugs on development rate of carrion-feeding insects. Analysis of living material, such as larvae offers a number of technical advantages for detection of drug in putrefied human remains. The presence of the sedative drugs in the dead tissue can also affect on the longevity of the life cycle stages of the insects of forensic

Effect of Diazepam on the development of *Lucilia cuprina* (Diptera: Calliphoridae)

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Abstract: *Lucilia cuprina* species were collected from the decaying meat in the Aurangabad region. The life cycle of *Lucilia cuprina* species includes egg, three instars, pre-pupa, pupa and adult stages. Changes in the life cycle of *Lucilia cuprina* species was studied after exposure to diazepam. Diazepam lowered the rate of growth at higher concentrations. The prepupation period of *Lucilia cuprina* was delayed in larvae fed on diazepam containing diet. The adults of *Lucilia cuprina* emerged out after 8 days in control while at 8 ppm, 12 ppm and 16 ppm diazepam containing food, the adults emerged out after 8, 9 and 10 days respectively.

Key words: Calliphorid, *Lucilia cuprina*, diazepam, life cycle.

Introduction

Forensic Science can be defined as scientific studies or investigation of crime. Along with the development of science and technology the criminal also often uses different techniques for commission of various crimes within our society. So it has become a problem for the investigative agencies to check the potentiality of crimes. For such checking the need of forensic science becomes an important prerequisite on the part of the investigative agencies. Forensic science is a multidisciplinary subject used for investigation crime scenes and collecting evidence to be used in prosecution of offenders in a court of law. It fulfills the growing demand for expertise in investigatory, enforcement and monitoring work, including incident scene investigation, laboratory analysis of evidence, physical evidence collection and defense of testimony (Lincoln, 2010).

Forensic entomology is legal application of the science of entomology. Forensic entomology is primarily associated with death investigations however it may also be used to detect drugs and poisons, determine the location of an incident and the presence and time of the infliction of wounds. Forensic entomology is the broad field where arthropod science and the judicial system interact. Insects and other arthropods are found in almost every possible type of habitat. The ubiquitous nature of insects, especially with regards to the flies and beetles shall facilitate the search, recognition and collection of insect specimens for evidence (Byrd and Castner, 2001).

The blow flies (Calliphorids) are especially valuable for establishing postmortem interval (PMI) 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 reveal other important

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Germplasm Collection and Evaluation of Hyacinth bean (Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet.syn. Dolichus lablab L.from Akrani Tahsil, District Nandurbar

H M PATIL

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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.

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 it's tender soft pods as vegetable.The collection has shown large genetic variation in pod

SEASONAL VARIATION STATUS OF HARSOOL DAM, AURANGABAD, (M.S.) INDIA.

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Abstract:

It is estimated that 20% of the world population would live in countries affected by chronic water shortage, about 75% of the Earth freshwater held in ice sheets and mountain glaciers. Glaciers serve as a natural regulator of regional water supplies. Analyses of Physico-chemical parameters of water are essential for irrigation, drinking, bathing, fishing, industrial processing, etc. The study of water quality deals with the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics that provide current information on various parameters directly linked with human welfare. Water analysis is essential to preserve and protect the natural ecosystem, which depends on the existing meteorological conditions of the area and the chemical properties of the water. The present study deals with assessing the water quality, seasonal variations, and Correlation between parameters of Harsool Dam at Aurangabad [M.S.] India. The Physico-chemical characteristics were studied and analyzed during July 2008 - June 2009. The results revealed that the condition of these dam in various seasons concerning the parameters.

Keywords: water quality, seasonal variations and Harsool Dam.

INTRODUCTION

Aquatic ecosystems are essential components of the global environment. Not only do they make a significant contribution to biodiversity and ecological productivity, but they also offer a variety of services for the human population. However, freshwater ecosystems are in crisis. They have been mined more than ever and remain as fast as terrestrial or marine ecosystems. Water is an essential resource for all types of life on earth and critical to the sustainability of the earth's ecosystem. Any chemical, biological or physical change in water quality that damages a living organism or renders the water unsuitable for its intended use is water contamination. Freshwater is essential for human health. Agriculture, natural ecosystem, and industry. Rapid population growth, rising living standards in urban areas, and industrialization have led to an increased demand for high-quality water. Water covers approximately 71% of the earth's surface. It is crucial to study the physicochemical factors that affect the biological productivity of the water body (Shinde et al, 2010).

Limnology is an interdisciplinary science that includes various specific areas and laboratory studies to understand the structural and functional aspects and problems of the freshwater environment from a holistic perspective (Adoni et al, 1985). Aquatic biodiversity is primarily threatened by human abuse and mismanagement of biological resources and the ecosystems that support them. Most of the reservoirs are contaminated by household waste, sewage, industrial and agricultural wastewater (Shiddamallayya and Pratima, 2008, Shekhar et al, 2008). The assessment of water quality generally includes an analysis of the physical-chemical and biological parameters and a reflection on the abiotic and biotic state of the ecosystem (IAAB, 1998, Kushrestha and Sharma, 2006 and Mulani et al, 2009).

