Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science and Commerce, College Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Academic Year – 2019-20

Annual College Committee Activities: 2019-20

1. **Name of the Committee –** Research Promotion Committee
2. **Composition of the Committee-**
   - Dr. Ms. Vanita Raut -- Chairman
   - Dr. T. S. Bhosale
   - Dr. A. S. Kahde
   - Prof. Shelke U. S.
   - Dr. Ms. Aher M. B.
   - Prof. Mane A. B.
3. **Objectives :**
   1. To promote research attitude among teaching staff and students.
   2. To train students regarding systematic conduct and documentation of research.
   3. To increase quality of research.
   4. To provide advanced resources of research to faculty and students.
   5. To motivate faculties to use advanced resources for research
   6. To maintain documentation of related to research and Quality Enhancement.

Chairman
Research promotion committee

Principal
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Ramannadnagar (Burli)

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science and Commerce, College Ramanandnagar (Burli)

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   3. To increase quality of research.
   4. To provide advanced resources of research to faculty and students.
   5. To motivate faculties to use advanced resources for research
   6. To maintain documentation of related to research and Quality Enhancement.
4. **Activities Conducted -**
   1. Conducted a workshop on "**Avishkar research project activity**" on 04/09/2019
   2. Organized a college level **Aviskhar research project Competition** on 28/09/2019.
   3. Organized a workshop topic "**Innovation"** on 16th October 2019.
   4. Submitted 05 major research projects under STRIDE Scheme.
   5. Organized a one day workshop on "**Intellectual property rights**" on 01/01/2020.
   6. Mr. Sagar Kadam Achieved **consolation prize** for his project in central Rayat INSPIRE camp held at S. G. M. College Karad
   7. Students participated in district level Aviskhar research project Competition organized at Balwant College Vita dated 06th January 2020. Mr. Sagar Kadam stood **second** (Engineering and technology category) and Mr. Satyam tirmare secured **third rank** (Pure science Category) in it. Both of them further participated in University level Avishkar research project Competition held at Department of technology, Shivaji University Kolhapur dated 08th January 2020 .
   8. Total six students participated in Central Rayat Avishkar Competition organized at S. M. Joshi College Hadapasar Pune. Ms. Namrata Chougule stood **first** in Commerce and Management category.

Chairman
Research Promotion Committee

Arts, Science & Commerce College, Ramannadnagar (Burli)

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Tal.:-Palus; Dist.:- Sangli

Research promotion committee

2019-20

Meeting Notice no.-1

Date: 15/07/2019

All members of Research Promotion Committee are hereby informed that, the first meeting during academic year 2019-20 will be held on 18 / 07 / 2019 at 11:30 am in the Principal's cabin under the guidance of Hon. Prin. Dr. L. D. Kadam. So be present for the same in time.

Agenda:

1. To review activities of previous year.
2. To discuss objectives of the current year.
3. To discuss distribution of work.
4. Discussion on arrangement of activities according to the objectives.

Members of the Committee:

Chairman	Dr. Ms. V.S. Raut
Members	Dr. T. S. Bhosale
	Dr. A.S. Khade
	Prof. Shelke U.S.
	Prof. Aher M. B.
	Prof. Mane A. B.
	Dr. Sonar B.A.

A.S.C. College, Ramanandnagar BURLI

Principal
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Tal.:-Palus; Dist.:- Sangli

Research promotion committee

2019-20

Minutes of Meeting No.-1

Date: 18/07/2019

The first meeting of Research promotion committee during academic year 2019-20 was held in principal cabin on 18/07/2019 at 11:30 am under guidance of Hon. Prin. Dr. L.D. Kadam. The following members were present for the meeting,

Member of the Committee present for the meeting

1. Dr. T. S. Bhosale
   Dr. A.S. Khade
   Prof. Shelke U.S.
   Prof. Aher M. B.
   Prof. Mane A. B.
   Dr. Sonar B.A.

Minutes of the Meeting:

Various issue were discussed and following transactions were made during the meeting-

1. A review of last year committee report was taken by chairman of committee.
2. After discussion, the objectives were finalized by taking into consideration, last year performance of committee.
3. It is decided to motivate teachers to make use advanced resources like N-List journals for research, which will also tend to increase the quality of research.
4. It is decided to conduct Avishkar research activity and Rayat Inspire project during current year also. The work related to Avishkar and Rayat

Inspire project was shouldered to Dr. Raut V.S. and Dr. T.S. Bhosale sir.

5. It is decided to organize a workshop that will train students regarding systematic conduct and documentation of research.
6. It is decided to organize a poster competition based on research activity.
7. It was decided to collect and maintain data related to research activities (research papers, orientation, refresher courses, minor, major research project sanction letters, utilizations etc). All data decided to collect at the end of April month. This task was shouldered to Dr. Khade A. S.
8. It was decided to encourage faculty members to conduct research activity, to register for Ph.D., to submit major, minor research project and for paper presentation in workshop, seminar and conferences.
9. It was decided to conduct a program on topic" Innovation, Incubation and start up".
10. All above discussions unanimously approved by all committee members. Meeting had been concluded by chairman with the permission of Principal.

Chairman,

Research promotion committee

College, Ramanandnagar A.S.C. BURLI

Principal,

Arts, Science & Commerce College,

A. S. C. College Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science and Commerce College Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Research promotion committee

2019-20

Broad report

"To encourage teachers and students to carry out research" with this intention Research promotion committee was established in the college.

At the commencement of academic year a meeting of committee was arranged to take review of earlier year activities and for annual planning of committee activities.

- Faculties were motivated to submit major and minor research projects to various funding agencies. Total 16 research proposals were prepared for submission under Scheme for trans-disciplinary research for India's developing Economy (STRIDE). After scrutiny five proposals were submitted.
- College faculties are motivated to register for courses as M.Phil, Ph.D. During year 19-20, two faculties Dr. Mrunalini Aher (English) and Dr. Shital Patil (Political Science) were accomplished their Ph.D. and are honored by college by giving appreciation letter.
- Faculties are also motivated to participate in seminars, conferences and workshops. They are also encouraged to present their research work in form of research papers and posters.
- Total **25 research papers** were published during current year of which 24 papers were in international journals and one research paper in national conference Proceeding.
- Total **10 books** were written by faculties and three conference proceedings were published during current year.
- Total **seventeen (17) workshop and Seminar** Activities undertaken by College during current year. It includes one national conference of Zoology department entitled Conservation and Biodiversity Banking (17th January 2020) and one national seminar on theme Dynamics of Indian Economy

(24th January 2020) and one online national workshop organized by ICT committee in collaboration with BCA department on theme Handling online Classes and Co-creating MOOCs (28th May 2020). It also includes Shivaji university sponsored one day teacher training workshop organized by Physics department on New changed syllabus (CBCS pattern) of B.Sc.II. Under lead college scheme of Shivaji University Kolhapur, a one day student teacher national level workshop was organized by Department of Chemistry on "Role of Chemistry in day today life" dated 20th December 2019.

- Research promotion committee in collaboration with IQAC organized two workshops as workshop on "**Innovation**" on 16th October 2019 and workshop on "**Intellectual Property Rights**" on 1st January 2020.
- To develop research aptitude among students, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha organizes Rayat INSPIRE and AVISHKAR project competition. Students are always encouraged to participate in Inspire and Avishkar research projects by our faculties. Senior college students have actively participated in various research project competitions. A one day workshop on Avishkar Research project activity was organized by committee on 4th September 2019. During which Mr. Rahul Patil, Assistant Professor in Zoology, Balwant College Vita discussed history and commencement of Avishkar research activity. He also provoked students to undertake small research projects. 83 students and 12 faculties have actively participated in the same.
- College level Avishkar research Project competition was held on 28th September 2019. It was organized in six categories. Total 41 students participated in it. Qualified students further participated in District level Avishkar research competition held at Balwant College, Vita 6th January 2020. Total twelve students were participated in it. **Mr. Sagar Kadam** stood **Second** in Engineering and technology category while **Mr. Satyam Tirmare** awarded **Third prize** in pure science discipline in district level Avishkar research competition. These two students further participated in

Shivaji University Kolhapur on 8th January 2020. These students are provided with sufficient funds for their research work under Avishkar Scheme by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha Satara.

