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Book/ chapter of book/ conference proceeding 2021-22

3.3.2.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings year wise during last five years

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Book/ chapter of book/ proceeding	Name of the Author	Name of Publisher
1	A Study of poverty in India: A brief Introduction	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. N. Hadoltikar	Aadhar International Publication Amravati
2	A study in recent trend in E-commerce	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. N. Hadoltikar	Shri. Jwalmala Publication Mysor
3	Digital library overview	Conference proceeding	Mrs. R. M. Gajbhiye	Swatidhan Publications
4	Madhyayugin Marathi Wangamayacha sthul Ithas	Book	Dr. A. M. Deshmukh	Academic Book Publication
5	Changing Population composition of age group 0-6 in Jalgaon	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. D. Bhaise and D. A. Maski	Aadhar International Publication Amravati
6	The importance of vegetable production in western western Jalgaon district	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. D. Bhaise	Aadhar International Publication Amravati
7	GENUS PHYSARUM PERS.FROM MANUDEV I FOREST DIST. JALGAON, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)	Conference proceeding	Dr. N. V. Chimankar	International Journal of Advance and Applied Research
8	Four Species of Myxomycetous Recorded from Manudevi Forest Dist. Jalgaon, Maharashtra (India)	Conference proceeding	Dr. N. V. Chimankar	International Journal of Advance and Applied Research
9	Preservation of Myxomycetous Biodiversity from Navegaon Bandh, Dist. Gondia, Maharashtra (India) : III	Conference proceeding	Dr. N. V. Chimankar	Ajanta Prakashan Auragabad


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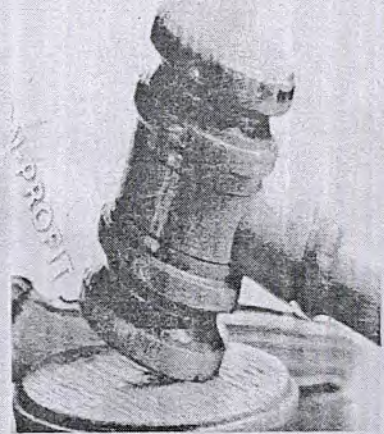
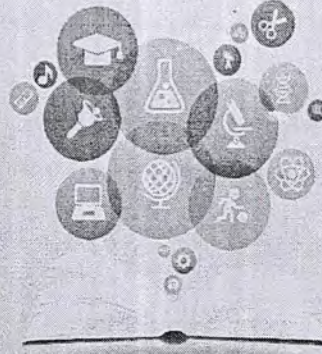
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A Study of Poverty in India:A Brief Introduction

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Dist.Jalgoan

Abstract

In almost all of the underdeveloped countries with very low per capita income, income inequality has caused a series of ills, of which poverty is certainly the worst. Indeed, poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon closely linked to inequalities. Health, efficiency and productivity which in turn affect their income. It deprives part of society of the basic necessities of life - food, clothing, shelter, education and health. Poverty is more a social marginalization of an individual, family or group in the community / society rather than insufficient income to meet basic needs. Indeed, insufficient income is therefore one of the factors of marginalization, but not the only one. The objective of the poverty reduction program should be aimed simply at increasing the level of income of the individual, family or group, but integrating the marginalized into the development process of the country. The country cannot claim economic growth when sections of the population are marginalized at the periphery of society. The rapid process of economic growth is expected to accelerate access to services such as education and health services for all, especially marginalized citizens. In India, even now, despite all the development over the past five and a half decades, 34.3% of the population received less than \$ 1 (PPP) per day. This percentage of the population was considered poor according to an international criterion suggested by the World Development Report. This document is therefore an attempt to study national poverty eradication policies, plans and programs.

Introduction

Poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon in which part of society cannot even meet its basic living needs, the minimum needs being food, clothing, housing, education and other basic minimum human needs. Humanity faces pain and misery when it does. They do not reach the subsistence level of such needs. The general rule in this country is that only those who do not achieve a certain minimum consumption standard should be considered poor. Of the members are poor and miserable" (Adam Smith, 1776). Poverty is about denying opportunity and realizing human potential. Poverty and inequality are closely related, and inequality seems to have increased globally recently. Decades nationally and internationally more than 80 percent of the world's population live in countries with growing income gaps, representing the poorest 40 percent of the world's population, or just 5 percent of world income .On the other hand, the richest 20 percent represent 75 percent of world income, according to the United Nations Development Program. Poverty is the main cause of hunger and malnutrition. The latest



estimates by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Nations (FAO, 2009), the number of people going hungry worldwide has reached 963 million, or about 15% of the estimated world population, an increase of 142 million from 1990-1992. , strictly defined "income poverty" and a broader concept of "human" poverty. Income poverty is defined as the lack of a need for minimal material prosperity, which is determined by the national poverty line. Living in all economic and social aspects in recognition of the problem, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals also include a commitment to halve the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty in 2015 - a third of the world's poor. The World Bank (2005) estimates that 41.6 Percent of the total Indian population lived under \$ 1.25 per day (PPP), reduced from 60 percent in 1981. Poverty eradication is one of the main goals of planned development in India. According to the household final consumption expenditure criterion used by the Commission of Planning India, 27.5 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in 2004-2005, compared with 51.3% in 1977-1978 and 36% in years 1993-1994 (economic study 200910). The overwhelming fact about the poverty in the country is its rural nature. Income and purchasing power due to lack of productive employment and significant underemployment, inadequate infrastructure affecting quality of life and employability, etc. It means understanding the definition of poverty; you have to know the poverty line.

Literature review

Although efforts have been initiated by the Indian government through several plans and measures to reduce poverty in rural India, there is still much to be done to bring prosperity to the lives of people in the rural areas. Self-employment programs such as microcredit are successful with the participation of people in the form of SHG. The government has taken an important step in this direction with the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution to give more powers to the PRI. India is a refuge for 22% of the world's poor. Such a high incidence of poverty is worrying, given that the eradication of poverty has been one of the main objectives of the development process. Poverty is a global dialogue. The eradication of poverty is seen as an integral part of humanity's mission for sustainable development. Hence, poverty reduction in India is vital for the achievement of international goals. The philosophy behind poverty reduction programs is to fight rural poverty by providing the poor with productive resources and training to increase their skills to ensure a steady flow of jobs and jobs. Income when they exceed the poverty line. At the macro level, a myriad of central government and state poverty reduction programs need to be coordinated. The transfer of central funds to states for different programs should be effective. Currently, these funds and assets such as grain are not fully utilized by states. There is a need to strengthen the financial management capacity of some States to use the funds effectively.

Methodology

This research paper aims to summarize the current state of knowledge on poverty reduction programs created by poverty and to study the national poverty eradication policies, plans and programs in India. Relevant





secondary data is collected from various sources such as websites, economic surveys, books and magazines.

Measuring Poverty: Sign of Poverty

The poverty line is a breaking point in the distribution of income, dividing the population into poor and non-poor. People below the poverty line are poor and above this line they are average or rich. The poverty line is therefore a derivation.

India Poverty Estimate: In India, poverty is estimated on the basis of the "Head Count Ratio" or on the basis of minimum consumption expenditure. In 1973 74 the poverty estimate was made on the basis of consumption expenditure using the sample method. Different estimates on different bases. The estimation of poverty by trend and magnitude can be done as follows:

India Poverty Trends

During the five year plans, several poverty reduction programs in India were introduced, but there was an increase in the number of poor people in the country. In 1973,784, there were approximately 32.1 corers of people living below the poverty line. It remained almost stagnant for a decade from 1973 to 1983, but fell to 26 crore in 1999 2000 and 22 crore in 2004 05. Rural has historically been higher than in urban India. But it fell in 2004 05 in both rural and urban areas. By the end of the 11th floor, the number of poor people is expected to drop to 10 crore. A brief analysis showing the absolute poverty trend in India is presented in the following table:

Table: Head Count Estimates of Poverty (in Crore)

Trends in poverty in India (Crore)

Year	Rural	urban	India
1973-74	26.1	6.0	32.1
1977-78	26.4	6.5	32.9
1983-84	25.2	7.1	32.3
1987-88	23.2	7.5	30.0
1993-94	24.4	7.6	32.0
1999-2000	19.3	6.7	26.0
2007	17.0	3.0	20.0
2011	—	—	10.0

Source: Economic Survey 2002-3 & 2010-11, Eleventh Five Year Plan

State Poverty Trends in India

Different states in India have different numbers of poor people. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Utterakhand, Madhya Pradesh, etc. have relatively more poor people than other states. Percentage Orissa



has the highest percentage of people living below poverty line, 43% of age and Punjab has lower, 6%. A comparative study of rich and poor states is presented below:

Table: Trends in poverty among different states (on the basis of URP)

States with higher % age of Poverty	% age	States with lower % age of Poverty	% age
Orissa	46.4	Punjab	8.4
Bihar	41.4	Himachal Pradesh	10
Chhattisgarh	40.9	Haryana	14
Jharkhand	40.3	Kerala	15
Madhya Pradesh	38.3		
Utter Pradesh	32.8		

Source: Economic Survey, Govt. of India 2008-09

According to the 2010 Economic Survey Report¹¹, the percentage of people living below the poverty line is very high in states such as Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh, both in terms URP than MRP. Punjab is the state with the best performance in terms of indicator. Income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient (in rural areas) is highest in Haryana, followed by Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Although inequality is lower in rural areas of Bihar and Assam, it may mean greater equality at low income levels. In urban areas, income inequality is highest in Madhya Pradesh, followed by West Bengal, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh,

Regional Poverty and Inequality

The decline has not been uniform between rural and urban areas. Table provides the estimates of the poverty rate (count index), the Gini index¹³ and the urban-rural disparity in average monthly expenditure per capita¹⁴ for rural and urban areas. Poverty reduction in urban areas has generally been greater than in rural areas (which are home to nearly 67 percent of India's population). The table also shows that although rural monetary poverty decreases steadily, income inequalities increased until 1983 84, decreased from 198384 to 1993 94 and then increased from 1993 94 to 2004 05. On the other hand, although urban poverty steadily decreasing, urban inequalities have continued to increase. . The last column of the table shows the urban rural differential in per capita consumption expenditure which indicates an increasing gap from 1.334 in 1973 74 to 1.882 in 2004 05 due to a higher rate of increase in per capita expenditure in urban areas than in rural areas.





Table : Poverty and Inequality across Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Poverty Ratio(inpercent)(URP)		GiniIndexofPerCapitac onsumption Expenditure(inpercent) currentprice		Urban- RuralDisparityinA verageMonthly Per CapitaExpenditur e(URP)
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1973-74	56.4	49.0	28.7	31.9	1.334
1977-78	53.1	45.2	29.5	33.7	1.396
1983-84	45.7	40.8	30.0	34.1	1.458
1987-88	39.1	38.2	29.4	34.5	1.585
1993-94	37.3	32.4	28.5	34.4	1.628
2004-05	28.3	25.7	30.5	37.6	1.882

Source: Planning Commission (2002) for HCR and Gini Index till 1993-94; Planning Commission (2007) for HCR of 2004-05 and Report No. 508 on Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure for 61st Round, 2004-05 for Gini Index and Average Monthly Per capita Expenditure for 2004-05, reports of various rounds of household expenditure surveys conducted by NSSO for the data on average monthly per capita expenditure at current prices from 1973-74 till 1993-94

Poverty Extension: Since economic planning, the main objective of the Indian government has been the reduction of Indian poverty. To this end, let us remember, heavy expenses were incurred during each floor. But based on 30 days in 1999 2000, 26% of India's population remained below the poverty line. In fact, the poverty rate in 1973 74 was 54.9%. It fell to 22% in 2004 05. The main reasons are a decrease in the poverty rate in the rural and urban sectors. In recent years, the percentage of poverty has reached less than half. In 2010, 37% of the population was below the poverty line. This is clear in Table below.

Table: Percentage of People Living Below Poverty Line

Year	1973-74	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2010
Rural	56.4	53.1	45.7	39.1	37.1	27.1	21.8	—
Urban	49.0	45.2	40.8	38.2	32.4	23.6	21.7	—
Total	54.9	51.3	44.5	38.9	38.9	26.1	21.8	37

Source: Economy of India, From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Conclusion



The debate on poverty in India has remained mainly in the domain of economists. Poverty is defined in terms of income, expenditure and nutritional value (calorie intake). The social dimension of poverty is a neglected area of study. Poverty is more a matter of social exclusion of an individual, family or group in the community / society than insufficient income to meet basic needs. Indeed, insufficient income is therefore one of the factors of marginalization, but not the only one. The objective of the poverty reduction program should be simply to increase the income level of the individual, family or group while integrating the marginalized into the development process of the country. The country cannot claim economic growth when sections of the population are marginalized at the periphery of society. The rapid process of economic growth is expected to accelerate access to services such as education and health services for all, especially marginalized citizens. The government should also be aware of the rural population about the importance of small families and the death rate. Poverty creates too many other problems. The link between ignorance and poverty and poor health and poverty is well established. There are diseases of poverty such as malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhea and malnutrition. Falling ill from poverty, the poor do not have the resources to seek quality health care, for which they have to borrow money to seek treatment. Debt due to hospitalization leading to poverty has been well documented. Poverty is therefore a complex phenomenon with multiple dimensions, and not just the economic dimension. The government should therefore provide better medical facilities, clean water and education so that people living below the poverty line can improve their lives. Yesudian (2000) also suggested that poverty reduction programs should also approach the problem of poverty from broader social and economic perspectives.

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A STUDY OF RECENT TRENDS IN E COMMERCE

Dr. Sachin Nagnath Hadoltikar

Department of Commerce
SRND College, Bhadgoan, Dist. Jalgoan.

Abstract

The appearance of web and smart phone has made a progressive change in the manner we buy. E-Commerce is a sort of business where labour and products are offered straightforwardly to its clients without a middle person through the site. E-Commerce empowers us to arrange for the merchandise sitting at the home. The clients can choose the necessary items from an assortment of items that are accessible on the web. The instalment for the item should likewise be possible utilizing obligation truck, Visa, e-money or e-wallet. This paper talks about the new patterns in E-Commerce, the opportunities and limitations of E-Commerce and the different E-Commerce models.

Keywords: Commerce, Opportunities, Models, Limitations

Introduction

E-Commerce is otherwise called electronic business or web trade. It alludes to the trading of labour and products utilizing the web. The instalment for the buys made can even be utilizing web. In straightforward words any exchange that is directed utilizing the vehicle of web and organize can be called as E-Commerce. E-Commerce has a long history. It was on August 11 1994 the main deal happened on the web. The E-Commerce has begun in America when a man offered a CD through his site to his companion. Net Market was the site utilized by him for finishing the deal through on the web. E-Commerce has truly begun assuming a fundamental part in our everyday lives. We scarcely go to stores for making buys. Rather we are requesting for merchandise sitting at home itself. The presentation of Smart phone has truly sped up the exchanges directed through web.

Objective of the Study

1. To review the different E-Commerce models.
2. To review the new patterns in E-Commerce.
3. To review the opportunities and limitations of E-Commerce.

Research Methodology



The current review is applied simply founded on optional information which is gathered from books, public diaries, worldwide diaries, distributed reports of government and different sites.

E Commerce Models

Business to Consumer (B2C): In a B2C model a business offers a labour and products to a singular buyer (e.g. buying of books from a web based retailer)

Business to Business (B2B): B2B plan of action is a model where a business offers a decent or administration to another business (for example a business firm offering items or administrations to other business firms)

Consumer to Consumer (C2C): When a buyer offers a decent or administration to another customer (for example you sell your old furniture on eBay to another customer).

Consumer to Business (C2B): When a customer offers their own items or administrations to a business or association (for example a force to be reckoned with offers openness to their web-based crowd in return for a charge, or a photographic artist licenses their photograph for a business to utilize).

Opportunities for E-Commerce

- **Direct Sales**

Organizations can straightforwardly offer their labour and products to clients through E-Commerce site. Making request for the buy, invoicing and instalment is finished utilizing web. The conveyance of merchandise will be through an actual channel

- **Presales**

E-Commerce organizations can utilize their sites for advancing your deals. Organizations can utilize email crusades, scan showcasing or web based publicizing for helping their item deals.

