

2024-25

3.3.3

*Number of books and chapters
in edited volumes/books
published and papers
published in national/
international conference
proceedings per teacher during
year*



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

RAJARSHI CHHATRAPATI SHAHU COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

**NUMBER OF BOOKS/BOOK CHAPTERS/PAPERS IN CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
(2024-25)**

Number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published: 24

Sr. No.	Name of books and chapters in edited volumes published	Department	ISBN No.	Name of the Publisher & Level
LIST OF BOOKS = (20)				
1.	Physical chemistry, Chemistry(DSC-3C) :B. Sc. Part II I Semester III Paper V, P. B. Piste	Chemistry	978-81-19117-92-5	Nirali Prakashan (University)
2	Natural catalyzed synthesis of chalcone under solvent free conditions, P. B. Piste , Samarth Patil	Chemistry	978-62-0498-22-67	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
3	Essential chemical processes: from laboratory to Industry, Umesh Shelke, Shakil Shaikh, Vikas Bhosale	Chemistry	978-62-08-429041	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
4	Bridging theory and experiment: Innovative undergraduate projects, Umesh Shelke, Vikas Bhosale	Chemistry	978-62-0842-74-12	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
5	Introduction of Sina river basin in Maharashtra (MS) India, Mukund Kadam, Umesh Shelke, Mahadev Hande	Chemistry, Geography	978-62-0843-09-24	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
6	Exploring Nitrogen and Oxygen Heterocycles: Chemistry and Applications, Pravina Piste, Umesh Shelke, Kishor Gaikwad	Chemistry	978-6208-4225-61	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
7	Genesis of Ideas: An Undergraduate research anthology on innovation, Umesh Shelke, Pravina Piste, Shrikrushna Ubarhande	Chemistry	978-62-08-424978	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
8	Water analysis of natural resources, Kishor Shelki, Umesh Shelke, Shakil Shaikh	Chemistry	978-62-08-41-7413	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
9	Metal mediated polyaniline (PANI) composite catalyst, Umesh Shelke	Chemistry	978-62-08424046	LAP Lambert Academic publishing (International)
10	Research renaissance: Exploring the	Chemistry	978-62-08-426125	LAP Lambert



	frontiers of chemistry, Umesh Shelke			Academic publishing (International)
11	Textbook of chemistry ,Organic chemistry Paper II for B. Sc. I Sem I, S.M. Khetre,S. B. Pore, K. V. Gaikwad	Chemistry	978-93-48427-33-5	Shivaji University press (University)
12	Futuristic trends in chemical material sciences and nano technology volume 3 book 21, K.V. Gaikwad	Chemistry	978-93-5747-745-1	Integrative international publishers (International)
13	Analytical chemistry, Chemistry (DSC- 4B): B. Sc. Part I Semester II Paper IV, P.B. Piste	Chemistry	978-93-6109-06-13	Nirali Prakashan (University)
14	Physical chemistry, Chemistry (DSC- 4B): B. Sc. Part I Semester II Paper IV, P.B. Piste	Chemistry	978-936109-39-44	Nirali Prakashan (University)
15	Rahul sanskrutyayan ki sahitik Chetana, R. C. Patil	Hindi	978-93-84662-71-4	Vishnu graphics,Kanpur (National)
16	Hindi aur marathi ke aunchalik upanyaso mein badalate sandarbh, R. C. Patil	Hindi	978-93-84662-73-8	Vishnu graphics,Kanpur (National)
17	Inorganic chemistry (DSC- 3A):B.Sc.I sem IPaper I, D. N. Zambare,R. A. Nalawade, P. B. Piste , A. S. Kumbhar	Chemistry	978-81-19117-22-2	Nirali Prakashan (University)
18	Inorganic chemistry (DSC- D3): B.Sc. II sem IV: Paper VII, D. N. Zambare,R. A. Nalawade, P. B. Piste , A. S. Kumbhar	Chemistry	978-93-61097-92-8	Nirali Prakashan (University)
19	Organic chemistry (DSC-D4): B.Sc. II, sem IV,Paper VIII), P. B. Piste ,A. S. Kumbhar, D. N. Zambare,R. A. Nalawade,	Chemistry	978-93-61090-73-6	Nirali Prakashan (University)
20	Analytical chemistry,Chemistry(DSC- 4C):B. Sc. Part II Semester III Paper VI, D. N. Zambare,R. A. Nalawade, P. B. Piste , A. S. Kumbhar	Chemistry	978-81-19117-93-2	Nirali Prakashan (University)
LIST OF CHAPTERS IN EDITED VOLUMES/BOOKS = (04)				
1	Shivaji University, Kolhapur Distance and online education center B. A Part III History Sem V paper IX History of modern world, Supriya	History	978-93-48427-94-6	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (University)



	Khole			
2	Shivaji University,Kolhapur Distance and online education center M. A Part II History Sem IV Major mandatory: Women in Indian history, Supriya Khole	History	978-93-48427-31-1	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (University)
3	Shivaji University,Kolhapur Distance and online education center B. A Part II The Sand box: Edward Albee, Introduction to English literature (One act play) and language (Speech mechanism)-III, S.A. Faras	English	-	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (University)
4	Physiology of mangrove fern Acrostichum aureum L. from West coast of Maharashtra, V. B. Chopade,S. D. Shaikh	Botany	978-81-981142-7-3	Nature Light publication (University)

Papers in National / International conference-proceedings:

Sr. No.	Papers in National / International conference-proceedings	Department	ISSN No.	Name of Journal, year and Level
1	Kolhapur jilyatil kustharog vyaktinchya vasahaticha abhyas, Y. A. Mithari	History	2349-638x	Ayushi International Interdisciplinary research journal, special issue no.146, ,322-325, March 2025 (International)
2	Socioeconomic status of Ainwadi village in Shahuwadi tahsil of Kolhapur district, B. Ghurake, M. D. Kadam	Geography	2347-7075	International journal of Advance and applied research,vol 6,no.6,127-130, January-February, 2025(International)
3	The role of mobile wallets in developing countries, R. A. Yadav	Commerce IT	2347-7075	International journal of Advance and applied research,vol 6 issue 16,162-166, January-February, 2025 (International)
4	An analytical study on sustainable development in commerce, S. S. Dethe	Commerce	2347-7075	International journal of Advance and applied research,vol 6 issue 16, January-February,103-107,2025 (International)
5	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's thoughts on Indian Education, S. S. Lavekar	Commerce	2277-8063	Housa publication, Vol XIII, issue III, 516-519,September, 2024 (International)
6	Financial inclusion in India- an overview, S. S. Lavekar	Commerce	2347-7075	International journal of Advance and applied research,vol 6 issue 16, January-February,124-127,2025 (International)
7	Ambedkar thoughts on Indian	Commerce	2277-8063	Housa publication, Vol XIII,



	agriculture, S. S. Dethé			issue III, 496-501, September, 2024 (International)
8	Women in information technology IT: barriers and challenges, N.S. Yadav	Commerce IT	2347-7075	International journal of Advance and applied research, vol 6 issue 16,198-202, January-February, 2025 (International)
9	Koutumbik hinsachar, S. A. Gurav	Sociology	2277-7644	Renaissance peer reviewed international journal, special issue, 196-199, February, 2025 (International)
10	Lingbhav asamanata ani pitrusattak samaj: vishesh sandarbh sadar bajar prabhag, S. A. Gurav	Sociology	2230-7745	Samajshastr sanshodhan patrika, vol 32,207-210, February 2025 (National)
11	Kutumbsansthetil lokshahi, M. K. Kannade	Sociology	2349-638x	Ayushi International Interdisciplinary research journal, Special issue no.139,212-216,October 2024 (International)
12	Bhartiy dnyan pranali ani boudhik tatvadnyanache mahatv, M. K. Kannade	Sociology	2582-5429	Akshara multidisciplinary research journal, Special issue 17,Vol V (C),52-55 (International)
13	K.S. Manilal, S. D. Shaikh	Botany	978-81- 19301-45-4	Snehvardhan prakashan, Pune,29-30, February, 2025 (International)
14	Sahity samiksha : paddhati ani karye, A. B. Ghule	Marathi	978-93- 342-3008-6	Kagad prakashan, Solapur, February, 2025 (National)
15	Effective learning environment: A key element in Effective teaching physical education, S. R. Majgaonkar, G. K. Kadam	Physical Education	2278-5914	Satara Itihas Sanshodhan Mandal,Satara, 257-259, February, 2025 (National)
16	Pankaj Subir ke akal main utsav upnyas mein kisan jivan, D. R. Bhosale	Hindi	2319-9202	International journal of commerce, arts and science,vol 16,issue 2,2025 (International)
17	Auncalik upanyason ke sou baras, R. C. Patil	Hindi	2394-5303	Printing area, peer reviewed international journal,issue- 125,vol. 06,May 2025 (International)
18	Synthesis of (1,5-Diphenyl)- 2,4-Dithiobiurete, M.S.Lunge, N.B.Jadhav, U.S.Shelke	Chemistry	2277-3983	Adarsha journal of Research & Evaluation,Special issue, 54-60, 2025 (National)
19	Stronger self-focusing of Gaussian Laser beam in	Physics	978-3-031- 69146-1	Springer proceedings in Physics,420-430,2024



collision less plasma based exponential density profile, K. Y. Khandale , A. T. Valkunde, S. S. Patil, P. T. Takale, R. T. Patil , A. S. Patil, S. D. Patil, M. V. Takale			(International)
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Chairman
Criterion III




Principal
R. C. Shahu College, Kolhapur
KOLHAPUR

As Per New Syllabus (CBCS Pattern and NEP 2020)

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

B.Sc. Part-II : Semester-III

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

(CHEMISTRY : DSC-3C : PAPER-V)

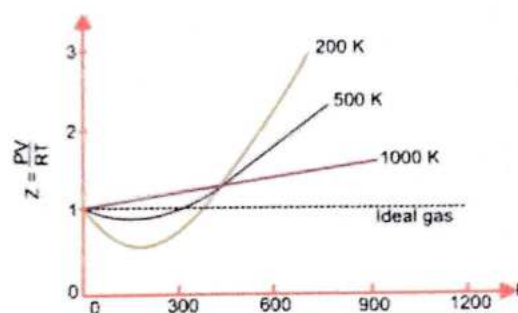
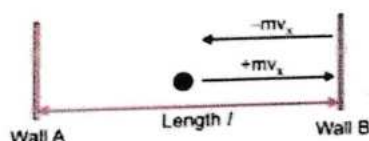
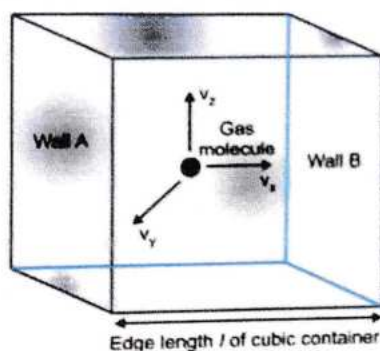
Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE

Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE

Prof. (Dr.) REKHA A. NALAWADE

Prof. (Dr.) PRAVINA B. PISTE

Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR



As Per New Syllabus (CBCS Pattern and NEP 2020)

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

B.Sc. Part-II : Semester-III

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

(CHEMISTRY : DSC-3C : PAPER-V)

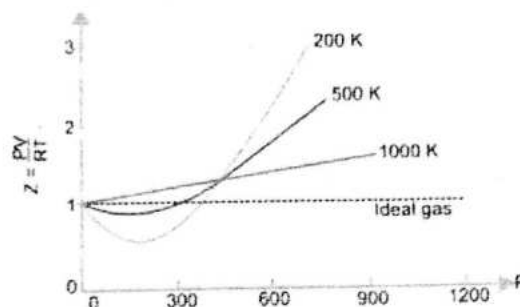
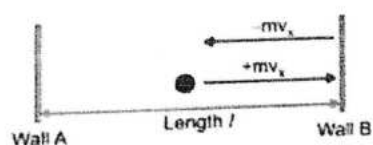
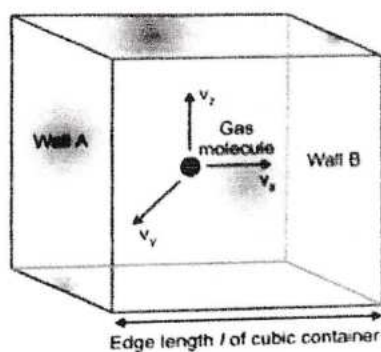
Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE

Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE

Prof. (Dr.) REKHA A. NALAWADE

Prof. (Dr.) PRAVINA B. PISTE

Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR



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 in to III 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, Ph. D.: Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry at Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Professor in Chemistry at Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramanandnagar (Burl), 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.

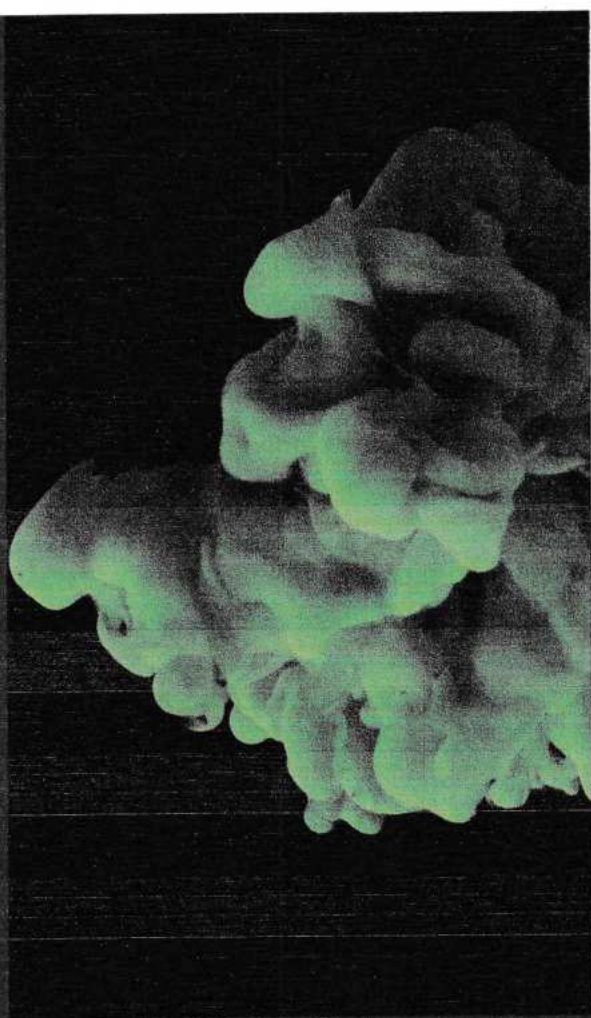


Pravina Piste, Samarth Patil

Pravina Piste
Samarth Patil

Natural Catalyzed Synthesis of Chalcone Under Solvent Free Conditions

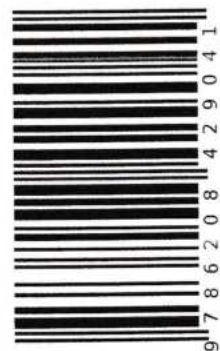
Synthesis of Chalcones as an intermediate in Organic Synthesis



Essential Chemical Processes: From Laboratory to Industry is a comprehensive guide that bridges the gap between theoretical chemistry and practical applications in industrial settings. This book explores a wide range of essential chemical processes, including organic synthesis, natural product extraction, and industrial-scale production methods. Covering topics such as the synthesis of five-membered heterocyclic compounds, preparation of dyes, biodiesel formation, activated charcoal applications, and the extraction of nicotine, this book provides step-by-step methodologies and insights into their real-world applications. It also delves into the production of alcohol from molasses, calcium carbonate determination in eggshells, and the preparation of candles from beeswax. Designed for students, researchers, and professionals in chemistry and chemical engineering, this book offers practical knowledge, experimental techniques, and industrial insights that are crucial for anyone looking to understand and apply chemical processes effectively. Whether in the lab or on a commercial scale, **Essential Chemical Processes** serve as an invaluable resource for mastering the science behind chemicals.