The quality of the water depends on the extremes of the respective water. For example, water suitable for agriculture may not be ideal for recreational purposes. Drinking water may not suit some demanding industrial applications, such as in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Therefore, it is essential to maintain water quality based on the best-defined use of water (Shinde et al, 2011).

Climatic conditions are different in India summer from February to May, Monsoon from June to September and winter from October to January. In tropical countries, there may be a direct link between the duration of the sun and the temperature. The present study conducted to assess the water quality of the Harsool Dam at Aurangabad [M.S.] in India, which is essential for human use in this environment. Residents use the water for drinking, domestic, agricultural, and recreational purposes.

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Research Article

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Study of Sukhana Dam, Concerning Water Parameters Dist, Aurangabad, (M.S.) India

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ABSTRACT

Background: An examination of the water from various aspects becomes essential. However, the percentage of water resources used for non-irrigation purposes is currently low, expected to increase significantly in the future with growing industrialization and energy production. Conservation and efficient use of available water resources requires the utmost attention. Therefore, it is necessary to think carefully about future decisions on water management.

Methods: Water samples were taken for physicochemical analysis at the Sukhana Dam in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India, early in the morning between 8:00 and 11:00 AM in the first week of each month.

Results: The present study deals with assessing the water quality, seasonal variations, and Correlation between parameters of Sukhana Dam at Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. The physicochemical characteristics were studied and analyzed from July 2008-June 2009. The results revealed that the condition of these dams in various seasons concerning the parameters. The physicochemical parameters; with the help of this understanding, the water quality of the dam and the correlation coefficient shows a highly significant positive and negative relationship ($p<0.01$) and also a significant positive and negative relationship ($p<0.05$) these parameters are correlated with the different seasons. Correlation coefficients are used to measure the strength of the association between parameters.

Conclusion: During the present investigation, the observed all parameters values within the permitted limit specified by the ISI, which indicates that the dam's water is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Key-words: Physico-chemical parameters, Seasonal variations, Sukhana Dam, Water quality, Water parameter

INTRODUCTION

In many countries, water scarcity is becoming a growing obstacle not only for family care but also for economic activity in general. The upstream water makes the downstream river so short that the industry is forced to close seasonally. In the Indonesian regional capital Surabaya, this has become routine. As industry, irrigation and people expand, so does the economic and environmental cost of investing in additional water resources. Access to drinking water is still an urgent human need in many countries. Aquatic biodiversity is threatened primarily by human abuse and mismanagement of both living resources and the ecosystems that support them. Most of the reservoirs are getting polluted due to domestic waste, sewage, industrial and agricultural effluents [1]. Part of the problem is pollution. The diseases that are largely defeated by installing suitable water and sewage systems cause enormous human suffering. The problem is exacerbated in some places by increasing water shortages, making it difficult to meet growing demand. Human waste poses a significant health risk to the many people who are forced to drink and wash in the untreated water of rivers and ponds. UNEP's Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) data show the

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Biochemical Alterations Due to dimethoate in fresh water fish, *Channa punctatus*

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ABSTRACT

Activity of a few biomarkers have been investigated on fresh water fish, *Channa punctatus* exposed to three sub – lethal concentrations of dimethoate(1/5, 1/10 and 1/15 of 96hrs LC_{50} values). The alteration in protein contents of liver, gill and muscle were investigated. The protein levels were found to be depleted in all the tissues after exposure to dimethoate over the control.All the organs showed the significant difference between control and exposed groups in all the estimated parameters on long exposure. The present study considers biochemical parameters as important biomarkers in determining the level of toxicity caused by the pesticide Dimethoate. Therefore the detailed results and observations are summarized in the present investigations.

Figure : 01 References : 18 Table : 01

KEY WORDS : Biochemical, *Channa punctatus*, Dimethoate, Toxicity.

Introduction

Dimethoate is a broadly used insecticide that rigorously causes toxic effects in various aquatic organisms especially in fish. The toxic effects of pesticides on biochemical parameters of fresh water fishes are well illustrated from the recent research in the field of toxicology. In the midst of the biochemical components proteins are of prime importance as they determine nutritive value of fresh water fishes.

Several environmental problems have arisen due to different forms of wastes created by our lifestyle and economic development. The industrial and automotive emission create acid rain and breathing problems while industrial and commercial effluents create groundwater and surface water pollution.

Fish is an important commodity from the standpoint of human consumption. Aquatic pollution undoubtedly has direct effects on fish health, reproduction and survival. Pesticides are considered as serious pollutants of the aquatic environment because of their persistence in the environment and tendency to be concentrated in aquatic organisms.

