



Induction of Callus From Stem Explant By Using Auxins In *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC

V. N. Patil¹ and S. S. Deokule²

1. Department of Botany, Vidyabhambhi College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha-442104, Maharashtra.

Email: vnpatil85@gmail.com

2. Department of Botany, Savitribai Phule University of Pune, Pune - 411 007, Maharashtra.

Email: deokule.ssw@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC is an important medicinal plant belongs to family Fabaceae (Leguminosae). It is known as Salpami in Sanskrit. It is a sub-erect, under-shrub 0.6-1.2m high with irregular angled, branched woody stem. Leaves are unifoliate or trifoliate. Flowers are small, pink to purple in color. Whole plant or mainly the roots are used in medicines. It is used in Ayurvedic preparations like Dashmoola-Kwatha and Dashmoola-rishta. In the present investigation, an efficient protocol for callus induction of *D. gangeticum* is developed. The stem explant was inoculated with basal cut surface down on Murashige and Skoog medium supplemented with 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1 mg/l IAA, NAA and 2,4-D for callus induction. The better and profuse callus induction was found in MS medium supplemented with 0.5mg/l 2,4-D from the stem explants.

Keywords: *Desmodium gangeticum*, Callus induction, Explants.

INTRODUCTION

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC belongs to family Fabaceae (Leguminosae). It is known as Salpami in Sanskrit. It is a sub-erect, under-shrub 0.6-1.2m high with irregular angled, branched woody stem. Leaves are unifoliate or trifoliate. Flowers are small, pink to purple in color (Chopra et al., 1956). It is found in India, China, Africa, Australia, Ceylon, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Islands, Philippines and Tropical Africa (Anonymous, 1952; Cook, 1967; Hooker, 1973). Whole plant or mainly the roots are used in medicines. In Ayurveda, it is used to treat the various conditions such as snakebite, ulcer and diabetes (Dharmani et al., 2001), in asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, fever (Dharmani and Patil, 2006), in heart diseases (Kirtkar and Basu, 1935). It is used in Ayurvedic preparations like Dashmoola-Kwatha and Dashmoola-rishta (Kirtkar and Basu, 1935; Chopra et al., 1956). In the Ayurvedic system of medicines, it is used as an analgesic, antiarthritis, against cough, rheumatism, astringent, in diarrhea, tonic, diuretic, fever, oiliness, cough, vomiting, asthma, snake-bite, scorpion-sting (Anonymous, 1992).

The drug *D. gangeticum* is mostly collected from wild sources to meet the requirement of pharmaceutical industries. Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has formulated a Central Scheme for Cultivation and Development of Medicinal Plants. *D. gangeticum* is one of the species identified for promoting the cultivation in order to reduce the pressure on natural habitat and to meet the shortage against the demand of the industry

(Rawat and Sharma, 1998). It is identified as a promising plant which is in great demand and of a high commercial potential. An estimated domestic demand for *D. gangeticum* is about 678.4 tones/year (Anonymous, 2001). *In vitro* plant regeneration from various explants has been reported in *D. gangeticum* (Patil and Deokule, 2012, 2014, 2016) but there is no report on callus induction from stem explant. Due to its highly chemical properties, it is essential to study the plant for future benefits to meet basic need of chemical constituents. In the present study, the callus inductions have been studied from the stem explant supplemented with the various concentrations of auxins in MS medium.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection and Identification of Plant Material

The plant material was collected from Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India. Efforts were made to collect the plant material in flowering and fruiting condition for the correct botanical identification and authentication. It was identified with help of Flora of Presidency of Bombay (Cook, 1967). Herbarium specimens were prepared and it was authenticated from Botanical survey of India, Pune. The voucher specimen number is BSI/WRC/Tech/2011/PAVNDGI.

Inoculation of Nodal Explants

The *in vitro* plant material were used after attaining the height about 15-20 cm for shoot regeneration. The stem nodal explants were cut by scalpel and inoculated on Murashige and Skoog's (MS) medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) supplemented with 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1mg/l IAA, NAA and 2,4-D for callus induction. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.8 with 0.1N



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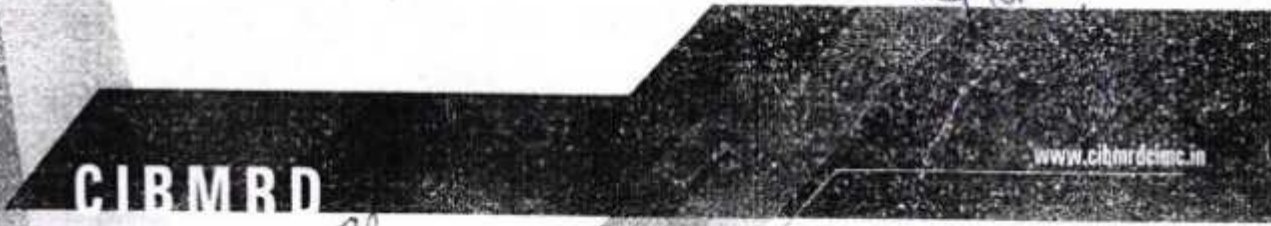
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Study of NAAC Assessment Methods And its Effects on Quality of Engineering Institutions

Amol V Narayane[1]

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

Vidhyabharti College Seloo.