Dr. Umesh S. Shelke M.Sc., Ph.D., GATE, NET (UGC-JRF) and NET (CSIR-JRF), Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry and Organic Synthesis at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amaravati. Associate Professor in Chemistry at Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur. No. of Research papers and articles have been published.



UMESH SHELKE
SHAKIL SHAILH
VIKASH BHOSALE

ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL PROCESSES: FROM LABORATORY TO INDUSTRY

A Practical Guide to Synthesis, Extraction, and
Industrial Applications



UMESH SHELKE, SHAKIL SHAILH, VIKASH BHOSALE

Bridging Theory and Experiment: Innovative Undergraduate Chemistry Projects explores the intersection of theoretical knowledge and hands-on experimentation in undergraduate chemistry education. This book provides a diverse collection of research-based projects that challenge students to apply fundamental principles in real-world laboratory settings. Covering a range of chemistry subfields—including organic, inorganic, analytical, and physical chemistry—it offers structured yet flexible project ideas that foster critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration.

Designed for educators and students alike, this book emphasizes experimental design, data analysis, and innovation, preparing undergraduates for advanced studies and industry careers. Each project is accompanied by theoretical background, methodology, expected outcomes, and potential modifications to encourage independent exploration. Whether in traditional labs or research-oriented coursework, **Bridging Theory and Experiment** serves as an invaluable resource for enhancing chemistry education through meaningful, inquiry-driven experiences.



Dr. Umesh S. Shelke M.Sc., Ph.D., GATE, NET (UGC-JRF) and NET (CSIR-JRF), Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry and Organic Synthesis at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. Associate Professor in Chemistry at Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur. No. of Research papers and articles have been published.

UMESH SHELKE
VIKASH BHOSALE

BRIDGING THEORY AND EXPERIMENT: INNOVATIVE UNDERGRADUATE PROJECTS

Exploring Hands-On Research and Analytical
Approaches in Chemistry Education



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It is my immense pleasure to present and publish Introduction to the Sina River Basin in Maharashtra, a comprehensive resource for readers, researchers, and academicians across various fields of study. Rivers are the lifeblood of nations and human societies, and while numerous books exist on major rivers in India and the world, the smaller yet significant rivers at the local level are essential to the overall development of specific regions. In geographical studies, understanding the concept of "region"—especially a natural region—is of vital importance. This book is structured into three chapters: Chapter I presents the geographical profile of the Sina River Basin, covering aspects such as geology, physiography, climate, drainage, and natural vegetation. Chapter II explores the demographic structure of the basin, including the distribution of population, sex ratio, and literacy rates. Chapter III provides a detailed account of the general land use pattern across three decades (1990-91, 2000-01, and 2010-11), along with an analysis of spatiotemporal changes in land use during these periods (1990-91 to 2000-01, 2000-01 to 2010-11, and 1990-91 to 2010-11).



Dr. Mukund Dhanaji Kadam, M.A., NET, Ph.D., is the Head of the Department of Geography at Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. With 27 years of teaching experience at the undergraduate level, he has made significant contributions to the field of Agricultural Geography. His research work has been widely recognized and Published.



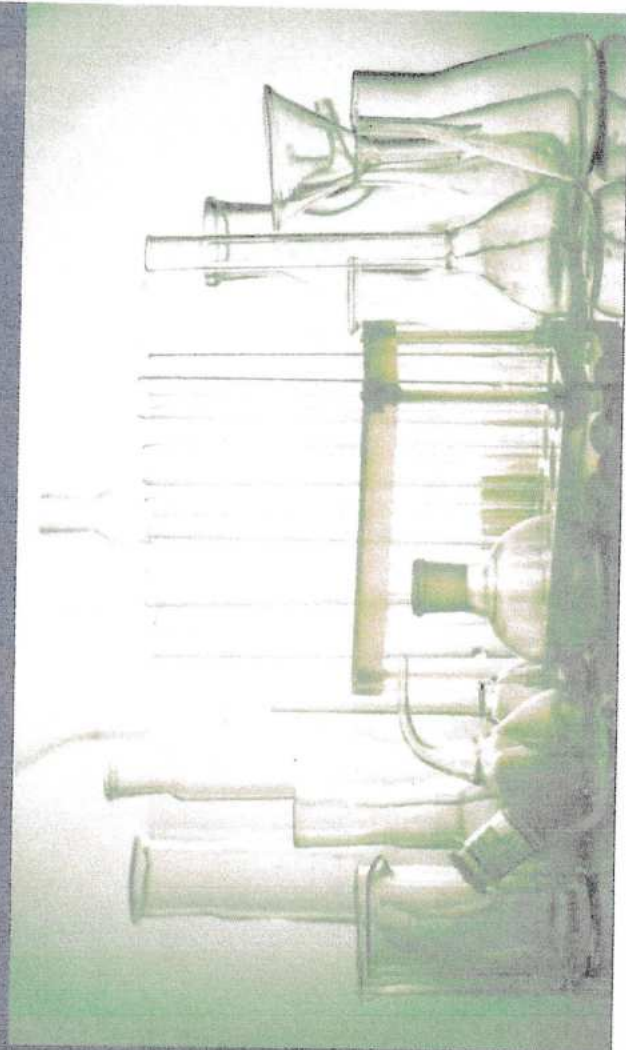
MUKUND KADAM
UMESH SHELKE
MAHADEV HANDE

INTRODUCTION OF SINA RIVER BASIN IN MAHARASHTRA (MS) INDIA

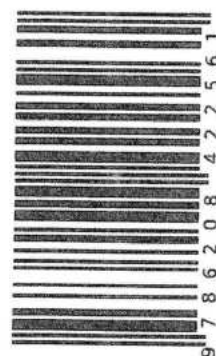
focuses on physiography, Demography and Land Use
Pattern in Sina river basin in Maharashtra (India)



The chapter-I introduces nitrogen and oxygen-containing heterocycles, emphasizing their importance in medicinal chemistry, materials science, and agriculture. Compounds like imidazopyridines and oxadiazoles are highlighted for their versatile biological activities, including antimicrobial, antiviral, and anticancer properties, making them valuable scaffolds in drug development. The chapter-II focused on the synthesis and antibacterial studies of indazopyridine-1,3,4-oxadiazoles; this chapter details environmentally friendly and efficient methods for their preparation. The synthesized compounds demonstrate significant antibacterial activity, establishing them as potential candidates for novel antimicrobial therapies against pathogenic micro-organisms. The chapter-III explores a microwave-assisted approach for synthesizing trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles (TFMO). The method adheres to green chemistry principles by reducing reaction times and increasing yields. TFMO derivatives, known for their unique physicochemical properties, are shown to have promising applications in pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals, highlighting their practical relevance.



Pravina B. Piste: Ph.D. in Heterocyclic Chemistry from Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Professor at Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur, with over 30 years of teaching experience at UG and PG levels. Published numerous high-impact research papers. Awarded UGC, Summer and CSIR fellowships. Now Six students have successfully earned their Ph.D.



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Pravina Piste
Umesh Shelke
Kishor Gaikwad

Exploring Nitrogen and Oxygen Heterocycles: Chemistry and Applications

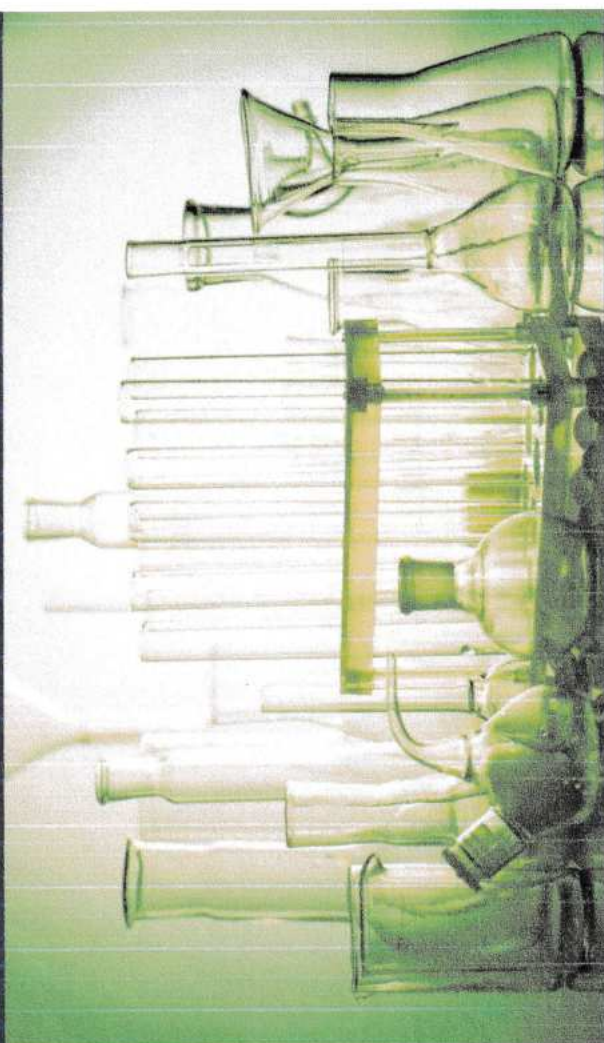
Heterocyclic Chemistry: Focus on Nitrogen and Oxygen-Containing Compounds



Pravina Piste, Umesh Shelke, Kishor Gaikwad

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The chapter-I introduces nitrogen and oxygen-containing heterocycles, emphasizing their importance in medicinal chemistry, materials science, and agriculture. Compounds like imidazopyridines and oxadiazoles are highlighted for their versatile biological activities, including antimicrobial, antiviral, and anticancer properties, making them valuable scaffolds in drug development. The chapter-II focused on the synthesis and antibacterial studies of imidazopyridinyl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles, this chapter details environmentally friendly and efficient methods for their preparation. The synthesized compounds demonstrate significant antibacterial activity, establishing them as potential candidates for novel antimicrobial therapies against pathogenic micro-organisms. The chapter-III explores a microwave-assisted approach for synthesizing trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles (TFMO). The method adheres to green chemistry principles by reducing reaction times and increasing yields. TFMO derivatives, known for their unique physicochemical properties, are shown to have promising applications in pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals, highlighting their practical relevance.



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Pravina Piste
Umesh Shelke
Kishor Gaikwad

Exploring Nitrogen and Oxygen Heterocycles: Chemistry and Applications

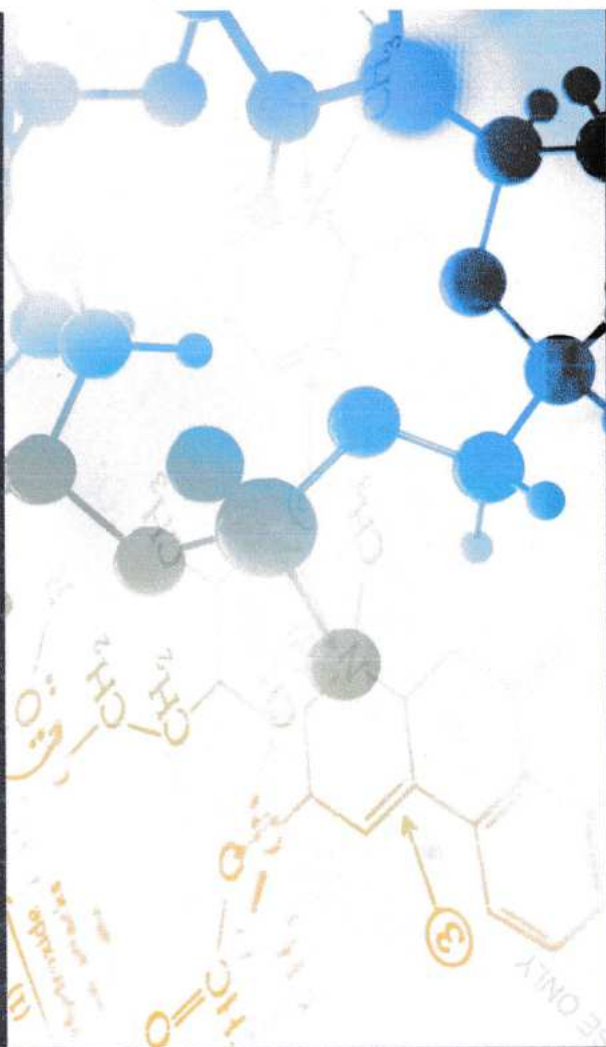
Heterocyclic Chemistry: Focus on Nitrogen and Oxygen-Containing Compounds



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Pravina Piste, Umesh Shelke, Kishor Gaikwad

"Genesis of Ideas: An Undergraduate Research Project Anthology on Innovation" showcases the brilliance and creativity of emerging scholars as they explore groundbreaking concepts and diverse fields. This anthology serves as a vibrant testament to the innovative spirit of undergraduate researchers, featuring a curated selection of projects that highlight original thinking and problem-solving approaches in science, technology, the humanities, and social sciences. Each chapter delves into the unique research journey of aspiring scholars, revealing their curiosity, methodologies, and the impact of their findings. From sustainable technologies and novel healthcare solutions to artful interpretations of social issues, this collection underscores the transformative power of fresh ideas and new perspectives. Readers will find inspiration in the diverse approaches adopted by these young thinkers as they tackle pressing global challenges and envision a better future. "Genesis of Ideas" is more than just a compilation of research; it is a call to action for innovation and collaboration among the next generation of leaders. The anthology fosters an appreciation for interdisciplinary approaches.



Dr. Umesh S. Shelke M.Sc., Ph.D., GATE, NET (UGC-JRF) and NET (CSIR-JRF), Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry and Organic Synthesis at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. Associate Professor in Chemistry at Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur. No. of Research papers and articles have been published.