Proteins are the important biopolymers of great interest and importance. They play not only a key role

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INSECTICIDE DIMETHOATE INDUCED TOXICITY AND ALTERED PROTEIN CONTENT IN FRESHWATER FISH, *PUNTIUS TICTO* : A BIOCHEMICAL ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT : The last three decades, use of modern organic synthetic pesticides has increased in agriculture sector in order to improve crops yield with low labour and effort. Various pesticides such as insecticides, herbicides, fungicides etc. are being used intensively in agriculture leading to numerous health-related problems due to unsystematic applications of the same. These chemicals influence almost every system of environment especially aquatic ecosystems. Pesticides residues reach into the aquatic environment by surface run-off causing risk hazards for aquatic flora and fauna, fishes being one of the most affected organisms. These pesticide residues enter in non-targeted animals via food chain threatening the ecological balance and biodiversity of the nature. Long-term exposure of dimethoate induces biochemical changes in the protein content of fish.

Dimethoate is widely used insecticide that relentleely causes toxic effects in the various aquatic organisms especially in fishes. The effect of dimethoate on certain metabolism of protein was evaluated in the liver, gills and muscle of the *Puntius ticto* during sub lethal toxicity exposure to 30 days. The present findings suggest that accumulation of dimethoate critically altered the protein content in the liver, gills and muscles of *Puntius ticto*.

Key words : Insecticide, dimethoate, fish, biochemical, protein.

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INTRODUCTION

Fish constitutes a valuable commodity from the point of view of human consumption. Aquatic pollution undoubtedly has direct effects on fish health, reproduction and survival. Pesticides are regarded as serious pollutants of the aquatic environment because of their environmental persistence and tendency to be concentrated in aquatic organisms.

Proteins are the important biopolymers of great interest and importance. They play not only a key role informing and maintaining the structure of the cell but also as enzyme and hormones that catalyze numerous reactions and integrate the body functions.

The major metabolites are namely protein, fat and carbohydrates etc. They are prime important to determine nutritive value of fish. Occurrence of polluted water bodies has exposed biota and particularly fish to an unlimited extent of danger. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate nature and extent of alterations in metabolites of fish.

A change in biochemical constituents in fish gives an indication, help to understand the type of pollutants and its mode of action. Despite the facts, like other living organisms, fish also has its own detoxification mechanism to encounter the toxic effects; however, if the toxic substance enters in the body, certainly damage and weaken the mechanism concerned. The damage may be at cellular or molecular level, but ultimately it will lead to

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WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN SINDPHANA DAM NEAR SHIRUR KASAR, BEED DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

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Abstract: Water analysis is essential to preserve and protect the natural ecosystem, which depends on their physical, chemical and biological characteristics; these are directly linked with human welfare. This study was evaluated the physicochemical features of water and their relationships in Sindphana Dam near Shirur Kasar, Breed district, Maharashtra state, India between January and December 2012. This study shows the water quality parameters were fluctuated during the summer, monsoon and winter seasons in Sindphana Dam. In this study, air temperature was positively related to water temperature, transparency and pH while it was negatively related to electric conductivity and dissolved oxygen (DO). The water temperature was positively related to air temperature, transparency and pH, while it was negatively related to electric conductivity and DO. Water transparency also negatively related to turbidity, electric conductivity, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD). Electric conductivity was positively related to turbidity, BOD and COD. The pH was negatively related to electric conductivity, DO, BOD and COD. The study indicated that the Sindphana Dam water quality parameters were acceptable limits for aquatic biota.

Key words: water quality, seasonal variations, and Sindphana Dam

INTRODUCTION

Freshwater is one of the most precious and essential requirements for all living things on the earth. Water analysis knowledge is essential for knowing the physical, chemical, biological conditions and the composition of the biota potentialities of a dam. Surface water resources have played an essential role in the area's drinking water requirement, which may be fulfilled by the river, lake, ponds, canal, etc. Lakes are visual tools for managing freshwater resources, contributing to socio-economic development and drinking water supply; therefore the organic components are related to human activities such as mining, agriculture, stock-breeding, fisheries, urbanization activities,

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महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी विकास महामंडळ आणि महामंडळाच्या विविध योजनांचा अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना :

आदिवासींच्या कल्याणाच्या योजनांची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी सन १९७२ मध्ये समाजकल्याण विभागांतर्गत आदिवासी विकास संचालनालयाची स्थापना करण्यात आली होती. त्यानंतर १९७५ साली आदिवासी विकास आयुक्तालय सुरू करण्यात आले. दि. २२ एप्रिल १९८३ रोजी स्वतंत्र आदिवासी विकास विभागाची स्थापना करण्यात आली आणि १९८४ पासून आदिवासी विकास विभाग स्वतंत्रपणे कार्यरत आहे. आदिवासी विकास विभागाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रासाठी सन १९९२ मध्ये आदिवासी विकास संचालनालय हे आदिवासी विकास आयुक्तालयात विलीन करण्यात आले.