- **User Interface**

The UI permits us to look for the items effectively and can arrange for the item in a lesser time. The clients can even channel their items in view of value, shading, Top Brands, etc.

- **Shopping basket**

The shopping basket permits the client to pick the items as per their decision of interest. Add to truck choices can be utilized to add items to our shopping basket.

- **Payment Software**

The payment for the internet based buy can be made utilizing check cards or Visas. The E-Commerce site will guide the client to an instalment entryway. The three principle techniques for instalment are opening a trader



account, using an instalment handling organization or making a web based shop inside a virtual shopping center.

On-going Trends in E-Commerce

- **Connecting through Social Media**

Presently a day's online media empowers the clients to pick the items as per their advantage. Online media can be utilized as a vehicle for giving data about the item to the clients. The job of online media in speeding up the deals of an E-Commerce organization is extremely essential.

- **Adaptable Commerce**

The acquisition of products utilizing cell phones and the exchanges that are led through cell phones has broadly expanded now days. Simple availability to cell phones and PCs has brought about an increment in how much shopping done utilizing cell phones and organizations. Buying utilizing cell phones has become more normal with the presentation of the smart phone.

- **Speedy Service**

The requesting of the item, instalment and conveyance of the item will be finished in multi week. Internet shopping is a sort of shopping that assists the clients with diminishing how much time needed for buying.

- **Item Videos/Video Based Marketing**

The impact that is made in the clients through recordings will be enduring. Clients can be effectively inspired to buy an item by furnishing them with fascinating recordings connecting with the item. Recordings are extremely compelling in passing on the utilization, correlation and particular of an item to the clients.

- **Sites and Apps**

More number of individuals is approaching cell phones than PCs and PCs. Advanced mobile phones are the most regularly involved mode for getting to E-Commerce site. The high velocity web which is accessible in advanced mobile phones further works on the entrance of website. Amazon, eBay, Grofers and pay tm are having portable applications that empower the client to handily enter and get to the site and request for the required item.

- **Virtual Sales Force**

E-Commerce organizations are sincerely attempting to help their deals by utilizing pop ups, talk modules and different instruments for sales reps to persuade clients to purchase before they settle on a choice.

- **Limitations of E-Commerce Security Issues**



Individuals dread to make instalment through online as a result of the security issues. Clients dread the deficiency of their Master card data while making instalment through on the web.

- **Protection Issues**

The clients are needed to give their own subtleties like name; address and portable number for taking part in web based purchasing. The greater part of the clients dreads that on account of these their security issue will be impacted.

- **Family and Culture**

Guardians confine their youngsters from participating in web based buying. They dread the items bought through internet based will be of lesser quality and not good for use.

- **Specialized Issues**

As the whole course of requesting for products and the instalment is finished utilizing web the openness to PC related advancements are required. Specialized issues can restrict the clients from getting to PCs and organizations.

- **Lawful Issues**

E-Commerce Company should deal with various lawful customs for building up their business. The troublesome strategies limit the business from making their essence on the web.

Conclusion

E-Commerce assumes a fundamental part now days. The quantity of individuals who are utilizing E-Commerce sites has broadly expanded. The presentation of Smart phone has additionally sped up the utilization of E-Commerce sites for buying. E-Commerce offers its clients an enormous number of benefits beginning from wide likeness of the items, efficient, and speedy conveyance of items and offers limits to the clients. Web and Smart phone has truly changed the manner in which we make buys. It is further clearer that the quantity of individuals who are getting to E-Commerce sites for their buy will additionally increment in future.

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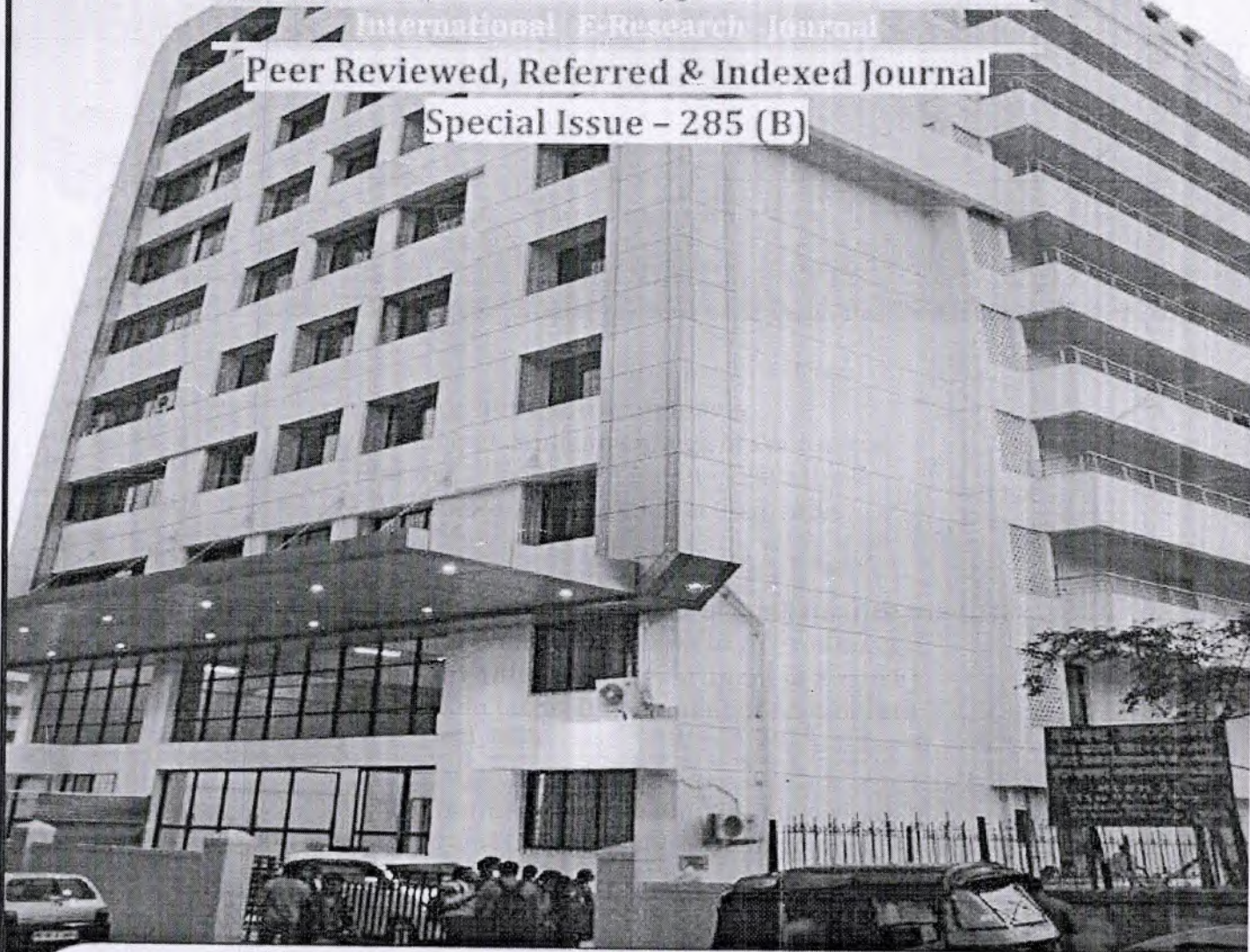
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सौ रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख
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Digital Library Overview

Rachana M. Gajbhiye

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Abstract :

This paper contains a digital library concept has massive growth an information base that can be accumulated and recover through the online network. Digital libraries are the most complex information systems that support the spread of digital document security, distributed database management, hypertext, filtering, information retrieval, and information. This has resulted in a geographical barrier with a wide range of educational, research and cultural resources, with multimedia effects that can be accessed worldwide on distributed networks. Also discuss about traditional library and digital library, function of digital library, purpose of digital library, advantage and limitation of digital library. . The role of the librarian in the digital age has become more dynamic and challenging.

Keywords: Digital Library, academic library, traditional Library, website, proactive information,

1. Introduction:

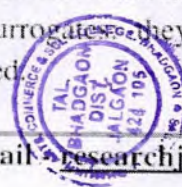
Information technology has revolutionized the role of libraries with acute progress. Due to such environment, libraries have to face new challenges, competitors, needs, and anticipations. Library services and information products are reconstructed to add value to their services and to meet the needs of the changing community of the user community. Users want to supplement printed information with more dynamic electronic resources. Demand for digital information is increasing. The Digital Library is coming to India's land in the present century. We are going to an age in which electronic information can change for more print-based information. The existence of the library is not dependent on the actual form of documents. It is to help shape the future by adding past and present and saving human culture records. This task is not likely to change in the near future.

2. What is Digital Library?

"Digital libraries mean according to **Clifford Lynch**; Digital libraries are systems providing users with coherent access to a vey, organized repository of information and knowledge".

According to The Digital Library Federation defines digital libraries as: Institutions that provide resources with the resources available to retain resources, with the help of specific employees, resources, resources, intellectual access offer, interpretation, distribution, integrity, and sustainability, so that they are easily accessible for use by defined communities or groups of communities. (Shiri 2003)

In the view of The Association of Research Libraries (ARL 1995) Digital library is not an organization; Technology is required to add digital libraries to many users' resources on transparent end users; Universal access to digital libraries and information services is a goal; Digital library collections are not limited to documents surrogate, they extend on digital artworks that cannot be displayed in print or cannot be delivered



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**Changing Population Composition Of Age Group 0-6
In Jalgaon district Of Maharashtra 2001 – 2011**

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Abstract:-

Population composition is the major tools of population geography which is very helpful to measuring and understanding the trend of population growth. The sex ratio is the main part of biological composition of population. We have taken population composition of age group of 0-6 sex ratio in Jalgaon district. For the changing population composition, the decadal data of 2001 and 2011 is used in this paper. 0-6 age group of population is show future of population composition of the concern region. The Tahsil wise data of Jalgaon district is showing negative ratio in rural and urban area of the district.

Introduction:-

The composition of population is an important aspect of the study of population geography. As point out earlier, the study of population, among other things, attempts to answer the question; What kind of people are found in any given population and how does those in one group differ from those in another? The study of population composition is also known as the structure and characteristics of the population. Population is dynamic factor; it is changing with the time. The geographical factors play a major role in population evolution and it impact continuously on changing population of concern region.

In 2011, Jalgaon district had population of 42,29,917 of which male and female were 21,97,365 and 20,32,552 respectively. In 2001 census Jalgaon district had a population of 39,82,690 of which male were 19,05,493 and remaining 17,77,197 were female. Jalgaon district population constituted 3.76% of total population of Maharashtra. In 2001 census, this figure for Jalgaon district was at 3.80% of Maharashtra population. There was change of 14.86% in the population compare to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Jalgaon district recorded increase of 15.53% to its population compared to 1991. (Census of India, 1991).

Jalgaon district is situated on Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra state. This district is more and dense populated area of Khandesh region. Since the historical period up to date there has been some major changes are found in demographic composition in Jalgaon district. The geographical condition has different according to the region. There conditions are affected on all phenomena related to population and its sides. In the Jalgaon district the rate of fertility and mortality are more and on the other hand some month's rate of fertility and mortality are less throughout the year. Demographic concentration also varies in overall district. These types of situations cannot create without geographical impact. Thus, impact of geographical condition on changing population composition in Jalgaon district can be seen in present days.

Key words:-

Population composition, Child population, Age group, Sex ratio etc.

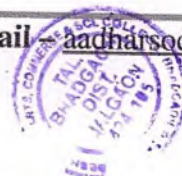




Table No.1
 SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TAHSILS, 2001-2011

Sr. No of Tahsil	Particul	Total Population in 0-6 age group -2001			Total Population in 0-6 age group -2011			Sex Ratio of 0-6 age group	Sex Ratio of 0-6 age group	Difference in Ratio of 0-6 age group
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female			
01	Chopda	Total	40,167	21,156	19,011	899	41772	22250	19522	877
	Rural		31,656	16,655	15,001	901	32821	17459	15362	880
	Urban		8,511	4,501	4,010	891	8951	4791	4160	868
02	Yawal	Total	26,428	13,814	12,614	913	26564	14109	12455	883
	Rural		34,178	17,851	16,327	915	34736	18394	16342	888
	Urban		7,750	4,037	3,713	920	8172	4285	3887	907
03	Raver	Total	42,096	22,103	19,993	905	39764	21369	18395	861
	Rural		35,502	18,619	16,883	907	33494	18065	15429	854
	Urban		6,594	3,484	3,110	893	6270	3304	2966	898
04	Mukta Nagar	Total	21,196	11,220	9,976	889	21828	11681	10147	869
	Rural		21,196	11,220	9,976	889	21828	11681	10147	869
	Urban		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05	Bodvad	Total	12,053	6,316	5,737	908	11548	6185	5363	867
	Rural		12,053	6,316	5,737	908	11548	6185	5363	867
	Urban		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07	Jalgaon	Total	77,879	42,074	35,805	851	81028	44835	36193	807
	Rural		27,235	14,589	12,646	867	27942	15531	12411	799
	Urban		50,644	27,485	23,159	843	53086	29304	23782	812
08	Erandol	Total	22,081	11,631	10,450	898	22148	12051	10097	838
	Rural		17,921	9,430	8,491	900	18232	9978	8254	827
	Urban		4,160	2,201	1,959	890	3916	2073	1843	889
09	Dharan	Total	23,208	12,394	10,814	873	21280	11739	9541	813
	Rural		18,489	9,908	8,581	866	16868	9365	7503	801
	Urban		4,719	2,486	2,233	898	4412	2374	2038	858
10	Amalne	Total	34,225	18,228	15,997	878	32763	17674	15089	854
	Rural		23,019	12,244	10,775	880	22585	12166	10419	856
	Urban		11,206	5,984	5,222	873	10178	5508	4670	848
11	Parola	Total	24,915	13,337	11,578	868	25053	13789	11264	817
	Rural		20,062	10,761	9,301	864	20634	11341	9293	819
	Urban		4,853	2,576	2,277	884	4419	2448	1971	805
12	Bhadga	Total	20,895	11,128	9,767	878	20532	11157	9375	840
	Rural		20,062	10,761	9,301	864	20634	11341	9293	819
	Urban		4,853	2,576	2,277	884	4419	2448	1971	805





The population sex ratio of age group 0-6 of Jalgaon district is decreases in 2011 in compare to 2001 census. According to the bar graph the urban sex ratio is less than rural area. In 2011 the sex ratio is equal in rural and urban area but less than 2001.

