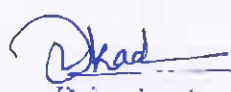


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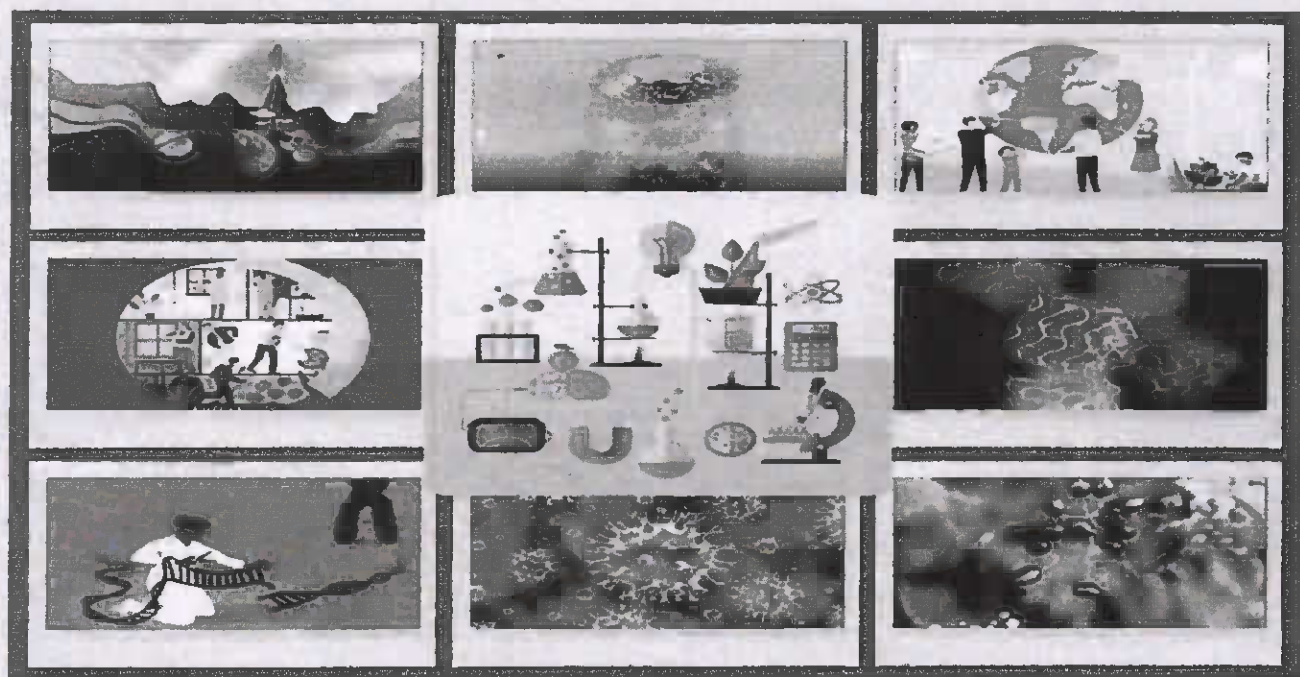
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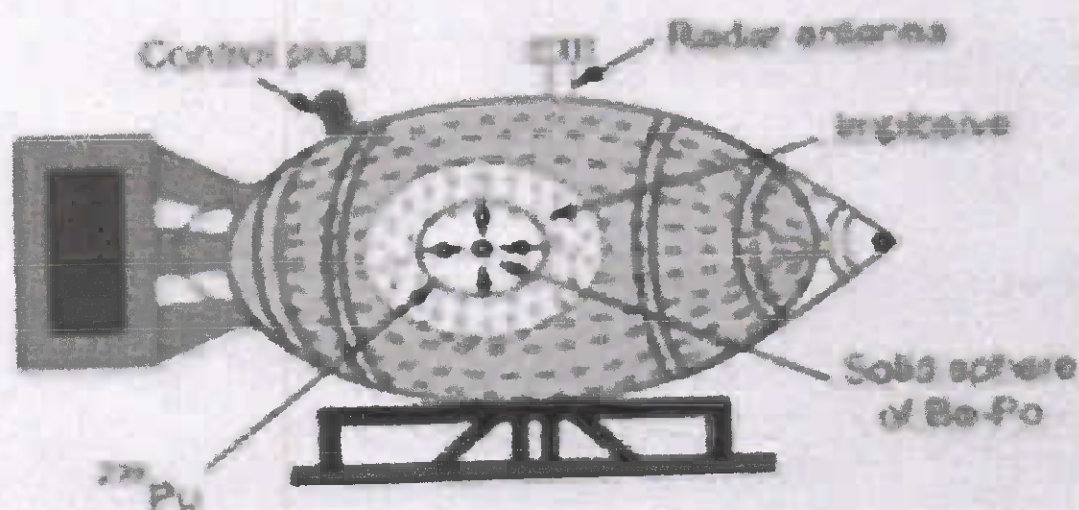
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(CHEMISTRY : DSE-PS : PAPER-XIII)