DMIETR, Sawangi.

Dr. Pradip Ghorpade[2]

Associate Professor

Shivaji Mahavidalaya , Gadchiroli.

Dr. Sanjay Kanode[3]

Principal

HOD of Commerce Department

Dr. Vinod Khapne[4]

Taywade College Koradi, Nagpur.

Abstract

There has been a tremendous decrease instudents' enrollment in higher education institution especially in engineering colleges. The purpose of this study is to identify and examine the role of NAAC in improving quality of engineering institutions.

Keywords: NAAC, higher education.

Introduction:

India is a country where education has given prime importance since olden days. Education has its own significance to govern interests of the members in the society. Education plays a vital role in the development of any nation. Therefore, there is a premium on both quantity (increased access) and quality (relevance and excellence of academic programmes offered) of higher education. The NAAC has been set up to facilitate the volunteering institutions to assess their performance vis-a-vis set parameters through introspection and a process that provides space for participation of the institution. The quality of higher education leads India towards global economic power. The institutions like NAAC though their various committees eyeing on educational intuitions to achieve goal of quality higher education in India. Therefore, role of NAAC is remarkable to promote quality higher education in India. Engineering Institutions are classified in following manner.

- a) Affiliated Colleges
- b) Autonomous Colleges
- c) Deemed University

In the case of affiliated colleges, the institution is affiliated to a university, which is the degree awarding body. The college has no flexibility or powers related to curriculum or evaluation. The academic powers rest with the university. In the case of autonomous colleges, the institutions have academic flexibility viz they can make curriculum changes and conduct examinations and undertake evaluation. However they are notionally under the university and have relatively less financial autonomy. Institutions that have acquired deemed university status have the maximum academic and financial autonomy. In India most of the colleges are affiliated (approximately 98%).

In today's modern competitive environment, the success of engineering institutions in acquiring students depends on the capability of an institution to recognize the needs of the education in the market. Engineering Institutions should consider ways to make themselves more competitive players in educational markets.



Role of NAAC in Ensuring Quality of Higher Education

Dr. Sanjay S. Kanode

Principal

Vidyabharti College, Seloo

Email:sanjay.kanode@rediffmail.com

Mob:9881815650

Abstract :

NAAC is an autonomous institution established by the UGC with the prime agenda of assessing and accrediting institutions of higher learning with all objective of helping them to work continuously to improve the quality of education. The purpose of this research paper is to focus upon the role of NAAC in ensuring the quality in defining the element of Higher Education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives. This paper makes a systematic study of the measures taken by NAAC to stimulate the Academic environment for promotion of quality of teaching-learning and research and also to understand the level of awareness and improvements in many aspects of such Institutions NAAC accreditation It is important to encourage self evaluation, accountability, autonomy and innovations in the Higher Education and undertake quality related research studies, consultancy and training programs and also collaborate with other stake holders of Higher Education for quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance. In this context NAAC insists for the quality and excellence in its vision of every Higher Education institution and advocates the Best practices, benchmarking approach for quality enhancement in Higher Education.

Keywords: NAAC Accreditation, Higher Education, Quality Assurance, Importance of Research.

Introduction:

Education constitutes the backbone of a country as it produces the human force which plays the most determining role in the advancement of a nation and also in the progress of civilization. Education is one that provides the thrust in getting ahead and building up a powerful democratic society. Therefore, higher education is considered as an important instrument for bringing about social, economic, political and technological progress. The scope and demand for higher education is increasing day by day and the most important mission of higher education is the creation of intellects by providing world class education for promotion of global standards in the Institutions of Higher Education. The most important factor that should be taken care of is to provide higher education without compromising on the quality of education. With the growth of the Higher Educational Institutions no doubt quality has degraded. Since NAAC's assessment can judge the quality of a college or a university, it is expected that NAAC's assessment will lead to the academic qualitative up gradation in the colleges. In order to find out whether NAAC's assessment to these colleges have brought about academic as well as qualitative up gradation, the investigator took an interest to study the impact of NAAC's Assessment and Accreditation on the academic as well as qualitative development of some of the accredited Colleges.

↓ Vision and Mission of NAAC:

Vision: To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives.

Mission:

- To arrange for periodic assessment and accreditation of Institution of higher education.



Challenges & Opportunities in Commerce Education

Dr. B. P. Ghaisas
Assistant Professor,
Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Wardha

Abstract

The Higher Education sector in India is really huge and expanded at a fast pace by adding more than 8 million students in a decade from 2000-01 to 2016-17. India's educational activity system is that the third largest within the world. The purpose of Higher Education in national development is easily grounded. The objectives of Higher Education can be achieved just through a qualitative change in the system. The output of Commerce Education ought to be dimensional and with full world aggressiveness. The growing phenomenon of globalization, liberalization, and privatization has been vastly influenced the Commerce Education. Simply we have to realize that the Commerce graduate has a lack of practical knowledge. The practical orienting Commerce Education could be a want of the age.