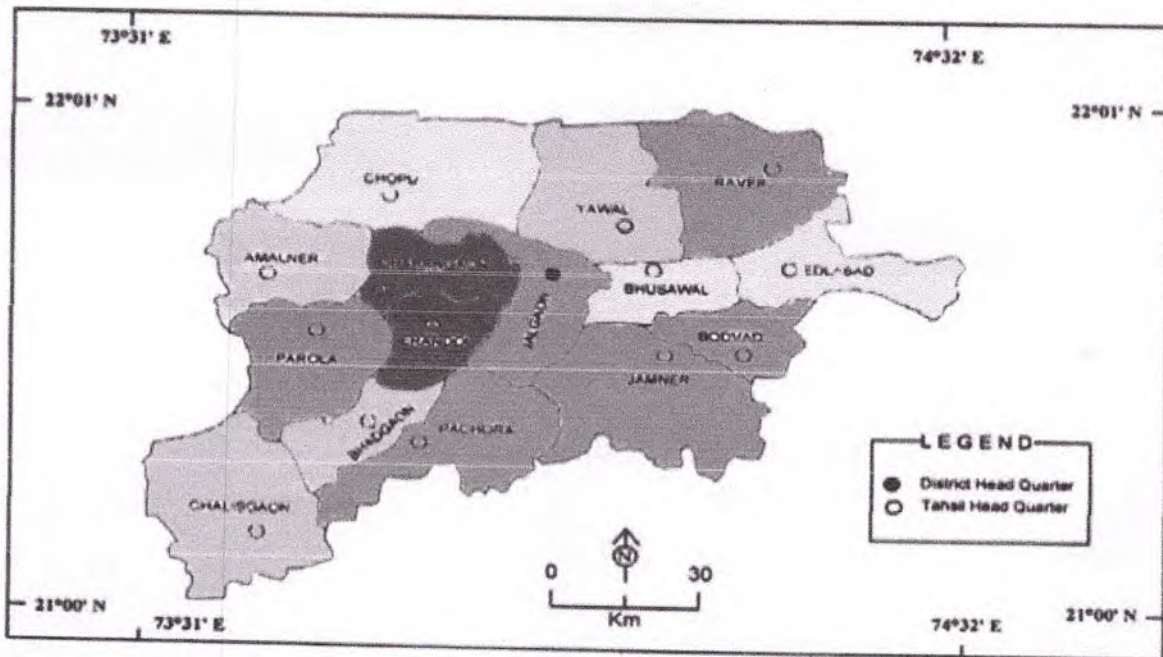
Table No. 2

Distribution of variation in sex ration of Jalgaon district 2001-2011

Groups of deference in sex ratio of 0-6	Name of Tahsil
0 to -20	Chopda, Muktainagar, Bhusaval
-20 to -40	Yawal, Amalmer, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon
-40 to -60	Raver, Bodavad, Jalgaon, Parola, Pachora, Jamner
-60 to -80	Erandol, Dharangaon

Map No.2

Distribution of Population Composition of age group 0-6 in Jalgaon district



The population composition of age group 0-6 is highly decreases in Dharangaon and Erandol Tahsil of Jalgaon district which is in between -60 to -80. Raver, Bodavad, Jamner, Pachora, Jalgaon and Parola Tahsil has decrease value -40 to -60. After that the Yawal, Amalner, Bhadgaon and Chalisgaon tahsils sex ratio decreasing value is -20 to -40 and Chopda, Bhusaval and Muktainagar (Edalabad) has 0 to -20 mean low decreasing value are found in these Tahsil. During 2001 to 2011, the sex ration highly increase in Jalgaon district. During this period girl baby foetus killing, abortion, physical health of mother, malnutrition, anemia and other factors are responsible for decreasing sex ratio in this region. Mostly people have mental fear about girl marriage due to dowry system. That's why the girl child born is decreased in compare to boy child in the district.





The Importance Of Vegetable Production In Western Jalgaon District

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ABSTRACT

India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world next to China and India accounts for 14 % as the world production of vegetables. The area under cultivation has increased from 5.6 million hectares in 1992-93 to 7.2 million hectares. Adoption of high yielding seeds and F1 hybrids and suitable production technologies have largely contributed towards higher production and productivity. India now grows nearly 60 different kinds of vegetables with the exception of possible half a dozen vegetable crops. We occupy the prime position in the production of most of the vegetable crops.

The vegetable produced in our country is still lower than our demand and serves per capita intake of only 135 gms as against the requirements of 285 gm per capita per day for a balanced diet. The demand by 2030 will be around 250 million tons. To achieve this Herculean task the vegetable production and marketing have to be modified.

Expansion in vegetable production is an obvious first step. Growing populations and increased incomes, especially in urban areas are already creating a rise in market demand as consumers seek to diversify their diets. Increasing vegetable production to respond to this demand creates important economic opportunities, especially for small holder farmer. Vegetables also typically provide more employment than cereals. Vegetable farming may offer a profitable business opportunity.

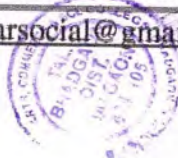
Market-oriented vegetable farming not only creates income for small holder farmers, but also helps to build their resilience to external risks. Diversity of vegetable crops, short growing cycles, and efficient use of irrigation can reduce farmer's vulnerability to climate change. For economic resilience, farmers may either opt to integrate vegetables into existing staple cropping systems.

Vegetable production, processing and marketing made of potential opportunities that can be especially attractive to youth. Production requires only a small amount of land, is technology savvy and high profits can be obtained in a relatively short period of time. Furthermore, low levels of mechanization in vegetable production and the need for careful handling of produce often create a specific demand for female labour. Public investments in infrastructure, training and subsidies in support of vegetable value chains could advance such employment.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the largest and the most important occupation in India. India has made a lot of progress in agriculture since the Independence in terms of growth output, yields and area under crops. It has gone through a green revolution, a white revolution, a brown revolution and a blue revolution. Today, India is the largest producer of milk, fruits, cashew nuts, wheat, rice, sugar and vegetables. In this research paper, an attempt has been made to find the economic importance of vegetable in respect of farmer, merchant, customer, food and restaurant industry.

Vegetables play an important role in agriculture and industrial economy. These crops, which are perishable, are important constituents of the human diet. Vegetables were an integral food item the past civilizations, their real scientific importance as a source of some vital constituents of human health came into light recently. Moreover, in a country like India, where 20-40 percent of the population is vegetarian, the necessity of vegetables in our diet is evident. Almost all vegetables



vitamins, minerals, protein energy etc. for its health. All these are supplied by vegetable crops. Vegetables are the chief source of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, etc. vegetables are recognized as protective foods as they are necessary for the maintenance of human health.

Nature has provided us with all kinds of vegetables that can be grown in different seasons throughout the year. Different kinds of vegetables provide leaf, stem, flower, fruits, or seed for consumption. Considering vividness in the requirement of soil and season, farmers can grow vegetable crops throughout the year for earning regular and steady income to meet the daily expenditure. There are vegetables of very short duration that can be grown as rain and intercrops in either agronomical crops or vegetable crops. There are vegetables, which improve soil and also provide fodder for cattle. Thus, the farmer has wide choice to select suitable crop to adjust the cropping pattern according to the situation. Climate and soil conditions of this region are suitable to grow different vegetables.

Since the cultivation of vegetable crops involves intensive cultural operations starting from sowing to marketing it provides more and regular employment opportunities in rural areas.

The perishable nature of vegetables demands comprehensive planning for movement, storage, processing and distribution of vegetable products. The growth of the vegetable industry as a commercial proposition largely depends on mainly allied enterprises like storage, processing, marketing and maintenance and service enterprises to encourage vegetable growing.

The value of vegetables as an important article of daily human diet has come to be recognized all over the world in recent years, we get many specific chemical substances needed by our body for growth, reproduction and for maintenance of health.

Many of the vegetable crops possess high medical value for curing certain diseases. For instance, onion and garlic are found to possess antibiotics property. Many solanaceous and cucurbitaceous vegetables are found to contain vitamin D.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLES:

1. Restaurant Industry:

Many innovative farmers are now growing vegetables on a commercial scale and earning handsome income from it. If farmers supply their goods to various traders of Mumbai/ Pune City with the contract farming system, they can earn 75000 Rs. /Month from 1 hector as net profit.

One of India's biggest problems is to find ways to employ its ever-growing population. Food restaurant and hotel creates employment opportunities and as a result of the spread effect it creates jobs.

There are different kinds of restaurants. At each of these restaurants there are employees that take food orders, prepare the food, and serve the food. The restaurant is meeting its financial and customer service goals. In most food restaurant jobs, there may be a lot of interaction with customers.

In food industries, there are two types of jobs front of the house, those that directly serve or work customers, and back of the house position those that are behind the scenes preparing food and serving the dishes and otherwise providing support.

This point has assessed the impact of vegetables on farm income and employment using household level information from the western part of Jalgaon district. The results clearly reveal that vegetable production is more profitable and labour-intensive. Vegetable production is the emerging and in agricultural that augment income and generate employment opportunities in rural areas The emerging opportunities in the changing economic environment need to be capitalized for the benefits of the farmers, factors such as rising per capita income, changing food consumption patterns, growing





organized retailers and to customers. Cart vendors, a type of traditional retailers, buy vegetables sell customers in mobile carts and deliver to customers' doorsteps.

Consumer:

Consumers were found everywhere though the numbers may vary. Consumers are final users of vegetable products.

The purpose of this study is to explore consumer choice for buying vegetable in the market and determine the factors which affect their choices. The traditional retail formats (e.g. seller on the platform, push cart, roadside and seller at the village) were the favorable place for vegetable purchasing. Consumer choice retail format choice is determined by domicile, education level, income level, employment status, and business status and purchase frequency. Moreover, other factors are choice is price, quality, safety concern. Most of the consumers spend the highest amount of money for vegetables. As for others consumers, the most important issues for this is the freshness of the product. Traditional buyers visit markets more times in a week. They consider quality of vegetables to be the most important factor. Some spend less money for vegetables compared to other consumers. In the study area 19% are pensioners followed by 25% workers, 32% servicemen, 8% free profession, 6% housewives and 10% other consumers of vegetables. Increased consumer incomes and year-round demand for fresh vegetables is correlated.

Consumers who purchase vegetables on a daily basis are 40%, on alternate day 25%, twice weekly 15%, once in a week 12% and in a fortnight 8%. Consumers are also concerned about the quality and safety of their food, as well as the social and the environmental conditions.

Food and Restaurant: (The food and restaurant industry)

Food is the most important thing to maintain health. Consuming nutrient-rich and hygienic food will keep you away from infection and illnesses. Vegetables are a type of food-group that is consumed almost every day.

The vegetable production plays a major role in domestic food production. Vegetables are nutrients, food that provides sufficient amount of nutrients needed for normal body function maintenance and reproduction. Some vegetables contain high amount of starches, protein, minerals, and vitamins. The moisture content was found maximum in all vegetables. Food is most important part of business. Vegetables are an important food crop that plays a great role in the economy. Restaurants are also encouraged to train food workers to buy and receive leafy greens like lettuce, spinach, and cabbage. The restaurants buy leafy vegetables from retailers and commission agents that sell a variety of food products to schools, hospitals and hotels. The study area is popular for its food culture. The traditional foods, festival dishes and street food, everything is full of flavor and taste.

Hotels and Restaurants are found in the study area. The economy of hotels and restaurants is intimately tied to the business, tourism and to conventions. The primary function of a restaurant is to provide food and drink to people outside their homes.

Graph No1 shows that the total numbers of farmers (235090) in study area who grow all types of crops. The highest was in Chalisgaon tehsil that is 57151 followed by Amalner (41421), Parola 34097, Chopda 28721, Bhadgaon 26845, Dharangaon 25217 and the lowest was in the tehsil of Erandol i.e. 21638.





**GENUS *PHYSARUM* PERS. FROM MANUDEVİ FOREST
DIST. JALGAON, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)**

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Abstract

During the floristic study of the myxomycetes of this region author come across a number of myxomycetous species. In the present paper genus *Physarum* Pers. with three species are being described for the first time from this region i.e.1. *Physarum bivalve* Pers. 2. *Physarum cinerium* (Batch) Pers. And 3. *Physarum compressum* Alb. & Schw.

Key Words: Myxomycetes, slime moulds.

Introduction

The Myxomycetes or 'the true slime - moulds' are the fungi like organisms, possess an assimilative phase of free living, multinucleate, mobile mass of protoplasm called as the plasmodium, and a sporulating phase consisting of a mass of spores typically borne in a simple or complex membranous or tough, non-cellular spore case. In addition to spores, often there is a system of free or netted threads forming a capillitium or pseudocapillitium. Manudevi forest the region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity-constitute the districts Jalgaon. The study of myxomycetes was practically neglected from this region. Hence, it was felt to undertake the study.

Materials and Methods

The present work is based on myxomycetous floristic exploration from the region. An extensive and intensive field work was undertaken to collect the maximum number of specimens of myxomycetes. Visits to different localities were made frequently. Localities for visit were selected so as to cover the maximum representation of the area under investigation. Repeated visits were made to some of the localities for the collection of the specimens. Specimens were collected along with collection of the specimens. Specimens were collected along with their natural substrates. For the preservation of specimens, empty cigarettes boxes found to be very suitable, convenient, easily available, easy to handle and economical. Paper trays of the proper size were prepared so as to get it fit inside the box tray. As per the spreading of the specimen, its natural substrate was cut into suitable size and glued with the fevicol adhesive in the centre of the paper tray. Each box was provided with field notes of respective specimen. The



accession number was written on the specimen box and on the paper tray also, and entered in accession register. After observation; specimen boxes were stored and placed in 'Generic' boxes provided with naphthalene ball to prevent insect entry. Generally specimen boxes were carried to the field to preserve the specimen intact. Sometimes because of heavy collection, specimens were brought to the laboratory on their natural substrate, in a special handling basket, so as not to disturb them. Then they were preserving. In rainy season, the collected specimens were dried in the incubator or oven at 40° c. But sun drying was found to be most suitable for maintaining natural characters. Artificial drying sometimes leads to the shrinkage of weak and flaccid stalk, hardening of wet sporangia and cracking of peridium. All the specimens were identified and confirmed with the help of Martin and Alexopoulos (1969) sometimes, Lister (1925), Hagelstein (1944), Farr (1976), were followed. Monographs on Indian Myxomycetes of Thind (1977), Lakhanpal and Mukerji (1981), were of almost indispensable for final confirmation. Concerned literature in this regards were also studied.

Results and Discussion

1. *PHYSARUM BIVALVE* Pers.

Ann. Bot. Uteri. 5, 1795.

Martin, G. W. & C. J. Alexopoulos, The Myxomycetes, p. 288-289, 1969.

(FIG. 1)

Fructification plasmodiocarpous mixed with few sessile sporangia, scattered to gregarious. Plasmodiocarps short or long, simple to branched, segmented, strongly compressed laterally with upper fissure appearing as bivalve like mollusc, ochraceous to yellowish brown, 0.39 to 11.2 mm long, 0.22 to 0.47 mm in height. Sporangia small, on constricted base, appearing like stalk. Hypothallus inconspicuous. Peridium double ; outer layer thick, pale yellowish towards the upper part and darker towards the base, dehiscence along the upper fissure, after dehiscence it looks like bivalve mollusc ; inner peridium grayish white, sprinkled with lime, thin, membranous, transparent, dehiscence irregularly, but remain intact for longer time. Capillitium abundant, composed of limy nodes and nonlimy internodes ; nodes many white, globose, subglobose, irregular, smooth ; internodes short, thin tubular, delicate, hyaline, connected to the nodes forming a network. Columella absent. Spore mass black, deep violaceous brown under transmitted light, globose, 7 to 11 µm in., minutely warted, warts in small curved line.

Collection Examined: NVC /129,130 Sept.2017, Manudevi, dist. Jalgaon. On dry leaves of angiospermic plant.

Distribution : India : Delhi (Singh and Pushpavathy, 1965 ; Lakhanpal and Mukerji, 1981) ; Gujrat (Salunkhe, 1995) ; H.P. (Lakhanpal, 1973 ; Thind, 1977) ; M. P. (Kharat, 2000) ; M. S. (Nanir, 1978, 1991 ; Rokade, 1989 ; Chimankar, 1993 ; Jadhav, 1994 ; Tembhurne, 2011) ; U.P. (Lodhi, 1934 ; and Sohi, 1955) ; W. B. (Thind, 1977).

Strongly laterally compressed, sinuous plasmodiocarps, double peridium ; preformed longitudinal fissure, minutely and uniformly spinulose, paler spores of 8-10 μm in diam., are the marks of the species which are differentiating it from *P. bitectum* G. Lister. Dehisced sporangia of *P. bivalve* Pers. appear like bivalve mollusc easily distinguishes it from others. The species may vary from simple to branched plasmodiocarp to sporangiate form. It is close to *P. leavosporum* Agnihothrudu. However later is marked by smaller spores, terete, slightly laterally compressed, yellowish brown or grayish brown fruiting with quite larger nodes upto 100 μm in diam. and irregular dehiscence.

It can be compared with *P. echinosporum* Lister is characterized by strongly compressed chalk-white fructification, a double peridium and dark and strongly verrucose (or spinulose) larger spores, 7 - 11 μm in diameter. The spiny warts are arranged in irregular lines, forming very incomplete and very irregular reticulation.