Shelke, Piste, Ubarhande

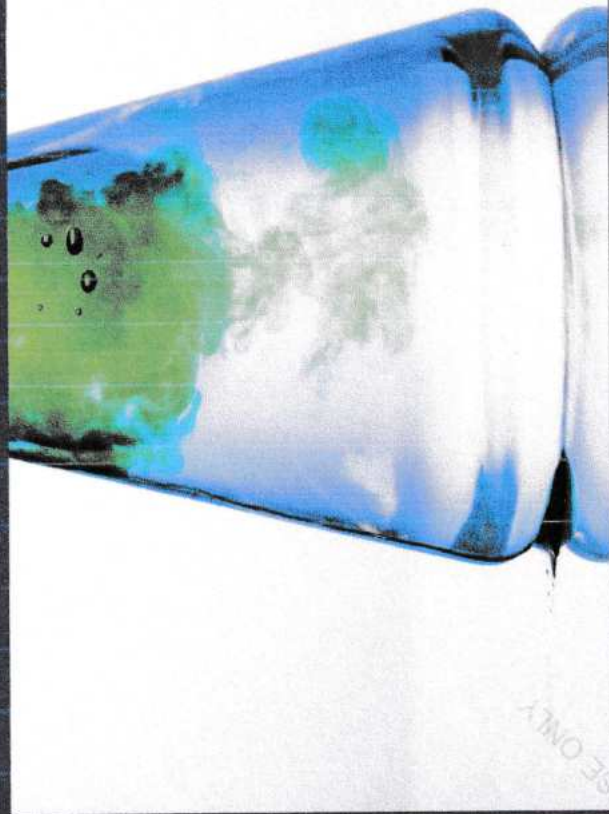
Umesh Shelke
Pravina Piste
Shrikrushna Ubarhande

GENESIS OF IDEAS: AN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ANTHOLOGY ON INNOVATION

Innovative Perspectives from Emerging Minds



This book is intended to focus solely on biological monitoring, note that some testing methods are complementary and Water utilities test for conditions that predispose the water supply to contamination, as well as for physical or chemical properties that can be viewed as proxies for contaminants. The utilities also monitor pH, turbidity, odor, pesticides, and certain other chemicals in water to be released for consumption. Water analysis is a vital process used to assess the quality and composition of water. It is a critical step to ensure that water is safe and clean for drinking, industrial use, agriculture, and aquatic ecosystems, just to name a few. One of the main reasons why water analysis is important is to ensure that the water we consume on a daily basis is safe for drinking. Contaminated water can pose serious health risks, as the water may contain harmful bacteria, viruses, chemicals, or heavy metals.



Kishor Shelki
Umesh Shelke
Shakil Shaikh

"Water Analysis of Natural Resources

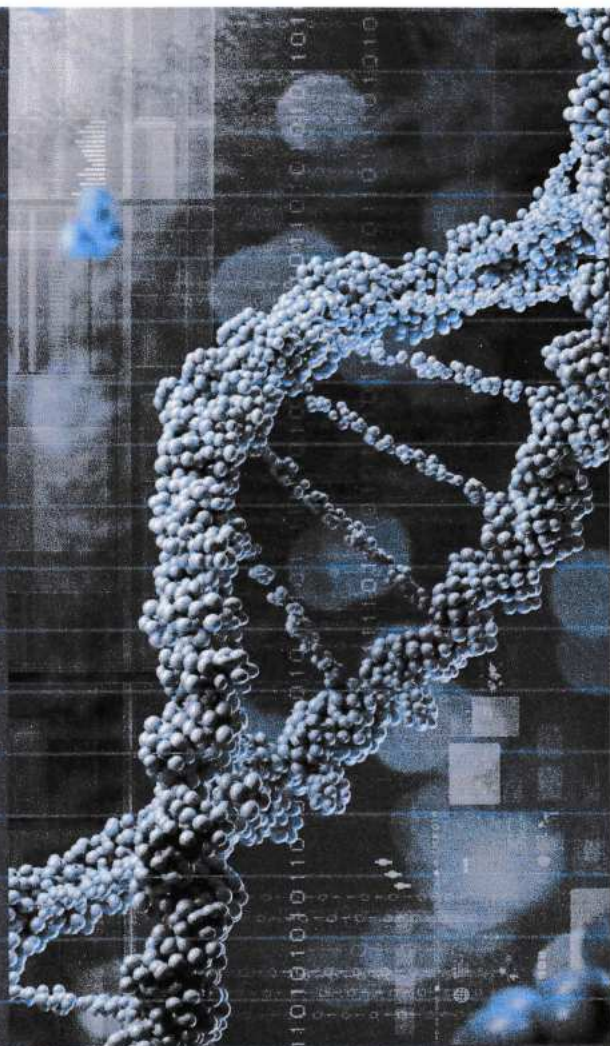
A Study of Different Regions in Vidarbha

Author has completed his post-graduation in chemistry and doing doctoral research from Shri Shivaji Science College, Amravati. He has qualified CSIR-UGC NET examination, he is currently working as assistant professor in Mahatma Jyotiba Fule Commerce, Science and Art's College Bhatkuli, Dist. Amravati.



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The catalyst plays an important role in the synthetic chemistry in this book we have described the synthesis of Polyaniline and Metal doped Polyaniline as a versatile catalyst. The Cobalt Chloride Doped Polyaniline (Co-PANI) composite catalyst was synthesized employing the chemical doping method. Polyaniline was fabricated through the chemical oxidation technique at a low temperature range of 0 to 30°C. As compare to the Polyaniline, the metal doped polyaniline has greater catalytic activity. The synthesized catalyst were characterised by the SEM, XRD, FTIR and TGA-DTA analytical Method. The synthesised both Polyaniline (PANI) and Cobalt Chloride Doped Polyaniline (Co-PANI) catalyst used in the synthesis of 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2 (H) ones as the multicomponent reaction (MCRs).



Dr. Umesh S. Shelke M.Sc., Ph.D., GATE, NET (UGC-JRF) and NET (CSIR-JRF), Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry and Organic Synthesis at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amaravati. Associate Professor in Chemistry at Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur. No. of Research papers and articles have been published

UMESH SHELKE

Metal Mediated Polyaniline (PANI) Composite catalyst

Applications in Multi-component Reactions (MCRs)



This book showcases the outstanding research projects conducted by undergraduate students in the field of chemical science. The compilation of research papers highlights the students' endeavours to explore innovative ideas, investigate complex phenomena, and develop novel solutions.

A collection of undergraduate research projects in chemical science, covers a wide range of topics, including organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, and analytical chemistry. case studies, and reviews and Provides insights into the research methodology, experimental techniques, and data analysis. Serves as a valuable resource for undergraduate students, researchers, and faculty members in chemical science.



Dr. Umesh S. Shelke M.Sc., Ph.D., GATE, NET (UGC-JRF) and NET (CSIR-JRF). Studied Heterocyclic Chemistry and Organic Synthesis at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. Associate Professor in Chemistry at Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur. No. of Research papers and articles have been published.

UMESH SHELKE

RESEARCH RENAISSANCE: EXPLORING THE FRONTIERS OF CHEMISTRY

Exploring the Nexus of Chemistry and
Technology for Real-World Applications



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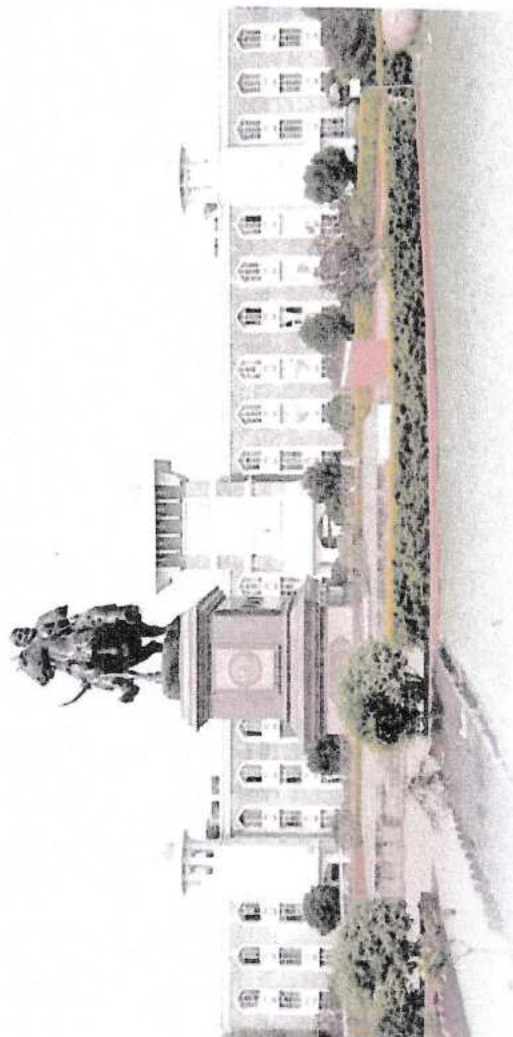


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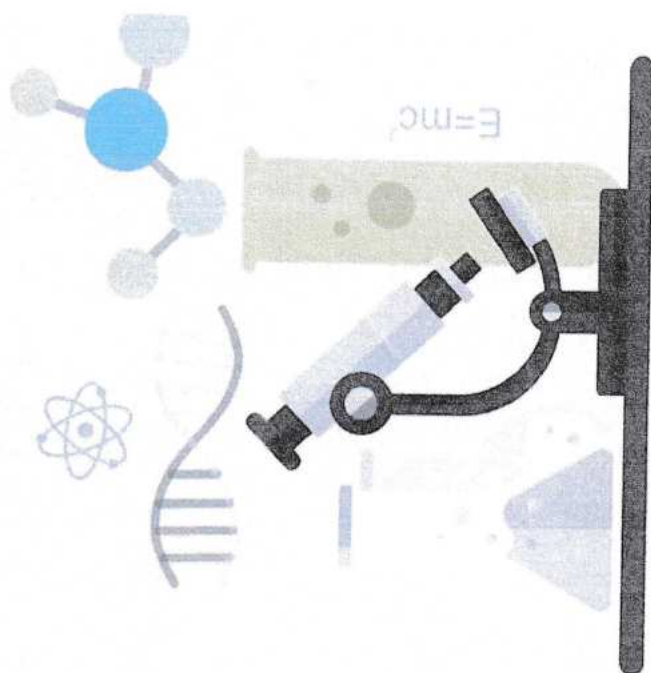
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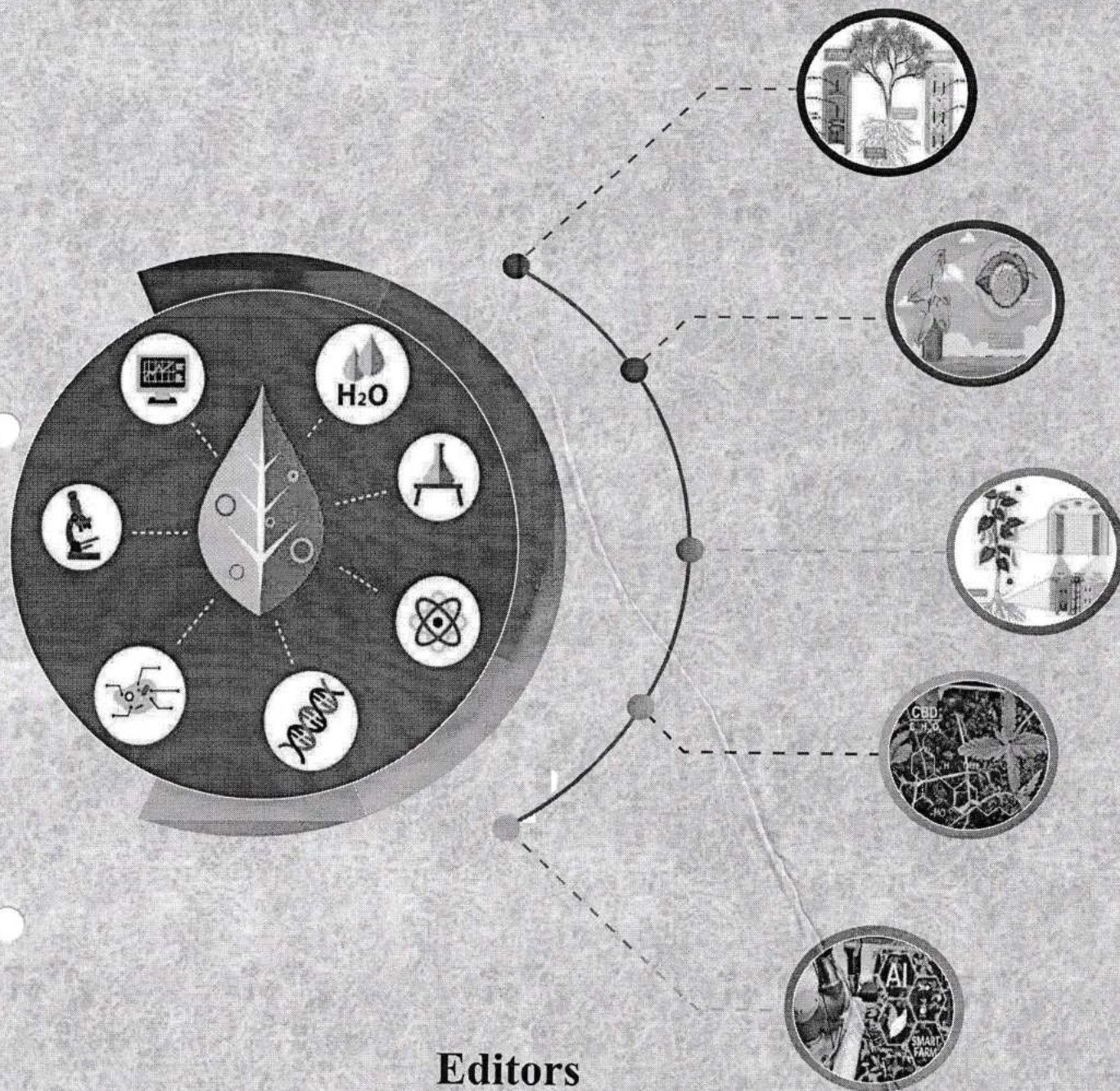


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Physiology Of Mangrove Fern *Acrostichum Aureum* L. From West Coast of Maharashtra

¹V. B. Chopade

²Shakil D. Shaikh

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, SGM College, Karad

²Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

Email: ranichopade26@gmail.com

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Abstract

A plant's adaptation to its environment is one of the most important issues in evolutionary biology. *Acrostichum aureum* is a common mangrove fern that grows rapidly after mangrove forests have been clear felled for timber. *Acrostichum* is the only pteridophyte genus found in the mangrove ecosystem. It grows luxuriantly in brackish water habitats also. *Acrostichum aureum* L. is the only species from the Indian coast. This rhizomatous fern shows clumped distribution and produces golden yellow leathery fronds and hence aptly called golden leather fern. In the present investigation *Acrostichum aureum* L. was collected from various localities of West Coast of Maharashtra and analysed for some physiological parameters such as polyphenols, proteins, carbohydrates, macronutrients and micronutrients.

Keywords: *Acrostichum*, Mangrove fern, macronutrients and micronutrients.