आदिवासी विकास विभागांतर्गत राज्य, मंडळ, प्रकल्पस्तरी व जिल्हा असे आयुक्त व २१ एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्प कार्यालये असून त्यांच्या मार्फत शासनाच्या कल्याणाच्या राज्य व केंद्र शासनाच्या योजनांची अंमलबजावणी केली जाते. या योजनांमध्ये सामाजिक कल्याण, आर्थिक कल्याण, शिक्षणाच्या सोयी, सामाजिक न्याय, महिला व बाल विकास, आरोग्य, पोषण, रोजगार इ. बाबींच्या योजना राबविल्या जातात. सन २०१०-११ च्या अर्थसंकल्पामध्ये आदिवासी विकास विभागासाठी रु. ५१५० कोटी इतका निधी उपलब्ध झाला आहे.

राज्यातील आदिवासींची ओळख :

महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्र ३,०७,७१३ चौ.कि.मी. एवढे असून त्यापैकी ५०,७५७ चौ.कि.मी क्षेत्र आदिवासी उपाययोजनाखाली येते. याचे प्रमाण १६.५ टक्के एवढे होते. राज्याच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येशी व आदिवासी लोकसंख्येशी तुलनात्मक आकडेवारी खालीलप्रमाणे आहे :

जनगणना वर्ष	राज्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या	आदिवासी लोकसंख्या	टक्केवारी
१९७१	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
१९८१	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
१९९१	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
२००१	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
२०११	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात एकूण ४५ अनुसूचित जमाती असून त्यात प्रामुख्याने भिल्ल, गोंड, महादेव कोळी, वारली, ठाकूर, कोलाम या जमातींचा समावेश आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील कोलाम, गडचिरोली, ठाणे व नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील कातकरी आणि गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील माडिया गोंड अशा तीन जमाती केंद्र शासनाने आदिम जमाती म्हणून अधिसूचित केलेल्या आहेत. राज्यातील एकूण ३६ जिल्हे असून त्यापैकी पुणे, सातारा, सांगली, नाशिक, धुळे व ठाणे (सह्याद्री प्रदेश) तसेच चंद्रपूर, गडचिरोली, भंडारा, गोंदिया, नागपूर, अमरावती व यवतमाळ (सातपुडा प्रदेश) या पूर्वेकडील जंगलव्याप्त जिल्ह्यांमध्ये आदिवासींची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. राज्यात एकूण २१ एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्प कार्यालये असून त्यापैकी ११ एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्प कार्यालये अतिसंवेदनशील म्हणून घोषित करण्यात आले आहेत. त्यामध्ये नाशिक, कळवण, तळोदा, धडगाव, इगतपुरी, आळंदी, किनवट, पांढरकवडा, गडचिरोली, अहेरी व भामरागड यांचा समावेश आहे.

महामंडळाची उद्दिष्टे :

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी आदिवासी विकास महामंडळ हे महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी संस्था, अधिनियमान्वये १९७३ मध्ये स्थापन करण्यात आले आहे. या महामंडळाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१) एकात्मिक स्वरूपी योजनेअंतर्गत आदिवासी भागात कृषी माल व गौण वनोपदार्थांची खरेदी व विक्री करणे.
२) शासन, सार्वजनिक संस्था आणि महामंडळे यांच्या वतीने आदिवासी भागात इतरही सहकारी विकास कार्यक्रमांचे व्यवस्थापन करणे.
३) आदिवासी कुटुंबांना खावटी कर्जाचे वाटप करणे.
४) आर्थिक उन्नतीच्या योजनांना कर्जे देणे.
५) आदिवासींच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी शासनाचे सोपविलेले कोणतेही कार्यक्रम राबविणे.
६) आदिवासी क्षेत्रात सोसायट्यांचे कार्यक्रम विकसित करणे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी आदिवासी विकास महामंडळास अर्थसंकल्पात सन २०१०-११ साली इतका निधी उपलब्ध झाला आहे. त्यापैकी ३०१३-१४ च्या आदिवासी उपयोजनेत विविध करण्यात आला आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी आदिवासी विकास महामंडळाकडे खावटी कर्जे योजना राबविली जाते. राज्यात खावटी कर्जे योजना १९७८ पासून आदिवासी क्षेत्रात सुरू करण्यात आली. ही योजना या महामंडळाकडून आदिवासी सहकारी संस्थांच्या सहाय्याने राबविण्यात येते. शासनाच्यावतीने शेतीच्या हंगामाच्या दिवसांमध्ये गरजू आदिवासी कुटुंबांना या योजनेअंतर्गत धान्य पुरवठा करण्यात येतो. या योजनेतर्गत देण्यात येणारी मदत अन्न