The demand for Commerce education has spiraled over the last decade to an extent that it has overshadowed the significance of Science education. To believe that Commerce education now proves more popular than the pastime of the basic sciences. However, the way in which society has today begun to view Commerce has undergone a transformation.

The objectives of Higher Education can be achieved only through a qualitative change in the system. The output of Commerce Education ought to be three-dimensional and with a full international fight. But we have to realize that the Commerce graduate has a lack of practical knowledge. The practical minded Commerce Education may be a would like of the age.

The principal objective of education is to develop Human Resources to face any challenges in life. The role of commerce-education is to develop Human resources to beat the challenges within the field of commerce and business. To achieve this goal the commerce, education must be focused on linkage with business and industries. It should be more practical and as like on the job training and hands-on experience.

Keywords: Practical oriented Commerce-Education, E-learning, E-banking, E-Governance, E-marketing, and E-commerce.

Introduction

In the liberalized economic scenario in India in particular and all over the world in general, the business and industry is exposed to many challenges like cut-throat competition, technological up gradation, quality and cost consciousness, outsourcing and new of the means of production, etc. As a result of these challenges, the owners of business enterprises have a lot of expectations from the accounting professionals and they are expected to be equipped with a lot of talent and vast ability to perform accounting and social control higher cognitive process jobs. The accountancy colleges and universities have also started realizing that there is an urgent need for updating the accountancy curriculum in tune with the present day requirements of business and industry.

Accounting education inbound developed countries has undergone a paradigm shift in tune with the ever-changing world economic setting. The setting of accounting within the numerous developing economies has conjointly modified and bound new challenges have emerged. Hence the accounting education and profession mustn't be neglected during this state of affairs. Information technology and the Globalization of Markets are the primary factors requiring various changes in accounting education and research. It is therefore important to mention here that world regions and professions vary in terms of the stage of the development of accounting education and the nature of their economic systems. In this paper, the rising problems with accounting education and analysis on a very new rising free enterprise like an Asian country are mentioned. The study relies on the secondary information collected from numerous government publications, skilled institutes, universities and schools within the country.

Accounting Education in India

Accounting education in India is imparted at the senior secondary level in schools, at an undergraduate level in colleges and at Master level in universities as a segment of Commerce stream. But skilled standing isn't being

Ethical Advertising in India – An Indian Perspective

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley

(M.Com. B.Ed., Ph.D.)

Asst. Professor,

Vidyabharti College, Seloo

Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

Email : paragkawley009@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Advertising, using media as its vehicle, is a pervasive, powerful force shaping attitudes and behavior in today's world. At times it goes beyond the traditional role of „fair and truthful“ information and portrays obscene, undesirable and unethical scenes giving a detrimental result especially on the young population of the society. The ethical aspect of Indian advertisement is extremely important for restoration of our Indian culture, norms, ethics and heritage..

Keywords : Ethics, Advertising, Culture, Obscene, ASCI Codes, Unethical.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian advertising industry is talking business today. It has evolved from being a small-scale business to a fully fledged industry. It has emerged as one of the major industries and tertiary sectors and has broadened its horizons be it the creative aspect, the capital employed or the number of personnel involved. Indian advertising industry in very little time has carved a

al
Dr. R. G. Eloyar
PRINCIPAL
Librarian
& Science College, SELOO
Vidyabharti College,
SELOO



**Best Practices Adopted by NAAC Accredited Colleges Affiliated to
Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University**

Dr. B. P. Ghaisas¹

Assistant Professor, Vidyabharti College,
Seloo, Wardha (MH, India),

Email: ghaisasbhaskar@gmail.com, cell No.: 9822836070

Dr. Gopal Helonde²

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce
S.S.N.J. Mahavidyalaya,

Deoli Dist. Wardha

Mail ID: g.helonde@gmail.com,

Cell No.: 9403137147, 9850309770

Abstract :

Quality has become the determining component of education in the 21st Century in the context of new social realities. The Millennium Development Goals of the international organization (MDGs, 2002) take into account information because of the causal agency of development within the new millennium. How to provide quality education to large numbers at affordable prices is the main concern of developing countries. Quality, as all folks square measure aware, makes education as much socially relevant as it is personally indispensable to the individual. In this sense, quality becomes the process part of education. In this context quality and excellence ought to be the vision of each teaching establishment. Acquisition of quality and excellence is the greatest challenge faced by all higher education institutions

The Indian HEIs area unit generating new concepts through analysis and innovation. NAAC has provided 100 points to Innovations and Best Practices (Criteria VII) in the overall assessment and accreditation of a college. Best practices are those which add value to human life and support the main cause of an institution. It helps in the development of an institution-a source/means to perform social responsibility. It can change the life of the whole institution as well as individual stakeholders. Colleges undertake differing types of best practices as per their institutional surroundings, try to bring about innovations and new ideas. A traditional system of teaching-learning and college as the place meant only to cater knowledge has been altered drastically; it is now, hailed as the center for many activities. Socioeconomic, political and cultural reformations. Use of technology is the driving force in today's education system. Colleges will flip such technology courses into their best practices that as institutional, social responsibility (ISR) can boost the educational atmosphere of the college, connect to the ground level, in turn, it might generate social soft power for the expansion. The NAAC has developed and published a series of best practices of various institutions as per seven criteria of assessment and accreditation, some are case studies. Best practices reflect the credibility and cheerful life of a college. These practices are able to instill the scientific approach to issues or problems of society. Best practice area unit the agents of modification for a selected establishment and society also.