- Total six students participated in central Rayat Avishkar Competition Organized at S. M. Joshi College Hadapsar Pune. **Ms. Namrata Chougule** Stood **first** among Commerce and Technology category in it.
- Five students were participated in "Rayat central INSPIRE project exhibition 2019-20" held on 18th December 2019 organized at Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad. **Mr. Sagar Kadam** achieved **consolation** prize for his working model of Spray pump.
- Three students participated in Rayat Central "Project Based Learning "(PBL) competition organized at Dahiwadi College Dahiwadi on 11th February 2020.
- A five days Rayat Inspire camp was organized by Research promotion committee of college for junior college students, during which Four Subject Experts from different colleges guided students and motivated to do working models. On fifth day an Exhibition of models was organized. Junior college students also enthusiastically contributed in it.

All these committee activities are carried out under guidance of honorable Principal and with cooperation of committee members.

Dr. Vanita Raut
Chairman
Research promotion committee

Principal
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science and Commerce College Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Research Publications

2019-20

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Name of the Author	Title of the journal	ISSN/ ISBN number
1.	Sol-gel prepared vanadium oxide for photocatalytic degradation of Methylene Blue dye	Dr. L. D. Kadam (Physics)	Materials Today: Proceedings	00002014
2.	Magnetically Recoverable BiVO4/NiFe2O4 Nanocomposite Photocatalyst For Efficient Detoxification of Polluted Water Under Collected Sunlight	Dr. G. R. Patil (Physics)	Materials Research Bulletin	00255408
3.	Synthesis and Characterization of 2,3- Bis (2'-Hydroxynaphthalen-6'-Yl) (1,8) (1,4) Naphthadiszepine BHND	V. B. Patil, U. S. Shelke (Chemistry)	Ajanta	2277-5730
4.	Synthesis and Characterization of 2,3- Bis (4'- Hydroxyphenyl) (1,8) (1,4) Naphthadiazepine BHND	V. B. Patil, U. S. Shelke (Chemistry)	Ajanta	2277-5730
5.	Role and impact of modern technology in sustainable agiculture	Mr. S. A. Bhandare (Economics)	Vidyawarta	2319-9318
6.	Mobile Banking : Banking Kshetratil Aamulagra badal	Dr. A. S. Kamble (Economics)	Vidyawarta	2319-9318
7.	Nagari sahakai bankasamoril aavahane	Mr. S. R. Kundale (Economics)	Vidyawarta	2319-9318
8.	Religious place Chafal its problem and prospects : A Geographical Review	Dr. A. S. Khade (Geography)	Vidyawarta	2319-9318
9.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar yanche shikshanik yogdan	Dr. Sonawale R. R. (History)	Ajanta	2277-5730

10.	Maharshri Dyayanand sarswati: Shikshan vishayak vichar	Mr. Kopner D. I. (History)	Ajanta	2277-5730
11.	JNU: As the sensible and strong voice against social injustice and suppression	Dr. Aher M. B. (English)	Ajanta	2277-5730
12.	Gender discrimination in the selected Indian women autobiographies in English	Dr. Aher M. B. (English)	Akshar Wangmay	2229-4929
13.	Nawab EL Saadawi's Memoris of a woman doctor : A journy of self- discovery through Biological Science	Ms. Nadaf S. S. (English)	Printing Area	2394-5303
14.	Responsibility versus Attraction: Psychoanalysis of Robert Frost's 'Stopping by woods on a Snowy Evening'	Dr. Patil U. V. (English)	Ajanta	2277-5730
15.	Nation as disintegrated and confused place in Saadat Hasan Manto's 'Toba Tek Singh'	Dr. Patil U. V. (English)	Nation, Nationalism and Literature	978-81-925027-2-4
16.	Samakalin Hindi kavita me muly parivartan	Dr. K. B. Bhosale (Hindi)	Ajanta	2277-5730
17.	Aai samjun ghetana' ya aatmkathanatil aai	Dr. Kone D. M. (Marathi)	Power of knowledge	2320-4494
18.	Baromas' Kadambaritil shetakari Jeevan.	Dr. Kone D. M. (Marathi)	Research Journey	2348-7143
19.	Affiliate Marketing : Changing ways of Marketing	Mr. B. D. Patil (Commerce)	Vidyawarta	2319-9318
20.	Role of communication in leadership styles	Ms. P. D. Pudale (Commerce)	Printing Area	2394-5303
21.	New Platform and limitation of cashless Economy	Ms. P. D. Pudale (Commerce)	B. Aadhar Special issue	2278-9308
22.	Analysis of Internet Banking	Ms. P. D. Pudale (Commerce)	Aayushi International	2349-638x

			Interdisciplinary Research Journal	
23.	Softballche vidnyan: karypradarshan ani dukhapati pasun bachav karanesathi parinam	Mr. S. S. Dounde (Physical Education)	Pune research scholar	2455-314x
24.	Fast- pitch softball hit karanyachi kary maryada ani charanbadh halchal	Mr. S. S. Dounde (Physical Education)	Sanskruti international multidisciplinary research journal	EISSN:2455 -1511

Chairman
Research Promotion Committee

Materials Today: Proceedings xxx (xxxx) xxx

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Sol-gel prepared vanadium oxide for photocatalytic degradation of Methylene Blue dye

Bapuso M. Babar [a], Aniruddh A. Mohite [a], Vithoba L. Patil [b], Udayraj T. Pawar [d], Laxman D. Kadam [c], Prakash M. Kadam [d], Pramod S. Patil [b,*]

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ABSTRACT

In the present work vanadium oxide (V_2O_5) was prepared by simple and direct sol–gel method by using ammonium metavanadate as precursor in the presence of ammonia as complexing agent. For structural and morphological analysis of V_2O_5 different characterization techniques were used. X-Ray Diffraction and Fourier Transform Spectroscopy were used for structural identification and functional group detection. The morphology of prepared material was studied by Scanning Electron microscopy technique. For band gap measurement (optical study) of V_2O_5, the UV–Visible Spectrophotometer techniques were used. Finally the Photocatalytic activity of the calcinated product for Methylene Blue (MB) dye was studied. The percentage of degradation and rate constant also calculated. The present work shows the good photocatalytic activity of V_2O_5 for hazardous MB dye and degradation take place in this case is about 75%. Thus V_2O_5 is promising material for photocatalytic activity.
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Selection and Peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Conference on Multifunctional and Hybrid Materials for Energy and Environment (MHMEE-2020).

1. Introduction

Environmental pollution is the major problem in front of the world. The level of pollutant in environment increases every day, which creates major issues like atmospheric imbalance, diseases, etc. Due to industrialization, lots of hazardous pollutants were mixed in water which causes irremediable damage to health as well as an environment. Discharge from textile industries is a major source of various organic dyes such as methylene blue, methyl orange, and rhodamine-6 G (Rh-6 G) dye in usable water [1]. Organic dyes are carcinogenic and cause serious damage to everyone's life. There are various dye removal processes reported such as precipitation, adsorption by activated carbon, coagulation, and ultra-filtration. The major problems of these processes are they simply transform pollutant from one phase to another phase and form secondary pollutants [2]. The photo catalysis process has astonished results such as it shows degradation of dyes, can produce hydrogen, it shows antibacterial activity. The photo catalytic degradation of such hazardous and non-biodegradable pollutants under visible light irradiation is a simple treatment to waste water. The photo catalytic degradation process has several advantages such as a low temperature process, complete mineralization, fast, simple and inexpensive.