2. *PHYSARUM CINEREUM* (Batch) Pers.

Neues. Mag. Bot., 1, 89, 1974.

Martin, G. W. & C. J. Alexopoulos, The Myxomycetes, p. 291-292, 1969.

(FIG. 2)

Fructification sporangiate to plasmodiocarpous, white to grayish white, scattered to gregarious. Sporangia globose to subglobose, 0.2 to 0.4 mm diam. Plasmodiocarps small, straight or curved, with few branches, small segmented, terete, constricted at the base. Hypothallus inconspicuous, thin membranous, transparent, limeless. Peridium single, thin, membranous, iridescent, transparent, hyaline, impregnated with lime granular, densely or sparsely covered with white lime globules of granular lime. Dehiscence irregular. Capillitium abundant, network of limy nodes and limeless internodes along with the many limeless junctions ; nodes white, small, globose, oval, spindle or rod like or angular ; internodes thin, short, tubular, hyaline. Columella absent ; rarely white, limy pseudocolumella may be present. Spore mass brown, pale purple brown under transmitted light, globose, 7.3 to 15 μm in diam., minutely warted, warts, in small short lines.



Collection Examined: NVC / 131,135, July2016, Botanical garden Bhadgaon College, 136, Sept. 2016, Manudevi, dist Jalgaon. On decaying wood. dry leaves and pod of *Albezia lebeck*.

Distribution : India : Assam (Agnihotrudu, 1959) ; Delhi and H.P. (Lakhanpal and Mukerji, 1981) ; Gujrat (Salunkhe, 1995) ; Karnataka (Indira, 1968) ; M.S. (Nanir, 1978 ; Rokade, 1989 ; Chimankar, 1993 ; Jadhav, 1994; Tembhurne 2011) ; M. P. (Kharat, 2000) ; Punjab (Thind, 1977) ; T. Nadu (Agnihotrudu, 1955) ; U. P. (Lodhi 1934 ; Thind and Sohi, 1955).

Physarum cinereum (Batches) Pers., is characterized by profuse growth, ash-coloured sporangiate to plasmodiocarpous fructification, plasmodiocarps being small and unbranched, fragile peridium bearing calcareous flakes, and purplish brown, minutely verrucose species of 8 – 10 um in diameter. It is compared with *P. vernum* Somm. ex Fries is marked by darker, larger, and prominently verrucose spores. Besides, the calcareous nodes of the capillitium are often massed in the centre to form a pseudocolumella in the case of *P. vernum* Somm. ex Fries but this is not observed to occur in *P. cinereum* (Batches) Pers. The two species are hard to differentiate by superficial characters. Both have intermixed sporangia and plasmodiocarps in the same collection. However, plasmodiocarps are reported to be longer and even netted in the case of *P. vernum* Somm. ex Fries while this is not so in *P. cinereum* (Batches) Pers.

It is one of the commonest species occurring abundantly, grows even on the living herbaceous plants. Population studied show some differences from earlier reports from India. Habit as noted is both sporangiate and plasmodiocarpous, one dominates the other, gregarious to heaped. Peridium cinereous to pinkish ash gray with irregular to petaloid dehiscence. In some cases capillitium appears badhamoid, nodes massed in the centre to form pseudocolumella. Spore size recorded for the species is variable i.e. 7-10 um (Lister, 1925; Hagelstein, 1944). For Indian specimen, 8-10 um (Thind, 1977), 8-11um (Lakhanpal & Mukerji, 1981). Population studied mostly have spore size in the range of (7-) 8-14 (-15) um.

3. *PHYSARUM COMPRESSUM* Alb. & Schw.

Consp. Fung. p. 97, 1805.

Martin, G. W. & C. J. Alexopoulos, The Myxomycetes, p. 293, 1969.

(FIG. 3)

Fructification sporangiate, stipitate, sometimes sessile, solitary or in clusters, grayish or ash white, 0.67 to 1.0 mm tall, erect or slanting. Sporangia laterally



compressed, 0.25 to 0.5 mm x 0.3 to 0.8 mm in size and 0.25 to 0.3 mm in thickness, obconic fan shaped, lobed. Stipe thick, stout, opaque slightly tapering upwards, somewhat flattened, vertically rugose, yellowish brown towards the base, limeless or densely sprinkled with lime towards the apex, 0.33 to 0.63 mm long. Hypothallus well developed, rotate, thin membranous, non-limy, brown, venulose. Peridium single, ashes gray, membranous, impregnated with white, globose to subglobose or irregular lime globules forming more or less reticulum hence become thick and brittle. Dehiscence irregular, from upper part. Columella absent. Capillitium dense, network of limy nodes and non-limy internodes ; nodes many, white, globose, fusiform angular, connected by short, delicate, tubular, hyaline, internodes, towards the base appears to be badhamoid. Spore-mass black, violaceous brown under transmitted light, globose to subglobose 9.5 to 12.5 um in diam., minutely warted, warts in small lines, sometimes with faint compression ridges.

Collection Examined: NVC / 150, 151, Aug.-2015, Pachora, dist. Jalgaon, 136 , Sept.2016, Manudevi, dist. Jalgaon. On dead Papaya wood and dry leaves of angiospermic plants.

Distribuion : India : Assam (Agnihotrudu, 1959) ; Gujrat (Salunkhe, 1995); H.P. (Lakhanpal and Mukerji, 1981) ; Karnataka (Indira, 1968) ; M. P. (Kharat, 2000) ; M.S. (Nanir et al 1998 ; Chimankar, 1993 ; Jadhav, 1994; Tembhone 2011) ; T.N. (Agnihotrudu, 1956) ; U.P. (Thind and Sohi, 1956).

The species is characterized by its laterally compressed fan shaped sporangia. Thind (1977), mentioned the occurrence of ' always stipitate sporangia ' in Indian population without limy stalk. Indira (1968), reported stipitate as well as sessile sporangia and plasmodiocarps in cultural study.

Acknowledgement: The author is thankful to the principal S.R.N, D, A.C.S. college Bhadgaon dist. Jalgaon for encouragement and providing laboratory facilities to conduct this work.

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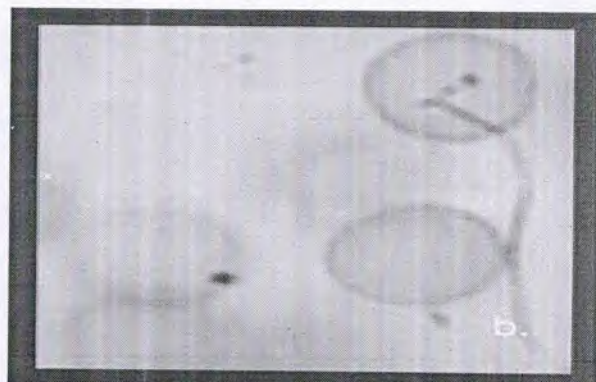
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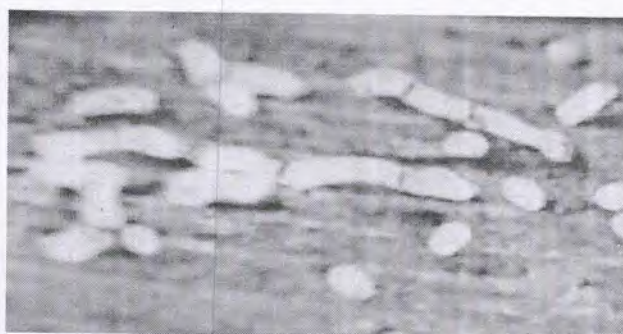
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1. *Physarum bivalve* Pers. (a) Habit



(b) Spores

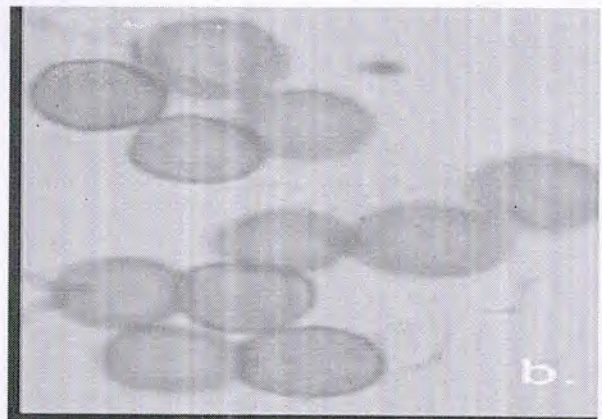
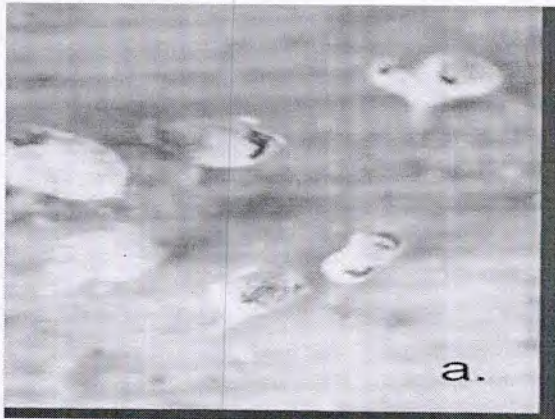


2. *Physarum cinerium* (Batch) Pers. (a) Habit



(b) Spores





3. *Physarum compressum*. Alb. & Schw. (a) Habit

(b) Spores





**FOUR SPECIES OF THE MYXOMYCETES RECORDED
FROM MANUDEVİ FOREST DIST JALGAON, MAHARASHTRA
(INDIA)**

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Abstract

During the floristic study of the myxomycetes of this region author come across a number of myxomycetous species. In the present paper four genera with their single species are being described for the first time from this region i.e.1. *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa* (Mull.) Macbr.2. *Lycogala epidendrum* (L.) Fries. 3. *Arcyria cinerea* (Bull.) Pers. and 4. *Hemitrichia serpula* (Scop.) Rost.

Key Words: Myxomycetes, slime moulds.

Introduction

The Myxomycetes or 'the true slime – moulds' are the fungi like organisms, possess an assimilative phase of free living, multinucleate, mobile mass of protoplasm called as the plasmodium, and a sporulating phase consisting of a mass of spores typically borne in a simple or complex membranous or tough, non-cellular spore case. In addition to spores, often there is a system of free or netted threads forming a capillitium or pseudocapillitium. Manudevi forest the region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity-constitute the districts Jalgaon. The study of myxomycetes was practically neglected from this region. Hence, it was felt to undertake the study.

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Results And Discussion

CERATIOMYXA FRUTICULOSA (Mull.) Macbr.

N. Amer. Slime-Moulds, p. 18, 1899.

Martin, G. W. and C. J. Alexopoulos, *The Myxomycetes*, p. 33-34, 1969.

(PL. I FIG. 1)

Fructification pearly white, in cluster, forming wooly colony. Sporophore 0.40 to 3.0 mm tall, weak, erect or prostrate, hallow, cylindrical, thin walled, broader at the base, 2 to 6 times dichotomously branched, intertwining of fine branches arise just above the base of the sporophore, expanded at dichotomy, bearing clusters of fine branches above, appearing spongy, fine branches with pointed or blunt apex. The entire sporophore is covered with spicules from base to tip on which single spore is borne externally. Spicule hyaline, slender,



Fructification aethaloid, grouped on colony, globose to subglobose, grayish to olive brown, 2.5 – 6.9 mm in diameter, and 2.2 – 5.6 mm in height. Cortex thick, leathery, opaque, covered with blackish brown to honey coloured, scattered, circular or discoid, lobed or elongated scales which are upto 1.0 mm in diam.; dehiscence irregular from upper side. Pseudocapillitium abundant, subhyaline to ochraceous, tubular, sparingly branched, marked with transverse folds, unequal in thickness, 2.7 – 12.5 μm in wide, with large swelling and blunt to clavate free ends. Spore grayish brown in mass, ochraceous under transmitted light, globose, 4.2 – 7 μm in diam., reticulate to subreticulate.

Collection Examined: / NVC 101102,103 Aug.- 2015 , Manudevi , dist. Jalgaon. On decaying wood.

Distribution : India : Assam (Agnihotrudu, 1959) ; Gujrat (Salunkhe, 1995) ; H.P. (Thind & Lakhanpal, 1968 ; Lakhanpal and Mukerji, 1981, 1983) ; Kashmir (Thind, 1977) ; Karnataka (Agnihotrudu, 1966) ; M.P. (Kharat, 2000) ; M.S. (Rokade, 1989 ; Chimankar, 1993 ; Jadhav, 1994) ; T.N. (Thind, 1977) ; U.P. & W.B. (Lodhi, 1934).

Lycogala epidendrum (L.) Fr., is characterized by scattered, globose to subglobose, aethalia look like puffball. Cortex thick, covered with blackish brown to honey coloured scale. Dehiscence irregular from upper side. Pseudocapillitium tubular, sparingly branched. Spore brown in mass, globose, reticulate or subreticulate, 4 – 7 μm in diam.

L. epidendrum (L.) Fr. can be compared with *Lycogala conicum* Pers. However later is marked by conical fruiting, capillitium lax, lacking reticulate marking on the cortex and in the possession of brown pseudocapillitial threads marked by faint transverse wrinkles. and spore 5 – 6 μm in diam.

3. *ARCYRIA CINEREA* (Bull.) Pers.

Syn. Fung., p. 184, 1801.

Martin, G. W. & C. J. Alexopoulos, *The Myxomycetes*, p. 124-125, 1969.

(FIG. 3)

Fructification sporangiate, stipitate, scattered to gregarious, sometimes 2 – 8 sporangia are fascicled or clustered on fused common stalk, grayish –white to ash coloured or cinereous, 1.1 to 2.6 mm tall. Sporangia cylindric, subcylindric or ovate, with obtuse apex,



0.63 – 1.6 x 0.3 – 0.75 mm in diam. Stipe cylindrical, vertically rugose, blackish brown, sometime concolorous to fruiting, 0.4 – 1.2 mm long, expanded at apex forming calyculus, filled with spore like vesicles of 7.9 – 20.8 μm in diam. Hypothallus distinct concolorous to stipe, small, rotate, thin, shining. Peridium early evanescent, often persistent as flakes attached to calyculus ; calyculus concolorous to stipe, shining, small, shallow, externally vertically rugose with dentate margin, inner surface echinulate or warted, 0.24 to 0.35 mm in diam. Capillitium profuse, more or less elastic, firmly attached to the centre of calyculus, long, slender, branched and anastomosing forming network of irregular meshes, threads cinereous marked with spines and rings, also with spindle or rectangular swellings at the junction, free ends blunt or rounded. Spores bluish white in mass, subhyaline under transmitted light, globose, 5.5 – 8.5 μm in diam., marked with few scattered warts, appearing nearly smooth.

Collection Examined: NVC/ 106, 107 Aug. 2015, Manudevi, dist. Jalgaon. On decaying wood.

Distribution : India : Assam (Agnihotrudu, 1959) ; Delhi, (Lakhanpal & Mukerji, 1981) ; Gujrat (Salunkhe, 1995) ; H. P. (Lakhanpal, 1973) ; U. P. (Thind & Sohi, 1956) ; Karnataka (Indira, 1968) ; M. P. (Kharat, 2000) ; M. S. (Nanir, 1984 ; Rokade, 1989 ; Chimankar, 1993 ; Jadhav, 1994; Tembhurne, 2011) ; Orissa (Ghosh & Dutta, 1962) ; T. N. (Agnihotrudu, 1954) ; W. B. (Bruhl & Gupta, 1927 ; Lodhi, 1934).

Extremely variable, species showing all the gradation of characters, from small globose to long subcylindric, scattered to fascicled sporangia, whitish to yellowish in colour ; capillitium marked with spined rings. Sometimes aggregation of one variable would tempt to segregate the population from species complex.

Arcyria cinerea (Bull.) Pers., is compared with *A. promiformis* (Leers) Rost. In *A. promiformis* (Leers) Rost. Sporangia are yellow, more or less ovoid, scattered to clustered ; short stipitate ; capillitium expands laterally occasionally with clavate or rounded free ends.