Hollow Sphere of Plutonium (A Little Boy)

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Dr. AVIDASHI M. NALWADE

Dr. CHANDRASHEKHAR B. MARE  
Dr. ARJUN S. KUMBHAR  
Dr. PRATIMA B. DUTTE

**NIRALI**  
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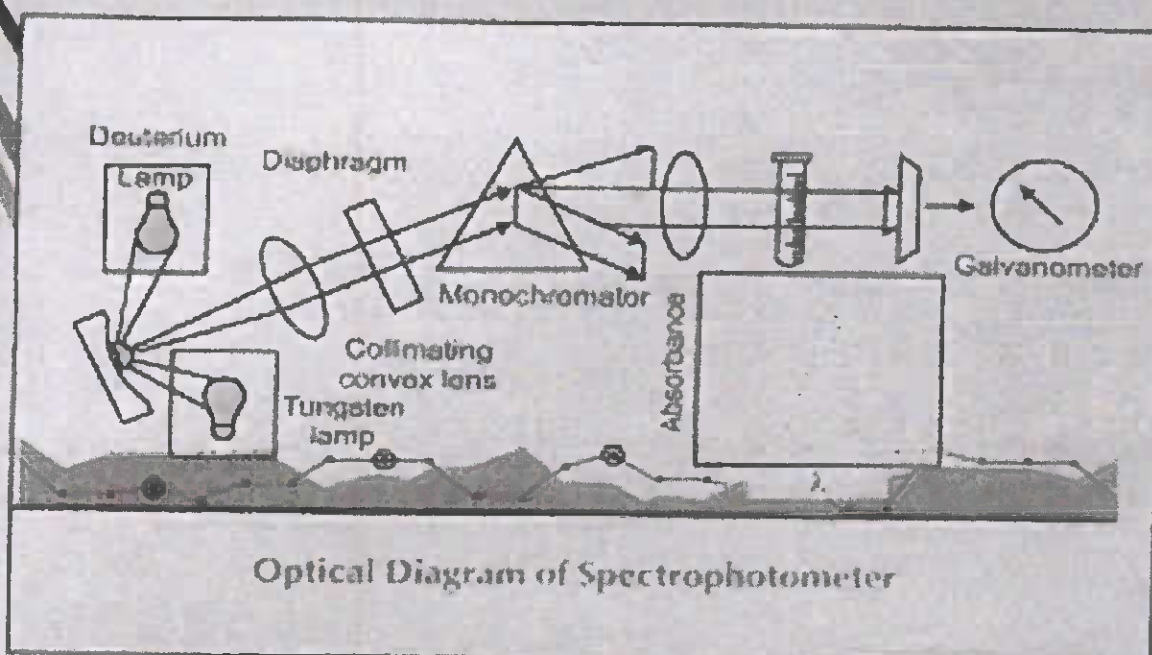
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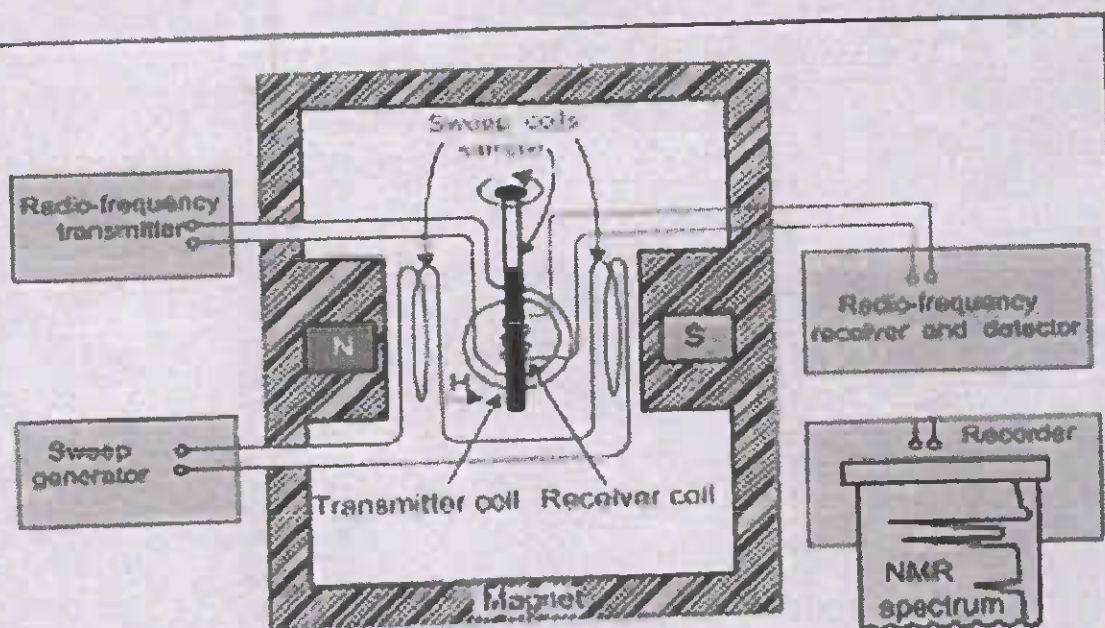
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# ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