The metal oxides have good photo catalytic property because it has large surface area; can produce at room temperature, low cost, etc. Metal oxide semiconductors such as TiO_2, ZnO, WO_3, V_2O_5, Fe_2O_3, etc show good photo catalytic property. Because of more promising properties, V_2O_5 received more intention towards it. The most promising property of vanadium oxide is, it has variable oxidation states. Several oxidation states such as VO, VO_2, V_2O_5, V_3O_7, and etc. have been reported. Among all vanadium oxide phases, V_2O_5 is more stable and most useful for the energy storage application due to its electrochemical property [3], gas sensor application [4,5]. The V_2O_5 is n-type semiconductor material and it has a low band gap (about 2.2 eV) [6]. Also V_2O_5 is non-toxic, shows chemical as well as photo stability and it has a high absorption in the visible region [1]. Because of its non-stoichiometry it is

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Magnetically Recoverable $BiVO_4/NiFe_2O_4$ Nanocomposite Photocatalyst For Efficient Detoxification of Polluted Water Under Collected Sunlight

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Photocatalysis
Collected sunlight
Bismuth vanadate
Magnetic nanoparticles
Dye degradation

ABSTRACT

Present work focused on the photocatalytic activity of $NiFe_2O_4$ (NFO), $BiVO_4$ (BFO) and $BiVO_4/NiFe_2O_4$ (BVO/NFO) composite nanoparticles under natural and collected sunlight. Among the samples, BVO/NFO photocatalyst shown 95 % and 98 % degradation of Methylene blue (MB) in 240 min of natural and 30 min of collected sunlight illumination respectively. Thus BVO/NFO composite shows superior photodegradation performance under collected sunlight irradiation compared to natural sunlight which is accredited to the efficient light absorption and low recombination of the photoexcited charge carriers. Furthermore, the BVO/NFO composite nanoparticles was magnetically-retrievable for sequential recycling by applied magnetic field. The XRD measured before and after sequential recycling BVO/NFO composite reveal that present photocatalyst has excellent photochemical stability as it repeatedly degrades MB over 95 %, even after four cycles of the photocatalysis process. This study would offers a potential route for exploration of the photocatalytic performance of BVO/NFO nanoparticles under collected sunlight.

1. Introduction

The rapid development of various sectors come up with huge industrialization started to drain non-degradable and biologically hazardous organic compounds in the environment [1,2]. Semiconductor-based photocatalysis has received intense attention on the viewpoint of solar energy utilization for environmental purification [3]. Recently, researchers have attempted to by optimizing several synthesis parameters and materials structural, morphology, optical absorption, surface area to volume ratio, and electronic charge transport properties to obtain high-performance visible-light-induced efficient photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants [4–8]. The $BiVO_4$ (BVO) is a typical ternary semiconductor compound with a layered structure that can exist in three crystal structures, including tetragonal scheelite, monoclinic scheelite, and tetragonal zircon [6]. As per literature, it was recognized that among these crystal structures BVO with monoclinic structure shows efficient photocatalytic degradation of toxic dyes [7]. The promising photocatalytic activity of BVO nanoparticles under visible-light irradiation is because of its low bandgap of 2.4 eV, high dispersibility in liquids, non-toxic nature, and high resistance against photochemical corrosion [8–10]. As far as pristine BVO is concerned, Yin et al. [11] reported efficient degradation of RhB under 20 min of illumination representing the shortest time of photodegradation compared to other reports on BVO. However, several modifications in the BVO photocatalyst have been studied to increase the optical absorption in the visible region, enhance the photocatalytic activity and improve the photochemical stability. In this prospect, much efforts have been made by doping different metals like Sulphur (S) [10], Boron (B) [12], Fluorine (F) [13], Silver (Ag) [14], Copper (Cu) [14,15], Cobalt (Co) [16], and Nickel (Ni) [17] in $BiVO_4$. Further, the composite of BVO with r-GO [18–20] and g-C_3N_4/BVO [21–22] also reported in the literature. Apart from this, with suitable band positions for charge transport, BVO composites with different types of semiconducting metals oxides like TiO_2 [23], Cu_2O [24,25], Bi_2WO_6 [26,27] and GeO_2 [28] has been reported in the literature.

Based on the above literature survey, it was realized that the entire efforts focused on different ways to enhance the photodegradation performance of BVO based photocatalyst. However, a serious difficulty has encountered regarding the separation of BVO nanoparticles from solution once the photodegradation process completed to fulfil the purpose of reuse or recycle photocatalyst. For practical dye degradation applications, only efficient photocatalyst is not enough but recycling the entire process is equally important. As BVO is a non-magnetic and therefore it is not possible to separate the BVO photocatalyst dispersed

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3

(3)

4. Synthesis and Characterization of 2, 3 - Bis (2'- Hydroxynaphthalen - 6'- Yl) (1, 3) (1, 4) Naphthadiazepine BHND

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Abstract

A new aromatic bis-phenol 2, 3 - bis (2'- hydroxynaphthalen - 6'- yl) (1, 3) (1, 4)naphthadiazepine BHND was synthesized, starting from 6 – methoxy 2- naphthaldehyde and BHND was characterized by FT-IR NMR (^{1}H, ^{13}C) techniques. A series of new PEEK polymers was synthesized by polymerization of BHND, aromatic bisphenol-A and 4, 4'- diflurobenzophenone. The PEEK polymers were characterized by FT-IR spectroscopy, solubility test, inherent viscosity measurements, X-ray diffraction(XRD), Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), and thermogravimetry analysis(TGA). These polymers had inherent viscosities in the range 0.20 to 0.36dL/g in (TCE + Phenol;40:60) at 30 ± 0.1°C

PEEK polymers was soluble in polar aprotic solvents such as TCE + Phenol, m-cresol. The X-ray diffraction studies shows that PEEK polymers were partly crystalline nature, whereas DSC analysis indicated the glass transition temperature (Tg) in the range 149 to 204°C.Thermo gravimetric analysis revealed that these PEEK polymers were possessed excellent thermal stability and all the polymers showed no weight loss below 205°C.

1. Introduction

Poly (ether ether ketone), PEEK is an important class of industrial plastic materials widely used in the various fields due to their advanced properties.[1-5] Thermally stable polymers containing a rigid backbone as a result of totally aromatic or heterocyclic repeat units generally exhibit high softening temperature and poor solubility characteristics.[6] Earlier investigations showed that pendant phenyl groups enhance the solubility of such aromatic polymers[7] whereas thermally stable linkages such as ether, sulfide and sulfone lower the softening temperature and

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4

7. Synthesis and Characterization of 2, 3-bis (4'-hydroxyphenyl) (1, 8) (1, 4) naphthadiazepine BHPD

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Chemistry Department, A.S.C. College Ramanandnagar (Burli), Tal: PalusDist: Sangli, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

A new bisphenol 2, 3 - bis (4'- hydroxyphenyl) (1, 8) (1, 4) naphthadiazepine BHPD was synthesized, starting from 4- methoxy benzaldehyde and BHPD was characterized by FT-IR NMR (^{1}H, ^{13}C) techniques. A series of new PEEK polymers was synthesized by polymerization of BHPD, bisphenol-A and 4, 4'- diflurobenzophenone. The PEEK polymers were characterized by FT-IR spectroscopy, solubility test, inherent viscosity measurements, X-ray diffraction(XRD), Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), and thermogravimetry analysis(TGA). These polymers had inherent viscosities in the range 0.23to 0.36dL/g in (TCE + Phenol;40:60) at 30 ± 0.1°C.PEEK polymers was soluble in polar aprotic solvents such as TCE + Phenol, m-cresol. The X-ray diffraction studies shows that PEEK polymers were partly crystalline nature, whereas DSC analysis indicated the glass transition temperature (Tg) in the range 145 to 224°C.Thermo gravimetric analysis revealed that these PEEK polymers were possessed excellent thermal stability as evidenced from the initial decomposition temperatures well above 408°C