4. *HEMITRICHIA SERPULA* (Scop.) Rost.

In Lister, *The Mycetozoa*, p. 179, 1894.

Martin, G.W. & C. J. Alexopoulos, *The Myxomycetes*, p. 152-153, 1969.

(FIG. 4)



Fructification plasmodiocarpous, Plasmodiocarps large, branched forming net upto 30.5 to 40.5 mm across, bright yellow, to golden yellow, terete ; strands, 0.12 to 0.20 mm wide. Hypothallus inconspicuous. Peridium single, thin, membranous, transparent, thicker and darker towards the base; dehiscence irregular from upper portion, lower portion persistent. Capillitium abundant, yellowish brown to golden yellow, elastic, filamentous, sparsely branched, coiled, filament 3.9 to 12.3 μm in diam., marked with 3 to 6 spiral bands which are connected by striae and bearing prominent straight or curved spines of 2 to 4 μm long, ends of filament blunt or pointed with 3 to 4 spines at the tip. Spore-mass yellow or golden yellow, pale yellow under transmitted light, globose, 11.1 to 15.1 μm in diam., banded reticulate, reticulation complete, coarse, meshes unequal in size.

Collection Examined: NVC/ 104, 105 Aug. 2015, Manudevi, dist. Jalgaon. On dry leaf and decaying wood.

Distribution : India : Assam (Agnihotrudu, 1959) ; Delhi (Singh and Pushpavathy, 1965) ; Gujrat (Salunkhe, 1995) ; H. P. (Lakhanpal, 1974) ; M.S. (Nanir, 1983, 1992 ; Rokade, 1989 ; Chimankar, 1993 ; Jadhav, 1994; Tembhurne, 2011); M. P. (Kharat, 2000) ; Orissa (Ghosh and Dutta, 1961) ; U.P. (Thind and Sohi, 1956) ; W. B. (Lodhi, 1934).

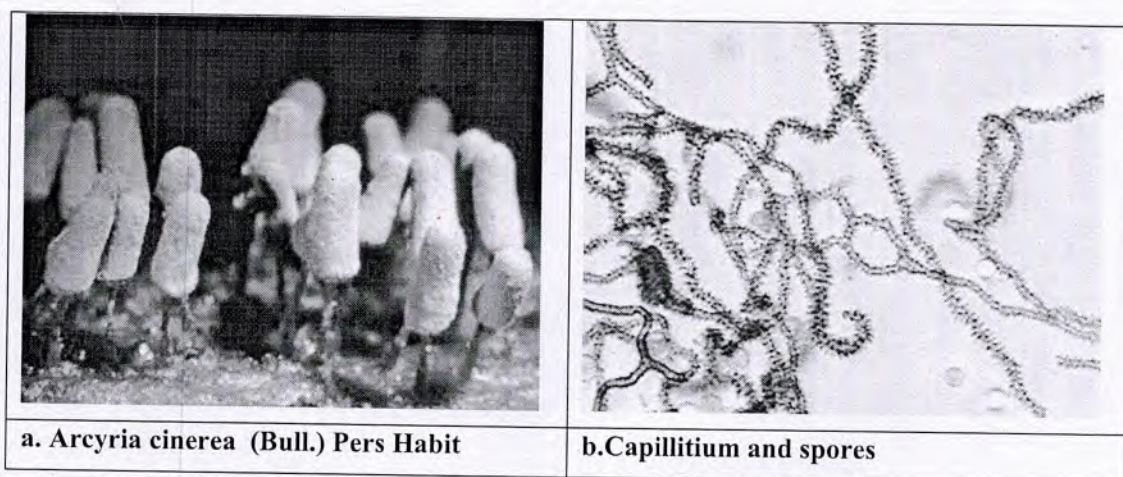
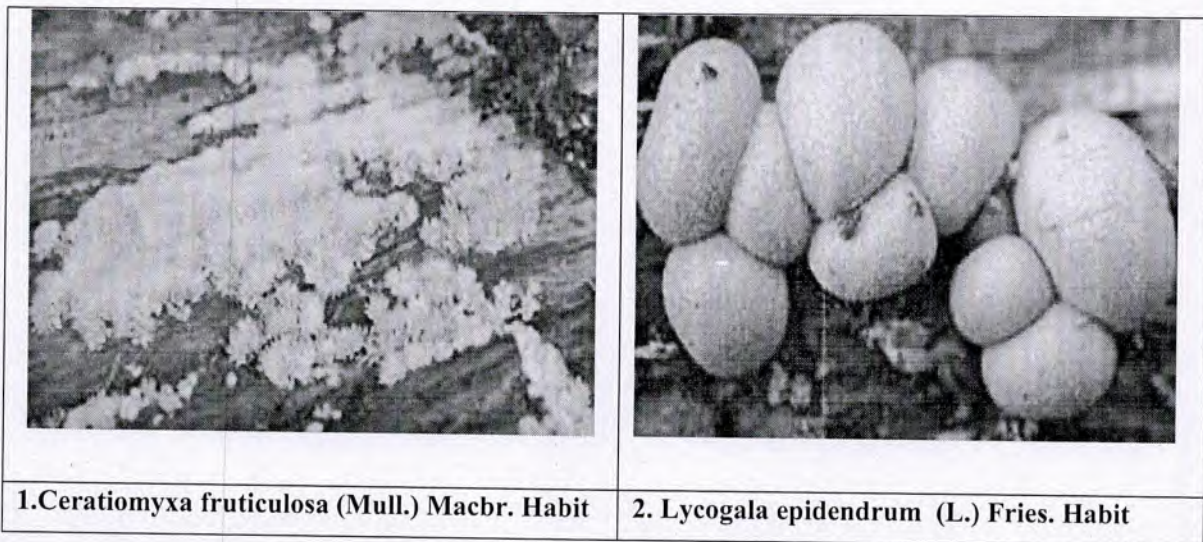
H. serpula (Scop.) Rost., appears to be widely distributed in India. It is easily recognized by large, yellow, completely netted plasmodiocarps, spinulose capillitium and with 3-6 spiral, reticulate spores. The spiral bands on capillitium are usually narrow and often interconnected by profuse striae. The reticulate bands on the spores are complete and marked by a few pits.

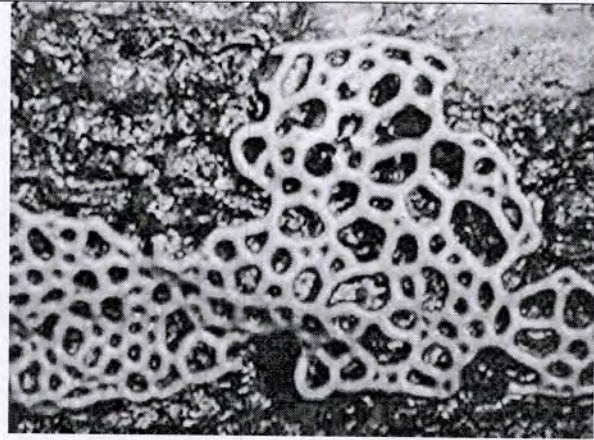
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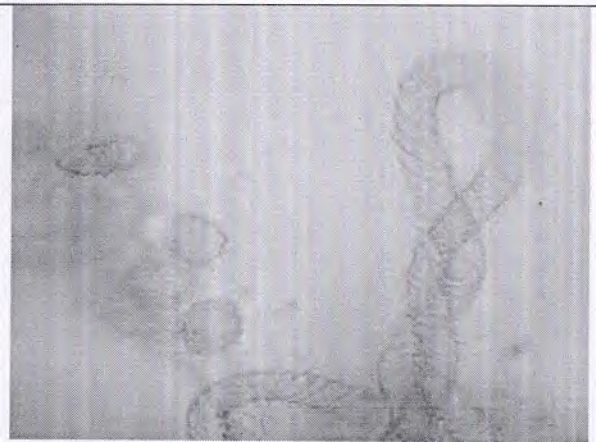


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a. *Hemitrichia serpula* (Scop.) Rost. Habit

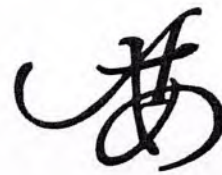


b. Capillitium and spores





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18. Preservation of Myxomycetous Biodiversity from Navegaon Bandh Dist. Gondia, Maharashtra (India) : III

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Abstract

During the floristic study of the myxomycetes of this region author come across a number of myxomycetous species. This is the series of paper. In the third paper of this study three species of myxomycetes are being discussed for the first time from this region i.e.1. *Diderma platycarpum* Nann.-Brem. 2. *Diderma hemisphaericum* (Bull.) Hernem and 3. *Diderma effusum* (Schw.) Morgan.

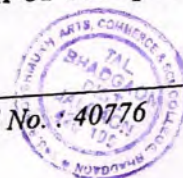
Key Words: Myxomycetes, slime moulds.

Introduction

The Myxomycetes or 'the true slime - moulds' are the fungi like organisms, possess an assimilative phase of free living, multinucleate, mobile mass of protoplasm called as the plasmodium, and a sporulating phase consisting of a mass of spores typically borne in a simple or complex membranous or tough, non-cellular spore case. In addition to spores, often there is a system of free or netted threads forming a capillitium or pseudocapillitium. Navegaon Bandh one of the national park in Maharashtra constitute the East Vidarbha of Gondia district the region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity. The study of myxomycetes was practically neglected from this region. Hence, it was felt to undertake the study.

Materials and Methods

The present work is based on myxomycetous floristic exploration from the region. An extensive and intensive field work was undertaken to collect the maximum number of specimens of myxomycetes. Visits to different localities were made frequently. Localities for visit were selected so as to cover the maximum representation of the area under investigation. Repeated visits were made to some of the localities for the collection of the specimens. Specimens were

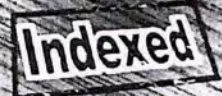
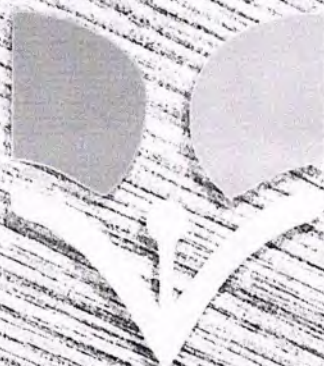




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**PRESERVATION OF MYXOMYCETOUS
BIODIVERSITY FROM NAVEGAON
BANDH DIST. GONDIA,
MAHARASHTRA (INDIA) : IV**

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ABSTRACT

During the floristic study of the myxomycetes of this region author come across a number of myxomycetous species. This is the series of paper. In the fourth paper of this study four species of myxomycetes are being discussed. *Didymium* Schrad. with four species are being discussed for the first time from this region i.e.1. *Didymium anellus* Morgan 2. *Didymium clavus* (Alb. & Schw.) Rab. 3. *Didymium floccosum* Martin, Thind & Rehilland 4. *Didymium minus* (Lister) Morgan

KEY WORDS: Myxomycetes, slime moulds.

INTRODUCTION

The Myxomycetes or 'the true slime - moulds' are the fungi like organisms, possess an assimilative phase of free living, multinucleate, mobile mass of protoplasm called as the plasmodium, and a sporulating phase consisting of a mass of spores typically borne in a simple or complex membranous or tough, non-cellular spore case. In addition to spores, often there is a system of free or netted threads forming a capillitium or pseudocapillitium. Navegaon Bandh one of the national park in Maharashtra constitute the East Vidarbha of Gondia district the region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity. The study of myxomycetes was practically neglected from this region. Hence, it

was felt to undertake the study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

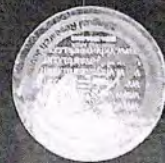
The present work is based on myxomycetous floristic exploration from the region. An extensive and intensive field work was undertaken to collect the maximum number of specimens of myxomycetes. Visits to different localities were made frequently. Localities for visit were selected so as to cover the maximum representation of the area under investigation. Repeated visits were made to some of the localities for the collection of the specimens. Specimens were collected along with collection of the specimens. Specimens were collected along with their natural substrates. For the preservation of specimens, empty cigarettes boxes found to be very suitable, convenient, easily available, easy to handle and economical. Paper trays of the proper size were prepared so as to get it fit inside the box tray.

As per the spreading of the specimen, its natural substrate was cut into suitable size and glued with the fevicol adhesive in the centre of the paper tray. Each box was provided with field notes of respective specimen. The accession number was written on the specimen box and on the paper tray also, and entered in accession register. After observation; specimen boxes were stored and placed in 'Generic' boxes provided with naphthalene ball to prevent insect entry. Generally specimen boxes were carried to the field to preserve the specimen intact. Sometimes because of heavy collection, specimens were brought to the laboratory on their natural substrate, in a special handling basket, so as not to disturb them. Then they were preserving.

In rainy season, the collected specimens were dried in the incubator or and oven at 40°c. But sun drying was found to be most suitable for maintaining natural characters. Artificial drying sometimes leads to the shrinkage of weak and flaccid stalk, hardening of wet sporangia and cracking of peridium. All the specimens were



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MYXOMYCETOUS BIODIVERSITY OF PATNA DEVI FOREST DIST. JALGAON, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)

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neglected from this region. Hence, it was felt to undertake the study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present work is based on myxomycetous floristic exploration from the region. An extensive and intensive field work was undertaken to collect the maximum number of specimens of myxomycetes. Visits to different localities were made frequently. Localities for visit were selected so as to cover the maximum representation of the area under investigation. Repeated visits were made to some of the localities for the collection of the specimens. Specimens were collected along with collection of the specimens. Specimens were collected along with their natural substrates. For the preservation of specimens, empty cigarettes boxes found to be very suitable, convenient, easily available, easy to handle and economical. Paper trays of the proper size were prepared so as to get it fit inside the box tray.

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ABSTRACT

1. During the floristic study of the myxomycetes of this region author come across a number of myxomycetous species. In this study four species of myxomycetes are being discussed. All species are being described for the first time from this region i.e. 1. *Cribraria intricata* Schrad. 2. *Cribraria tenella* Schrad. 3. *Craterium leucocephalum* (Pers.) Ditmer and 4. *Craterium minutum* (Leers) Fries

KEY WORDS: Myxomycetes, slime moulds.

INTRODUCTION

The Myxomycetes or 'the true slime - moulds' are the fungi like organisms, possess an assimilative phase of free living, multinucleate, mobile mass of protoplasm called as the plasmodium, and a sporulating phase consisting of a mass of spores typically borne in a simple or complex membranous or tough, non-cellular spore case. In addition to spores, often there is a system of free or netted threads forming a capillitium or pseudocapillitium. Patna Devi forest is thick forest of Jalgaon district with very diversified flora and fauna. The region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity and neglected from the study of mycology particularly. myxomycetes was practically



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EFFECT OF SELECTED YOGIC PRACTICE ON MEMORY OF COLLEGE BOYS

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S.R.N.D.College Bhadgaon, Dist. Jalgaon.

ABSTRACT

The problem is stated as , "Effect of selected yogic practice on memory of college boys",. The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation. The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation. The present study was delimited to the college going boys only. The study further delimited to the age group of 18 to 25 years student only. The subject was selected from North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. The yogic practices were given to the subjects five days in a week in the morning session for 1(one) hour. To collect data pertaining to this paired Association Test was administrated. Digital Memory scope was used to test the memory of the subjects, and the score was recorded in number. To collect the data pertaining to this study paired Association Test was used. It has been observed from the result of the finding of the study that the pre and post test experimental group between the age group of 18 to 25 years had better memory of pre-test and post test of control group as measured by the paired association instruments. It was hypothesis that there is a significance difference between selected yogic practice on the development of memory power of college going boys of North Maharashtra university, Jalgaon, from the above result and discussion, it is observed that the hypothesis stand proves to be correct. When they maintain the pranayama that time fresh blood (oxygenated blood) is supplied more to the brain. So brain becomes healthy. Yogic practices are done in a peaceful environment and so it also develops the concentration. Anulome, vilome is also helpful for the proper respiration and also develops the lung's capacity. From above all the finding we can conclude that yogic practices develop or enhance the memory power

Introduction

The term "Yoga" is commonly used in India to indicate various aspects of a single entity. The word is derived from the Sanskrit root "Yuj" to Yoke i.e. to integrate or to combine, the ultimate desire or aim being the integration of the individual soul (Jevantma) with the universal soul.