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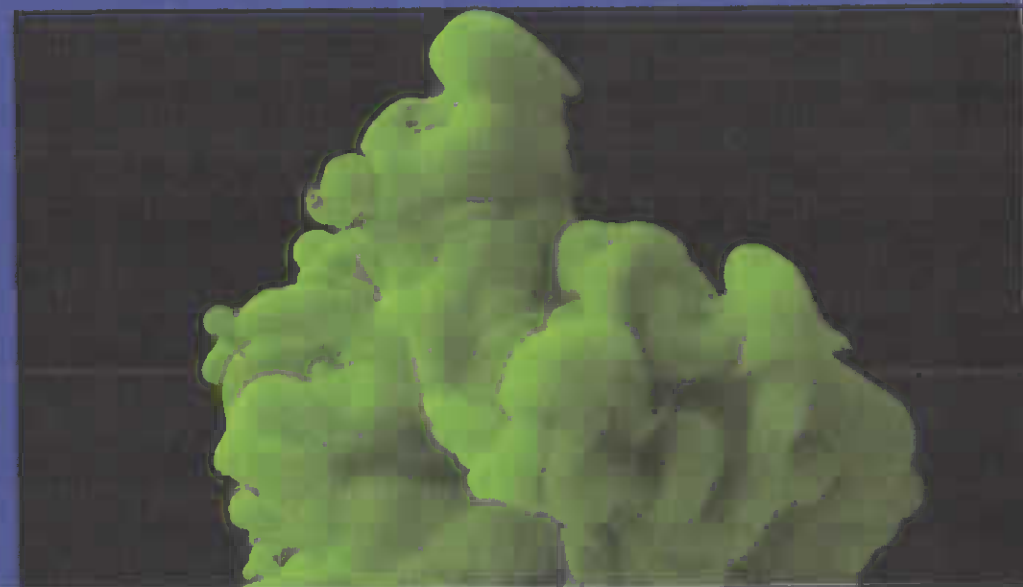
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Dr. CHANDRASHEKHAR P. MANE



Schematic diagram of a NMR spectrometer

Approach to green chemistry is an essential aspect in academic and industrial research laboratories. Recent developments showed that, there are many challenges in environmental awareness and issues of sustainability in the world. So we have developed an operationally simple, inexpensive, one pot, natural catalyzed synthesis of Chalcone by taking a view of green approach. The Book is divided into three chapters. Introduction to Chalcones is described in chapter-I. The II chapter deals with review of Literature. In the III chapter, experimental methods for Natural catalyzed synthesis of Chalcone under solvent free condition are described. The content of this book will be very useful to UG and PG students of any University. It will be beneficial to Scientists and especially in Pharmaceutical industry. We would like to extend our thanks and appreciation to Solapur University and Shivaji University, Kolhapur for Spectral Interpretation. We take opportunity to thank to Principal Dr. L.D. Kadam for providing necessary facilities and encouraging us. Finally, we are very grateful to LAP LAMBERT Academic publishing, Germany to undertake this assignment and for their good support. AUTHOR



Pravina Piste  
Samarth Patil



Pravina Piste, Ph.D.: Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry at Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Professor in Chemistry at Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramanandnagar (Burla), Sangli India. Teaching at Graduate and Postgraduate level for over twenty years. No. of Research papers has been published in National and International Journals with great impact factor.