1. Introduction

Poly (arylene ether)s are important high performance engineering thermoplastics with favourable combination of physical, chemical and mechanical properties[1]. To increase their thermal stability and solubility in common organic solvent these polymers can be modified by introduction of appropriate flexible/functional groups in main chain or as a pendant side chain[2a,b].In order to improve certain properties of PEEKs, we thought to prepare new bisphenol containing pendant naphthadiazepine unit, by reaction between 1, 8 Diamino Naphthalene and appropriate 1, 2 dione derived from 4 methoxybenzaldehyde. This might be an effective way to

position of them. The customers and the public would not keep trust on the banks any more if the banks have higher rates of NPAs. So the problem of NPAs must be handled in such a manner that would not ruin the financial positions and affect the image of the banks. Results of study through light on the level of non-performing assets of Union Bank of India. It finds that level of NPAs both gross and net is increasing trend. It also finds that there is a negative relationship between Net profits and NPA of UBI. This is because of mismanagement and wrong choice of client. To improve the efficiency and profitability, the NPA has to be reduced further

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09

Role and impact of moderi technology in Sustainable agricultural

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Abstract

During the past five decade, Mod Agriculture technology was very successfu meeting a growing demand for food of increasing population. Yields of foodgrane cr and commercial crops are increas dramatically, the prices of agriculture goc declined and export of agriculture product increased. The Rate of crop-yields are increas This increase of agriculture production has be due mainly to New Technologies, Biotechnolo new crop varieties, and the use of pesticid modern fertilizers and the construction adequate irrigation systems.

Key words: Modern Technolo Sustainable, Agriculture

Introduction

The modern agricultural systems ha been focused manly two related goals. 1. obtain the highest yields possible and 2. To g the highest economic profit. In pursuit of the goals, modern agriculture technique working a backbone of production. (i) Automatic contr Machinery (ii) Crop Sensors, (iii) mode fertilizer, (iv) use of smart phone to contr irrigation, (v) use of GPS system (vi) genetic cr plants. Etc. the development of modern farmi system. The work of agronomists and specialis in agricultural production, has been a key to th development of these practices.

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मोबाईल बँकिंग: बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील अमूलाग्र बदल

डॉ. अमोल कांबळे
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गोषवारा :—

बॅंकांच्या उत्क्रांतीपाठीमागे ४००० वर्षापूर्वीचा इतिहास असला तरी भारत सरकारने नविन आर्थिक धोकरणाचा स्वीकार केल्यानंतर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये विविध प्रकारच्या बॅंकांनी झपाट्याने प्रगती केली आहे. प्रत्येक ग्राहकाच्या घरी बॅंक या योजनेतून बॅंकांनी ग्राहकांना ई—बॅंकिंग व मोबाईल बॅंकिंगची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत. मोबाईल बॅंकिंगची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देत असताना बॅंकांनी आपले स्वता:चे मोबाईल ॲप विकासीत करूण या ॲपच्या माध्यमातून बॅंकांनी आपल्या ग्राहकांना खात्यावरील शिल्लक रक्कम जाणून घेणे, मुदत ठेव, कर्ज, गुंतवणूक या अनुषंगाने काही व्यवहार असतील तर त्याबाबतची माहिती जाणून घेणे, बॅंक खात्याचा खातेउतारा मिळविणे, पैशाचे हस्तांतर करणे आणि देय रक्कमा भागविणे, बॅंकेच्या विविध योजनांची माहिती मिळविणे, ग्राहक सेवा केंद्राशी मदतीसाठी संपर्क साधणे यासारख्या सुविधा अगदी कमी खर्चात उपलब्ध करून दिल्यामुळे ग्राहकांना बॅंक ही घरी आल्यासारखी वाटते. तसेच या सुविधांचा वापर ग्राहक वर्ग मोबाईल बॅंकिंगच्या माध्यमातून आठवड्याचे ७ दिवस, दिवसाचे २४ तास व वर्षाचे ३६५ दिवस कोठेही, केव्हाही करू शकतो. ग्रामीण भागातील ग्राहक वर्ग यासारख्या सुविधांमुळे बॅंकेशी जोडला गेल्याने ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास होण्यास मदत झाली आहे. मोबाईल बॅंकिंगमध्ये ग्राहकाच्या खात्यावर त्याने मोबाईल बॅंकिंगव्दारे केलेल्या सर्व व्यवहारांची नोंद स्वयंचलित होत असल्याने ग्राहकांचा व बॅंकेच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांचा वेळ वाचला आहे. तसेच या बॅंकिंग पध्दतीमध्ये सुरक्षितता काटेकोरपणे सांभाळली जात असल्याने बॅंकेचे ग्राहक व बॅंक कर्मचारी यांचा मोबाईल बॅंकिंग पध्दतीवर विश्वास असलेला दिसून येतो.

कि—वर्ड :— मोबाईल बॅंकिंग, मोबाईल बॅंकिंगचे फायदे आणि घ्यावयाची काळजी.

I. प्रस्तावना:—

बॅंकाच्या उत्क्रांतीपाठीमागे ४००० वर्षापूर्वीचा इतिहास असून इ. स. पूर्व २००० मध्ये बॅबीलोन आणि इजिप्त देशात बॅंकिंग व्यवसाय सुरू झाल्याचे पुरावे सापडतात. बॅबीलोनमध्ये बॅंकिंग व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी देवळांचा वापर केला जात होता. या देशातील लोकांचा देवळातील पुजाऱ्यांवर विश्वास असल्यामुळे लोक आपल्याकडील मौल्यवान वस्तू, पैसा, सोने व चांदी देवळामध्ये सुरक्षिततेसाठी ठेवत असत आणि याच मौल्यवान वस्तू, पैसा, सोने व चांदी यांचा वापर पुजारी लोक कर्ज देण्यासाठी करीत असत. इ. स. पूर्व २००० नंतरच्या काळात ग्रीस व रोम या देशांमध्ये बॅंकिंग व्यवसायासाठी देवळांचा वापर होत होता याचा उल्लेख अर्थतज्ञ क्राउथर यांनी आपल्या "आउटलाईन ऑफ मनी" या पुस्तकात केला असून यामध्ये त्यांनी असेही नमूद केले आहे की, आजच्या आधुनिक बॅंकेचे पूर्वज व्यापारी, सावकार आणि सोनार हे आहेत.

१७ व्या शतकामध्ये इंग्लडमधील व्यापारी वर्ग आणि स्थानिक लोक आपल्याकडील मौल्यवान वस्तू, रोख पैसा, सोने व चांदी सुरक्षिततेसाठी इंग्लडमधील टांकसाळीत ठेवीत होते. सन १६४० मध्ये इंग्लडचा पहिला राजा चार्लस् याने देशाच्या संकटकाळात टांकसाळीतील रोख चलन, सोने, चांदी व मौल्यवान वस्तू इंग्लड सरकारला देण्याचे नाकारल्यामुळे इंग्लड सरकारने या सर्व वस्तू राजाकडून हस्तगत केल्या. तसेच यासारख्या प्रकारांवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी, राजे—रजवाडे यांना दिलेले कर्ज वसूल करण्यासाठी आणि देशामधील विविध प्रकारच्या बॅंकिंग व्यवसायावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी सन १६९४ मध्ये बॅंक ऑफ इंग्लडची स्थापना केली. तसेच सन १७०८ मध्ये या बॅंकेला इंग्लड सरकारने नोटा छापण्याचा अधिकार प्रदान केला.

भारतामध्ये बॅंकिंग व्यवसायाची सुरूवात १७ व्या शतकात व्यापाराच्या निमित्ताने इंग्रज भारतात

21

नागरी सहकारी बँकांसमोरील आवाहने

प्रा. सागर रामराव कुंडले
साहायक प्राध्यापक,
आर्ट्स, सायन्स अँण्ड कॉमर्स कॉलेज
रामानंदनगर (बुर्ली).