Statement of The Problem

Self Attested



The problem is stated as , "Effect of selected yogic practice on memory of college boys",

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the present study was to find out the effectiveness of yogic practices on the memory of the participation.

Significance of the study

The result of the study will help the teacher, parents and students to improve memory retention for the learners.

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San. Rajendra Chavhan
Principal
Sant Muktabai Arts, Commerce & Education Society, Jalgaon

The result may throw high light regarding the importance of yogic practices for learners.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesis that the yogic practices would be the effective means for the memory development of college boys.

Delimitation

The present study was delimited to the college going boys only. The study further delimited to the age group of 18 to 25 years student only. The subject was selected from North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. The yogic practices were given to the subjects five days in a week in the morning session for 1 hour.

Methodology

The sources of data present study was the students of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, 50 male students were selected by random sampling methods as subjects for this study. Their age ranging from 18 to 25 years.

To collect data pertaining to this paired Association Test was administrated. Digital Memory scope was used to test the memory of the subjects, and the score was recorded in number. To collect the data pertaining to this study paired Association Test was used.

To determine the significance difference in between pre test and post test means of both the groups "T" test was employed. The level of significance was set at 0.05 to test the hypothesis on the basis statistical finding interpretation of the result was made. The statistical analysis of the data consisting of row sources made by the subject by construction paired Association Test by the help of digital memory scope was use to present. The level of significance to test the hypothesis in term of "t" ratio obtained was chosen as 0.05 level of confidence. He obtained raw score in each test items were concentrated into standard scores with the help of t -scale and composite score was formed, which were subjected to T-test to

find out the overall significant difference between two groups i.e. pre test and post test

Table-1

Difference between the Mean of Pre-Test and Post-Test of experimental Group in Memory test performance

	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	£ D.M (S.E.)	t-ratio
Pre-Test	6.7	1.52		0.55	2.54*
Post-Test	8.1	0.85	1.4		

Tabulated t. (0.05)19= 2.093

Significant at 0.05 level

Table-2

Difference Between The Mean Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Of Control Group In Memory Test Performance

	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	£ D.M (S.E.)	t-ratio
Pre-Test	6.7	1.03			
Post-Test	6.5	1.23	0.2	0.358	0.56@

Tabulated t. (0.05)19= 2.093

Significant at 0.05 level

Table-3

Difference Between The Mean Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Mean Performance Of Experimental And Control Group In Memory Test Performance

	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	£ D.M (S.E.)	t-ratio
Pre-Test	8.1	1.85			
Post-Test	6.5	1.23	1.6	0.334	4.79*

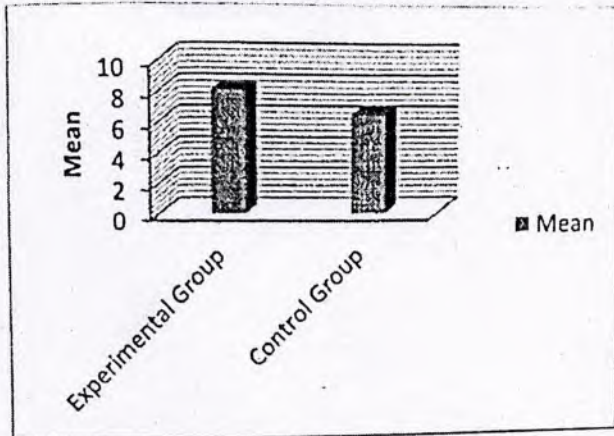
Tabulated t. (0.05)18= 2.101

Significant at 0.05 level

Graph of Difference Between The Mean Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Mean Performance

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Of Experimental And Control Group In Memory Test Performance



Discuss of Findings

In the first table- it shows that there is a significance difference between the pre test and post test means performance of experimental group. In table -2 shows that there is a no significance difference between the pre test and post test means performance of control group. In table-3 shows that there is a significance difference between the pre test and post test means performance of experimental group and Control group.

It has been observed from the result of the finding of the study that the pre and post test experimental group between the age group of 18 to 25 years had better memory of pre-test and post test of control group as measured by the paired association instruments.

It was hypothesis that there is a significance difference between selected yogic practice on the development of memory power of college going boys of North Maharashtra university, Jalgaon, from the above result and discussion, it is observed that the hypothesis stand proves to be correct.

Conclusion

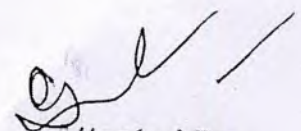
When they maintain the pranayama that time fresh blood (oxygenated blood) is supplied more to the brain. So brain becomes healthy. Yogic practices are done in a peaceful

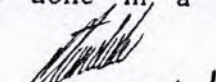
environment and so it also develops the concentration. Anulome, vilome is also helpful for the proper respiration and also develops the lung's capacity. From above all the finding we can conclude that yogic practices develop or enhance the memory power.

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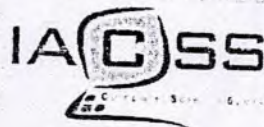
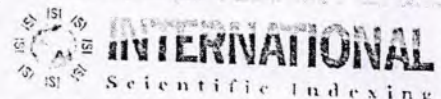
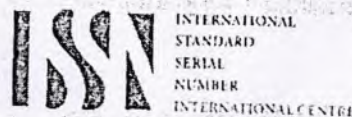
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Research Article

Self-assessment and self-management

Dinesh Haribhau Tandale

Sau. Rajanitai Nanasaheb Deshmukh College, Bhadgaon, Maharashtra, India

Received: XXX

Acceptance: XXX

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this course is to expose the various strategies and techniques that will enable individual to become a successful student in the post-secondary environment steps in Successful Goal Setting and Achievement, Learning Styles, and Anxiety/Stress Management.

GOAL SETTING AND ACHIEVEMENT

Characteristics of goals how to break down goals where goal setting can go wrong goals should be realistic. The goal of winning a marathon after 2 weeks of training is an unrealistic goal. Use what individual have accomplished in the past to set a reasonable goal for the future.

GOALS SHOULD BE

Self-chosen. Individuals are much more likely to achieve a goal that person sets for himself than one that has been set for individual; goals should be moderately difficult: A goal that is too hard or too easy will decrease individual motivation and won't show individual what individual were really capable of accomplishing

Use what individuals have accomplished in the past as a guide; goals should be specific, for example, getting an "A" in Math and a "B" in Geography is a lot more specific than just saying that individual would like to get good grades this semester. Goals should be measurable. Individual was more likely to give up if individual can not see any progress toward individual

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goals. For example, getting an "A" on individual midterm is measurable progress toward getting an "A" in the class. Goals should be positive, Say what individual do want to accomplish instead of what individual do not want to do. For example, try "I will attend all classes", instead of "I won't skip any classes". Goals should be flexible if it looks like individual cannot reach individual original goal, be flexible and redraw individual plan. Goals should be Associated with a deadline, when do individual plan on accomplishing this goal. in a month, day, or year? Goals should be written down; it will serve as a better reminder to keep individual motivated. Where goal setting can go wrong, when goal setting is disorganized, For example, keep personal and academic goals separate. Where goal setting can go wrong; when goals are unrealistic, For example, becoming a company CEO immediately after graduation is an unrealistic goal. Where goal setting can go wrong; when individual set goals that are "beyond" individual control, for example, winning the lottery is definitely beyond individual control. Where goal setting can go wrong; when goals are vague, for example, "becoming successful" or "becoming a better student" are not clear goals to work toward. Where goal setting can go wrong; when individual set too many goals, for example, at any 1 time individual should focus on achieving only three or four goals how to break down and achieve goals.

SUMMARY

Goals with certain characteristics will enable individual to be more successful in goal setting and achievement. Breaking down large goals into parts will help individual to see what steps individual will need to complete on the way to accomplishing individual goal. Homework assignment: Apply what individual have learned set an academic or personal goal. select one personal or academic long-term goal and break it down to the steps individual will need to achieve in the next year, next 6 months, next month, next week, and tomorrow.

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LEARNING STYLES

What is a learning style?
How individual develop a learning style?
What's individual learning style?

How information on individual learning style can help to improve individual learning, what is a learning style? An individuals' characteristic and preferred way of gathering, interpreting, organizing, and thinking about information. Individual style includes the type of environments individual like to learn in, individual preferences for working with others, and the way individual perceive information. No single style of learning has been shown to be better than any other.

HOW DO INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPA LEARNING STYLE?

Learning styles develop over time as a result of an individual's inherent preferences and experience with his/her environment they can and do change over time. How can information about learning styles improve individual learning? Individual may be more satisfied and more productive if individual is studying with methods compatible with individual style. Right now individual may be studying with methods incompatible with individual style and not know it. Individual can experiment with building up less-preferred styles so that individual can be equally comfortable with different tasks and in different learning environments. Complete the learning style assessment.

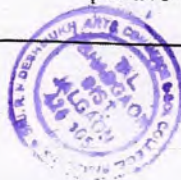
SUMMARY

Individual learning style influences the way that individual perceive and process information. By knowing individual learning style, individual can employ methods and strategies to make studying and learning more productive. Without this information, individual may make studying and learning more difficult for individual self without even realizing it. Apply what individual have learned, Write full description of how individual like to learn. Answer the following questions: "How do I learn best?" What time of day do I learn best? What kind of environment do I learn best in? Do I learn better alone or with others? What study strategies are (or would be) particularly helpful for individual? How will individual be changing individual study methods now that individual is aware of individual learning style?

ANXIETY/STRESS MANAGEMENT

What is stress? What causes stress? Strategies to reduce stress, Strategies for dealing with stress.

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WHAT IS STRESS?

Stress is the way that individual reacting physically, mentally, and emotionally to various conditions, changes, and demands in individual life. Many students experience varying levels of stress each semester. High levels of stress can affect individual physical and mental well-being and academic performance.

SYMPTOMS OF STRESS

Headaches, Nervous stomach, Change in appetite, Rapid breathing, Rapid heart rate, Sweaty palms, Irritability and Anxiety, Reflect on a stressful situation write a brief description of a recent situation that caused individual stress. Summarize individual mental, emotional and physical states at the time.

What causes stress? Anxiety: uneasiness and distress about future uncertainties. What causes stress?

Stress can be occurred due to changes in life's expectations or demands example marriage, divorce, pregnancy, illness, bills, and increasing demands of a university course load. What causes stress? Disorganization: feeling unprepared and powerless. What causes stress? Physical Constraints, Example Stress can cause physical exhaustion, lack of good exercise, and diet strategies. What causes stress? Time constraints: multiple projects and deadlines.

TAKE THE ANXIETY/STRESS ASSESSMENT

Use the results of this assessment to pinpoint specific causes of stress in individual life. What (if any) control do individual have over these areas of individual life? Make a list of things that individual can do to lessen individual stress.

STRATEGIES TO REDUCE STRESS

Take control- manage individual time instead of letting it manage individual. Use a to-do list, follow a written plan, set goals, and follow through. Procrastination is a major cause of stress. Make a realistic list of things individual need to do each day. Start doing the most important things first. That way, even if individual does not finish the list, individual get the most important things done? strategies to reduce stress, Take a break. Sometimes it is better to get away from the situation for a short time- take a brisk walk, focus on pleasant thoughts. Then, go back to the task feeling refreshed and ready to go tackle whatever it is individual have to do. Strategies to reduce stress, Work on individual attitude. Put things into perspective- try not to take individual so seriously. Think positive- "If individual think individual will fail, or think

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individual will succeed, individual are probably right". -Henry Ford.

Strategies to reduce stress get help. See individual instructor, go to tutoring, and participate in study groups. How to form a study group: Keep in touch with friends and family, and develop a support group. Strategies to reduce stress, Physical stress busters eat right, exercise regularly, and get plenty of rest. Strategies to reduce stress, practice, practice, practice.

Build individual confidence- do extra math problems, practice test-taking at home, rehearse individual speech a couple of times before the presentation.

SELF-REFLECTION

Go back to the stressful incident that individual described in the first part of the lesson and list some strategies for dealing with the situation, and some things individual could have done to prevent it from being stressful. Furthermore, list some ways individual can avoid a reoccurrence of such a situation in the future.

Strategies for dealing with stress: No one can avoid stress all the time. In a stressful situation, try these tips to help individual overcome the effects of stress. Strategies for dealing with stress, Join the crowd.

Even though individual may think individual is the only person in the world who is experiencing stress, the fact is that everyone experiences it sometimes. Strategies for dealing with stress, Talk to someone. Find someone individual trust, discuss the problems and look for solutions. Strategies for dealing with stress.

Put it in perspective. Chances are, this is only one small part of the rest of individual life. Strategies for dealing with stress visualize, Sit comfortably and think of a favorite place. Imagine individual self in a successful situation. Strategies for dealing with stress, breathe; sit quietly, and breathe deeply and slowly. Continue for five or six breaths. It is calming and the extra dose of oxygen increases the brain's thinking ability. Strategies for dealing with stress, its all in individual head... and shoulders.

Roll individual head loosely in a wide circle. Repeat 5 times. Tighten right shoulder and raise it as far up as possible and hold, then relax slowly. Repeat with left shoulder. Repeat with both shoulders. Strategies for dealing with stress, Go on a diet; Eating light and avoiding sugars can help with performance and lessen stress. In a stressful situation like an exam, have a light meal of mostly protein. Remember, a heavy high carbohydrate

meal can put individual to sleep. Strategies for dealing with stress, Lighten up, Take responsibility for individual feelings. When individual get angry, take a break and cool down before individual act. Strategies for dealing with stress, Use it; A little stress is a good thing- athletes use it to increase performance. If individual are experiencing a small amount of anxiety, it can help to keep individual active and alert. Use it to increase individual performance.

SUMMARY

Stress is mental, emotional, and physical tension, strain, and/or distress. The signs of stress are classic. Individual may get a headache, stiff neck, backache, become irritable, lose individual temper, and individual may feel exhausted and find it hard to concentrate. When these symptoms appear, recognize them as signs of stress and find a way to deal with them. Just knowing why individual was feeling the way that individual are may be the first step in coping with the problem. Apply what individual have learned. Write about a situation where individual would normally experience a high level of stress, (i.e. taking a test, giving a presentation, etc). Is stress a bad thing? Can it be used to increase individual performance? How would individual do this? What coping strategies can individual use to help individual deal with the situation?

CONCLUSION

"Work style determines how to approach everything from dealing with paperwork to interacting with clients. Take these two things to discover the work style and learn how to work with it -- not against it -- to be productive, avoid frustrations and get ahead."