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Synthesis of Chalcones as an intermediate in Organic  
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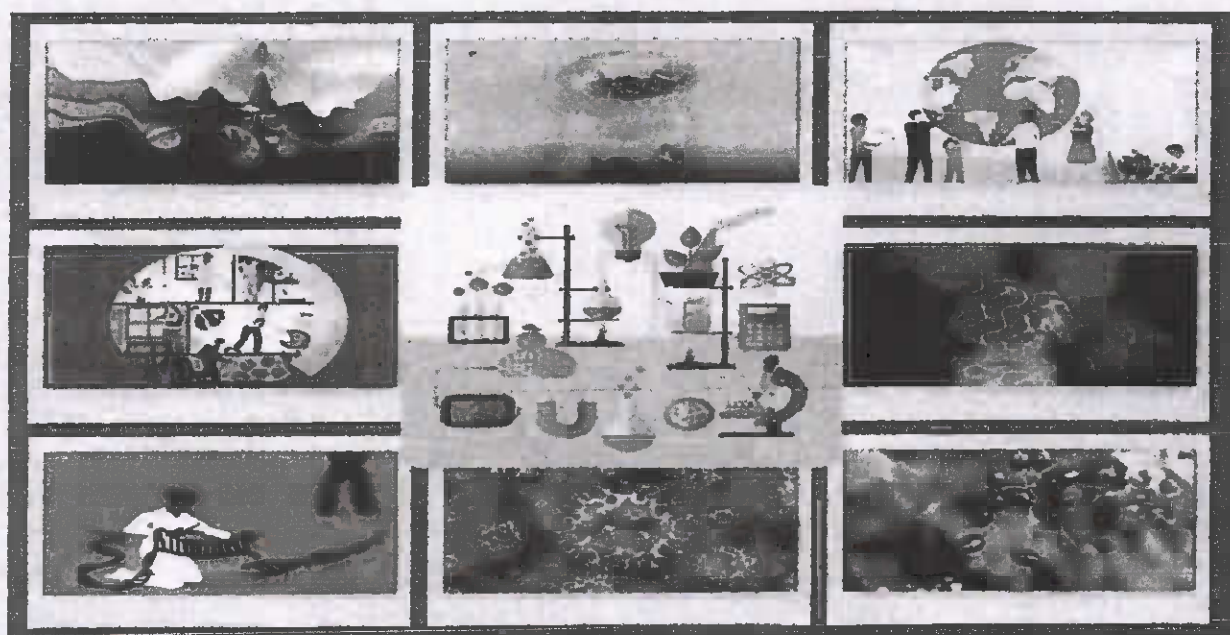
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02346-222035(OFFICE)

**Chem-Vision  
Special Issue No. IV 2020-2021**



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**A STUDY OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOLAPUR CITY**

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**Abstract**

*The paper discusses on challenges and opportunities in textile industry with special reference to Solapur city. After China, India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest manufacturer and exporter in the world. The textile industry plays a important role in Indian economy by providing direct employment to an expected 35 million humans, with the aid of contributing 4% of GDP and accounting for 35 in line with cent of gross export profits. The Central Government and State Government play a major role in the development of the textile sector. Separate ministry has been formed at central and state level, which highlights its importance in the economy. India is among the world's largest producers of Textiles and Attire. In the world India is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest exporter of textiles and apparel. But now a days the textile owners are facing some challenges in which some are controllable and while some are uncontrollable e. g. lack of sufficient funds, unskilled labor, the procurement of yarn, fluctuations in the cost of yarn and chemicals, changing tastes and preferences of consumer etc. Even so the textile industry in Solapur is expected to showcase a stable growth. High economic progress has resulted in higher disposable income in India. This has led to rise in demand for products making an enormous domestic market. The paper tries to explain insights into the Indian textile industry and attempts to explain the opportunities, challenges and suggestions.*