Introduction

Ferns are generally used in traditional medicine for the cure of many lethal diseases like skin problems, wounds, cough and reproductive problems as well as to make insect repellent [1, 2]. A large number of medicinal ferns like *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, *Cheilanthes*

albomarginata, *Asplenium nidus*, *Ceratopteris thalictroides* including, *Acrostichum aureum* exist in Asia [3-5]. *Acrostichum aureum* Linn (Family-Pteridaceae), common name: Hudo (Bangladesh), Tiger Fern, Piai raya (Singapore), Golden Leather Fern (South Florida) (1), Swamp Fern, Mangrove



About the Authors

Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vice Principal, Professor and Head, P.G. Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,
Department of Chemistry, Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai

Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE

M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Associate Professor, PG Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara

Prof. (Dr.) REKHA A. NALAWADE

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor, P.G. Recognized Teacher, Research Guide, Department of Chemistry,
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara

Prof. (Dr.) PRAVINA B. PISTE

M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Professor and Head, Department of Chemistry, PG and Ph.D. Recognized Teacher,
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor, DST-SERB Young Scientist

Department of Chemistry, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

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About the Authors

Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE

M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Associate Professor, PG Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara

Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vice Principal, Professor and Head, P.G. Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,
Department of Chemistry, Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai

Prof. (Dr.) REKHA A. NALAWADE

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor, P.G. Recognized Teacher, Research Guide, Department of Chemistry,
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara

Prof. (Dr.) PRAVINA B. PISTE

M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Professor and Head, Department of Chemistry, PG and Ph.D. Recognized Teacher,
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor, DST-SERB Young Scientist
Department of Chemistry, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

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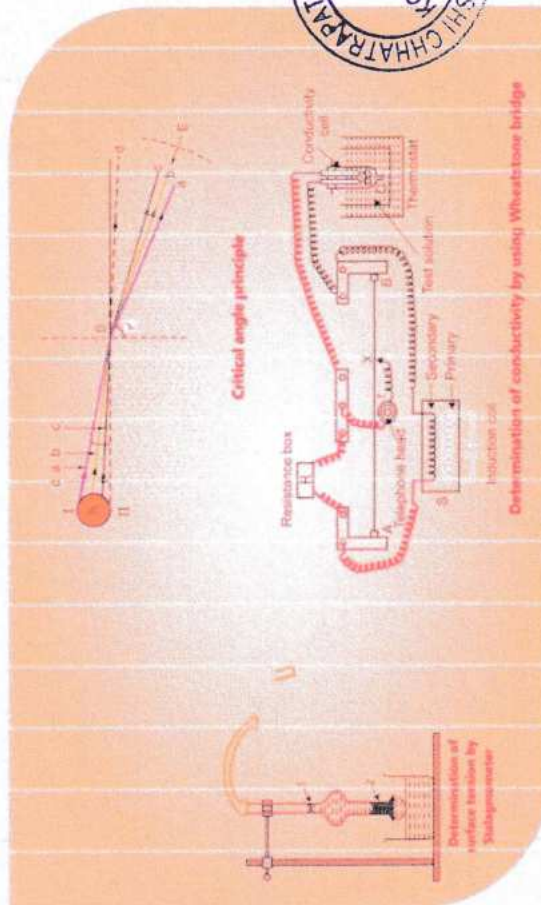


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बी. ए. भाग-३ : इतिहास

सत्र ५ : पेपर ९

आधुनिक जगाचा इतिहास (१८ ते १९ वे शतक)

History of Modern World (18th to 19th Century)

सत्र-६ : पेपर १४

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बी. ए. भाग-३

अभ्यास घटकांचे लेखक

लेखन सहभाग	सत्र-५ घटक क्रमांक	सत्र-६ घटक क्रमांक
डॉ. सुप्रिया खोले राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कदमवाडी रोड, कोल्हापूर	१	-
डॉ. अभय पाटील सद्गुरू गाडगे महाराज कॉलेज, कराड, ता. कराड, जि. सातारा	२	-
डॉ. मुफिद मुजावर हंगामी सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, दूरशिक्षण व ऑनलाईन शिक्षण केंद्र, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर	३, ४	-
डॉ. शशिकांत मोहिते आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, आष्टा, ता. वाळवा, जि. सांगली	-	१
डॉ. उर्मिला क्षीरसागर श्रीमती मथुबाई गरवारे कन्या महाविद्यालय, सांगली.	-	२
डॉ. धीरज शिंदे श्रीमती आक्काताई रामगौडा पाटील कन्या महाविद्यालय, इचलकरंजी, ता. हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर	-	३
डॉ. जनार्दन जाधव एम. एच. शिंदे महाविद्यालय, तिसंगी, ता. गगनबावडा, जि. कोल्हापूर	-	४

■ संपादक ■

प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) सुप्रिया खोले
राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कदमवाडी रोड,
कोल्हापूर, जि. कोल्हापूर

(iv)



अनुक्रमणिका

घटक क्रमांक	घटकाचे शीर्षक	पान क्रमांक
सेमिस्टर-५ : पेपर-९		
आधुनिक जगाचा इतिहास (१८ व १९ वे शतक)		
१.	अमेरिकन राज्यक्रांती (१७७६)	१
२.	फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती (१७८९)	२४
३.	इटलीचे एकीकरण (१८७१)	५१
४.	जर्मनीचे एकीकरण (१८७१)	८३
सेमिस्टर-६ : पेपर-१४		
आधुनिक जगाचा इतिहास (२० वे शतक)		
१.	पहिले महायुद्ध (१९१४)	१०५
२.	रशियन राज्यक्रांती (१९१७)	१२७
३.	दुसरे जागतिक महायुद्ध (१९३९)	१४२
४.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटना (१९४५)	१६५





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भारतीय इतिहासातील स्त्रिया
एम. ए. भाग-२ : इतिहास सत्र-४

अभ्यास घटकांचे लेखक

लेखक	घटक क्रमांक
डॉ. संघमित्रा सरवदे श्री आण्णासाहेब डांगे आर्ट्स, कॉमर्स, अँड सायन्स कॉलेज, हातकणंगले, ता. हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर	१, २, ३
डॉ. सुप्रिया खोले राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कदमवाडी रोड, कोल्हापूर जि. कोल्हापूर	४

■ संपादक ■

डॉ. संघमित्रा सरवदे

मा. श्री आण्णासाहेब डांगे आर्ट्स, कॉमर्स अँड सायन्स कॉलेज,
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डॉ. प्रकाश कुंभार डॉ. एम. एच. शिंदे आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, तिसंगी, ता. गगनबावडा जि. कोल्हापूर	डॉ. अरविंद जाधव, यशवंतराव चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ सायन्स, कराड, ता. कराड, जि. सातारा
डॉ. अरुंधती जयसिंगराव पवार न्यू कॉलेज, शिवाजी पेठ, कोल्हापूर, जि. कोल्हापूर	डॉ. ज्ञानदेव काळे, आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, मेढा, ता. जावळी जि. सातारा
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डॉ. मनोज गुजर प्रा. संभाजीराव कदम कॉलेज, देऊर, ता. कोरेगाव, जि. सातारा.	डॉ. भगवान लोकडे डी.पी. भोसले कॉलेज, कोरेगाव, ता. कोरेगाव, जि. सातारा
डॉ. कल्पना गंगातीकरकर महावीर महाविद्यालय, ७/ई भाऊसिंगजी रोड, कोल्हापूर	डॉ. राजेंद्र थोरात वेणुताई चव्हाण कॉलेज, कराड, ता. कराड जि. सातारा
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डॉ. आप्पासाहेब आरबोळे, आर्ट्स कॉलेज कोवाड ता. चंदगड जि. कोल्हापूर	डॉ. सतोष राजगुरू वडवंत कॉलेज विटा, ता. खानापूर जि. सांगली
डॉ. शुभांगी जरडीकर, व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय इंचलकरंजी ता. हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर	डॉ. गणेश विजयकुमार जाधव, धनजयराव गाडगीळ कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स, सातारा जि. सातारा

विषय : बी.ए. व बी. कॉम भाग २ इंग्रजी विषयाच्या स्वयं अध्ययन साहित्यासंदर्भात आयोजित कार्यशाळेबाबत.

महोदय/ महोदया,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून आपणास कळविण्यात येते की, शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२५ - २०२६ साठी सुधारित करण्यात येत असलेल्या बी.ए. व बी.कॉम भाग २ इंग्रजी विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमाप्रमाणे दूरशिक्षण व ऑनलाईन शिक्षण केंद्राकडे प्रवेशित होणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता स्वयंअध्ययन साहित्य तयार करवयाचे आहे. याबाबत मंगळवार दि. १८/०२/२०२५ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता दूरशिक्षण व ऑनलाईन शिक्षण केंद्र, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर येथे कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे. तरी सदर कार्यशाळेस आपण उपस्थित रहावे, ही विनंती

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प्रति,

प्राचार्य (डॉ.) उत्तम रामचंद्र पाटील, नाईट कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स, आझाद चौक, कोल्हापूर	डॉ. वैजयंता पाटील जयवंत महाविद्यालय, इचलकरंजी, ता हातकणंगले, जि कोल्हापूर
प्राचार्य (डॉ.) उज्वला पाटील डॉ पतंगराव कदम कॉलेज रामानंदनगर (बुर्ली) पोस्ट किलोस्करवाडी, ता. पलूस जि. सांगली	डॉ सावित्रा फरास राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कदमवाडी रोड, कोल्हापूर, जि. कोल्हापूर
डॉ. शंशाक माने, जयसिंगपूर कॉलेज, जयसिंगपूर ता. शिरोळ जि. कोल्हापूर	डॉ. वैशाली जोशी, श्रीमती मधुबाई गरवारे कन्या महाविद्यालय, एस.टी स्टॅण्ड रोड, खानबाग, सांगली, जि. सांगली
डॉ. राजेंद्र थोरात वेणुताई चव्हाण कॉलेज, कराड, ता. कराड, जि सातारा	

विषय : बी. ए. भाग २ इंग्रजी विषयाच्या स्वयंअध्ययन साहित्याबाबत.

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सदर कार्यशाळेवेळी बी.ए. भाग २ मधील Sem III Introduction to English Literature (One Act Play) and Language (Speech Mechanism) - III. Sem. IV Introduction to English Literature: Novel and Language: Phonology या पेपरच्या स्वयंअध्ययन साहित्यातील सोबतच्या घटक वाटप तक्त्यामध्ये आपल्या नावासमोर दर्शविण्यात आलेल्या घटकाचे लेखन आपणाकडे सोपविण्यात आले आहे. तसेच सदर स्वयंअध्ययन साहित्याचे संपादक म्हणून प्राचार्य (डॉ.) उत्तम रामचंद्र पाटील, नाईट कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स, आझाद चौक, कोल्हापूर व डॉ. वैजयंता पाटील, जयवंत महाविद्यालय, इचलकरंजी यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे. आपणाकडे सोपविण्यात आलेले घटक लेखन आपण दि. २५/०३/२०२५ पुर्वी या केंद्राकडे जमा करावे, ही विनंती.

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Semester III

पेपरचे नाव : Introduction to English Literature (One-act Plays) and Language (Speech Mechanism) - III

घटक क्रमांक	घटकाचे नाव	लेखकाचे नाव व पत्ता	मोबाईल नंबर	सही
1	One-act Play as a minor form of Literature.	Prin. Dr. Uttam Ramchandra Patil Night College of Arts & Commerce Kolhapur	9420933461	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	The Dark Lady of the Sonnets - G.P. Shaw	Prin. Dr. Ujjwala Vijay Patil Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramnand nagar (Burl)	9096805509	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	The Sandbox : Edward Albee	Dr. Sabiha A. Faras Rajawade Chh. Shahy College, Kolhapur	9422408186	
4	Speech Mechanism	Dr. Vaijayantra Patil Jaywant Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji	9421288046	<i>[Signature]</i>

Semester IV

पेपरचे नाव : Paper No. V
Introduction to English Literature: Novel & Language: Phonology

घटक क्रमांक	घटकाचे नाव	लेखकाचे नाव व पत्ता	मोबाईल नंबर	सही
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2	Text : The Alchemist	Dr. Vaishali Joshi	8805822261	V.V. Joshi
3	Text : The Alchemist	Dr. Vaijayantra Patil	9421288046	<i>[Signature]</i>
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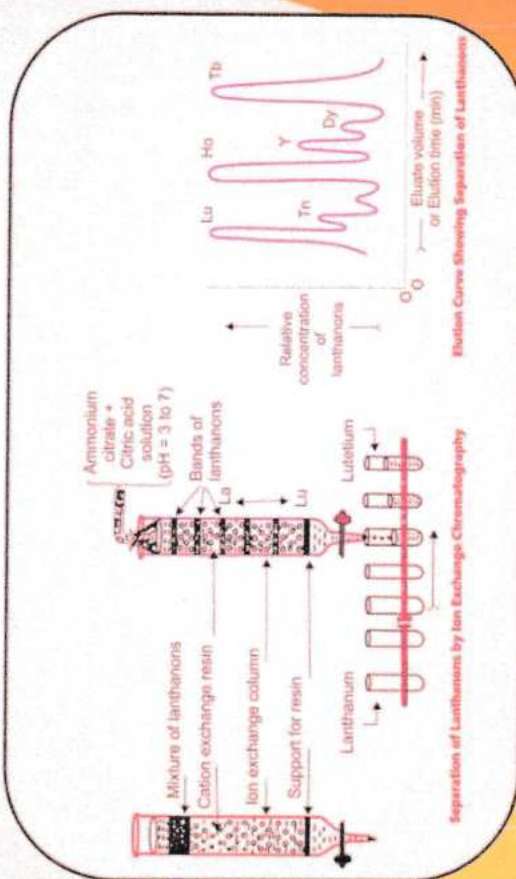


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About the Authors

- Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE**
 M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Vice Principal, Professor and Head, P.G. Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,
 Department of Chemistry, Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai
- Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE**
 M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.
 Associate Professor, PG Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,
 Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara
- Prof. (Dr.) REKHA A. NALAWADE**
 M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Professor, P.G. Recognized Teacher, Research Guide, Department of Chemistry,
 Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara
- Prof. (Dr.) PRAVINA B. PISTE**
 M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.
 Professor and Head, Department of Chemistry, PG and Ph.D. Recognized Teacher,
 Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur
- Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR**
 M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Professor, DST-SERB Young Scientist
 Department of Chemistry, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

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M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D.

Professor and Head, Department of Chemistry, PG and Ph.D. Recognized Teacher, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR

M.Sc, Ph.D.

Professor, DST-SERB Young Scientist

Department of Chemistry, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE

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Department of Chemistry, Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai

Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE

M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Associate Professor, PG Recognized Teacher, Research Guide,

Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara

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M.Sc., Ph.D.