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A Systemic Context For Environmental Sustainability Assessment

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Abstract

Environment sustainability is the only way to preserve the world from destruction. Because protecting the environment is directly proportional to protecting human life, concern for the environment has emerged as one of the most pressing issues facing modern humans. In the 1980s, environmental problems began to get increased attention. Use of energy, as well as its creation, conversion, and transmission, all have an effect on the surrounding environment. The link between sustainable development and the consumption of resources, particularly energy, is one of the most critical concerns facing human civilizations today, and the actualization of sustainable development is contingent on the utilization of energy resources. Environmental problems are becoming more widespread and now involve releases of pollutants as well as the deterioration of ecosystems and the variables that contribute to such degradation at both the regional and the global scales. The environment is a repository of physical, chemical, biological, social, and economic variables that are interconnected with different aspects of individual communities and the population as a whole in a variety of ways. The dissimilarities between the natural world and the surroundings Nature are defined as a collection of natural, biological, and non-biological variables that are taken into consideration entirely, whereas the word "environment" refers to the interactions between people and nature and is viewed from its point of view.

Keywords: Environmental sustainability; Sustainability assessment; Communities;

Introduction

There have been several occurrences of discussions on the long-term survival of the environment as well as the emissions of carbon dioxide appearing on the agendas of enterprises situated in every part of is preserved. These treaties and agreements can be

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Resource Management and Agricultural Development

A Study on Agri - Prenеurship in India

Dr. Vijay Kumar Gonekar

Abstract –

Indian Economy Is Basically An Agrarian Economy; It Can Serve A Platform For Agricultural Entrepreneurship Food Processing And Other Allied Activities."Agri Prenership Have The Potential To Contribute To A Range Of Social And Economic Development Such As Employment Generation, Income Generation, Poverty Reduction And Improvement In Nutrition Health And Overall Food Security In In The National Economy. Agri Preneurship Has Potential To Generate Growth, Diversifying Income Providing Employment And Entrepreneurial Opportunities In Rural Areas. This Paper Mainly Focused On Basic Concepts of Agripreneurship, And Need Of Agripreneurship Development In India"

Key Word - Agriculture Prenеurship Economy Agriculture Products Farmers

Introduction -

Agriculture has alwaya been the backbone of the Indian economy and despite concerted industrialization in the last six decades, agriculture still occupies a place of pride, the significance of agriculture in the national economy arises from the role it plays in Indian national income, employment and export.Agricultural products –Tea, sugar, oilseeds tobacco, spices etc. constitute the main export item of india, broadly the proportion of agricultural goods which were exported came 40% of our exports.

Indian economy is basically an agrarian economy, it can serve as a platform for agricultural entrepreneurship, food processing and other allied activities.Large number of persons, employed in agriculture are disguised nature which forces them to migrate from rural to urban areas further creating pressures on cities. This situation can be changed by generating employment opportunities for the rural areas. Agri-preneurship can be used as best treatment for the solution of this problem. Developing entrepreneurship in agriculture will result to -

1. Control migration from rural to urban areas
2. Support industrial development in rural areas
3. Generate employment opportunities for rural youth.

Objectives Of Study -

1. To know and understand the concept of rural entrepreneurship
2. To study the need and scope of agri-preneurship in india.
3. To anlyaze the problems faced by agri entrepreneurs
4. To suggest remedies to solve the problems of Agrientrepreneurs.

Hypotheses Of The Study -

1. Agri-preneurship provides additional income source to the farmers in their own land.
2. Due the development of agri- prenеurship farmer's problem would be solved.

Research Methodology –

The research paper is conceptual in nature. In order to develp basic insight regarding the concept. The researcher has made use of secondary data. The researcher has referred books, journals, magazines and newspaper in addition to visits to various websites

Agricultural Entrepreneurship –

Agricultural entrepreneurship primarily related to the marketing and production of various agricultural products. Agricultural entrepreneurship in also related to agricultural inputs. Examples of areas where agricultural entrepreneur's associate themselves include dairy, forestry and horticulture, production and marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs.

Need For Developing Agri Prenеurship In India –

India is likewise called as "agriculture commanded nation." Agriculture assumes vital part in the Indian economy is confirmed by the certainties that it contributes 22 percent to the aggregate gross residential items, gives business to around 65 percent of the aggregate work constrain and contributes 14.70 percent of aggregate fares of the nation. Over the period of time, the contribution of agricultural sector in GDP in India has declined to 13.70 % in 2012-13 from 51.9% in 1950-51. This decline is result of the shift from traditional agricultural economy to industry and service sector this performance are very meages if we considers the size of the employment in this sector, in 2013-14 the GDP contribution of agricultural sector has been improved to 18% more than 50% of people are employed in agricultural sector contributing to only 14% of GDP, with respect to agricultural production India stands second but as far as export are concerned it is ranked 14th in the world. It is reported that the India's average agricultural production per hectare is only half of the of the world's average (50%) which indicate the need and potential for development of this area.