**Keywords:** Challenges, Knitting, Opportunities, Spinning, Textile.

**Introduction:**

In India traditionally after agriculture, the textile industry is the only industry that has generated huge employment for both skilled and unskilled labour in textiles. It is continues to be the second-largest employment generating sector in India. It's an independent industry, from the fundamental requirement of raw materials to the final products, with huge value-addition at every stage of processing. The textile industry provides direct employment to over 35 million in the country. Textiles have been a major trade item in the area, and the cloths of India have played a leading role in this. Solapur is famous for its textile industry. Solapur is the well known of Handloom and Power loom weaving industry and it provides employment to a large number of workers. At Solapur there are about 25000 Power loom and about 30000 workers are employed. 80% looms in Solapur are busy in the production of terry towel and 20% looms in the production of chargers. On the Jacquard power loom the main production is Chaddars, Towels and Napkins and these products are exported to numerous countries in the world. Textiles is a very big business having different types of divisions such as knitting, clothes, electricity loom, handloom, spinning, silk material etc. Today textile industry is facing some of difficult factors including lack of sufficient funds, skilled labour, latest technology, faulty marketing strategy, etc. low price, multinational trading policies, threat of latest technology, environmental preferred issues, mergers etc. are some of the challenges are raised due to globalization. The least developed countries including Vietnam and Bangladesh occupied the space vacated by China. India including Solapur has not been able to tap the opportunities because of its competitive disadvantages and trade barriers in the international markets.



## FEMINIST CONSCIOUSNESS AS CONSCIOUSNESS OF WOMEN'S VICTIMIZATION

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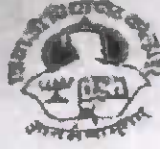
Simone de Beauvoir observes about anatomy and inferior status of women in 'Introduction to *The Second Sex*':

Woman has ovaries, a uterus; these peculiarities imprison her in her subjectivity, circumscribe her within the limits of her own nature. It is often said that she thinks with her glands. . . He thinks of his body as a direct and normal connection with the world. . . whereas he regards the body of woman as a hindrance, a prison, weighed down by

Everything peculiar to it. 'The female is a female by a virtue of a certain lack of qualities,' said Aristotle. 'We should regard the female nature as afflicted with a natural defectiveness'. (Beauvoir 43-44)

In every ideal social structure, woman holds a significant position as a better half of humanity but in reality, she is just lesser half. They are thought as inferior, other, lacking, and wrong. She has never been considered equal to man who is considered as norm, a human being, and the right being. Woman is always thought in terms of her anatomy. She is defined by limiting criteria, without reciprocity.

Feminism is a movement of modern women. It owes its emergence to such biased misconceptions and depressing images of women. These biases and misconceptions work for the subjugation of woman and protection of the interest of patriarchy and male domination. The term 'feminism' designates the movement for the protection of rights of women and implies correlations with the equal social, political, and economic rights of women with men. The term and movement became popular in 20th century with the western women's struggle for 'right for