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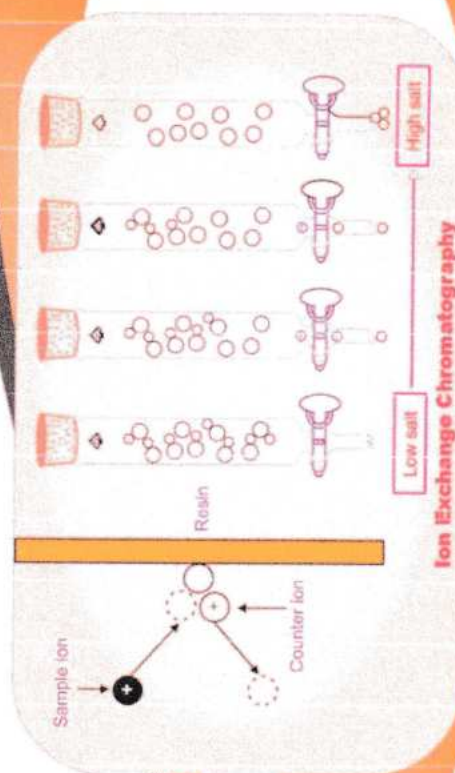
Prof. (Dr.) DNYANDEV N. ZAMBARE

Dr. AVINASH M. NALAWADE

Prof. (Dr.) REKHA A. NALAWADE

Prof. (Dr.) PRAVINA B. PISTE

Prof. (Dr.) ARJUN S. KUMBHAR



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Prof. (Dr.) ZAMBARE • Dr. NALAWADE • Prof. (Dr.) NALAWADE • Prof. (Dr.) PISTE • Prof. (Dr.) KUMBHAR

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कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्या वसाहतींचा अभ्यास

डॉ. युवराज आनंदा मिठारी

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना

२३ जानेवारी हा 'कुष्ठरोग निवारण दिन' म्हणून साजरा करण्यात येतो. कुष्ठरोग म्हटले की आपल्या डोळ्यासमोर उभे राहते ते अवास्तव चित्र, हातापायांनी व्यंग झालेली, जखमांनी देह व्यापलेली व्यक्ती जी व्याकूळ नजरेने आपल्याकडे बघत आहेत. परंतु संसर्गाच्या भितीने त्यांच्याकडे कुणी कटाक्ष नजर टाकत नाही. कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तीला समाज नाही तर स्वतःचे कुटुंबच बहिष्कृत करते. अशावेळी त्यांच्याकडे सरकारने मदतीचा हात पुढे केला. त्यांना आपलेसे करून त्यांच्यावर उपचार केले आणि त्यांचे पुनर्वसनही केले. तसेच कुणालाही कुष्ठरोग होऊ नये, देश कुष्ठरोग मुक्त व्हावा म्हणून कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींसाठी काही योजनाही राबविल्या जात आहेत. त्या योजना या भारत देशात विस्तारित करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींचे पुनर्वसन झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सदरचे संशोधन हे कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यापुरते मर्यादित असल्यामुळे कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्या वसाहतींचा अभ्यास करणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यामध्ये कुष्ठरोग संस्थेच्या पूर्वी राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांनी कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी कार्य केल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर त्यांचे चिरंजीव छत्रपती राजाराम महाराजांनी देखील कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्यासाठी कार्य केले आहे. कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींचे जीवन आजही वंचित असल्याचे दिसून येते. कारण आजही अनेक मंदिराबाहेर कुष्ठरोगी व्यक्ती या भिक्षा मागताना दिसतात त्यांना जर भिक्षा मिळाली नसली तर ते लोक आजही पाणी पिऊन जगतात. त्याचबरोबर कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील कुष्ठरोग्यांच्या वसाहती ही आढळून येतात. त्यामध्ये स्वाधारनगर वसाहत शेंडा पार्क, कोल्हापूर आणि महात्मा गांधी कुष्ठरोग वसाहत, इचलकरंजी अशा दोन वसाहती कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्यासाठी कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यामध्ये अस्तित्वात आहेत. सदर संशोधनामध्ये कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्या मुलाखती, प्रश्नावली, दैनिक वृत्तमानपत्रातील बातम्या, कुष्ठरोग कार्यालयातील माहितीपुस्तिका, अप्रकाशित शोधनिबंध, कुष्ठरोग विषयक पुस्तके अशा प्राथमिक व दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करून या मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींचा पूर्व इतिहास

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यामध्ये कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींचे जीवन हे पूर्वी अत्यंत हालाखीचे दिसून येते. याबाबत स्वाधारनगर वसाहतीमधील कुष्ठरुग्ण 'इब्राहीम शेख' म्हणतात, "पूर्वी कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील लोक एखादा व्यक्ती कुष्ठरोगी झाला असेल तर त्याला घरातील लोक जंगलात किंवा इतरत्र सोडून देत असत. त्यामुळे त्याला अनेकदा हिंस्र प्राण्यापासून आपले संरक्षण करता येत नसे आणि त्यांना आपल्या प्राणाला मुकावे लागत असे. अनेकदा त्याला अन्न न मिळाल्याने तडफडून त्याचा जीव जात असे, अशा व्यक्तींना समाज स्विकारत नसत."१ कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींच्या पूर्व इतिहासाबद्दल सुरेश शिंपूरकर म्हणतात, "कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींचा पूर्व इतिहास हा फार प्राचीन काळापासून चालत आलेला रोग आहे. राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांनी कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींविषयी अत्यंत चांगल्या पद्धतीने कार्यही केलेले आहे. त्यांनी सुरुवातीला उंचगाव व वळीवडे गावामध्ये कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींना जेवण व रहाण्याची सोय केलेली होती. त्यानंतर कुष्ठरोग व्यक्तींची संख्या वाढल्यानंतर त्यांची अणुस्फुरा डोंगरामध्ये सोय करण्यात आली. त्यांचा वारसा पुढे छत्रपती राजाराम महाराजांनी चालविला आणि त्यांनी शेंडापार्क या ठिकाणी ५५१ एकर जमीन देऊन त्यांची राहण्या-जेवण व आरोग्यासाठी दवाखान्याची सोय केली. या ठिकाणी संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रामधील व कर्नाटकातील कुष्ठरुग्ण वास्तव्यात होते त्यांची सोय ही संस्थानकाळात मोफत केली जात होती."२

छत्रपती राजाराम महाराजांनी कुष्ठरुग्ण व कुष्ठ पीडितांसाठी दवाखाना व राहण्याची सोय करण्यासाठी सन १९४४ मध्ये ५५१ एकर जागा दिली आहे. ती जागा शेंडा पार्क येथील होती. सुरुवातीला या ठिकाणी महाराजांच्या घोड्याचा तबेला



Socio-Economic Status of Ainwadi Village in Shahuwadi Tahsil of Kolhapur District (Maharashtra): A Case Study

Dr. B. B. Ghurake¹ & Dr. M. D. Kadam²

¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

²Head & Assist. Professor, Dept. of Geography, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

Corresponding Author – Dr. B. B. Ghurake

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Abstract:

Socio-economic status is an important aspect of study at local, national and global level. Socio-economic status of society gives a clue to understand the socio-economic background of the villagers. Socio-economic status in rural areas is gradually improving over a period of time. Different types of economic as well as social classes are found in a village.

For the present study primary data has been collected from 71 families (63.00 percent) out of 113 families inhabiting in Ainwadi Village. Socio-economic condition depends primarily on occupations, education, income and wealth. The entire primary data collected by the researchers through proper questionnaire. The present research work highlights on systematic study of socio-economic status of peoples from hilly part of Ainwadi village in Shahuwadi tahsil.

Keywords: Annual Income, Occupational Structure, Educational Level, Socio-Economic Status.

Introduction:

In rural areas in India, now days due to increased per capita income and use and application of modern agricultural practices and tools the socio-economic status of peoples is consistently improving. Literate peoples and farmers in villages are apt to use new technology in their occupation. According to Dutton and Levine (1989), Socio-Economic status is “a composite measure that typically incorporates economic status measured by income, social status measured by education and work status measured by occupation”.

To understand socio-economic status of peoples, important indicators primarily occupational structure, annual income and educational status of sample families are taken into consideration for the present study. Other indicators constitutes cropping pattern, use of seeds and fertilizers, type of

farming and source of water are also highlighted. Way of life of peoples depends upon their socio-economic condition. Hence the study of ‘Socio-Economic Status of Ainwadi Peoples’ is selected for the research work. All these indicators are studied respectively and results are shown and depicted through tables, diagrams, proper analysis and discussion.

Study Area:

Socio-economic status of peoples in western hilly region of Kolhapur district gives an indication to understand of social and economic background of peoples and rural development in the study area. Study area selected for the present research work is “Ainwadi Village” which is located in hilly tracts of Sahyadri Mountain in Shahuwadi tahsil of Kolhapur district in Maharashtra, India. There are 140 villages in Shahuwadi





The Role of Mobile Wallets in developing Countries

Smt. Yadav Richa Ashok

Assistant Professor, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.15130743

Abstract:

Mobile wallets (m-wallets) have emerged as a transformative financial tool in developing countries, driving financial inclusion and economic empowerment. By leveraging mobile technology, m-wallets provide secure, convenient, and cost-effective digital payment solutions, particularly benefiting unbanked and under banked populations. They facilitate seamless transactions, enable access to financial services, and support small businesses, contributing to economic growth. Additionally, m-wallets enhance financial security by reducing cash dependency and associated risks. However, challenges such as digital literacy gaps, cyber security threats, and regulatory constraints remain. Addressing these barriers through policy support, technological innovation, and awareness campaigns can further enhance the impact of m-wallets in fostering inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Cyber security, wallets, inclusion)

Introduction:

The rapid development of mobile technology in recent years has significantly transformed consumer behavior & business practices. The outcome of this evolution is the emergence of mobile wallet, which has converted traditional physical wallets into mobile wallets through the convergence of mobile technologies & payment method. Mobile wallets or m-wallets provide users with the convince of conducting financial transactions using their smart devices both online & offline providing advantages beyond physical wallets. These benefits include cashless transactions, faster payment reduced fraud & time of savings.

M-wallets help not just consumers, but businesses have also realized the potential of m- wallets in increasing sales, attracting new customers & retaining existing ones. It is part of payment app on mobile device to pay for a wide range of services & digital or hard goods. The concept of using non- coin based currency systems has long history; it is only in this 21st century that the technology to support

systems has become widely available. M-Wallet began adoption in japan in the 2000's & later all over the world in different ways. The first patent exclusively defined "Mobile Payment System" filed in 11th December 2000& Later 23rd march 2019. The demand for m- wallets has risen dramatically, notable during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Developing countries like China, Mexico, Vietnam, are abandoning cards in favor of m-wallets to avoid the poor financial infrastructure& the nemours benefits that m-wallets provide, m-wallets include-Google Pay, Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, Ali Pay, Easy Paisa, Gcash, WeChat, Gojek, PromptPay, and Paytm.. Mobile payment solutions can be deployed as a means of extending services of financial institutions to community known as unbanked. Which estimate to be as much more 50% of the world's adult. According to financial Report 2009, The use of mobile payments in developing countries have attracted to public & private funding by organization as Bill & Melinda Gates foundations the united states Agency for





An Analytical Study on Sustainable Development In Commerce

Dr. Dethe Sachin Suresh

Assistant Professor, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

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Abstract:

There is close relationship between Sustainable Development and Commerce & Management. Because at every corner of globe, these subjects are playing vital role in running Socio Economic activities. Sustainable Development concept is not new, it has been followed by many cultures over the course of history with an aim of maintaining a balance Between man and nature as well as economy. For sustainable development, factors such as preserving and protecting the environment and natural resources along with maintaining social and economic equality need to be followed. As we are growing economy, facing many socio-economic problems. Would we become able to fulfill all the protocols of sustainable development? In this paper, Researcher elaborated the pillars of sustainability and how the sustainable development offers for the growth of society.

Keywords: *Commerce, concept and importance of sustainable development, role of sustainable development, opportunities and challenges for sustainable development in commerce.*

Introduction:

Sustainable development plays vital role in creating a balance between the economic, environmental and social needs. It is a way of organizing and managing the society by which it can exist for a long period without making any compromise on the availability of resources for future generations. We all are living in the era of science and technology, where technology is upgrading in every walk of life and who can survive here or face the competition those who will sustain according to time and situation. Now, we all are well aware about the world, what is happening in the globe, countries are fighting with each other, and it is big question for all of us, how to sustain the resources and nature because ultimately it will become cause of destruction. After all, all the areas are related to management and business and related activities of it. Here, Sustainable development is very

important. What is exactly sustainable development? It's simple the development that meets the requirements of the present without negotiating the ability of future generations to meet their own wants. Sustainability brings three elements into harmony: Economy, Society and Environment. The world is moving around these three factors whether it is commerce or management. Whatever we do, for the sack of society and it definitely affects our economy, society and environment Business concerns need to face the fact that the boundaries of accountability and responsibility are moving fast. The trend towards sustainable management means that organizations are beginning to implement a systems wide approach that links in the various parts of the business with the greater environment at large.



DR.B.R AMBEDKAR'S THOUGHTS ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Dr. Sampada Suresh Lavekar (M.Com,NET,Ph.D) Assistant Professor,

RajarshiChhatrapatiShahu College, Kolhapur

Abstract

This paper aims at Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's views on Education; Ambedkar's knew that education was the necessary precondition for the reconstruction of the society on the principles of equality and justice. Studying the development of education in Indian Society he found that during the rule of Peshwa in Maharashtra and even during the earlier period of British Raj, right to education was restricted to higher castes. He fought for the education of masses without discrimination of caste and sex. Participation in the budget to debate he said, Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of everyone. The education department is not a department which can be treated on the basis of quid pro quo. Education ought to be cheapened in all possible ways and to the greatest possible extent. Taking active part in the discussion on Bombay University Act and Primary Education Amendment Bill, he contributed his views in the reform of Education. He founded the people's Education society, and started colleges at Bombay and Aurangabad. He repeatedly with the government that providing equal educational opportunities to all without discrimination was its responsibility however, boys and girls should get the different education. Paper attains to understand the Dr. B R Ambedkars views on education with the uniform education system in India.

Key Words:Dr.B.R.Ambedkar,Enlightened, Objectives of education, Self-respect, Moral values and Women Education.

1.INTRODUCTION:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar believed that education was a key to social, political, and economic revolution. He believed that education was a tool for social justice and that it could help to dismantle caste barriers and improve the lives of the disadvantaged. Some of his thoughts on education include: Education for all, Education as a movement, Education as a force for social change. It is the education which is the right weapon to cut the social slavery and it is the education which will enlighten the downtrodden masses to come up and gain social status, economic betterment and political freedom", are the views of Ambedkar. B.R. Ambedkar, as is well known, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India, devoted most of his intellectual, social and political efforts to give expression to his belief in the ideal, "SarvenahBhavantuSukhinahSarveSantuNiramayah" i.e. the good and prosperity of all and struggled throughout his life for securing the rightful place for the discriminated, deprived and downtrodden sections of our society. Though several efforts were made by Ambedkar to establish an equalitarian society in India and had been discussed widely by different scholars yet few studies are available to project him as a great educationist. Ambedkar made an attempt to achieve this objective through his educational project also and discussed at length in this paper.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The researcher has studied in following different relevant literature reviewed. The research paper basically covered the contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar thoughts on indian education.

2.1 Dhavaleshwar C U and Banasode, C.C. (2017), he has studied Dr. B R Ambedkar as a Social Worker for the Marginalised Sections.