प्रस्तावना

सहकार हा समाजाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. जगातील सर्व समाज सहकाराच्या प्रक्रियेतुन विकसित झाला आहे. सहकाराचा प्रथम कायदा १९०४ साली झाला आणि १९१२ साली दुसरा कायदा मंजुर करण्यात आला. सहकारामधुन नागरी क्षेत्राचा उदय झाला आहे. नागरी सहकारी बँक ही पर्यायाने ग्रामिण विकासातील एक दुवा म्हणुन कार्य करत आहे. ही नागरी सहकारी बँक विविध समितीच्या अभ्यासातुन उदयास आली आहे.

• नागरी सहकारी बँकेचा अर्थ

बँकींग नियमन कायदा १९४९ — नागरी सहकारी बँकांना प्राथमिक सहकारी संस्था समजण्यात येते.

''नागरी सहकारी बँक प्राथमिक कृषी सहकारी पतसंस्थेच्या व्यतीरिक्त अशी प्राथमिक सहकारी संस्था होय.''

• नागरी सहकारी बँकांचा उगम

नागरी सहकारी संस्थांचा प्रारंभ हर्मन शुज यांनी जर्मनीत केला. त्यानंतर १८८९ मध्ये बडोद्यामध्ये एड सोसाइटी स्थापन करण्यात आली. नागरी सहकारी बँक खालील समितीच्या अभ्यासगटानुसार स्थापन झाल्या.

मॅकलेगन समिती १९१५, मुंबई प्रांतिक चौकशी समिती १९३१, भारतीय केंद्रीय बँकींग चौकशी समिती १९५१, मुरैया कमिटी १९४५, वर्दे कमिटी १९६३, डवरी समिती १९६७ इत्यादी समितीच्या अभ्यासानंतर नागरी सहकारी संस्था स्थापन करण्यात आल्या.

• नागरी सहकारी बँक प्रगती

अ. क्र	वर्ष	बँकेची संख्या	स्व निधी	ठेवी	दिलेले कर्ज	थकबाकी
१	१९४८ — ४९	८१५	४	१७	१९	१%
२	१९९०— ९१	१४१४	—	८४१४४	६७२६६	११%
३	२००० — २००१	२०३८	—	७२०६८९	४४२०८७	२०%
४	२००१ —२००२	१९४२	८२०	१०१५४६	१५९०८७	—
५	२००३ —२००४	१९२६	१२३४२	१२०२५६	१४८४	२३%
६	२००४ —२००५	१८७२	१३६०४	१०५२२१	१७८२	२६%
७	२००५ — २००६	१८५३	१३६४०	११९९३७	२७९९	२९%

वरील सर्व आकडेवारीवरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, महाराष्ट्रात २०१० अखेरपर्यत १६७४ नागरी सहकारी बँका होत्या. त्यापैकी ५३ अनुसुचित होत्या. नागरी सहकारी बँका हया राज्यापरत्वे कमी दिसुन येतात.

• नागरी सहकारी बँकांची आवाहने

आपल्या देशामध्ये सहकार क्षेत्रास १०० वर्ष पूर्ण झाली असली तरी सहकार क्षेत्राचा लाभ सर्वांना मिळत नाही. आज कित्येक लोक या सुविधापासुन वंचित आहेत. त्यामुळे सहकार क्षेत्र मोडकळीस आले आहे. १९०४ च्या सहकार कायद्यानुसार प्रत्येक जिल्हयात जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक, दुध संघ, सुत गिरण्या, मार्केट यार्ड स्थापन करण्यात आले होते. वंसतदादा पाटील यांनी स्थापन केलेला आशिया खंढातील सर्वात मोठा साखर कारखाना आज भाडेतत्वावर चालवण्यास देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे सहकारी क्षेत्र मोडकळीस आले आहे. आज सहकारी संस्था या राजकारणाचा आड्डा बनलेला आहे. त्यामुळे नागरी सहकारी संस्थाना विविध आवाहनांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.

• आवाहने

१. भौगोलिक विस्तार —

नागरी सहकारी बँका एखाद्या ग्रामिण भागामध्ये स्थापन केल्या तर त्यांचा भौगोलिक विस्तार करण्यासाठी योग्य वातावरण व व्यवस्थापन मिळत नाही. रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या आदेशानुसार नागरी सहकारी बँकांवर मर्यादा येतात.

२. सभासदांना अपुरे ज्ञान —

आज २१ व्या शतकात जरी प्रगती झाली असली तरी ग्राहकांना बँकींग क्षेत्राविषयी ज्ञान नसल्यामुळे

19

A Religious Place Chafal its Problem and prospects : A Geographical Review

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Abstract

Tourism Geography is a special branch of geography, it studies travel and tourism activity. It studies how tourism industry helps our countries economy and studies its social and cultural importance. Tourism Geography covers a wide range of interests including environmental, geographical, economic, social, cultural and aesthetic aspects of tourism.

Tourism is the one of the most important activity its significance increase day by day as this activity expanding regional level to international level.

"Tourism may be defined in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment.

Key Words: Tourism, Religious, Devotees, Tourist, Pilgrims.

Introduction

Tourism industry is one of the emerging and ultra modern economic activity of the human being and it is growing at a very fast pace. This industry is generation ample opportunities of employment to the people worldwide. Since, long time human being is travelling from one place to another.

The study of travel and tourism is a social, cultural and economic activity. Tourism covers a wide range of interests including the environmental impact of tourism. The geography of tourism and leisure economies is answering tourism industry and concerns management and the sociology of tourism and location of tourism. Tourism is that branch of science which deals with the study of travel and its impact on places.

Definitions

1. "Tourism may be defined in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment. Tourism may or may not involve overnight stays away from home."

2. "Tourism means temporary changing of place of an individual to some other places from their own residence. In those days the main purpose of this travel could be for research, business, entertainment and rest and recuperation."

3. "Tourism is defined is the activities of a person travelling to a place outside his far her usual environment for less than a specified period of travel and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an industry remunerated from within the place visited." (WTO)

Location of Chafal

Chafal village is located in Patan tahsil of Satara district. It is located on $17^0.20'$ North latitude and $74^0.00'$ East longitude. It is situated on the right bank of river Mand. It is situated 35 km away from tahsil Patan and 54 km away from district headquarter Satara. The village Chafal has gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 778 hectares. The total population of the Chafal is 2978. It is connected through the public transport system from Patan and Umbraj. The pleasant climate is experienced by the peoples in the rainy and winter season. The region being a hilly area and here amount of rainfall is high 400 to 600 cm.

The mean average temperature is 23° to 25° Celsius. Climate is pleasant during monsoon to winter season.

History 2019-2020 ✓

"डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक योगदान" 9

प्रा. सोनावले राजेंद्र रघुनाथ
आर्टस्, सायन्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, रामानंदनगर (बुर्ली)
ता. पलूस जि. सांगली मोबा. ९४२२५१५१३७

प्रा. आखाडे विनोद किसन
मु. पो. माढा ता. माढा. जि. सोलापूर
मोबा ९०१११७८५६७

प्रस्तावना :-

माणसाला माणूसपण देण्यासाठी, गुलामाला गुलामीची जाणीव करून देण्यासाठी, स्वाभिमानाच, सन्मानाच जीणं उपेक्षितांना बहाल करण्यासाठी ज्यांनी आपल आयुष्य चंदनासारख झिजविले. ज्या वर्णव्यवस्थेने इथल्या गावकुसाबाहेरच्या लोकांना पाणी देखील नाकारले होते. त्या गावकुसाबाहेरच्या गर्द काळोखात प्रज्ञासूर्याचा उदय विश्वभूषण, महानायक, ज्ञानसम्राट, ज्ञानसागर, प्रकांडपंडित, करूणासागर, भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार, परमपूज्य, बोधीसत्व डॉ. बाबासाहेब उर्फ भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकरांच्या रूपाने झाला.