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11. Racial Discrimination in 'Nowhere Man'

Dr. Balasaheb Gangadhar Pawar
Associate Professor, Maharaj J. P. Valvi Arts, Com & Science College Dhadgaon
Tal. Dhadgaon Dist. Nandurbar.

Kamala Markandaya is one of the major Indian English novelists today. Her output has been substantial. She is certainly one of the most gifted novelists writing in English on the Indian literary scene today. Like Anita Desai, she too lives abroad and is aware of racial prejudice that prevails there. It is quite true that the Indian writers living abroad are conscious of their Indianness more than the Indians living in India because they are confronted with the cultural conflicts and racial discrimination. Her novels depict East-West encounter quite objectively. Her characters show that good people exist everywhere and they come from the Indian as well as the English culture, Almost in all the novels of Kamala Markandaya, we find the culture conflicts that exist between the English people and the Indian people.

'Nowhere Man' is the story of a lonely man in an alien land in a small south Indian town in post-independence days and of his new home in south London suburb. It is the story of his alienation in a foreign land and his friendship with an English woman, Mrs. Pickering, who looks after him and protects him. Kamala Markandaya describes the misery generated by imperialism. Both Abdul and Srinivas are filled with the memories of the imperial rule. Srinivas is an idealistic man who participated in the anti-British activities during the freedom struggle. He had witnessed how the patriotic Indians resigned from their high posts and joined the Independence Movement. They kindled bonfires and burnt the articles manufactured in England. Silks, cotton and other rich articles of luxury were hurled into the flames of the bonfires.

Srinivas was a brilliant student. He was a voracious reader and got first class marks in his examinations. He was given a medal by the Vice-chancellor, Mr. Drinkwater. The vice-chancellor praised not only his academic brilliance but also exemplary conduct. Naturally, Srinivas's father was proud of his son's achievement but the sensitive heart of Srinivas experienced a bitter after-taste. The medal bore the portrait of George the Fifth, the reminder of the British rule in India.

Srinivas grandfather was an independent man, a man planted firmly on his own feet. In1917 when the military began to build a road to link the two cantonments, it cut through the

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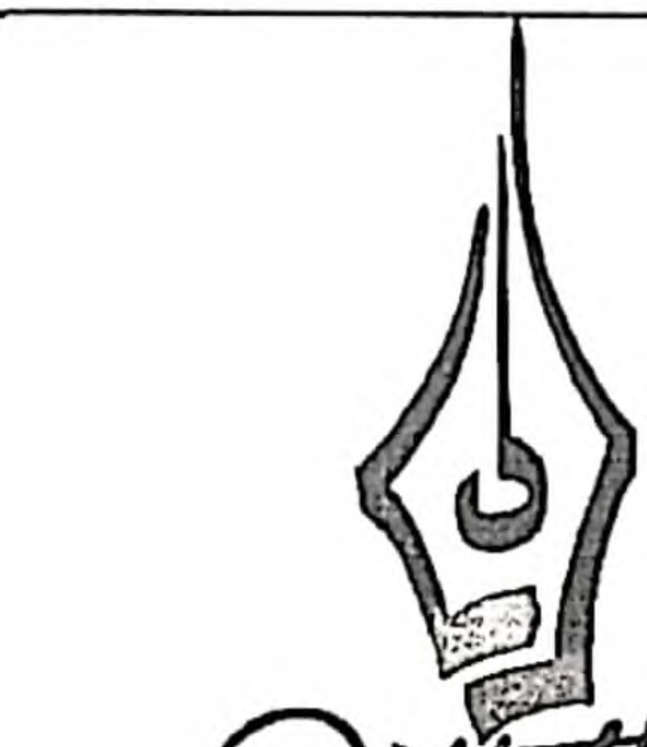

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Rich Like US – Attitude as Narrative Strategy

Dr.Balasaheb Gangadhar Pawar
Associate Professor,
Maharaj J.P.Valvi Arts, Com & Science College
Dhadgaon, Tal.Dhadgaon, Dist.Nandurbar

Rich Like Us (1985) is the coveted Sahitya Akademi award and Sinclair Prize winning work of Nayantara Sahgal. It is a novel which action dates back to the period of India's National Emergency during 1974 – 75 when the parliament was in a state of suspended animation. Ramlal Surya, his English wife, Rose, his Indian wife Mona, Sonali Ranade, the I.A.S. Officer, the narrator, Dev, Ramlal's Son Ravi Kachru and Kishori Lal are the principal characters while the Prime Minister and her staff are in the background. It is a many–textured fiction portraying the hopes, ambitions, failures and frustrations of the people in the Indian sub-continent. For its convincing characterization, narrative strategy, literary sensibility, political, historical and social relevance, it has been welcomed as a valuable addition to the contemporary Indian Fiction in English. In this paper we are confined to attitude as narrative strategy.