Financial Inclusion in India- An Overview

Dr. Sampada Suresh Lavekar

Assistant Professor, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.15130677

Abstract:

Financial inclusion contributes to economic growth by stimulating entrepreneurship, increasing savings, and expanding investment opportunities. It boosts consumer spending and business development, leading to job creation and improved productivity. Financial inclusion helps every community in the country to participate in the country's economic development system. The Main objective of the study is to know the conceptual framework of financial inclusion in India. Researcher has collected secondary data from the deferent sources like journal, reports, books, newspaper and websites. Researches has concluded that financial inclusion contributes to economic growth by stimulating entrepreneurship, increasing savings, and expanding investment opportunities. Financial inclusion policy plays an important role in eliminating economic inequality in the country.

Keywords: Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme Ministry ff Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Swabhimaan Schemes, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Vocational Education and Training Loan Scheme.

Introduction:

Financial inclusion contributes to economic growth by stimulating entrepreneurship, increasing savings, and expanding investment opportunities. It boosts consumer spending and business development, leading to job creation and improved productivity. Financial inclusion helps to achieve the sustainable development of the country, by providing financial services to the unreached people with the help of financial institutions. Financial inclusion can be defined as easy access to formal financial services or systems and their usage by all members of the economy. The committee on financial inclusion, of government of India, has defined financial inclusion as the process of ensuring timely access to financial services and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as the weaker sections and low income

groups at an affordable cost (Rangarajan Committee, 2008) The Global Financial Development Report on Financial Inclusion, 2014, defines Financial Inclusion as "the proportion of individuals and firms that use financial services. It has a multitude of dimensions, reflecting the variety of possible financial services, from payments and savings accounts to credit, insurance, pensions and securities markets. It can be determined differently for individuals and for firms."

Review of Literature:

The researcher has studied in following different relevant literature reviewed.

1. Shabna Mol TP (2014) carried out a research work to contribute a conceptual understanding of financial inclusion in the Indian context.



"AMBEDKAR THOUGHTS ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE"

Dr. Sachin Suresh Dethe Assistance Professor Department of Commerce Kamala College, Kolhapur

Abstract:

Agriculture being the backbone of the Indian economy many problems like land-reforms, fragmentation and subdivision of land were discussed by Dr. Ambedkar threadbare. The problems are still current and are further aggravated by the density of population and urbanization. The size of land holding is getting diminished day by day causing innumerable misery to the farmers. The marginalization of land is marginalizing the landholders on large scale. Dr. Ambedkar foresaw all this and emphasized the inability of consolidation and other means of increasing the size. The ideas of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on agriculture and India continue to hold true now. The economic holding of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is a modest piece of land that has the potential to provide enough money to sustain a respectable standard of living, but it needs reform to assure maximum productivity and little investment. The thoughts of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on agriculture and the condition of India are important since they are still relevant today. He encouraged national economic and social development while highlighting the need of investing in agriculture and prioritizing basic necessities like housing, public health, and education. A thorough analysis is required to increase the agricultural sector's growth rate. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar believed that the lack of productive labor and the stress it places on the land, which leads to land subdivision and the rule of occupancy, prevents surpluses in Indian agriculture. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar suggested inspection identification and a one-man rule of inheritance to lower the cost of land and avoid the division and dissolution of a focused property.

Key words: Agriculture, Holding of Land, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's Analysis of Indian Agriculture in Compressed Format, The nationalism of land and collective farming, Rapid industrialization and Khoti system.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture being the backbone of the Indian economy many problems like land-reforms, fragmentation and subdivision of land were discussed by Dr. Ambedkar threadbare. The problems are still current and are further aggravated by the density of population and urbanization. The size of land holding is getting diminished day by day causing innumerable misery to the farmers. The marginalization of land is marginalizing the landholders on large scale. Dr. Ambedkar foresaw all this and emphasized the inability of consolidation and other means of increasing the size. He was aware that any system of equitable distribution of land and land reforms would be inadequate for singular reason that there is no ample land relative to population. Therefore he felt that collectivism was the only answer for problems of agriculture. This was in tune with welfare State visualized then. The collective farming would reap the advantages of large scale production which would increase labor productivity. The ideas of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on agriculture and India continue to hold true now. The economic holding of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is a modest piece of land that has the potential to provide enough money to sustain a respectable standard of living, but it needs reform to assure maximum productivity and little investment. In order to guarantee high production and little investment in the agricultural industry, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar idea of the economy and collective agriculture is important. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar suggested communal agriculture, a single tax system for both agricultural and non-agricultural businesses, inspection identification, and a one-man rule of succession to reduce the cost of land and prevent the splitting and disintegration of a concentrated asset. Based on Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, community farming is required to address the labor shortage in agriculture, and the appropriate ratio of more agricultural variables to a unit of land ensures economic feasibility. Contrast to the labor and resources of the farmer, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar believed that the size of the agricultural sector determines the productivity of the industry. In order to solve the problem, he suggested intensive farming, and in 1949 he





Women In Information Technology (IT): Barriers And Challenges

Smt. Yadav Namrata Sanjay

Assistant Professor, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur

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Abstract:

The representation of women in information technology (IT) has evolved significantly over the past few decades. Despite progress, women remain underrepresented in key technical roles and leadership positions in this sector. This abstract explores the historical context, current status, and future prospects for women in IT. It discusses challenges faced by women such as gender discrimination, lack of mentorship and limited access to networking opportunities. However, it also highlights the growing number of initiatives, policies and organizations dedicated to promoting gender equality in the technology sector. By addressing issues such as educational disparity, workplace discrimination, and societal stereotypes, the abstract concludes that fostering an inclusive environment for women in IT is not only a matter of equity but is also essential for driving innovation and diverse perspectives in technology development.

Keywords: STEM education, Gender Gap, Social cultural factors, cultural progression barriers.

Introduction:

Information technology (IT) sector has emerged as an important part of economic growth and social transformation globally and India has played a significant role in this revolution. In 21st century, India is growing developing country where whole world see opportunities as a global market or IT Hub. Infosys, TCS, Wipro, IBM, HCL technologies, Sonata software, Oracle, Tech Mahindra etc. provide IT services to America and other countries of the world. India and IT sector were facing male dominance. However role of female in IT sector is not negligible. Hence this is an attempt to focus on the barriers and challenges faced by women in the IT sector. IT sector is represented by Aziz Premji, Ajit Balakrishnan, Narayan Murthy, Nandan Nilekani but it's now need of time to give equal opportunity to women also so that women can prove themselves like Falguni Nayar, Roshni Nadar, Geeta Kannan, Sudha Murthy etc. Recently Prime Minister

Pratibha Patil, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, Sudha Murthy proved their calibre not only in the Indian economy but also in the world.

The information Technology (IT) sector has revolutionary industries like AI, BPO, Block-chain and societies worldwide, yet women remain underrepresented in this rapidly growing field. Despite their increasing participation in STEM education, women continue to face significant barriers and challenges in entering, sustaining and advancing in IT careers. Gender biases, workplace discrimination, lack of mentorship and work life balance struggles contribute to their underrepresentation in leadership roles. Additionally societal stereotypes and cultural expectations often discourage women from pursuing careers in technology. Then only equality and efficiency of work will increase



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47

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार

सीमा आनंद गुरव
समाजशास्त्र विभाग राजर्षी
राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना

वैदिककाळ मध्ययुगीनकाळ व आधुनिककाळखंड यावर दृष्टिक्षेप टाकला तर वेदकाळात स्त्रीचा दर्जा हा बराच उन्नत व जवळ जवळ पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचा होता. परंतु वैदिक काळात जो दर्जा मिळाला होता तो मध्ययुगीन काळात मिळाला नाही, तर मध्ययुगीन काळातील रुढी, परंपरा, आणि आधुनिक काळातील जागतिकीकरण या दोन्ही च्या काळामध्ये स्त्रियांचे जीवन पिचलेले दिसते आहे. पुरुषसत्ताक समाज व्यवस्थेची स्त्रिया बाबतची भूमिका आज हि बदललेली नाही. सूत्रे, महाकाव्य, व उत्तरस्मृति काळात धार्मिककांडना महत्त्व दिले. वैदिक मंत्र येत नाहीत म्हणून स्त्रियांकडून धार्मिक हक्क काढून घेतले यातून पुरुषांचे महत्त्व वाढत गेले.

बालविवाह व जटप्रथा यामुळे निवड स्वातंत्र्यावर कडक बंधने आली. स्त्रीचे शिक्षण, स्त्रीचे ज्ञान, व्यक्तिमत्त्व, खुंटले. शेती पद्धती स्थिर झाल्या, स्त्रीच्या वारसा हक्कावर मालमतेवर गदा आली, तर यामध्ये शेती पद्धती स्थिर झाल्यामुळे त्यासाठी मनुष्यबळाची गरज होती अधिक कामासाठी अधिक मुले, हे साधन म्हणजे स्त्री, असे गृहीत धरले गेले. अष्टपुत्र सौभाग्यवती भवया आशीर्वादातून चूल व मूळ हे तिचे कार्यक्षेत्र बनले.

विवाहाची बंधने पाळावयाची जबाबदारी तशी दोघांची असते परंतु, ती जबाबदारी स्त्रीने जातीने लक्ष घालून मनापासून पार पडली आणि पुरुषांनी मात्र त्या बंधनाकडे, जबाबदारीकडे पूर्णपणे डोळे झाक केले. याचा परिणाम स्त्रीने कसे वागावे, हे पुरुष ठरवत गेले आणि स्त्रियांनीही ते मान्य केले. कारण स्वतःचे म्हणून वेगळे काही बोलून दाखवण्याची संधी त्यांना कधी मिळाली नाही. त्यामुळे स्त्री ही जरी संसारातील पुरुषांचे आकर्षण म्हणून मानले गेले तरी देखील ती स्वतःवर अधिकार चालू शकत नव्हती. ती स्थिर राहू शकत नाही. अशा विचार प्रणालीच्या प्रचारांमुळे स्त्री मागासलेपणात राहिली. विचाराने आणि कमकुवत तर बुद्धीने अप्रगल्भ व ठरली. त्यामुळे त्यांना शिक्षण नाही आणि त्या सासरच्या घरातील एक सासुरवासाचा विषय बनल्या. त्या स्त्रियांचे जीवन घरापुरते मर्यादित झाले. पतीने शिक्षकाची भूमिका तर सासर गुरुकुल झाले. स्त्रियांच्या हातून शिल्लक चूक झाली तरी, आपल्या पत्नीला हाडेमोडे पर्यंत मारहाण करत. त्यावेळच्या मध्य एशियामध्ये सासरा वधूपिता आपल्या जावयाला लग्नाचे वेळी एक नवीन चाबूक देत असे. अशासाठी की आपल्या मुलीला त्याचा अधिकार प्रस्थापित व्हावा. पंधराव्या शतकात जर्मनीत अशी एक पद्धत प्रचलित होती की गाढव आणि स्त्रिया यांचा जन्म मार खाण्यासाठीच आहे त्यामुळे अशा स्त्रियांची अवस्था एखाद्या जनावरासारखे म्हटले पाहिजे.

आधुनिक काळ ही स्त्रियांची उत्तम दर्जा मांडला जातो परंतु कितपत खरे आहे 8 मार्च हा जागतिक महिला दिन म्हणून साजरा केला जातो त्या अनुषंगाने महिलांमध्ये समाजातील स्थान आणि 2020 च्या जागतिक महिला व भारतीय महिला लिंग समानता या थीमचा विचार करता महिलांना कुठल्याच बाबतीत समानता नाही लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेचे वैशिष्ट्य स्वातंत्र्य, समता आणि बंधुता ही आहे ही वैशिष्ट्ये स्त्रियांना कुठेही लागू होत नाही. त्यामुळे भारतीय महिला आजही असमानतेच्या ओझ्याखाली

सीमा गुरव राजश्री छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना: लिंगभाव असमानता आणि पितृसत्ताक समाज हे सामाजिक शास्त्रातील अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आणि जटील विषय आहे. पितृसत्ताक समाज म्हणजे एक सामाजिक संरचना जिथे पुरुषांना सत्तेचा मुख्य अधिकार मिळतो, आणि महिलांना तसेच तृतीयपंथी यांना दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर ठेवले जाते. निम्न प्रतीचा दर्जा त्यांना दिला जातो या समाजव्यवस्थेत महिलांची भूमिका मुख्यतः घरगुती कामकाजापुरती मर्यादित केली जाते, तर पुरुषांना सार्वजनिक आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये सर्वोच्च स्थान दिले जाते. आज समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी सिद्ध केला आहे की लिंगभेद हा नैसर्गिक भेद असून लिंगभाव हा समाजाने निर्माण केलेला भेद आहे.

लिंगभाव असमानता - लिंगभाव हा सांस्कृतिक असून मनुष्य निर्मिती आहे. लिंगभाव हा सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक असतो. तो भूमिका, गुण, वर्तनप्रकार व जबाबदाऱ्या इत्यादींची स्त्रीयोचीत आणि पुरुषोचीत अशी विभागणी करतो.

पितृसत्ताक - या संज्ञेमधून पित्याची सत्ता असा अर्थ ध्वनित होतो. इंग्रजी शब्द 'patriarchy' साठी पुरुषप्रधानता, पुरुषसत्ता, पितृसत्ता सारख्या शब्दांचा वापर केला जातो. 'कुटुंबामध्ये चालणारी पित्याची सत्ता' हा त्याचा शाब्दिक अर्थ आहे. जागतिक राजकारणात १९८० सालापासून लिंगभावनिगडित प्रश्नांचे महत्त्व वाढीस लागले. याचा परिणाम म्हणजे जागतिक राजकारणात लिंगभावनिगडित दृष्टिकोन विकसित झाला. १९व्या शतकाच्या पहिल्या दशकामध्ये जगात वा अनेक ठिकाणी स्त्रीवादी चळवळींचा उदय झाला. तेव्हापासून स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक हक्कांवर सातत्याने भर देण्यात आला. त्यांनी सर्वसाधारणपणे लिंगभाव समानतेवर भाष्य केले.

कुटुंब व्यवस्थेच्या उगमासंबंधीच्या अभ्यासाला ज्यांनी निश्चित दिशा दिली ते विचारवंत म्हणजे लुई मॉर्गन होय. मॉर्गनच्या मते, 'आदिम समाजात विवाह संस्था अस्तित्वात नसल्यामुळे सर्वत्र लैंगिक स्वैराचार होत. अशा शिथील लैंगिक संबंधाची परिणीती अनेकदा गर्भधारणे होत असे. स्त्रीला आपले मातृत्व लपविता येत नसे, परंतु पुरुष मात्र आपल्या जबाबदारीतून निसटत असे. अशा परिस्थितीत स्त्रीलाच त्या अपत्याचे संगोपन व पालनपोषण करावे लागत असे. कंदमुळे व फळे यांच्यावरच माणसाचा प्रामुख्याने उदरनिर्वाह होत असल्याने स्त्रिया कंदमुळे, फळे, गोळा करून आपले व अपत्याचे पोट भरत असत. अशाप्रकारे स्त्रीच्या अगावर समस्त जबाबदारी आली. त्याचबरोबर तिला सत्ताही प्राप्त झाली अशा रीतीने मातृप्रदान कुटुंबव्यवस्था आली. परंतु कालांतर उत्क्रांती होत होत समाज प्राथमिक अवस्थेतून पुढे सरकत गेला तस तसे मातृप्रदान कुटुंबाकडून पितृप्रधान कुटुंबाकडे वळले. परंतु असे घडवून येण्यापूर्वी तंत्र विद्येच्या क्षेत्रात प्रगती करून पुरुषांना आपले वचस्व प्रस्थापित करावे लागले. त्यानंतरच कुटुंबात तो आपले अधिपत्य गाजवू लागला व पितृसत्ताक सत्ता व्यवस्था हि स्थापन झाली. औद्योगिक क्रांतीपूर्वीच्या सरंजामशाहीच्या काळात पुरुषांच्या हातात असलेली सत्ता व त्या सत्तेचा वापर करण्याचा अधिकार पुरुषाला होता. कुटुंबाची शिस्त ही गोष्ट अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण मानली जात आणि ती शिस्त फक्त स्त्रीच लावू शकते असे मानले जाई. धर्माचा सुद्धा याला पाठिंबा होता. मग ते राजाचे कुटुंब असो अगर सामान्याचे कुटुंब. या काळातील पुरुष हे व्यवसाय करत. पुरोहित सारखे व्यवसाय, योद्धे व जमीनदार करत असलेले व्यवसाय हे

कुटुंबसंस्थेतील लोकशाही

डॉ. कन्नाडे एम. के.

समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख,

राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

email- swamimamata@gmail.com

गोषवारा:

मानवाच्या संपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थांमध्ये कुटुंबसंस्था ही एक आधारभूत व सर्वव्यापी सामाजिक संस्था आहे. सर्वच सामाजिक समूहात एक मूलभूत व प्राथमिक स्वरूपाचा कुटुंब हा एक सामाजिक समूह आहे. न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुता ही लोकशाही जीवन पद्धतीची आधारभूत तत्वे मानली जातात. लोकशाहीची चर्चा करताना ती लोकशाही आधी कुटुंबामध्ये मिळणे गरजेचे आहे. कुटुंबामध्ये तर लोकशाही मिळत नसेल तर समाजामध्ये ती कशी लागू होईल. कारण कुटुंबापासून देशाच्या जडणघडणीला सुरुवात होत असते. आजही कुटुंबातील कर्ता व्यक्ती म्हणून पुरुषांनाच महत्त्व आहे. स्त्रियांनी घर सांभाळावे अशी अपेक्षा केली जाते. पाश्चात्य देशातून आपण पाश्चात्य संस्कृती स्वीकारली पण सामाजिक मूल्य मात्र आपण स्वीकारायला तयार नाही म्हणूनच राष्ट्रीय कुटुंब सर्वेक्षणासारख्या अहवालातून देखील नवऱ्याने बायकोला मारण्यात काही चूक नाही अशी प्रतिक्रिया बहुसंख्य पुरुषांनी आणि महिलांनीही दिलेली आढळते. व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य, न्याय आणि समता ही मूल्य जर कुटुंबातच विकसित झाली तर नक्कीच समाजातही ही मूल्य स्पष्टपणे पहावयास मिळतील.

प्रस्तावना :

मानवाच्या संपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थांमध्ये कुटुंबसंस्था ही एक आधारभूत व सर्वव्यापी सामाजिक संस्था आहे. सर्वच सामाजिक समूहात एक मूलभूत व प्राथमिक स्वरूपाचा कुटुंब हा एक सामाजिक समूह आहे. मानवी विकासाच्या सर्वच अवस्थांमध्ये कुटुंबाचे अस्तित्व दिसून येते. मानवी समाजाच्या विकास टप्प्यातील पहिली अवस्था म्हणजे कुटुंब होय. मानवी समाजाचा इतिहास म्हणजे कुटुंबाचा इतिहास होय. कुटुंबसंस्थेच्या निर्मितीमुळेच समाजातील स्थैर्य व सातत्य टिकून राहिले आहे. म्हणूनच कुटुंबसंस्थेला सर्व प्रकारच्या समाजात महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे.

अब्राहम लिंकननी लोकशाहीची व्याख्या केली लोकांनी, लोकांचे, लोकांसाठी चालवलेले राज्य म्हणजे लोकशाही होय. आज जगात सर्वात लोकप्रिय शासन प्रकार म्हणून लोकशाही शासन पद्धतीकडे पाहिले जाते. न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुता ही लोकशाही जीवन पद्धतीची आधारभूत तत्वे मानली जातात. लोकशाही जीवन पद्धतीत प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला तिच्या स्वतःच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा सर्वांगीण विकास घडवून आणण्याची संधी मिळवून देण्याची हमी असते. त्यामुळेच लोकशाही केवळ राजकीय क्षेत्रापुरतीच मर्यादित राहत नाही तर सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, कौटुंबिक इत्यादी सर्व क्षेत्रात लोकशाहीला स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे.

भारत हा जगातील लोकशाही मानणारा सर्वात मोठा देश आहे. भारतामध्ये विविध प्रकारची विविधता ही आपणास पहावयास मिळते. अशा विविधतेने नटलेल्या देशाला एकसंध ठेवण्याची किमया ही संसदीय लोकशाहीत आहे. लोकशाही म्हणजे 'लोकांची सत्ता' लोकशाहीमध्ये जनतेची इच्छा ही अंतिम आणि सर्वोच्च मानली जाते. म.गांधी म्हणतात, 'लोकशाही हा एक जीवनाचा मार्ग आहे'. इंग्लंड या देशाला संसदीय लोकशाहीची जननी म्हटले जात असले तरी तिथे सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता तेवढी नाही जेवढी भारतामध्ये आहे. तरीही या विविधतेमध्ये एकता प्रस्थापित करण्यात भारतीय लोकशाही यशस्वी झाली आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी माहिती संकलन आणि विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. संशोधन विषयाशी संबंधित विद्वत् माहिती स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. ज्यामध्ये विविध संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, विश्लेषक, वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख, साप्ताहिक इ. आधारे हा शोधनिबंध तयार करण्यात आलेला आहे.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि बौद्ध तत्त्वज्ञानाचे महत्त्व**डॉ. कन्नाडे एम. के.**समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख,
राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना: भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही जगातील सर्वात प्राचीन आणि व्यापक ज्ञान परंपरांपैकी एक मानली जाते. यामध्ये मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचा महत्त्व दिले गेले. या ज्ञानाची विशेषता म्हणजे त्याचे आध्यात्मिक आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाने समाजाच्या सर्व अंगांना स्पर्श करणारे विचार आहेत. विज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात भारताचे योगदान मोठे आहे. आर्यभट्ट आणि ब्रह्मगुप्ता सारख्या प्राचीन गणित तज्ञांनी अंकगणित, बीजगणित आणि भूमिती मध्ये लक्षणीय प्रगती केली. सूर्यमालेच्या सूर्यकेंद्री मॉडेलवर आर्यभट्टाचे कार्य त्याच्या काळाच्या अनेक शतके पुढे होते. शून्य ही संकल्पना भारतात निर्माण झाली. आणि गणितात क्रांती घडवून आणली ज्यामुळे दशांश संख्या प्रणालीचा विकास झाला. आम्ही प्राचीन भारताचे खूप ऋणी आहोत आम्हाला मोजणी कशी करायची हे शिकवले ज्या शिवाय आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक शोध अशक्य झाले असते असे उद्गार अल्बर्ट आइन्स्टाईन यांनी काढले. भारतामध्ये पूर्वी प्राचीन काळी गुरुकुल शिक्षण पद्धती अस्तित्वात होती गुरुच्या निवासस्थानी जाऊन विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत असत. गुरुकुल शिक्षण पद्धती ही भारतातील प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची पद्धती असलेली दिसून येते. भारताची ज्ञान परंपरा प्राचीन आणि गंगा नदीच्या प्रवाहासारखी अखंड आहे.

व्याख्या :

युनायटेड नेशन्स : पारंपारिक ज्ञान किंवा स्थानिक ज्ञान हे जीवनातील गुंतागुंत समजून घेण्याच्या, मानवी कर्तृत्वाची नोंद आहे आणि अनेकदा प्रतिकूल वातावरणात टिकून राहणे पारंपारिक ज्ञान जे तांत्रिक, सामाजिक, संघटनात्मक किंवा सांस्कृतिक असू शकते ते जगण्याच्या आणि विकासाच्या महान मानवी प्रयोगाचा भाग म्हणून प्राप्त केले गेले.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली व्याप्ती : भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा अत्यंत व्यापक आणि सर्वसमावेशक आहे. यामध्ये विज्ञान- तंत्रज्ञान, आयुर्वेद - वैद्यकशास्त्र, योग - ध्यान, तत्त्वज्ञान- धर्म, कला - संगीत, भूगोल- वास्तुशास्त्र, नीतीशास्त्र - राजकारण, सामाजिक विज्ञान, पर्यावरण - निसर्ग या सर्व ज्ञान शाखांनी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला व्यापक बनवले आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा वारसा म्हणजे अहिंसा तसेच मुक्तीचा मार्गाचा शोध आहे.

अध्ययनाची आवश्यकता : आज वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीमुळे मानवाच्या जीवन जगण्याच्या पद्धतीमध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल झालेला आहे. जीवनात ताणतणाव वाढत आहे. तेव्हा शारीरिक मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी आध्यात्मिक शांतीसाठी सामाजिक मूल्यांची जोपासना करण्यासाठी मानव आणि पर्यावरण यांच्यातील संबंध सुधारण्यासाठी बौद्ध तत्त्वज्ञानाची आवश्यकता आहे.

आज भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या वारश्यातूनच योग आणि ध्यान पद्धती आपल्यामध्ये बिंबलेल्या आहेत आणि याचा स्वीकार आणि महत्त्व सर्व जगाने स्वीकारलेले पाहायला मिळते या प्रणाली द्वारे पारंपारिक ज्ञान पुढील पिढीकडे पद्धतशीरपणे हस्तांतरित करता येते. ग्रंथ ज्ञानाबरोबरच शारीरिक श्रमाचे महत्त्व भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतून अधोरेखित होते.

प्राचीन शिक्षण प्रणालीत ज्ञान, परंपरा, प्रथा या मानवतेला पोषक होत्या. शिक्षणामध्ये नम्रता, शिस्त, स्वावलंबन, आदर याचा समावेश होता. या माध्यमातून वैज्ञानिक विचार, स्वातंत्र्य, जबाबदारी, समानता, न्याय शिक्षणाचे हे उद्दिष्ट अध्ययनामुळे साध्य होऊ शकते.

वैदिक कालखंडात स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात भारताची कामगिरी उल्लेखनीय अशी होती. मैत्रेयी, ऋतंभरा, अपाला, गार्गी आणि लोपामुद्रा इत्यादी स्त्रियांची नावे त्यांच्या बुद्धिमतेमुळे जगप्रसिद्ध झाली होती. बोधायन, कात्यायन, आर्यभट्ट, चरक, कणाद, वराहमिहीर, नागार्जुन, अगस्त, शंकराचार्य, गौतम बुद्ध, स्वामी विवेकानंद इ. अनेक महापुरुषांनी भारतभूमीवर जन्म घेऊन भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा समृद्ध करण्यात बहुमोल योगदान दिले आहे. हा वारसा जोपासण्यासाठी तसेच भारताच्या परंपरा आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांचा पाया राखण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 पूर्ण देशात लागू करण्यात आलेले आहे.

प्राचीन भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली मध्ये विज्ञान, आयुर्वेद, नाट्य, संगीत, अहिंसा, योग याचबरोबर भारतामध्ये बौद्ध साहित्य समुद्रासारखे अथांग आहे. बौद्ध धर्मातील तत्त्वज्ञान अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे भगवान बुद्धाचा धम्म हा एक शोध आहे. कारण पृथ्वीवरील मानवी जीवनाच्या सखोल अभ्यासातून तो निर्माण झालेला आहे. आजच्या काळात माणूस सुखाचा शोध घेत आहे पण सुख कशात आहे हे मात्र तो विसरत चालला आहे. भौतिक समृद्धी बरोबर मानसिक समृद्धी आली नाही तर सांस्कृतिक मांद तयार होते आणि ते निरोगी समाजाचे लक्षण मानता येणार नाही. माणूस- समाज- राष्ट्र यांचा संबंध प्रेमाचा, सहिष्णुतेचा आणि एकूण मानवी जीवन समृद्ध करणारा हवा. पण आज समाजामध्ये वेगळे चित्र पाहायला मिळते. अशा स्थितीत बुद्धांच्या विचाराची समाजाला आवश्यकता आहे.

बुद्ध म्हणजे ज्याला सम्यक् संबोधीची प्राप्ती झालेली आहे असा; सम्यकसंबुद्ध, किंवा ज्याला परिपूर्ण ज्ञान प्राप्त झाले आहे असा. पाली भाषेत याला "सम्बज्जु" म्हणजे सर्वज्ञ (अमर्याद ज्ञानी) म्हटलेले आहे. बुद्ध हे व्यक्तीचे नाव नव्हते ते मनाच्या स्थितीचे किंवा अवस्थेचे नाव आहे. मनाची अशी अवस्था की, जी मानसिक विकासाच्या अत्युच्च शिखरावर पोहोचली आहे.

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२० २०

K. S. Manilal : A Pioneer in Indian Botany

Dr. Shakil D. Shaikh

Introduction

Kattungal Subramaniam Manilal (K. S. Manilal) was a distinguished Indian botanist and taxonomist renowned for his extensive work on plant systematics, floristics and the history of botany in India. He is best known for his pioneering efforts in translating and annotating *Hortus Malabaricus*, a 17th-century treatise on the flora of the Malabar region. His contributions significantly advanced the study of plant taxonomy in India, particularly in Kerala.

Early Life and Education

K. S. Manilal was born in Kerala, India and developed a keen interest in botany from an early age. He pursued his higher education in the subject, obtaining degrees in botany and specializing in plant taxonomy. His academic career was marked by a deep commitment to exploring and documenting the plant biodiversity of India.

Major Contributions

1. Translation of *Hortus Malabaricus*

One of Manilal's most remarkable achievements was his translation and critical commentary on *Hortus Malabaricus* (meaning "Garden of Malabar"). This 12-volume Latin work, originally compiled by Dutch Governor Hendrik van Rheede in the 17th century, contained descriptions of medicinal plants found in Kerala. Until Manilal's work, *Hortus Malabaricus* remained largely inaccessible to Indian scholars due to its Latin text. His English and Malayalam translations, along with botanical and historical annotations, brought the text to a wider audience, enhancing research on India's traditional plant-based medicine.

2. Floristic Studies and Plant Taxonomy

Manilal conducted extensive field studies on the flora of Kerala and contributed significantly to the taxonomy of Indian plants. His work involved identifying, classifying and documenting various plant species, many of which had not been thoroughly studied before.