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कळावे,

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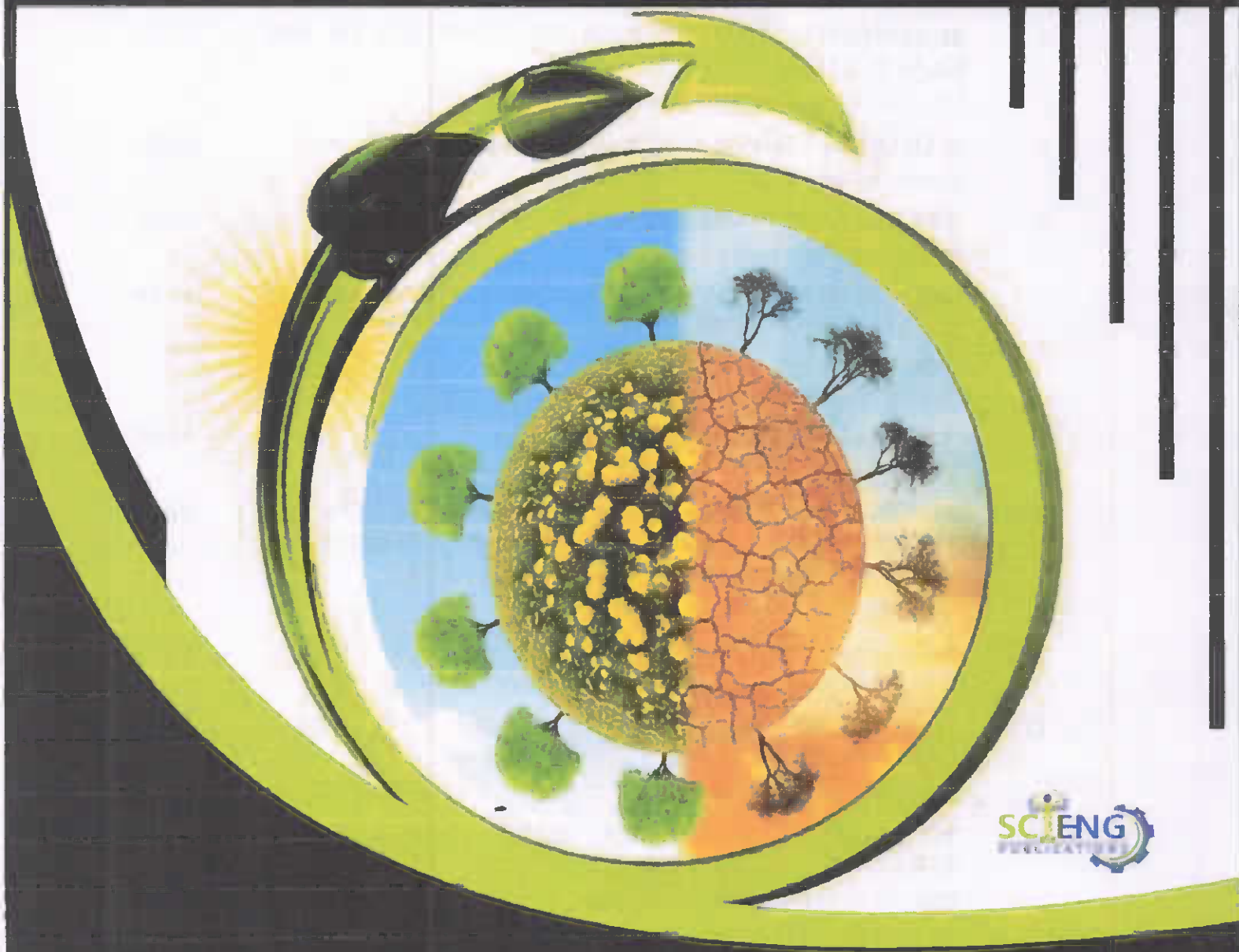
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# Environment Conservation Challenges Threats in Conservation of Biodiversity

*Edited by*

**MR MUKUL MACHHINDRA BARWANT**

**DR VISHNU KIRAN MANAM**



**SCIENG**  
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**Chapter****4****BIODIVERSITY AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT  
IN THE KAAS PLATEAU****MS. ASHA BUDHARAM MADAVI**

Assistant Professor

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**ABSTRACT**

Biodiversity not only helps in maintaining the balance of the environment but also adds to the natural resources. Biodiversity has also added to the natural beauty of the earth. But if a species is destroyed or an ecosystem is damaged, it will never be replenished and it is impossible to reproduce it. Biodiversity conservation helps in the smooth running of the ecosystem based on the preservation of natural heritage. Biodiversity is declining due to human intervention. Which has made the question of biodiversity conservation important. If biodiversity conservation leads to tourism development, including the region as a vulnerable region will help protect the region. Biodiversity conservation and development will not be taken seriously unless the importance of biodiversity is realized. Biodiversity adds to the natural beauty. Also, due to the importance of plants in use. Human life is in harmony with the environment. This is a small effort to disseminate information about biodiversity conservation and tourism development in the Kaas Plateau and to promote biodiversity in order to stop the rapid depletion of biodiversity and prioritize tourism development through conservation.