शिक्षण हे समाज परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे. शिक्षणाने समाजाची, राष्ट्राची प्रगती होते. शिक्षणाने माणसाला माणूसपण प्राप्त होते. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून म.फुले, राजर्षी शाहू, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील या सर्वांनी उच्चवर्णीयांची मक्तेदारी बनलेली ज्ञानसत्ता मोडून काढली.

शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून या महापुरूषांना काय अभिप्रेत होते? एक नवसमाज जो समतेवर आधारीत असेल. समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधूता, सामाजिक न्याय या मुल्यांवर त्याची उभारणी असेल. ज्यावेळी या महापुरूषांनी ज्ञानदानासाठी संस्था काढल्या स्वतःचा संसार व प्रपंच्याची राख रांगोळी करून हाडाची काड आणि रक्ताच पाणी करून त्या जोपासल्या.

पण आज संस्थापक, संस्था कशासाठी काढतात? हा प्रश्न याच उत्तर तुम्हा आम्हाला सर्वांना परिचित आहे. सावित्रीमाई फुलेंच्या अंगावर लोक शेण व चिखल टाकत होते. पण आजच्या संस्थापकांच्या घरावर सी.बी.आयचे लोक छापे टाकतात. हा फरक निर्माण झाला आहे. त्यामुळे या महामानवांच्या विचारांची आजही गरज आहे.

हजारो वर्षे अस्पृश्यांना शिक्षण नाकारल होतं, ज्यांना अस्पृश्य समजल होतं, वर्गाबाहेर बसून शिक्षण घेतलेले, परदेशात शिक्षण घेत असताना आर्थिक अडचण आल्या अशा सर्व अडथळ्याना पार करून कोणत्याही विश्वविद्यालयात प्रवेशासाठी कोणत्याही प्रकारच आरक्षण नसताना " एक जागतिक किर्तीचा विद्यार्थी" म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना गौरविले गेले.

शिक्षण हे एक प्रभावी अस्त्र आहे. याच स्वतःच एक अद्वितीय उदाहरण म्हणजे डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आहेत. जे शिक्षणापासून वंचित होते त्यांनी शिक्षण घेऊन भारतीय संविधान लिहावं हे शिक्षणाने त्यांच्या जीवनात आणलेले परिवर्तन आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत ५ ते १४ वयोगटातील सर्व समाजातील बालकांना मोफत आणि सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाची तरतूद केली. जाती आणि वर्ण व्यवस्थेमुळे हजारो वर्षापूसन वंचित असलेल्या अनुसूचित जाती जमाती इतर मागासवर्गीय समाज घटकातील विद्यार्थ्यांची शिक्षणाची सोय व्हावी यासाठी त्यांच्या लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात शिक्षण संस्थेच्या प्रवेशात आरक्षण असावे अशी तरतूद केली. सामाजिक न्याय, सामाजिक अभिसरण आणि सामाजिक पुर्नरचनेतून स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधूता आणि न्यायावर आधारीत नवसमाज निर्मितीसाठी शिक्षणसंस्था हे त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे सूत्र होते. राष्ट्रहितासाठी सरकारने शिक्षण संस्थाचालक व्हावे असे त्यांचे मत होते.

शिक्षण हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विशेष आवडीचे क्षेत्र होते. या क्षेत्राची सेवा करण्यास जेवढा वेळ मिळाला तो बराच अपूरा होता. परंतु जो वेळ ते देऊ शकले आणि शिक्षण प्रसाराचे जे कार्य त्यांनी आपल्या विविध शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून केले. ते पायाभूत कार्य असल्यामुळे नवभारताच्या शिक्षणविषयक जडणघडणीच्या दृष्टीकोनातून या कार्याला विशेष महत्त्व आहे.

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९. महर्षि दयानंद सरस्वती : शिक्षण विषयक विचार

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श्री. कोपनर दयानंद ईश्वर
संशोधक विद्यार्थी, इतिहास विभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

प्रस्तावना

महर्षि दयानंद सरस्वती यांचा उद्देश भारताची अविद्या, आळस आणि अज्ञानातून मुक्ती करून सत्य आणि पावित्र्याची जनजागृती करणे हा होता.[१] महर्षि हे १९व्या शतकातील समाज सुधारक, थोर पंडित आणि शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ होते. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात त्यांनी आपल्या प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींच्या विचारांचा आदर्श ठेवला होता. प्राचीन काळापासून चालत आलेली शिक्षण पद्धती एकोणिसाव्या शतकात मागे पडली होती. या शतकात पाश्चात्त्य शिक्षण पद्धतीने भारतात शिरकाव करून पाश्चात्त्य ज्ञान–विज्ञानाने भारतीयांना आकर्षित करून घेतले होते. युरोपियन शिक्षण पद्धतीमुळे प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षणपद्धती हळूहळू मागे पडू लागली होती. स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती यांनी प्राचीन ज्ञानाचे पुनरुज्जीवन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. प्राचीन वैदिक ग्रंथात सांगितल्या प्रमाणे स्वामींनी विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण देण्याचे विचार मांडले आहेत. हे विचार त्यांनी अमलात आणले. आपल्या विचारानुसार त्यांनी सर्वांना 'दयानंद ॲंग्लो वैदिक व गुरुकुल' या संस्थाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षणाचा अधिकार दिला.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

१. स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती यांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार अभ्यासणे.
२. आई–वडील आणि आचार्य यांच्याबद्दल स्वामीजींचे विचार अभ्यासणे.
३. स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वतींचा शिक्षणविषयक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन अभ्यासणे.
४. स्वामींचा स्त्री–शिक्षणविषक दृष्टिकोन अभ्यासणे.
५. सर्व जातीतील लोकांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार देणे हा स्वामीजींचा दृष्टिकोन अभ्यासणे.

महर्षि दयानंद सरस्वतीचे शैक्षणिक विचार

स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती हे संस्कृत शिक्षण प्रणालीचे मर्मज्ञ होते. स्वामींनी 'यजुर्वेद भाष्य' या ग्रंथामध्ये शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगितले आहे. ते म्हणतात, 'पशु भी सुशिक्षी पाये हुए उत्तम कार्य सिद्ध करते है, क्या फिर विद्या की शिक्षा से युक्त मनुष्य लोग सब उत्तम कार्य सिद्ध नहीं कर सकते'.[२] त्यांनी आपले शिक्षणविषयक विचार सत्यार्थप्रकाश, संस्कार–विधी, ऋग्वेदादी भाष्यभूमिका आणि आपल्या भाषणातून व टिपणातून मांडले आहेत. त्यांचा असा विश्वास होता की, समाजाच्या प्रगतीसाठी शिक्षण खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे. यासाठी त्यांनी आपल्या विचारानुसार पाठशाळांची स्थापना केली होती. अल्पावधीतच त्या बंद कराव्या लागल्या.[३] माणसाचे वास्तवीक भूषण हे शिक्षण आहे. आई–वडील, आचार्य आणि नातेवाईक यांचे कर्तव्य आहे की, मुलांना चांगले शिक्षण, गुण, कर्म आणि स्वभावरुपी आभूषण घालणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. सोन्या–चांदीची आभूषणे घातल्याने माणसाचा देह सुशोभित होतो पण आत्मा कधी ही

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24. JNU: As the Sensible and Strong Voice against Social Injustice and Suppression

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Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ramanandnagar (Burli), Tal - Palus, Dist - Sangli.

Abstract

JNU has its own secular, liberal and human face. It is the big threat for the fascists and the fundamentalists. JNU students always struggle to preserve and protect human values. They protested against discrimination, exploitation and crooked policies of the politicians. JNU strictly follows gender equity and equality. We must save and preserve universities like JNU.