साहित्य समीक्षा : पद्धती आणि कार्ये

प्रा.अंकुश भारत घुले
राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज,
कोल्हापूर.
भ्रमणध्वनी: ७७४५८८८४१३

➤ घोषवारा :-

समीक्षा म्हणजे साहित्यकृतीच्या गुणदोषांचे परीक्षण करून मूल्यमापन करणे होय. मराठीतील 'समीक्षा' हा शब्द 'सम+ईक्ष' या दोन पदांनी बनलेला आहे. याचा अर्थ याठिकाणी सम म्हणजे 'सर्व बाजूनी' आणि ईक्ष म्हणजे 'पाहणे' असा होतो. म्हणजेच साहित्यकृतीच्या सर्व बाजूनी पाहणे म्हणजे 'समीक्षा' होय. साहित्यकृतीचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास तीच्या माध्यमातून केला जातो. समीक्षेची नेमकी संकल्पना समजून घेण्यासाठी आपणाला अभ्यासकांनी केलेल्या व्याख्यांचा आधार घ्यावा लागेल. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाच्या माध्यमातून साहित्याच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण समीक्षा पद्धतींची ओळख करून घेण्यात येणार आहे. याबरोबरच साहित्य समीक्षेच्या विविध पद्धती व त्यांची वैशिष्ट्ये ज्ञात होतील. साहित्य समीक्षेचे स्वरूप समजावून घेऊन साहित्य समीक्षेच्या विविध अभ्यासकांनी केलेल्या व्याख्या समजावून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. साहित्य समीक्षेच्या पाश्चात्य व भारतीय अभ्यासकांनी केलेल्या व्याख्यांचा आढावा घेतला जाणार आहे. प्रस्तुत व्याख्यांच्या माध्यमातून साहित्य समीक्षेचे स्वरूप व कार्य स्पष्ट होण्यास मदत होणार आहे.

➤ प्रस्तावना :-

साहित्य आणि समीक्षा यांचे अतूट असे नाते आहे. साहिताच्या क्षेत्रात समीक्षेला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. साहित्यसमीक्षेच्या माध्यमातून साहित्यकृतीचा विविध अंगांनी अभ्यास केला जातो. या अभ्यासातून समीक्षक साहित्यकृतीवर आपले मत व्यक्त करीत असतो. यालाच आपण टीका असे म्हणतो. ही

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55. Effective Learning Environment: A Key element in Effective Teaching Physical Education

Smt. Savita Rajaram Majagaonkar
Research Scholar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
Marathwada University, Sambhajinagar.

Dr. Govind K. Kadam
Vivekanand Arts, S. D. Commerce & Science College
Sambhajinagar.

Keywords: learning environment, teacher, effective teaching.

Introduction:

A key element in effective physical education teaching is creating an inclusive and engaging learning environment. An environment where all students feel comfortable participating, regardless of their skill level, and are actively involved in the lesson through variety of activities with clear instructions.

Learning is an ongoing process and it is a result of the interaction between individuals and environment in which those operate. Learning environment is the surroundings in which individuals interact to enrich experiences. A positive learning environment is crucial for optimal student learning. To obtain maximum output in students learning, creating good learning environment in the classroom is very important. Learning environment of a classroom is one of the important factor which are directly associated with learning outcomes and physically active students.

The physical educator's working environment however can be vastly more complex than that of classroom teacher. For Physical education teacher a classroom refers to outdoor movement space/play ground or a gymnasium or multipurpose hall. In such a classroom the teaching areas is larger, majority of the time the students are moving, a variety of large and small equipment is in use, the teacher and a physical safety is always is a concern. The classroom of an effective elementary physical education teacher has a positive and stimulating learning environment which also provides a feeling of safety of students.

Effective learning environment:

Rink (1993), Siedentop and Tannehill (2000) have said organizing and managing activities which deals with organizing of learning environment and managing the lesson to maintain appropriate behavior; and activities for developing and maintaining effective learning environment are the distinct categories that teacher does in a PE lesson broadly.

According to the Sidentop (1994), when climate of health and physical education is favorable, student's learning is influenced in greater extent. A learning environment is an environment that is characterized primarily by those teacher and student activities. An effective learning environment is important because of greater gains in student's learning. Developing an effective learning environment that results in maximal gains in a student's motor learning depends on the teacher's ability to structure the class and to design learning experiences. Here are some criteria of effective learning environment;

- The learning environment should be structures to allow the teacher to concentrate on pertinent skill information.
- The learning environment should be free of student activities that interfere with the student's concentration on the learning task and teacher's ability to provide information and feedback.



पंकज सुबीर के 'अकाल में उत्सव' उपन्यास में किसान जीवन

शोध छात्र

कु.गीता रामचंद्र पाटील

हिंदी विभाग

शिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, कोल्हापुर

ता. करवीर, जि.कोल्हापूर.

ईमेल - geetakasturipatil@gmail.com

शोध निर्देशक

प्रो. डॉ. डी. आर. भोसले

प्र.प्रधानाचार्य

राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू कॉलेज, कदमवाडी, कोल्हापुर,

प्रस्तावना-

भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है और 'जय जवान जय किसान' का नारा बहुत ही लोकप्रिय है। ग्रामीण भागों में किसान खेती करते हैं और अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि अर्थव्यवस्था में किसान का कार्य 'रीढ़ की हड्डी' जैसा है। खाद्यान्न, औद्योगिकीकरण के लिए कच्चे माल का निर्माण करनेवाला महत्वपूर्ण सारथी है। लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने वाला किसान आज राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार आर्थिक दलाली जैसे अन्य समस्याओं से संघर्ष करता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है।

पंकज सुबीर जी का 'अकाल में उत्सव' इस उपन्यास में किसान जीवन का वास्तविक चित्रण किया गया है। पंकज सुबीर जी को युवा साहित्यकार नाम से जाना जाता है। पंकज सुबीर जी मध्यप्रदेश के सिवनी मालवा में जन्में हैं और पत्रकारिता से उनका नाता होने के कारण वे समाज के हर वर्ग के दुःख-दर्द से परिचित हैं। उसका ही प्रतिबिम्ब 'अकाल में उत्सव' उपन्यास में दिखाई देता है।

किसान का अर्थ-

'किसान' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति संस्कृत भाषा के 'कृषाण' से हुई है। 'किसान' वह होता है, जो अपने पितृक या अपने खुद खरीदे हुए जमीन पर सरकारी नियम के



आँचलिक उपन्यासों के सौ बरस

लेफ्टनंट डॉ. रविंद्र पाटील

अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग,

राजर्षि छत्रपति शाहू कॉलेज, कोल्हापुर (महाराष्ट्र)

शोध सार

आँचलिक साहित्य से उपेक्षित देहातों में बसनेवाले अँचलों को एक साहित्यिक मंच प्राप्त हुआ है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद आँचलिक साहित्यकारों ने संस्कृति को स्थानीय बोली भाषा के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। आँचलिक साहित्य में किसी अंचल का समग्र चित्रण एवं वास्तविक चित्रण होता है। भौगोलिक, प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, आँचलिक भाषा आदि महत्व है। लोकसंस्कृति, आँचलिक भाषा आदि आँचलिक उपन्यासों को प्रमुख विशेषताएँ हैं।

हिंदी उपन्यास साहित्य के विकास में जिस प्रकार प्रेमचंद का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, उसी प्रकार हिंदी आँचलिक उपन्यासों में फणीश्वरनाथ रेणू का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। फणीश्वरनाथ रेणू हिंदी आँचलिक उपन्यासों के mile stone है। हिंदी आँचलिक साहित्य का अध्ययन करते समय रेणूपूर्व युग (सन १८९३ से सन १९५१) रेणु युग (सन १९५२ से सन १९६६ तक) रेणुनंतर युग (सन १९६७ से १९९०) आदि कालखंडों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है।

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी साहित्य में उपन्यास विधा का विकास बड़ी तेजी के साथ हुआ है। उसमें आँचलिक कथा-साहित्य पिछे नहीं है। अनेक आँचलिक कथा साहित्यकारों ने देश के अँचलों की मूल्य तथ्यो को लोगों के सामने रखा है। अपने उद्भव काल से ही इस विधा का विकास विविध अंगों से हुआ दृष्टिगोचर होता है। इस साहित्य से उपेक्षित देहातों में बसनेवाले अँचलों को एक साहित्यिक मंच प्राप्त हुआ है। इसका कथानक व्यक्ति केंद्रीत न होकर इसमें समग्र जीवन को

लक्ष्य बनाने का काम रचना स्वतंत्रताप्राप्ति के बाद आँचलिक संस्कृति को स्थानीय बोली भाषा का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। इस विद्वानों में मत्तभिन्नता दिखाई देती आँचलिक उपन्यासों के संदर्भ में हुए लिखते हैं "आँचलिक उपन्यास संरचना से नए आयाम विकसित में न तो पारंपरिक कथानक है अंधूल-धूसरित जिंदगी की कथा—आँचलिक उपन्यासों को नदी—न स्वर दिए, हवा की साँय—साँय : वन और धरती की सौंधी, ने परिस्पष्ट रूप से कहा जा सकता उपन्यासकार अँचल की कथा ए बनाकर प्रस्तुत करता है। इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से कह स

साहित्य में किसी अंचल का समग्र चित्रण होता है। भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, आदि विशेष महत्व प्राप्त होता है। लं भाषा, आदि आँचलिक उपन्यास हिंदी आँचलिक उपन्यास पर्याप्त विविध पहलूओं को उभार भारतीय साहित्य कोश साहित्य की स्वतंत्रताप्राप्ति के बाद गयी है। परंतु आँचलिक उपन्यास १८८० में प्रकाशित लाला श्री गुरु से ही दिखाई देती है। भारत अंतर्गत इसके विकासक्रम के 'हिंदी आँचलिक उपन्यास स्वतंत्रताप्राप्ति के बाद उपलब्धि है। यद्यपि आँचलिक फणीश्वरनाथ रेणू के मैला आँच के उपरांत ही प्रचलित हुआ त नागार्जुन के बलचनमा से माना उससे भी पूर्व प्रेमचंद, वृंदाक अमृतलाल नागर की कतिपय है।" कोई भी साहित्यिक प्रवृत्ति



SYNTHESIS OF (1,5-DIPHENYL)-2,4-DITHIOBIURETE

Dr.M.S.Lunge¹, Dr.N.B.Jadhav², Dr.U.S.Shelke³

- 1,2. Department of Chemistry, Jagadamba Mahavidyalaya, Achalpur City.
3. Department of Chemistry, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

Email ID: msslunge23@gmail.com

Abstract

Recently in this laboratory, a direct, suitable and simple method for the synthesis of (1,5-Diphenyl)-2,4-dithiobiurete (3a). A novel (1,5-diphenyl)-2,4-dithiobiurete (3a) was synthesized by the interacting 1-phenylthiocarbamide (1a) with phenylisothiocyanates (2a) in acetone-ethanol medium on water bath. The reaction mixture was filtered in hot conditions, after distillation of excess solvent, faint yellow coloured crystals were obtained, recrystallized from ethanol. The structure of the synthesized compounds was justified on the basis of chemical characteristics, elemental and spectral analysis.

Keywords: Phenylthiocarbamide, phenylisothiocyanate, acetone, ethanol, etc.

Introduction

Thiocarbamido, dithiobiureto and triazino nucleus containing drugs possess an important applications and significances in medicinal, pharmaceutical, industrial, agricultural and biochemical sciences¹⁻⁸. The important reactions of amino compounds have been briefly investigate by Pandey⁹, Pathe¹⁰, Berad¹¹, Aprajit¹², Tayade¹³, Deohate¹⁴ and Bhagwatkar¹⁵ for the synthesis of several 5, 6 and 7 membered nitrogen, nitrogen and sulphur containing heterocycles with several references to 1,2,4-triazoles, 1,3,5-thiadiazolidines, 1,3,5-dithiazines, 1,3,5-thiadiazines and s-triazines. These molecules possess various medicinal, agricultural, industrial and biochemical applications and importance, hence the present research scheme was designed to describe somewhat suitable and direct method for a synthesis of the novel (1,5-Diphenyl)-2,4-dithiobiurete.

Experimental

The melting points of all synthesized compounds were recorded using hot paraffin bath. The carbon and Hydrogen analysis was carried out on Carlo-Ebra 1106 analyzer. Nitrogen estimation was carried out on Colman-N-analyzer-29. IR spectra were recorded on Perkin Elmer spectrometer in the range 4000-400 cm⁻¹ in KBr pellets. PMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC-300F spectrometer with TMS as internal standard using CDCl₃ and DMSO-d₆ as solvent. The Gel-G plates by TLC with layer thickness of 0.3 mm. All chemical used were of AR grades (India Made).

Synthesis of (1,5-Diphenyl)-2,4-dithiobiurete (3a):

(1,5-Diphenyl)-2,4-dithiobiurete (3a) was synthesized by refluxing the mixture of 1-phenylthiocarbamide (1a) with phenyl isothiocyanate (2a) in 1:1 molar proportion in acetone-ethanol medium for 4 hours on water bath, faint yellow coloured crystals were separated out. They were filtered and dried at room condition. Recrystallised from ethanol, Yield 85%.





Stronger Self-focusing of Gaussian Laser Beam in Collisionless Plasma Based Exponential Density Profile

K. Y. Khandale^{1P,2}, A. T. Valkunde^{3(✉)}, S. S. Patil⁴, P. T. Takale¹, R. T. Patil², A. S. Patil², S. D. Patil⁴, and M. V. Takale^{1(✉)}

¹ Department of Physics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416004, India
mvtpthyunishivaji@gmail.com

² Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416004, India

³ Department of Physics, Government Polytechnic, Khamgaon, Buldhana 444312, India
atvalkunde@gmail.com

⁴ Department of Physics, Devchand College, Arjun Nagar, Kolhapur 591 237, India

Abstract. The nonlinear features of intense Gaussian laser beams traversing through collisionless plasma along with tangent upward density ramp as well as exponential density profile have been investigated theoretically in the current paper. Naturally, the ponderomotive force is primarily responsible for the collisionless plasma's nonlinear dielectric function. The differential equations for the beam width parameter (BWP) f have been constructed and numerically solved using Akhmanov's parabolic wave equation approach via paraxial and Wentzel-Kramers-Brillouin (WKB) approximations. By utilizing the fourth-order Runge-Kutta method the numerical computation is completed. The noteworthy impact of exponential density profile on propagation dynamics of a Gaussian laser beam is precisely explored and correlated with tangent upward density ramp profile. It is revealed that an exponential density ramp, rather than a tangent upward density ramp, leads the laser beams to become highly focused.

Keywords: Density ramp · Self-focusing · Plasma · Gaussian · Wentzel-Kramers-Brillouin approximation

1 Introduction

Neutral and charged particles combine to form the quasineutral gas known as plasma, which displays collective performance. Self-focusing is a fundamental, 3rd order, and fascinating nonlinear optical phenomenon in which an intense laser beam impacted on a medium modifies the optical characteristics so that the beam comes to focus within the medium. The three key mechanisms that aid to changes in the dielectric function of the plasma in the study of laser-plasma interactions: (i) collisional, (ii) ponderomotive force, and (iii) relativistic. The optical indemnity generated in solids by high-power laser beams is frequently caused by self-focusing [1, 2]. In addition to being of technological interest, the interaction of ultra-high-power laser beam with plasmas is also enriched