Narrative strategy in fiction helps the artistic structuring and rendering of human experience and it adds to the communication of the meaning to the reader. This involves very often the use of particular angle of vision.

Marriam Allott, while discussing the point of view, writes "The modern novelist has been very much alive to the importance of selecting the angle of vision from which he will be able to illuminate and interpret his material and most important of all, make it seem authentic"[1].

The use of point of view gives the reader the vision of reality. It provides the writer with a means of controlling and shaping his material while it becomes a means of communication to the reader to know better the meaning and the significance of the story. So it is that the point of view which now matters more as a critical criterion for a work of fiction.

In fiction it was Henry James along with Joseph Conrad who produced that type of fiction which employed a narrator or a centre of consciousness from within the frame-work of the action to project the story. To this aspect of fiction we have another observation that "aesthetically conceived and executed fiction involves a strict and consistent handling of point of view"[2]. Apart from an intruder and commentor author will shatter the illusion of reality. It is this device of point of view which enables him to withdraw from his work and it creates the illusion that real life is presented. The reader has to confront and experience life directly without writer's interferences to divert the attention and reader's concentration when we examine conventional fiction we do not find so much interaction between the work and the reader as the reader is always seen at the receiving end and the author telling him everything with the use of the point of view device, the all knowing, all-seeing author withdraws and this helps the reader to participate actively in the action going on. The place of the author is taken over by a character within the framework of the novel. This character works his way through his own experiences and takes the reader with him along on his adventure. This interaction between a work of art and the reader is the creation of someone, but it exists also in the mind of the beholder. His assessment of the situation created in those pages is the outcome of the confrontation between artist and critic, between creator and beholder.

The point of view strategy has become one of the important devices for the writer of

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आणत शेजारीलच्या मदीत सभी Printing Media.

५. बाजारपेठेतिल शेतकऱ्यांचे आवालच्या मरण्यासाठी, प्रशिक्षणाची सोय आणि सेवा विषयक मार्गदर्शे, मार्गदर्शक, प्रदर्शन, मेळावे या माध्यम आयोजीत करावे.

६. सेवेच्या बाजारातील मालाचा, मालाची उत्पादनासाठी शासनाने स्वतंत्र मालाचा मालवा.

७. सेवी बाजारातील सोयपूर्ण लांब, सोलरिंग मटरवार बंदी टाकून इलेक्ट्रोनिसचा वर मालाचे सेवीच्या मजबूतीपना करिता सक्ती मालवी.

८. शासनाने सेवीला स्थिर किंमतीने शोषण मधून उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारीत सभी भाव दयावेत.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ यादी :

१. बोरसे शिवनाथ— शेतकऱ्यांच्या मागण्या (शोध आणि बोध) वसुधा प्रकाशन, २००७, नाशिक.

२. भांडरकर पु. ल.— सामाजिक रांशोधन पध्दती, महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथनिर्मीती मंडळ १९८७. नागपूर.

३. डंगळे, चकावार —सेवी लागवड, मराठवाडा कृषी विद्यापीठ— २०११, परभणी.

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१३.सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील विविध सिंचनामुळे आलेल्या सामाजिक—आर्थिक परिणामांचा अभ्यास, अप्रकाशित शोधप्रबंध नांदेड विद्यापीठ,जुलै २०१७

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सातपुड्यातील आदिवासींची सामाजीक रचना

(१८५८ ते १९८७)

प्रा.डॉ. गोपाल आत्माराम पाटील
मातोश्री ना. पो. पाटील कन्या, महाविद्यालय व श्री विष्णु गुलाब वाडेकरणी निजाम माध्यमिकालय
भडगांव, ता. अमळनेर, जि. जळगांव

आदिवासी जमातीच्या सामाजीक रचनेचा विचार करतांना या जमाती ज्या भौतिक परिस्थितीत गेले कित्येक शतके नांदत आहेत. त्या भौतिक परिस्थितीची आपणास दखल घ्यावी लागते. वनराजीवन, दळणवळण साधनांच्या अभावामुळे इतर बहुजन समाजापासून अगल पडलेली सामाजीक जीवन, शिक्षणाचा अभाव, सुधारलेल्या समाजाच्या शोषणापुरतान आलेल्या संबंधामुळे आलेले न्यूनता यामुळे नाडनडीलांमासून परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या चालीरीती व रूढी यांच्यात या जगातीनी फार बदल घडून आणलेले आपले वजूद्व शेत नाही. तरी पाहिले तर तरीपण जातीजमातीच्या आचारविचारासाठी आंग्लपूर्वकालात विशेष मूल्यमापी फारक घडून आलेला नाही. मग या मागारालेल्या जगातो शतकानुशतको एक चालीरीतीचे जीवन कंठित आलेल्यास बदल नाही. त्यांचे सामाजीक जीवन, परंपरा, लोकगीते, गाणीगान यावर पर्यावरणाचा मोठा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो.