JNU is the backbone of human beings with self dignity and wisdom.

Key Words: Fascists, Fundamentalism, Discrimination, Exploitation, Gender-equity, Self dignity, Wisdom

JNU: Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi has its own liberal identity with human face. This university is not only dominated by the left wing thinkers and activists but it has been trying to inculcate human and constitutional values among the students. JNU is the big threat to the fascists, the fundamentalists and the political opportunists. They always expect numb, deaf and dumb public to rule upon them. JNU's is the sensible and strong voice to make students and people aware of social and political happenings as the prudent citizens of India.

The present university was established in 1969, since then it has been doing its best attempts to be the guiding light house for the students protesting against discriminations and dictatorship. It is the destination of social revolution for the demand of equality and injustice. But protest done by students was always trying to crush down by BJP government by calling Naxals" Condemning and branding JNU students as the "Urban Naxals" is a sign of India [Marxist] leader Sitaram Vechuri denied the ideology, then explain to me why the left wing ideology, then explain to me why the is it that in this Ministry there

GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN THE SELECTED INDIAN WOMEN AUTOBIOGRAPHIES IN ENGLISH

12

MRUNALINI B. V. AHER
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Abstract

The patriarchal social system with male domination itself is the heavy hurdle in the co-existence of men and women. A woman's autobiography reflects variety of feelings, emotions, passions, impressions and thoughts.

A critical study of autobiographies depicts a woman's status in the male dominated society. Her realization of the surrounding and her protest against discrimination elaborate her courage and fighting spirit. As a human being she has imperfections, short comings and limitations. She speaks about her anguish and pains. However many times she proves herself as an able, powerful and worthy human beings. Her suffocations compels her to be rebellious.

In India, autobiographies by women writers are less in number but they are catchy, remarkable, spontaneous and transparent. These autobiographies may tell you many secrets and may reveal the suppressed and suffocated voices of women in the patriarchal social system.

The following autobiographies are considered for this paper:

1. Kamala Das' *My Story* [1988]
2. Meena Alexandar's *Fault Lines: A Memoir* [1993]
3. Shobhaa De's *Selective Memory* [1998]

Kamala Das is one of the leading Indian poet and a significant Malayalam in Kerala. Kamala Das was born in Punnayurkulam, Thissur District in Kerala on March 31, 1934. Kamala Das achieved popularity not only in Kerala but in India for her explosive poems and sensational autobiography. Her autobiography *My Story* is the story of psychological trauma which she suffered in her life.

Kamala Das' writing is autobiographical and subjective. She was influenced by her mother's poetry and followed the matriarchal community of Nairs. So her poetry and other writing are rebellious against male dominated society. Kamala and her brother faced colour discrimination in an European school in Calcutta.

Reflection of subjective elements in Kamala Das' literary works is objective representation of sufferings and suffocation of Indian women. Kamala Das always remained unconventional to poetic sensibilities but frank and honest to female sexuality. She rebelled against male domination and patriarchy. Kamala Das' *My Story* is an autobiographer's honest

03

Nawal El Saadawi's Memoirs of a Woman Doctor:A Journey of Self-Discovery through Biological Science

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Abstract

A person's biological sex enables to distinguish gender role in the society that is an initial phase of gender bigotry.External surrounding generates his/ her social roles in the society whereas their internal awareness formed personal identity. The branch of feminism has whether studied or uncovered causes behind the discrimination of women where at every stage the feminists seized by the roots of masculinity vs. femininity. It seems that seeds of the feminism previously enriched through the language, media, history and religion while the field of medicine promotes to understand biological structure and function of human body which later became a part of discrimination accordingly. In the Arab world women were increased by the sense of individuality amongst various Middle Eastern women writer arrived forward to emphasis on issues of women throughout Egyptian grooviest feminist Nawal El Saadawi fights for the rights of women. Her major contribution against the female genital mutilation brought the kaizen in the Egyptian society consequently she became controversial writer. Dr. Nawal El Saadawi's medicinal education tried to encourageher to search her identity.The present paper intends to study Nawal El Saadawi's journey of self-discovery through the novel Memoirs of a Woman Doctor whereas she has exposed dual exploitation of Egyptian women both their general, social oppression and their privateoppression through the institution of marriage. As well as evaluate psychological and perceptual opinion of Nawal El Saadawi as a medical student. Moreover in what way her medical study enlightened her-self over the identity crisis.

KeyWords : Gender bigotry, femininity, Medical study, Corpse, biological science, Self-discovery etc.

Introduction

A restrictive gender normis the major and initial root determines the role of person in the society that is later on affects everyone's behavior and ethnicity which one distinctive nature of sex based discrimination. The struggle of inequalities between sexes begins by calling on immutable biological differences between the male and the female brain. Patriarchal society did not leave any field to oppress women at everywhere 'she' detained under the names of tradition, custom, culture, religious attire and household chores. Such biases and prejudices not only lower their confidence level, but curb their progress. Similarly the branch of medicine has subjugated by the patriarchal brain. This underrepresentation of women in the anatomy texts may restrict students from becoming as familiar with the female body as they are with the male body and may create the perception that the male body is normal and the female body abnormalfrom that primary function society has been deciding gender roles and their behavior, attire and duties.

On the other hand, under the same label Arabic women suffered too in the Arabic world.

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Responsibility Versus Attraction: Psychoanalysis of Robert Frost's 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'

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Abstract

'Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening' was written by American poet Robert Frost in 1922 and published in 1923, as part of his collection *New Hampshire*. The poem is told from the perspective of a traveler who stops to watch the snow fall in the forest and in doing so reflects on both nature and society. The poem is highly symbolical and hence opts for multiple interpretations multiple interpretation. In the light of Post Modernist theory , it is really a reader's text which gets meaning as per the interpretation done by the reader.The principles; nothing exists outside the text and meaning is nothing but play of mind on arbitrary signs in the system of language are perfectly applicable to the poem. Since its publication in 1922, the poem is variously interpreted as an ambivalence of mind, meditation on death, conflict between individual desires and social restrictions, conflict between responsibility and attraction and so on. However the present paper tries to study the poem in the light of Freud's concept of mind and its working on three levels; id, ego and superego. The first stanza of the poem is the manifestation of the working of id; the primitive part of mind. The second stanza stands for conscience which follows all the moral and social rules and is controlled by superego. The final stanza stands for the rational and pragmatic choice made by the ego which works as the balancing factor between extreme primitivism of id and extreme conscience of superego.

Woods are lovely, dark and deep

But I have promises to keep

And miles to go before I sleep

And miles to go before I sleep(84)

Finally speaker confesses that the woods are lovely, dark and deep and he is attracted towards wood. However he chooses the path of responsibility than temporal attraction. He is sure that this path will lead him to his final destination,

"And miles to go before I sleep" (84)

Keywords: Id, Ego, Superego, Psychoanalysis, primitive, conscience

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Nation as Disintegrated and Confused Place in Saadat Hasan Manto's *'Toba Tek Singh'*

Dr. Ujwala Vijay Patil

Abstract

Notion of place and nation is always connected to the identity of the person.Home is a place to which a lot of warm sentiments are attached. Home is a place to which a lot of warm sentiments are attached.Home is a kind of fixed placewhere one finds warmth, love, security and sense of belongingness. However partition has changed the concept of home and belonging foe the people who were strongly rooted in the soil of mother-land.The exile because of partition due to decisions taken by policy makers is beyond the imagination of millions of common people on both the sides. It is forced exile which causes not only the loss of geographical places but of psychological space. It affects the sensibility of exiled to fill him with the sense of not belonging. Saadat Hasan Manto's story 'Toba Tek Singh'depicts the disintegration and confusion about the notion of nation and place in the time of partition period through the mentality of lunatics.The story underlines what lunatics can understand is not perceived by the wise policy makers.The present paper tries to focus on the disintegration and confusion of notion of nation on the background of partition.