Keywords: Best Practices, NAAC, UGC, SSR, AQAR, IQACRs.

Introduction:

Indian higher education has been continually developing its quality base since independence, but still lack in greater reforms, lagging behind the top world educational



The Importance of Internal Evaluation System to Consider as an Essential Part of Teaching-Learning and Evaluation Process In NAAC

Vaibhao B. Pimpale and Ashish Tiple

Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Wardha 442 104, India.

Email Id: vaibhaopimpale@gmail.com

Abstract:

In Higher Education it is important to maintain the system without any bias. In India the process of higher education is controlled and directed by UGC with the help of continuous assessment and evaluation from an autonomous agency called NAAC. With the establishment of NAAC the system of higher education is emerged as more effective and result oriented. It helps to become systematic through continuous assessment and accreditation to various universities, autonomous as well as affiliated colleges across India. The revised NAAC framework came into effect from July 2017. The process of assessment and accreditation showed drastic changes. Throughout India its process is same. It works not only manually but also online or system generated. Thus the accreditation framework is based on five core values. NAAC has established seven criterions to acquire necessary information of the whole process. NAAC has created marks and grade based assessment system, Each criterion holds specific marks, especially number second, which is 'Teaching-Learning and Evaluation'; it carries 360 out of 1000 marks. The teaching-learning and evaluation process is the core and integral part of the education system. Through this paper I am sincerely trying to examine how internal evaluation system makes examination an integral part of the teaching learning process. This paper has also examined that what necessary action should be taken for the effective implementation of internal evaluation process and how it should be considered as a best practice to gain maximum marks in the process of NAAC Assessment and Accreditation for not only affiliated degree colleges but also rural ones.

Key Words: HE, NAAC, Criterion, Teaching-Learning, Evaluation, Exam, Best Practice, College.

Introduction:

The condition of Higher Education in India is completely diversified through the privatization, extensive expansion, starter programs and autonomy in various developing areas. At the same time, it has increased the speed of access to higher education. Through globalization it is necessary to maintain the quality and relevance of higher education. In that concern the National Policy on Education (NPE, 1986) and the Program of Action (PoA, 1992) has established an independent National accreditation agency in 1994, it is called as the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). It is autonomous agency to run by HRD and monitored by UGC. This agency has its own visions to make quality assurance as an integral part of the working of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). It can be seen clearly in manual for affiliated and constituent colleges of NAAC.

"To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives." (NAAC Manuals 5, 2017)



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Political Impact on Governing Bodies in Universities and Their Decision Making Policies in Higher Education in India.

Grish D. Tapre

SRTM University, Nanded, Maharashtra, India

Sachitanand S. Bichewar

P.D. Jain College Ansing, Washim, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

Today higher education is the one of the most indicator of development of any nation. Higher education system plays an important role for the country's overall development which includes industrial, social, economic etc. That is why many countries around the world are giving a special importance and focus on quality of higher education. Since independence, our education system has gone through surprising changes. Higher education in India has undergone quick development after post-independence era. Now India's higher education system is third largest in the world.. But, today, due to many factors such as , political factors ,social and economic factors, etc., our higher educational institutions are highly influenced. The present study was undertaken to discuss Political influence on decision making policies in higher education in India. Beside this from various research reports and many educational thinkers ,researchers also concluded that in last three decades outcomes of educational policies are extremely impacted by political processes and practices.

Key Words : HEI, UGC, MHRD, GDP, New Education Policy, Acts .

Introduction:

Education constitutes the backbone of a country as it produces the human force which plays the most determining role in the advancement of a nation and also in the process of civilization. Education is one that provides the thrust in getting ahead and building up a powerful democratic society. Therefore, higher education is considered as an important instrument for bringing about social, economic, political and technological development. Educational system in any country cannot flourish without quality and higher education is no exception to it [8]. Today higher education is the one of the most indicator of development of any nation. Higher education system plays an important role for the country's overall development which includes industrial, social, economic etc. That is why many countries around the world are giving a special importance and focus on quality of higher education. Higher education deals with the tertiary level of education. Undergraduate colleges, Post-graduate college, Universities and centers, of advanced studies are coming under scope of higher education. Higher education is of vital importance for the country, as it is a powerful tool to build knowledge-based societies of the 21st Century [11]. From record of 2016, there were 750 Universities including 47 central Universities, 345 state Universities, 123 deemed Universities and 235 private universities. There were 41435 colleges,. In 2016 an estimated 28481746 students were enrolled in the institutions of Higher Education. Higher education has special value in the emerging knowledge society; it contributes directly as well as indirectly to the wealth of a nation. Therefore, the country's future depends on a massive expansion of education, particularly at higher education level. The National Policy on Education (1986) viewed higher education as follows: "Higher education

Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Comm. & Science College, SELOO



ICT and its Impact on Rural Development

Prof. Ashish A. Shastrakar
(M.Sc.(Math),NET), Dept. of Mathematics,
Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha-442104
Email : ashishsh293@gmail.com

Abstract

Appropriate to the bee lacking in of awareness and use of ICT in rural areas, development is at a very tiny rate. Some development and improvement in the technologies provided by the management but there is no more outcomes in the development of rural areas. Information and communication technologies are developing day by day but are less relevant in rural areas. Lack of communication and resources are the source of embryonic. Main difficulty are in rural areas are electricity, communication, transportation and be short of acquaintance about new technology. ICT is not mortal absolutely implemented by the government and non-government organization for rural and urban areas. Electricity is the main interference in enlargement. There may be unusual vital declaration to solve the electricity quandary by using solar energy, bio fuels, bio gas, wind energy etc. E-governance and non-government institute can extend rural areas with facilitate of technologies.

Keywords: ICT, Rural Development, Technologies, Communication.

Introduction

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is being used by the government and non-government institute for raising the rural and urban areas. In rural areas people are less responsive. Due to this lack of knowledge people can't effortlessly communicate to the current market and each further. Government and non-government projects application are developed as steer projects and it's expected to submission easy entrance to citizen services and better giving out of government-to-citizen dealings. Several of these embrace strained international awareness and have won impressive awards for their pioneering approaches. If citizens are conscious about the technologies so they can easily develop the services provided through government and non-government organization (NGO). The formers and proprietor of family circle trade of rural area can cruise our product at market value. If there is correct communication and haulage available then peoples of that area can get the service by small scale industry recognized by government and NGO. Electricity is the key in aspect for enlargement. Several projects have experimented through the wireless technology to achieve the secluded locations.

Ict& E-Governance

Information and communication technology and e-governance are very supportive for technologies in rural areas. Government provides the influence to the organizations for implementing the technology in rural areas and moreover government afford different other services to the citizens for rural and urban area during internet or other media similar to markets, health, and education. Additionally, ICT can authorize the of inferior quality by growing the use of government services, and make smaller the risks by widen way in to micro finance. Application of ICT processes governance is at odds into two categories i.e. humanizing



Issues and Challenges in Implementation of ICT Enabled Education in Rural College

Mr. Sonal S. Panchabhai and Mr. Prashant M. Narayane

Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Vidyabharti College, Seloo Dist. Wardha India - 442104

Email.id - sspanchabhai@gmail.com

Abstract

Three-quarter of Indian people reside in the rural area and nearly third of rural Indian is still illiterate. In this situation ICT enabled education in rural area can be an innovative option to fill this literacy gap and to upgrade the teaching learning process the rural college. In the process of bringing ICT Enabled Education to rural college student, there are many issues and challenge facing the rural education college

This paper expresses the issues and challenge in bringing ICT enabled Education College satiated in rural India.

Keyword: Rural education, ICTs in college

Introduction

Information communication and technology (ICT) has been regarded as an important element for the teaching and learning process in college. The world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century. ICTs in education have an overall positive impact on the teaching and learning environment. ICTs have the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students; create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, as well as strengthening teaching-learning and helping college change.

Definition and meaning of ICT

Information and Communication Technologies or ICTs as "a range of electronic technologies which when converged in new configurations are flexible, adaptable, enabling and capable of transforming organizations and redefining social relations. The range of technologies is increasing all the time and there is a convergence between the new technologies and conventional media". ICTs, therefore, are an expanding assembly of technologies that can be used to collect, store and share information between people using multiple devices and multiple media.

Need for ICT in Rural education

There is a general consensus among practitioners and academicians that integration of ICTs in education has an overall positive impact on the learning environment. ICTs have the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students, to help relate school experience to work practices, create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, as well as strengthening teaching and helping college change

Challenges in implementation of ICT enabled education in rural college

Internal barriers to ICT implementation in college in rural locations include: Lack of trained teachers, Unfavorable organizational culture and poor attitude and beliefs, Shortage of



**Need of Student Involvement for Maximum Utilization of Library Re-Source
:In Rural Setup For NAAC.**

Kishor S. Damhare **Abheejit N. Patil**
Librarian Asstt. Professor(Marathi)
Vidyabharati Mahavidyalay, Seloo, Wardha

Abstract:

In the digital age of information all resources available on single click of Web. Maximum information re-sources are on domain base so in the golden age of information, large distances between readers and their regarding information, colleges in rural areas, college connected libraries are facing many challenges like skill human resources, physical infrastructure, technological awareness and less reading habits. When we are thinking about preparation of NAAC, the NAAC Access available the facilities and utilization of resources like Library visitor Ratio, circulation ratio of books (issue return ration) , Journals, E-journals also.