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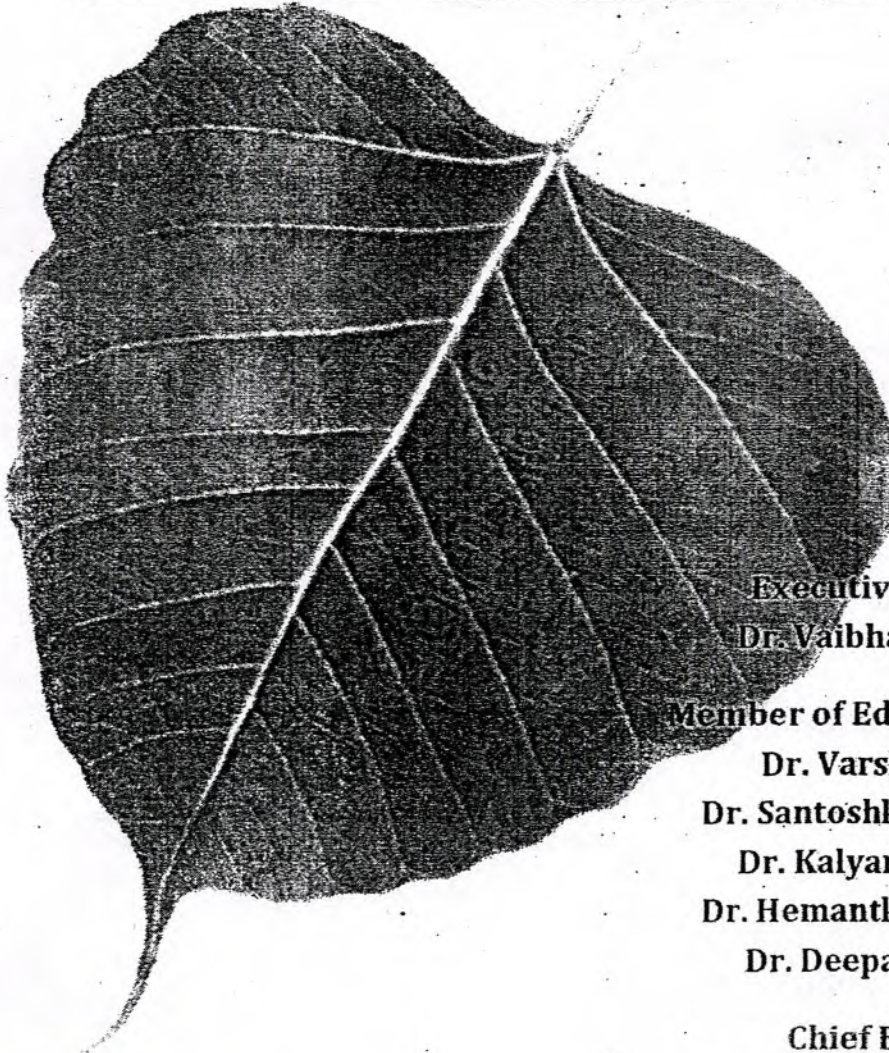
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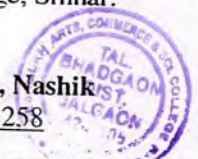
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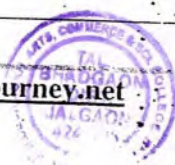
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- Chief & Executive Editor



The Human Values in Aravind Adiga's Novel 'The White Tiger'

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Abstract:

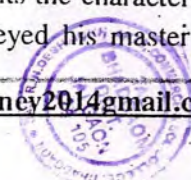
The present paper tries to identify the human values which are basics to life and also makes life significant. In the society we find many examples of the human being who with the human values stand for ideal example to live here on the earth. It makes the life beautiful than the golden ornaments. It makes the life valuable and meaningful as well. In the first novel of Aravind Adiga 'The White Tiger' the author wants to inculcate the different human values to the readers such as loyalty, honesty, love, dedication, faithfulness, peace, responsibility of family and society, truth etc. Through the study of principal characters including the hero of the novel the author presents the human values which is one of the important function of literature. Being the part of literature, human life is inseparable and both are the two sides of a coin. The human values makes the life of worth importance.

Keywords - Loyalty, Honesty, Truth Love, responsibility of family and society. The relationship between employees and employers.

Introduction -

The man is a social animal. His/her life is shaped by the society. In his/her life man or woman moderate the condition of the society surrounding him or her. In the history of man we also came to know that love, loyalty responsibility of family and society, peace, honesty etc. were the basic human values in the life, which also shaped the life of man existed in that period. The human values are at the center of human life which helps to create a particular identity of the man. The human values such as loyalty, honesty, faithfulness, peace, responsibility of own family and society, truth, sympathy etc. have really shaped the growth of human life in the world. These are the positive aspects in human life which makes the life more distinguished. The human psyche and personality is also related with the human values. It is very important in human life. The literature belonging to any period always inculcates the human values on the people. We know the literature reflects the human life and society as well. The literature from the old times has been expressing the human values which are the essential even integral part of human life. These are focused in every form of literature whether it is short story, novel, drama, and essay. It is also one of the important function of literature. In the Man Booker Prize 2008 award winning novel 'The White Tiger' the author Aravind Adiga has expressed and tried hard to inculcate the many human values such as loyalty, honesty, truth, peace, love, responsibility of the family and society, faithfulness etc.

The hero of the novel Balram Halwai is from the darkness area, was totally loyal and faithfully to Mr. Ashok as a servant of master like the relationship between the God Rama and his devotee God Hanuman in the epic Ramayana. The Principal character Balaram Halwai was faithful, loyal and dedicated to his masters of the house belonging to Mr. Ashok before the ending of the novel. He is an ideal for other servants to be considered. In the Indian society the servant is always loyal and faithful to his masters excepts few cases. Being the loyal the hero of novel Balram Halwai didn't cheat Mr. Ashok. The author Aravind Adiga presents the character of Indian servant through the hero of the novel. Balram Halwai never disobeyed his master





except the ending scene in the novel. He always worshiped Mr. Ashok as a master. The relationship between Balram and Mr. Ashok is nicely elaborated in the novel as an employee and the employer. The master Mr. Ashok always used to take care of the needs of the hero regularly like money, abode and costumes. Mr. Ashok the employer did never misbehave his employee as an employer. The author of the novel Aravind Adiga has minutely organized the human values in the character of the Balram such as an honesty, dedication, truthfulness and sincerity. It encapsulates the human values which are essential and important in human life. Though the hero of the novel Balram Halwai was a driver but he was a part of the employer's family. There was a strong bond of love and sympathy between them. We find an urge or request to get a job between the proposed employee and another working employee /worker belonging to Mr. Ashok's home. There was a deep respect towards the employer in the mind of Balram Halwai. In the novel we find truthfulness incorporated in the character of Balram Halwai who even as driver confessed his crime of killing his master and later on became an entrepreneur in Bangalore city. Being author of the novel Arvind Adiga wants to inculcate many human values in the minds of the readers. It is nothing but the true picture of human life which may be accepted later on by the readers. All the works expected by the employer Mr. Ashok were worth of importance for Balram. There is a deep sense of gratitude in the mind of Balram Halwai for his master's killing in some way. The sympathy that one driver feel about another driver is vividly depicted in this novel. The author through the character of the novel also presented the real picture of Indian society. The worker Balram Halwai always followed the instructions given by his masters. Being a loyal and faithful identity he never misbehaved to Pinky madam, the wife of his master.

In our country the employers have always a trust and sympathy towards their workers or servants. When there was an accident by Pinky madam, the driver Balram Halwai was very submissive and dutiful, was even ready to sign and accepting the crime consciously for the welfare of the employers. He even took care taken care of Mr. Ashok who was feeling bereaved after the left of his wife. The driver also visited the temple to worship the God for blossoming a love again between his master and mistress.

To satisfy the needs of the master the servant Balram Halwai was following the instructions even driving a car at the risk of life. A man was killed in an accident by one of the employee of taxi driver belonging to Balram's company then he became sympathetic towards his family by offering a cheque. This is also belonging to his character.

The principal characters like Mr. Ashok and Pinky madam had a love marriage. In their world love was a human value which later on could not exist. In the course of the novel of Balram Halwai confessed the truth of killing his master. Truth is revealed through the development of the character of Balram Halwai. The Honesty is also one of the aspect owe to the character of Balram Halwai. He was more honest than other servants who never try to deceive his master in the way other drivers used to deceive their masters.

Being a part of family Balram Halwai was sending money to his poor family. It is nothing but one of the positive side related to human values. He also dreams to open English school for the children belonging to poor section of the society. It is a positive commitment towards society by him.

To conclude we can say that the major characters like Balram Halwai and Mr. Ashok have more than one human values that decorates the life on the earth. The study of human values through their characters reveals many faced aspects of life which are important and essential to



promote our personality. The human personality does not exactly mean the handsomeness but having the different human values like honesty, loyalty, truthfulness, obligation etc. The literature always inculcates these values to the readers. The present novel 'The White Tiger' is a good example of it. The man does not look appreciable by jewel but by human values. Through which our mother Earth has been looking beautiful to survive. It makes the life of worth importance.

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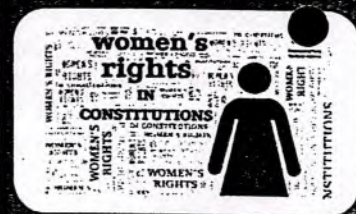
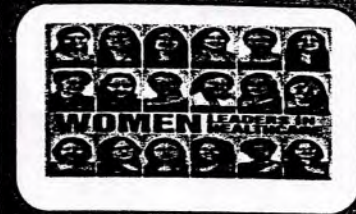
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प्राप्त
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कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
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The Plight and Suffering of Indian Women in TarabaiShinde's 'Stri-PurushTulana' (A Comparison of Men and Women): A Study

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Abstract:-

The present paper tries to show how the patriarchal society caused the woman's exploitation and oppression. The writer TarabaiShinde also erased the blames put on the women one by one. She demands equality between men and women. She demonstrates the examples of women's suffering from the scriptures to her time. She wants the reader to be advanced in respect of women's condition in this modern time. The plight and unjust treatment given to woman is one of the important concern in this essay. The condition of women was changing according to time but oppression was at the peak. The writer TarabaiShinde appeals to readers to change their mindset in the perspective of women. The evil practices like 'The Sati', tradition and 'The Widow's Hair Cutting' were existed in the pre independent India and which later on eradicated by the great work of social reformers. TarabaiShinde strongly believed that education is the only means of freedom and awakening for women. She addressed the issues such as inequality between men and women, the attitude of men about women in the patriarchal society and the assumption of women as an object of pleasure

Keywords :-The Blames On The Women, Exploitation and Oppression Of Women, Patriarchal Society, Rights, Equality, Education.

Introduction :-

The Feminism is an umbrella term originated in the late 19th century. The scope of feminism is vast and wide. In a simple word Feminism means a critical analysis of literary text through the study of women's related issues. "Lisa S. Price, in *Feminist Frameworks: Building Theory on Violence against Women*, offers an interesting definition of the term. 'Feminism is also a method of analysis a standpoint, a way of looking at the world from the perspective of women'". (Feminisms, Introduction P. I. Arpita Mukhopadhyay) The feminism also deals with the study of subordinate position or treatment given to women by the men in the patriarchal society. It demands equality, rights and the consideration of women as a human being or an another part of the society. The exploitation or oppression of women by the men is at the center of the study of feminist criticism. The society even in the western countries were denying the rights of women in the past. In our country we also found the same evil activities like 'The Sati' tradition and 'The Widow's Hair Cutting' were practiced in the pre-independence India. There are some social Reformers such as Raja Rammohan Roy, Savitribai Phule and Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, who worked hard to eradicate such cruel practices and also changed the thinking of the men towards women in our country. The essay 'StriPurushTulana' (A comparison of Men and Women) is translated from Marathi language into English by Maya Pandit. The present essay is a seminal essay belonging to Indian Feminism. The writer of the essay TarabaiShinde is considered to be the first feminist critic in Indian feminism. In her essay she discusses issues like the exploitation and oppression of women since mythical ages to her time, search for identity, ignoring women as a part of society, blames on women by the so-called patriarchal society and lack of education in women causing miserable condition of women. The language used by the writer TarabaiShinde is full of temper and interrogating or introspective. The examples given by her are suitable to focus the plight of women in the patriarchal society. She demands the equality between men and women. At the very outset of this essay the writer TarabaiShinde blames the God who created both the men and women. She affirms the causes of female agony and sufferings. Being the part of the society why the woman has been experiencing bad treatments since the old ages to till today. The women are always exploiting by the men in the society. To evaluate the charges put on the women the writer interrogates the men in the logical manner. She also interrogates why the women is always a part of defame. The writer TarabaiShinde illustrates some examples from the scriptures proving the sufferings and exploitation of female. No one considers the emotions and feelings of women in the society. Her problems are not solved but are increased deliberately by the men. The writer TarabaiShinde in her essay not only discusses the charges put on women one by one but also illustrates it with references from the myths. She talks about the overall social, educational and humanistic upliftment of the women in this world. She admits that women have the same power and intellect like the men. The women in her life plays various roles like a daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother and a friend. She is multidimensional one. TarabaiShinde reveals the reasons leading to women's bad position in the society such as education and trust. Since the prehistoric time the woman is always considered to be a thing or an object for pleasure. It requires the change in the mindset of society and the men of course. She is also a human being and her rights should be honored. The writer also measures on the ground of virtues having to both the men and the women as well. We consider the women





**A New Species of Genus *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893 (Cestoda: Thysanosomidae)
from *Capra Hircus* at Pachora, M.S., India**

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Abstract:

The genus *Stilesia* was erected by Railliet in 1893 with its type species *Stilesia globipunctata* (Revolta 1874) from Ovisaries. The present communication deals with a new species *Stilesia kalsae* is collected from Goat *Capra hircus* at Pachora, M.S., India. It differs from all known species, having quadrangular scolex with four suckers, neck is medium, mature proglottids are medium in size, genital pore regularly alternate, unilateral; testes 3-5 in number, unevenly distributed; cirrus pouch medium, oval; cirrus thin, armed; vas deference coiled; ovary small, single mass, near posterior margin, with acini; vagina posterior to cirrus pouch.

Keywords: *Stilesia shindei*.sp. *Capra hircus*, Pachora.

Introduction:

The genus *Stilesia* was erected from Ovisaries in Europe, Africa and Asia as *Stilesia globipunctata* (Rivolta, 1874) by Railliet in 1893. Later on *Stilesia hepatica* was added to this genus by Woffhugel (1903) from sheep and goat in east Africa. *Stilesia vittata* was reported by Railliet in 1896 from Camelus dromedaries from Africa and India. *Stilesia okapi* was erected as a new species of this genus by Leiper (1936) from Okapi in Africa. It is regarded by Baer (1950) as a variety of *Stilesia globipunctata*. The present article deals with description of *Stilesia shindei*.sp. collected from intestine of goat *Capra hircus* from Pachora (M.S.) India.

Materials and Methods:

The goat, *Capra hircus* intestines were purchased from slaughter house, dissected and cestodes were obtained. Twenty specimens of tapeworm were collected at Pachora, Dist.: Jalgaon (M.S.). All cestodes were flattened and preserved in 4% Formalin, stained in Harris hematoxylin, passed through various alcoholic grades, cleared in xylol, mounted in DPX. Whole mount slides were prepared for anatomical studies. Drawings are made with the help of camera lucida and microphotographs were taken with Olympus camera. All measurements are in millimeters. Slides are deposited in research laboratory.

Description:

Worms were small to medium, thin musculature, with scolex, immature and mature segments. The scolex is medium, almost quadrangular in shape, measures 0.657 to 0.714 in length and 0.714 to 0.757 in breadth. It bears 4 unarmed suckers, which are oval in shape, arranged in two pairs, one pair in each half of the scolex, and measure 0.285 to 0.314 in length and 0.250 to 0.285 in breadth. The neck is medium, broad anteriorly, narrows posteriorly and measures 0.442 to 0.460 in length and 0.307 to 0.342 in breadth.

The mature proglottids are medium, very thin, broader than long, almost 30 times broader than long, with distinct segmentation and convex lateral margin; one set of reproductive organ in each segment and measure 0.010 to 0.013 in length and 0.156 to 0.166 in breadth. The tests are spherical in shape, 3 to 5 in number, on each lateral side, lateral to ovary and measure 0.013 to 0.016 in diameter.

The cirrus pouch is medium, oval, transversely placed, present at anterior margin of the segment, opens marginally and measures 0.023 to 0.030 in length and 0.016 to 0.020 in breadth. The cirrus is thin, contained within the cirrus pouch while in some segment it is armed. It measures 0.023 to 0.030 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth. The vas deferens is thin, long and wavy and measures 0.066 to 0.073 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth.

The ovary is medium in size, a single mass, spherical in shape, placed at the posterior margin of the segment and measures 0.040 to 0.046 in length and 0.020 to 0.023 in breadth. The vagina is thin, straight tube, posterior to cirrus pouch and measures 0.133 to 0.140 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth. The genital pores are small in size, opens marginally, regularly alternate and measure 0.003 to 0.006 in length and 0.006 in breadth. The longitudinal excretory canals are narrow and measures 0.006 to 0.008 in breadth.