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१. समकालीन हिंदी कविता में मूल्य परिवर्तन

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आधुनिक हिंदी कविता नई कविता के पश्चात समकालीन कविता का और अग्रसर होती है। नई कविता के बाद (सन १९६०) काव्य क्षेत्र में नई सम्भावनाएँ और संकल्पनाएँ विद्यमान है जो एक दूसरे पर हावी होने की चेष्टा करती दिखाई देती है। मुद्राराक्षस जोशी की दृष्टि में – "समकालीन अर्थ विशेषण है और समसामयिकता भावकालिक संज्ञा है। किसी रचनाकार के संदर्भ में किसी काल-खण्ड में प्रचलित उन समस्त प्रवृत्तियों या स्थितियों को उस व्यक्ति के समकालीन कहा जा सकता है और इन प्रवृत्तियों एवं स्थितियों से जुड़े का भाव समसामयिकता है।" जोशी, २००२:१

समसामयिकता का सीधा आशय अपने समय के प्रति ईमानदार होना है। समसामयिकता में समसंदर्भ और के साथ ही आगत एवं भविष्य बोध भी अपने अर्थावरण में समेटकर समग्र मूल्यबोध की प्रस्तुति करता समसामयिकता का उद्देश्य होता है। समकालीन कविता में विचारतंत्र की प्रधानता है। जो अपने परिवेश से सम्बन्धित है। जिसमें मोहभंग से उत्पन्न दायित्वबोध व जीवन परिवेश के प्रति लगाव है। इसलिए कविता संदर्भों को खोती, विसंगतियों से भटकाव और अन्दर घोर घटता हुई आज की कविता को समकालीन कविता मान जाती है। समकालीन कविता का स्वर मात्र आक्रोश, व्यंग्य, विद्रोह के सम्बन्धित तक ही सिमित है।

परिवर्तन संसार का नियम है। जगत और जीवन में यह सार्वभौमिक सत्य है। मानव समाज में परिवर्तन होता रहता है। सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक जागरूकता के फलस्वरूप अन्धविश्वास आत्मसम्मान आत्मगौरव की भावना प्रबल से प्रबल होने लगती है। मूल्य परिवर्तन से संबंधित मोहन पाण्डेय की 'समीक्षा में प्रयोगवाद' कविता में प्रयोगवाद, प्रगतिवाद वर्ग का प्रतिनिधि है। इन वर्ग के लोगों की विचारधारा सीमित, पद-दलित, निर्धन वर्ग की सहायता, अन्याय-अत्याचार सहने की शक्ति है। परन्तु यह मनोवृत्ति रहने वाले परिवर्तित होती जा रही है। जब समाज को पीड़ित व चमत्कार वर्गभिन्न रूप से उठाए उठने के स्थान देखते रहा है और शोषण का विरोध करने के लिए तत्पर है–

"अब सिर उठाकर चलता है मुक्त मन शान्त दीखता है सिलहट।
बीसवीं शताब्दी से आकर खींच रहता है।
आज आसमान के साथ्ये भी जब पर बैठता है।
सभी सुन्दर चीज़ें सभी जगहों में दीखने पर दबा जोर लेता है।
और रोता नहीं है।
अपनी स्वच्छता से जाफ करता है। फसी पर विश्वास रखता है।
किसी से डरा-सहमा है। अपने को हीन पर समझता करता सुनता है।

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'आई समजून घेताना' या आत्मकथनातील आई

प्रा. दिलीप महादू कोने

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उत्तम कांबळे हे सजग, संवेदनशील मनाचे समाजभान व समाजवास्तवाचे चिंतन करणारे सृजनशील साहित्यिक व विचारवंत आहेत. एक बुध्दीवादी, विज्ञानवादी, परिवर्तनवादी, संशोधक, विचारवंत आणि प्रभावी वक्ता म्हणून त्यांचे नाव मराठी साहित्यात सर्वश्रुत आहे. दलित साहित्याच्या प्रातांत त्यांनी आपल्या साहित्याचे वेगळे नाव उमटवलेले आहे. यांनी लिहिलेले 'आई समजून घेताना' (२०१४) या आत्मकथनात आई समजून घेणे किती अवघड आहे, हे स्पष्ट केले आहे. 'आपणास प्रिय किंवा आदरणीय वाटणाऱ्या व्यक्तीबद्दल प्रेम व आदर व्यक्त करणे आणि ती व्यक्ती मृत झाली असेल तर तिची स्मृती भविष्यकालात कायम ठेवण्याची काही तरी व्यवस्था करुन ठेवणे ही मानवाची सामान्य प्रवृत्ती आहे. या प्रवृत्तीनुरुप जागतिक वाक्यामध्ये अनेक साहित्यिकांनी आपल्या जीवनातील महत्त्वाच्या व्यक्तींना साहित्याचा विषय केले आहे. मॅक्झीम गॉर्की यांची आई, साने गुरुजींची आई आणि उत्तम कांबळे यांची आई यांनी इतिहास घडविला आहे. आई प्रकाशासारखी असते, खग व खगोलशास्त्रज्ञ यांनी कितीही उड्डाणे मारली तरी आकाश त्या पलीकडेच आढळते, त्यामुळेच आई समजून घेणे अवघड ठरते.

"तू खूप शाळा शीक आणि मोठा हो!" असे म्हणून धोक्र पत्करणारी उत्तम कांबळेंची आई इलंदा ही गगनापेक्षा महान वाटते. इलंदा आईने उत्तम कांबळेंना घडवून साहित्य व समाज घडविण्याचे कामच जणू त्यांच्यावर सोपविले आहे.

लेखकाची आई म्हणजे आक्का त्यांच्या जगण्याची चित्तरकथा पाहिल्यास आपोआपच डोळे पानावतात. आक्काचे वर्तन म्हणजे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक बाबींचे एक अजब रसायन आहे. लेखकाला शिक्वून मोठे करण्याचा निर्धार त्यासाठीच कणखरपणा हा त्यांनी उराशी बाळगला; पण परिस्थितीने जो काही शारीरिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक असहनीय त्रास त्यांनी भोगला तो श्री.उत्तम कांबळे यांनी उपरोधिक व कडवट शब्दात व्यक्त केलेला आहे. स्त्रीच्या विविध रुपापैकी आई ही वैश्विक रुप असते.

श्री. उत्तम कांबळे यांची आई लेखकाच्या आईचे कुटुंबातील स्थान अढळ असल्याचे जाणवते. माणसाच्या इतिहासात आई एक सर्वश्रेष्ठ मूल्य आहे. एक उर्जास्त्रोत आहे, हे एक संस्थान आहे, पण तरीही का उनमळून पडू लागली ही नाती ? का सैरभैर झाली ? आजच्या चौकोनी कुटुंबात तिला स्थानच नाही का? कुटुंबात घरात आणि आता तर मनातही नाही. जितेपणीच बहुधा आयाचं आता जळण सुरु झाले आहे. पण याला अपवाद म्हणजे उत्तम कांबळे यांची आई होय. लौकिक अर्थाने त्यांनी समाजात स्वकर्तृत्वाने मानसन्मान, प्रतिष्ठा मिळविली ते सकाळसारख्या वृत्तपत्राचे संपादक आहेत. पण त्यांचे पाय अद्यापही जमिनीवरच आहेत. मन संवेदनशील आहे, भावूक आहे आपले घर, आप्तेष्ठ कुटुंब सर्वांबद्दल त्यांना प्रेम, जिव्हाळा आहे. तरीही आईविषयी एक आंतरिक ओढ आहे. जन्मजन्मांतरीचे हे नाते अधिक समंजसपणे समजून उमजून घेण्याचा ते प्रयत्न करतात.