१) आदिवासींचे गाणीगान –

प्रत्येक समाज गटजातची स्वतंत्र सामाजरचना आढळते. प्रत्येक समाजाचे गाणीगान, सांस्कृतिक चालीरीती, रूढीपरंपरा, भाषिकता, आर्थोपार्जन पध्दती यात निश्चितता आढळते. परंतु जगातील लोकसमूह लोकगीतांत दिसून येतात. सामाजीक जीवन व गाणीगान हे त्यांच्या लोकोक्तीत, आर्थिक आणि परंपरागत चालत

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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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गुरु झाली. (नंदगड तालुक्यातील पहिली शाळा) त्यामुळे या गावाने अनेक अधिकारी निर्माण केले. अनिष्ट रूढी परंपरा, अंधश्रध्दा इ. बाबतीत जनजागृती झाली. त्यामुळे या अनिष्ट प्रथांना आळा बसला व समाजात वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोन निर्माण झाला. शेडकयात सत्यशोधक विचारांनी कालकुंद्री गाव वैचारिक परिवर्तनशील गाव म्हणून ओळखला जातो.

सदर्भ

१). सत्यशोधक समाजाचा १८७५ चा अहवाल
२). महात्मा फुलेःसमग्र वाङःमय प्रस्तावना,पृ.१०६
३). राष्ट्रवीर सुवर्ण महोत्सव विशेषांक– १९२१ – १९७१ पृ.६
४). मुलाखत – श्री रावजी दुद्धाप्पा कोले – दि. ११ एप्रिल २०१४
५). मुलाखत – वसंतराव कल्लोजीराव पाटील (गुरुजी) दि.२० एप्रिल २०१४
६) मुलाखत – श्री संताजी तुकाराम जाधव (गुरुजी) दि.२९ एप्रिल २०१४
७). राष्ट्रवीर सुवर्ण महोत्सव विशेषांक– १९२१ – १९७१ पृ.६८
८). मुलाखत – श्री सतबा परशराम पाटील – दि. २३ मे २०१४

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आदिवासी भिल्लांचा इतिहास

प्रा.डॉ. केशव आत्माराम पावरा
महाराजा ज. पो. वळवी कला, वाणिज्य आणि श्री व्ही. के. कुलकर्णी विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शहादगाव, ता. शहादगाव, जि. नंदुरबार

१. आदिवासी भिल्लांची एतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

अ. आदिवासी या शाब्दाची उत्पत्ती व व्याख्या

व्युत्पत्ती शास्त्रानुसार आदिवासी हे नांव कसे पडले, या बद्दल निश्चित पुरावा उपलब्ध होत नाही. जागतिक स्तरावर आदिवासी या शब्द प्रयोगा ऐवजी Animist हा शब्दप्रयोग वापरला जातो. Animist म्हणजे प्राणिपूजक खरे तर आदिवासी म्हणजे निर्गपूजक व वंशपरंपरागत देवदेवतांची पूजा, प्राणिपूजा करणारे आणि आज पर्यत कोणत्याही धर्माचा स्वीकार केला नाही असे मूळनिवासी लोक होत१. डॉ. भीमराव पिंगळे यांच्या मते आर्य तथा द्रविड या दोन मोठ्या मानव समूहाच्या आधी भारतात राहणारे किंवा बाहेरून आलेले. ते आता वन आणि डोंगरद्र्यात स्थायिक झाले आहे. त्या जमातीला आदिवासी अथवा वन्य जमात म्हणतात. २

सर्वसाधारणपणे आदिवासींची भौगोलिक व्याख्या अशी आहे की, ज्या स्थानिक टोळ्या द्र्याखोऱ्यात, रानावनात राहतात आणि विशिष्ट पेहराव (पोशाख) करतात व स्वतंत्र बोली भाषा बोलतात ते आदिवासी होत.३

विविध मानववंश शास्त्रज्ञांनी आदिवासी समजाची व्याख्या केल्या आहेत. त्या देखील विचारात घेणे आवश्याक आहे.

डब्ल्यू. जे. पेरी. यांनी आदिवासी समाजाची कमीत कमी वैशिष्टे सागितली आहे. समान बोली भाषा बोलणाऱ्या व एकाच समान भूप्रदेशावर वास्तव्य