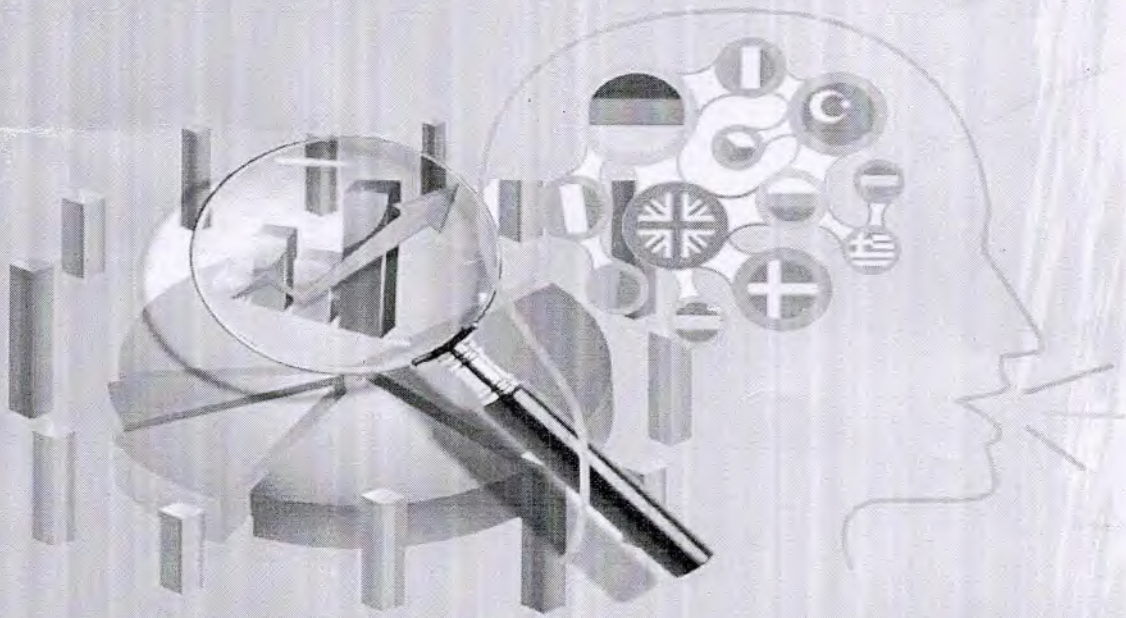
Discussion:

The present worm comes closer to *S. globipunctata*, Railliet 1893; *Stilesia vittata*, Railliet, 1896; *S. hepatica*, Woffhugel 1903; *S. leiperi*, Kadam, Shinde and Jadhav, 1980; *S. marathwadensis*, Shinde, Jadhav and Phad, 1985; *S. jadhavae*, Jadhav, 1999; *S. kapadnensis*, Kalse and Patil, 2008; *S. indianapawar*, 2016; and *S. bhadgaonesis* Bhangale and Kalse, 2021.

- 1) The present species differs from *S. globipunctata* in the number of testis (3-5 vs. 4-7, in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), in the cirrus pouch (oval vs. pyriform), in position of vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. dorsal to cirrus pouch), in the genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Ovisaries*).

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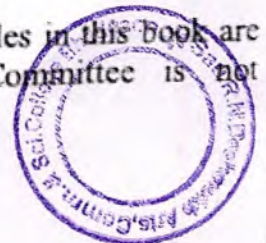
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Compliance of Plagiarism in the Field of Research, Especially for the New Researchers

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Abstract:

Plagiarism is a sort of fraud and it is much serious misbehavior in violating the general rules of science. Nowadays the focus has been drawn towards plagiarism by insisting the proper certificate from proper authority before publishing the research work. The plagiarism detective software's are being useful to check the act of plagiarism, such a plagiarists can be punished by banning from submitting another article for publication, and it is also unethical in moral point of view.

Key Words : *plagiarism, plagiarist, misbehavior, moral etc.*

Introduction:

Plagiarism is nothing but publication of some another's research article without his concern. In other words it is an act in which using someone else's work without giving credit to him.

It is the serious issue, not only in the under developed countries but also in the developed countries. Now day's plagiarism is not restricted to the authors, researcher's, students but it is emerging the global issues. Research students are tending to go for such unethical, short cut success to secure benefits without hard work and the true research. The teaching faculty also lured by the different immoral and unethical ways to publish the pseudo articles to get the benefits of career advancement, improvement in API so that increase the salary scale and even to achieve the higher posts.

According to oxford dictionary plagiarism is derived from Greek word *plagiras* means the *thief*. Samuel Jonson stated that "a thief in literature, own steal the thought or writing of another's work". Plagiarism is the trained sin; occur in the field of higher education. (Prakash N ;2016)

The impact of plagiarism is very serious it he the atmosphere of higher education field, it leads to the moral degradation.



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खानदेशातील कर्मबगार स्त्रियांची कामगिरी Chitra Patil

प्रस्तावना -

खानदेशचा प्राचीन इतिहास तोरणमाळ आणि अशीरगड या 2 डोंगरी किल्ल्याशी निगडित आहे. प्राचीनकाळी खानदेशामध्ये अनेक राजघराणी होऊन गेली. अनुक्रमे युवनात्व, पालेगा, सत्रय, आंध्रभृत्य, अहीर, चालुक्य, बुध्दधर्मी, निकुंभवंशी, चौहाण, मुसलमाल, यादव, मराठे व शेवटी फरुकी या राजांनी खानदेशवर राज्य केले.

फरुकी वंशातील 13 राजांनी जवळजवळ 250 ते 300 वर्षे खानदेशवर राज्य केले. म्हणजे इ.सत 1370 ते 1600 हा त्यांचा कार्यकाल होय. खानदेशच्या प्राचीन चतुःसीमा म्हणजे पुर्वेस अशीरगड, दक्षिणेस पाटणा, पश्चिमेस नाशिक आणि मध्यभागी लळींग अशा होत्या.

अशाप्रकारे प्राचीन काळापासून ते आजतागायत वैभवशाली परंपरा असलेल्या खानदेशात खानदेशी स्त्रियांनी जी मोलाची कामगिरी बजावली आहे. त्यांचा परामर्श थोडक्यात पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

खानदेशातील स्त्रियांची कामगिरी -

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात खानदेशात स्त्री शिक्षणाचा प्रसार आणि प्रचार बऱ्याच मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला दिसून येतो.

पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाने प्रभावित झालेल्या काही भारतीय तरुणांना आपल्या भारतीय विघटीत समाजाची सुधारणा केली पाहिजे असे वाटू लागते. समाज सुधारायचा असेल तर प्रथम स्त्रियांना, शुद्रांना तसेच अस्पृश्यांना शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे असा विचारप्रवाह हळूहळू पुढे आला.

त्यामुळे नवविचारांनी प्रेरित झालेल्या लोकहितगदींनी स्त्रियांमध्ये सुधारणा घडवून आणली पाहिजे असे अनेक पत्रातून मांडले सतीची चाल, बालविवाह पध्दती, विधवा विवाहास बंदी आणि स्त्रीला अज्ञानात ठेवण्याची प्रथा ही स्त्रियांच्या दुःखाची कारणे असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांना शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे असे विचार मांडले.

ज्याप्रमाणे शहरात स्त्री शिक्षणाचा प्रसार झाला. त्या मानाने खेडे गावात स्त्री शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. आधुनिक काळात हुंडावळीची समस्या भेडसावत असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय दूर करण्यासाठी स्त्री-मुक्ती आंदोलन सुरु आहे. धुक्याच्या वियजाताई चौक, लीना रानडे, सौ. लिला दंडवते या खानदेशी स्त्रियांनी या क्षेत्रात बरीच कामगिरी केलेली दिसून येते. कामगाराचे पत्र स्त्रियांचे हक्क, मोर्चे इ. प्रकारांनी या स्त्रियांनी सामाजिक चळवळीस हातभार लावलेला दिसून येतो.

शहरातील मुला मुलींच्या शिक्षणाच्या सगळ्या सोयी उपलब्ध असतात. सगळ्या शिक्षण संस्था शिक्षण तज्ञ सामान्यतः शहरातील, मलामुलींसाठीच प्रयत्नशील असतात. दऱ्याडोंगरातून विखूरलेल्या आदिवासींसाठी कोणीच काही करीत नाही. ते करण्याची नितांत गरज लक्षात घेऊन खानदेशातील काही स्त्रियांनी आदिवासींसाठी शैक्षणिक प्रयोग राबविले आहेत. उदा.- ताराबाई मोडक, अनुताई वाघ, मिराबाई तडवी यांनी या क्षेत्रात उत्कृष्टपणे कामगिरी बजावली आहे.

अंगणवाड्या, कुरणशाळा, विकासवाडी, पाळणाघरे, इत्यादीद्वारे आदिवासी मुला मुलींना शिक्षण देण्यास त्यांनी सुरुवात केली. बोडींग तसेच ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील कोसबाड प्रकल्प उत्कृष्टपरितीने कार्य करीत आहे. ते खानदेशी महिलांच्या श्रमामुळेच अनुताईंनी आदिवासींना शरीर स्वच्छता, कपडे घालणे, अन्न शिजवणे यापासून ते उदरनिर्वाहाच्या व्यवसायापर्यंतचे शिक्षण दिले.



Cropping Pattern in Rehabilitated Villages in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT:-

Cropping pattern in a region is the product of physical, social and economic factors. Kharip and Rabi are two crop seasons in the region under study. Out of total gross cropped area, food grains accounted for 44.09 percent, while the cash crops like banana, cotton, oilseeds and sugar cane etc. constituted remaining 42.34 percent area in the Jalgaon district. In case of rehabilitated villages about 35 percent area was under food grains and 58.62 percent area was cultivated for cash crops.

INTRODUCTION:-

The developmental programmed such as industries, defense project, construction of irrigation and hydro-electric projects and express ways are being established in our country. But unfortunately the result of the developmental programmes is seen unsatisfactory due to dislocation of traditional habitats. These dislocation populations have been facing many socio-economic and psychological problems. The rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated both are found disturbed. To understand the physical, social and economic problems of the dislocated or rehabilitated people, it is imperative to know their present physical and socio-economic set up. Therefore, the research paper elaborates the historical and geographical background of the study area and selected irrigation project.

SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

The selection of Hatnur and Waghur River projects for the present study. These irrigation projects constructed on Tapi and Waghur river in Jalgaon district. The site of dam is very close to the author village, which has inspired him to undertake the present work. The lower part of dam has been benefited by canal irrigation, but what is the condition of the village located in the upper part of dam? It has been observed that dam affected villages. This has created more difficulties in the rehabilitated villages such as social and economic changes, so selection of above subject

OBJECTIVES: -

“To find out various changes in cropping pattern in rehabilitated villages compare to district.



PULSES:

Tur, Black gram, mug and Gram are the major pulses grown in the region. Out of total gross cropped area about 12.43 percent was under various pulses in 2019-2020.

However, the area under various pulses is relatively more in Bhusawal and Jalgaontahsils. Pulses are mainly confined to the non-irrigated areas in the region.

The proportion of area under pulses was significantly low in the rehabilitated villages. It was only 11.03 percent in the year 2009-2010, because the considerable area was under cash crops.

COTTON:

Cotton is the major cash crop grown in the study region. Out of the total gross cropped area about 31.95 percent area was under this crop. Jamner and Bodwad tehsils have more than 50 percent area under cotton.

Table No.1.2

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsils	% of Area under cotton	
		Tehsils	Rehabilitated villages
1	Chopda	38.03	-
2	Yawal	36.32	-
3	Raver	21.91	22.63
4	Muktainagar	30.45	45.82
5	Bodwad	52.20	-
6	Bhusawal	46.59	32.00
7	Jalgaon	41.23	64.26
8	Erandol	39.29	-
9	Dharangaon	39.62	-
10	Amalner	33.49	-
11	Parola	4.40	-
12	Bhadgaon	4.22	-
13	Chalisingaon	27.79	-
14	Pachora	5.56	-
15	Jamner	58.19	17.85
	Average	31.95	36.51

Source: Tehsil office Muktainager, Raver, Bhusawal, Jamner & Jalgaon,

In the area of rehabilitated villages the proportion of area under cotton was 36.51 percent in 2009-2010 out of which the higher proportion of area under cotton was found in Jalgaon tehsil. Jamner tehsil has only 17.85 percent area under this crop.

OIL SEEDS:

Ground nut is the major oil seed grown in the study region, Groundnut grows well in coarse shallow soils. Therefore, the area undergroundnut was significantly more in the Muktainagar, Jalgaon and Amalner tehsils and moderate proportion in Chopda, Jamner, Chalisingaon and Bhusawal Tehsils. At the centre especially after the confluence in village Raipur, more than 15 percent area was brought under groundnut.



VEGETABLES:

Few farmers in rehabilitated villages also grow various vegetables. The major concentration of area under vegetable is spread along both the banks of the rivers. However, the relatively high concentration of area under vegetable is found in Muktainagar and Jamner tehsils.

The vegetables produced in this region are sent to the nearby urban markets like Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Varangaon and Deepnagar.

In the area of rehabilitated villages, the vegetables are grown along the rivers Tapi, Purna, Waghur and Girna. Here the proportion of area under these crops was ranging from 1 to 5 percent. In Raipur village the proportion of area under vegetables is about 2.09 percent.

OTHER CROPS:

In the Jalgaon district below 1 percent area of the gross cropped area was under other crops. In other crops onion, Garlic, fodder crops, Chilies etc. are main crops.

The proportion of the area under these crops was negligible. Only two tehsils namely Amalner and Bodwad have considerable proportion of the area under these crops. In the area of the rehabilitated villages, the proportion of area under other crops was less than 1 percent in 2019-2020.

CONCLUSION:-

Kharip and Rabi are two crop seasons in the region under study. The main cereals grown in these tehsils are Jawar, which is grown in both seasons and wheat. Pulses are mainly confined to the non-irrigated areas in the region. The proportion of area under pulses was significantly low in the rehabilitated villages. Cotton is the major cash crop grown in the study region. The northern and central parts of district have significant higher proportion of area under cotton. Ground nut is the major oil seeds grown in this part of the study region. Banana is predominantly grown in the Raver and Yawal tehsils. In the Raver, Yawal and Chopda Tehsils the proportion of area under sugarcane was relatively high. Few farmers in the Jalgaon district also grow various vegetables. The vegetables produced in this region are sent to the nearby urban markets like Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Varangaon and Deepnagar

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२३	महात्मा फुलेंचे शैक्षणिक तत्त्वज्ञान	-	प्रा.डॉ. बाजीराव माणिकराव पाटील	
२४	महात्मा जोतिबा फुले यांचे बहुजन शिक्षण विषयक विचार व कार्य	-	शरद बाबुराव सोनवणे	
२५	महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले आणि सत्यशोधक समाज	-	डॉ. सुधीर ब. गायकवाड	
२६	म. फुले यांच्या कवितेतील मानवतावादी दर्शन	-	प्रा.डॉ. शेषराव नाईकवाडे	
२७	सामाजिक जीवनातील आदर्शांचे महामेरू- महात्मा फुले	-	प्रा. तुळशीदास बळीराम रोकडे	
२८	वर्तमान परिदृश्यातून शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड	-	डॉ.बी.एस. भालेराव	
२९	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले यांचे देवदासी प्रथा निर्मुलनाचे कार्य : ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण	-	प्रा.डॉ. निशांत भिमरावजी शेंडे	
३०	महात्मा फुले : गुलामगिरीचा अन्वयार्थ	-	श्री. सचिन सुरेश सनगरे	
३१	महात्मा फुले सत्यशोधक समाज, साहित्य आणि सामाजिक कार्य	-	प्रा.पंकज लक्ष्मण सोनवणे	
३२	महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुलेंचे शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक कार्य	-	प्रा.सागर ह. दांडे	
३३	महात्मा फुलेंची धर्मचिकित्सा	-	डॉ. प्रशांत रामदासजी बोबडे	

Attested By

Principal

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