Hence, in this article we tried that how to attract user for increase library visitor ratio and develop interest within students to access all type of re-sources- traditional as well as domain base.

Key Words : ICT In Library ,Library reader's club, wall picture magazine , best reader awards ,competitions and training programs .

Introduction:

Our country wayfaring to the 21 st century, in the same time we hearing the words computerization, digitalization, internet, domain base, flip class, virtual library etc. when we see our rural area's colleges, libraries and students very far from that facilities and awareness. Because of that reason they are distract from aims and motives. In this situation libraries facing the problem having less number of readers. Especially in rural areas library visitors' ratio and circulation transaction ratio is very poor.

Now a day, there is need to improve the utilization of library. There is troublesome situation where librarians need to conduct some programs, schemes, and training for the library users. By these programs, librarians have to increase readers reading habits and alertness. It is also beneficial for NAAC. Main motive of NAAC is to assess overall development of the students which are concerning with their carrier. Thus ultimately we can develop our society and nation also. In this way we increase the interest and participation of our students in the programs.

Use of ICT in library:

From last two decades' tremendous use of computer and internet facilities in the library for the use of technology has been ascending. Now, day by day E- publishing , domain base information , e- books, online journals, online audio books ,E-Journals and free open access resources being explored. So in that situation we need to train the user for effective use of information, aware to access the virtual information and develop skills for it.

Wall picture Magazine:

Wall picture magazine is the best activity for attract the students to use the library and improve the visitor ratio. In this way we have to involve students and academic staffs. Through that they can publish their own ideas, articles, rare collections, awards and

Dr. R. G. Dhasar Apte, Comptroller & Science College, SELOO



NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

Dr. SHASHANK G. NIKAM

Vidyabharti College, Seloo,
Dist:- Wardha

Abstract

It is the situation of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics that ladies of childbearing age ought to embrace a way of life enhancing wellbeing and lessening danger of birth deserts, problematic fetal advancement, and ceaseless medical issues in both mother and child. Components prompting sound pregnancy result incorporate solid pre-pregnancy weight, suitable weight gain and physical action amid pregnancy, utilization of a wide assortment of nourishments, fitting nutrient and mineral supplementation, shirking of liquor and other hurtful substances, and safe sustenance dealing with. Sustenance evaluation needs to envelop changes in anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical pointers all through pregnancy. Pregnant ladies should put on weight as indicated by the 2009 Institute of Medicine Guidelines. Vitality needs are no higher than the Estimated Energy Requirement for nonpregnant ladies until the second trimester; from there on, the additional vitality require every day is 340 kcal and 452 kcal in the second and third trimesters, respectively. Utilizing the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, enrolled dietitian nutritionists and dietetics specialists, registered, can enable pregnant ladies to choose a sustenance plan dependent on age, physical action, trimester, weight gain, and other considerations. Women are urged to take an interest in no less than 150 minutes of moderate-force vigorous action spread consistently or 30 minutes of respectably extraordinary exercise on most days of the week. When great nourishment decisions are made, nourishment utilization to meet additional vitality needs and the expanded assimilation and productivity of supplement usage that happens in pregnancy are commonly sufficient to meet most supplement needs. Be that as it may, nutrient and mineral supplementation might be critical in powerless cases including nourishment weakness; liquor, tobacco, or other substance reliance; iron deficiency; strict veggie lover (vegetarian) diet; or poor dietary patterns. Different systems are expected to help solid ways of life for all ladies, from previously established inclination through the baby blues period. This training paper underpins the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics' position paper "Sustenance and Lifestyle for a Healthy Pregnancy Outcome" distributed in the July 2014 Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. Introduction to nutrition

Nourishment is characterized as the procedures by which a creature or plant takes in and uses sustenance substances. Basic supplements incorporate protein, sugar, fat, nutrients, minerals and electrolytes. Regularly, 85% of day by day vitality utilize is from fat and sugars and 15% from protein. In people, sustenance is principally accomplished through the way toward placing nourishments into our mouths, biting and gulping it. The required measures of the fundamental supplements contrast by age and the condition of the body, for instance: physical action, maladies present (e.g. prostate malignant growth, bosom disease or debilitated bones – known as osteoporosis), prescriptions, pregnancy and lactation.

Fundamental supplement necessities

Supplements can be portrayed as the concoction segments of sustenance and can be characterized into six general gatherings: sugars, proteins, fats, nutrients, minerals and water.



E-Learning Resources in Rural Development

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley

(M.Com.,Ph.D.)

Asst. Professor,

Vidyabharti College, Seloo

Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

Email : paragkawley009@gmail.com

Abstract:

The field of education emerge now information and communication technology and techniques that shows now terms of teaching and E-learning. Educational institutes had developed learning management system to facilitate e-learning. There are outstanding digital separate among urban and rural areas. In this paper, we present a model for providing e-learning services in rural areas in order to promote and facilitate most recent education. An enthusiastic resource center, hosting the learning management system, facilitates e-learning centers through Internet. The generally goal of this model is to include a cost-effective learning environment set by latest technologies to provide learners an opportunity to get coming into new information and communication technologies and e-learning environment. The model offers new teaching methodology with improve operation of learning management system in teaching and learning. Essential characteristics and technical aspects will be considered as well. The study will also encourage development and usage of open-source technologies.