**KEYWORDS:** Biodiversity, Tourism, Tourism Development, Sensitive Territories, Species, Conservation.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Kaas Plateau Reserved Forest, also known as the Kaas Pathar, is situated 25 KM west from Satara city in Maharashtra, India.[1] It falls under the Sahyadri Sub Cluster of the Western Ghats, and it became a part of a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site in 2012.[2] It is a biodiversity hotspot known for various types of seasonal wild flowers bloom

and numerous species of endemic butterflies annually in the months of August and September. The plateau is situated at an altitude of 1200 meters. Kaas Pathar is made from volcanic rocks and comes under the biosphere of the Western Ghats.

When man became aware of the subject of nature, he could not comprehend the extent of the rich nature that stretched from the mountains to the sea and from the plateau to the grasslands. But at the beginning of the 20th century, his attitude changed. Today, with the help of machines, they have mastered nature. Due to this dominance, there are a number of biological and inorganic factors in the environment. Ecological biodiversity is declining rapidly and many of these species are still unknown. As such, it does not take all these matters seriously. Biodiversity conservation and development will not be taken seriously unless the importance of biodiversity is realized. Biodiversity adds to the natural beauty. Also, due to the importance of plants in use. Human life is in harmony with the environment. This is a small effort to disseminate information about biodiversity conservation and tourism development in the Kaas Plateau and to promote biodiversity in order to stop the rapid depletion of biodiversity and prioritize tourism development through conservation. It is unfortunate that we are destroying this biodiversity for our future existence, for economic development. Conservation of biodiversity has become an important need of today. Biodiversity is threatened by human intervention. Conservation of biodiversity is going to be an important factor for the conservation of these plant species. Only then will there be sustainable development.



Fig.1: Kas Plateau, Bamnoli, Ektiv, Petri Atali

### AREAS OF STUDY BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is very important from a human point of view. The local environment affects the survival of living things. The anatomy and way of life of living things varies as they adapt to different conditions and environments. This diversity of living things is found in all plants, animals and microorganisms. A variety of such plants is a natural gift to the Kas Plateau. Caring for different species of plants, different types of flowers, their uniqueness and diversity. Conservation, protection and preservation of natural resources available

# ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION CHALLENGES THREATS IN CONSERVATION OF Biodiversity

(Volume - III)



Mr. Mukul Machhindrsa Barwant  
Dr. Vishnu Kiran Manam



## Chapter

## 26

**“Environmental Impact of Bricks Making Process in Umbraj and Masur Area.”****MS. ASHA BUDHARAM MADAVI**

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**ABSTRACT**

Indian brick industry is the second largest brick producer in the world. A brick is one of the important building materials in the country. In Umbraj Bricks Kilns in Masur, Chore, Chaphal, Charegoan, Bhoslewadi and surrounding area of Umbraj. In Umbraj and Masur many brick Kilns are situated on the banks of Krishna, Mand and Tarli River. In Umbraj good agriculture soil is preferred as the raw material for making bricks. It consists of clay preparation, shaping, drying and firing operation. The burning of fuel for firing bricks results in release of gaseous pollutants and ash into the environment. Air pollution and good quality soil are the major environmental concerns related with bricks making process in the Umbraj. Bricks making process are the major sources of air pollution and soil degradation. This is not only air pollution, soil pollution and it is also degrading the health of the people living the around the bricks kilns. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the impact of brick making process on environment and human health in Umbraj and Masur bricks kilns. That there are adverse effects of these bricks making process on soil, water, air, vegetation and human health. Bricks are mainly made of soil and numbers of additives are added to the soil to increase the strength of bricks. The use of unnecessary amount of soil causes soil degradation.

**KEYWORDS** Environmental issues, Bricks Kilns, Human Health, Soil degradation, Leaching Process.

**INTRODUCTION**

The environmental issues are widely discussed on the platform which range from local to Global. The environmental degradation is a global phenomenon. The study were discusses on effect of Bricks making process on the environment and human health in Umbraj, Masur and surrounding areas. Bricks are one of the important building materials. The Umbraj is comparatively rich and prosperous town of the Satara district of Maharashtra. Umbraj is an important village in Karad Taluka of Satara district. This village is nearer to National Highway-4.(AH). This village is mostly important for brick manufacturing because many brick kilns setups are in united pattern. Umbraj and surrounding village are three river comprises basin, Krishna in is the south; Tarali is in the north and Mand is in the west. Three types of soils are spread in the region, mainly alluvial, black and laterite, this type of soil useful for brick manufacturing. The favourable period of the brick Manufacturing is mostly the winter and summer season.