Keywords: E-learning, ICTs, Educational Technology, Learning Management System, Open-source Software/Technology.

Introduction :

The incredible development in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has covered the way for e-learning. Uses of computers in education sector know how to be traced back to the early 1980s when simple word processors are in use. The Internet has revolutionized the computer and transportation world like no one facing. This brings us great learning opportunities by having entrance to large amount of information with benefits in expressions of time and cost savings. The modern educational technology facilitates design, captivity and management of educational activities for learners. This can be face-to-face in a lecture hall, online, or combination of both. Imparting education in this way be termed as e-learning (electronic learning) i.e. learning through information and communication technologies. E-learning facilitates reserve learning and provides means to learners to right to use learning material any time and at any place.

A learning management system (LMS) be alive the software application that facilitates e-learning. Multiplicities of commercial as well as open-source LMSs are available today which are being used in educational institutions.

Predictable learning involves setting up infrastructure of school/college and hiring of faculty and staff. Students contain to attend school/college in order to learn. In the rural areas, development of such institute and hiring of full-time faculty requires a lot of resources. Professionally trained educators generally prefer to work and inhabit in urban areas. Accordingly, the population of rural areas is privileged of quality educators and thus quality education. The current work proposes development of e-learning centers based on ICT to provide



The Role of ATM (E-Banking) In E- COMMERCE

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley

Asst. Professor, Vidyabharti College, Seloo
Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

ABSTRACT

The term electronic commerce or e-commerce consist of all business activities carried on with the use of electronic media, that is computer network. It involves conducting business with the help of that electronic media, making use of the information technology such as electronic data interchange (E.D.I). In simple words, electronic commerce involves buying and selling of goods & services over the World Wide Web. Customer can purchase anything right from a car or a cake sitting comfortably in his room & gift it to someone sitting miles apart just by click of a mouse.

E-Banking has a vital role in e-commerce. E-banking is defined as the automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services directly to customers through electronic, interactive communication channels. E-banking includes the systems that enable financial institution customers, individuals or businesses access to accounts, transact business, or obtain information on financial products and services through a public or private network, including the internet. Customers access e-banking services using an intelligent electronic device, such as a personal computer (Pc), personal digital assistant (PDA), automated teller machine (ATM), risks and controls are similar for the various e-banking access channels.

KEYWORDS : ATM'S HARDWARE, SOFTWARE, ATM FRAUD, ATM SECURITY, CUSTOMER SECURITY.

INTRODUCTION OF ATM

Automatic teller machines, also known as cash machines, have been one of the most influential technological innovations of the twentieth century. ATMs were the first large- scale retail transaction processing systems. They have been around since 1968; the world installed base is now about 500,000 machines. The technology developed for them is now also used in terminals for electronic funds transfer at the point of sale in shops. Modern block ciphers were first used on a large scale in ATM networks, to generate and verify PINs in secure hardware devices located within the ATMs and at bank computer centres. This technology, including block ciphers, tamper-resistant hardware, and the supporting protocols, ended up being used in many other applications, from postal franking machines to lottery ticket terminals. ATMs are known by various other names including automated banking machine, money machine, bank machine, cash machine, hole-in-the-wall, cash point, Banc mat, multibank, and anytime money.

HISTORY OF ATM

The first mechanical cash dispenser was developed the built by Luther George Simjian and installed in 1939 in New York city by the City Bank of New York, but removed after 6 months due to the lack of customer acceptance. Thereafter, the history of ATMs paused for over 25 years, until De La Rue developed the first electronic ATM, which was installed first in Enfield Town in North London, United Kingdom on 27 June 1967 by Barclays Bank. This instance of the invention is credited to John Shepherd Barron, although various other engineers were awarded patents for related technologies at the time.

The first person to use the machine was the British Variety artist and actor Reg Varney. The first ATMs accepted only a single-use token. Which was retained by the machine? These worked on various principles including radiation and low-coercively magnetism that was wiped by the card reader to make fraud more difficult. The machine dispensed pre-packaged envelopes containing ten pounds sterling. The idea of a PIN stored on the card was developed by the British engineer James Good fellow in 1965. In 1968 the networked ATM was pioneered in Dallas, Texas, by Donald Wetzel who was a department head at an automated baggage-handling company call douche. In 1995 the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History recognised ducted and Wetzel as the inventors of the networked ATM. ATMs first came into wide UK use in 1973; the IBM 2984 was designed at the request of Lloyds Bank. The 2984 cash Issuing Terminal was the first true cash point, similar in function to today's machines cash point is still a registered trademark of Lloyds TSB in the U.K. All were online and issued a variable amount which was immediately deducted from the account.



नेक मूल्यांकनात ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका

प्रा. सोनाली रा. बन्सोड
लोक महाविद्यालय वर्धा
डॉ. खुशाल एन. पठाडे
विद्याभारती महाविद्यालय, सेलू

सार :

उच्च शिक्षणाचा दर्जा वाढविण्यासाठी महाविद्यालयाचे मूल्यमापन होणे गरजेचे आहे. शिक्षणाच्या गुणात्मक दर्जा वाढविण्याची महाविद्यालयांना मूल्यांकनाद्वारे मिळत आहे. नेकमध्ये उत्तम ग्रेड मिळण्यासाठी प्रत्येक संस्था प्रयत्न करते. ग्रंथालयांनी आधुनिकतेच्या काळात वाचकाभिमुख होण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे. वाचक, ग्रंथ व ग्रंथपाल या तीनही घटकांदर ग्रंथालयाचे यश अवलंबून असते.

प्रस्तावना :

नेक मूल्यांकनात महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका फार महत्वाची आहे. ग्रंथालय हे महाविद्यालयाचे हृदय आहे. त्यामुळे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय अतिशय सुसज्ज असावे. त्यात पूरक वाचन साहित्य त्याचसोबत इतरही दृकश्राव्य साधनांनी युक्त असावे. प्राध्यापक, विद्यार्थ्यांना व अभ्यागतांना आवश्यक असलेले ज्ञान साहित्य त्यांना उपलब्ध करून देता आले पाहिजे. त्याकरिता ग्रंथालयात विविध सेवा प्रदान केल्या जातात. ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध ग्रंथ संख्या, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, नियतकालिके, वृत्तपत्रे याचा संग्रह सुव्यवस्थित रितीने ठेवणे. तसेच उपभेक्तांना ग्रंथालयातून वेगवेगळ्या सेवा प्रभावीपणे दिल्या गेल्या पाहिजे. आजचे युग हे माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे. ग्रंथालय हे संगणकीकृत असणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याकरिता ग्रंथालय सॉफ्टवेअर असणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याचा उपयोग करून ग्रंथालय हे संगणकीकृत करून स्वयंचलित करता येते. छा:द करिता या सर्व गोष्टी ग्रंथालयात असणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :

- विविध प्रकारच्या शैक्षणिक संस्थामधील शैक्षणिक गुणवत्तेची तपासणी करून त्याचे काटेकोरपणे मूल्यमापन करणे हे आहे.
- उच्च शिक्षणसंस्थांच्या कार्याचे व त्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमाचे मूल्यमापन करणे.
- उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये शैक्षणिक वातावरण निर्माण करून तेथील अध्यापन व संशोधन त्यांच्या गुणवत्तावृद्धीला घालना देणे.
- महाविद्यालयातील व्यवस्थापन प्रशासन, दैनंदिन कार्य यांच्या गुणवत्तावृद्धीसाठी त्यांना मार्गदर्शन करणे.

नेक मूल्यांकना करता आवश्यक बाबी :

- ग्रंथालयाची स्वतंत्र इमारत आहे का
- ग्रंथालयाकरिता सल्लागार समिती आहे का
- ग्रंथालयात एकूण किती ग्रंथ, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, नियतकालिके आहेत
- ग्रंथालयाचे संगणकीकरण करण्यात आले आहे काय



- ग्रंथालयातून कोणकोणत्या सेवा दिल्या जातात
- ग्रंथालयाचे उत्पन्न स्रोत काय आहेत
- विद्यार्थी वाचन कक्षाची आसन क्षमता किती आहेत

उच्च शिक्षणात शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाचे कार्य :

शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालय हे महाविद्यालयीन असो वा विद्यापीठाचे ग्रंथालयाचे उच्च शिक्षणात मोलाचे योगदान आहे. ग्रंथालयांनी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे काळाची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. आजच्या संगणकीय युगात संशोधकांना, वाचकांना सेवा पुरविण्याचे कार्य शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालये करीत आहेत. उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांला दिल्या जाण-या सेवांचा विचार नकें समिती करीत असते. यासाठी नकें समितीला ग्रंथालयातील उपकरणांची विस्तृत माहिती ग्रंथालयांनी दिली पाहिजे.

मूल्यमापन :

दरवर्षी ग्रंथालयाच्या सेवासुविधांचे मूल्यमापन केले पाहिजे.

- दररोज ग्रंथ नेणा-या व परत करणा-या अभ्यागतांची सरासरी
- दररोज वाचन कक्षात बसणा-या विद्यार्थ्यांची सरासरी
- संदर्भ ग्रंथ अभ्यासणा-या अभ्यागतांची सरासरी
- नियतकालिके अभ्यासण-या अभ्यागतांची सरासरी
- ग्रंथालयातील ऑनलाईन अभ्यास करण-या अभ्यागतांची सरासरी

ही आकडेवारी सादर करून महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयाचा विकास करता येईल.

निष्कर्ष :

महाविद्यालयाच्या ग्रंथालय विभागाने नकें समितीकडून मूल्यमापन करून घेणे म्हणजे विकासाकडे वाटचाल करणे होय. ग्रंथालय व माहिती सेवा देउन शैक्षणिक वातावरण निर्माण करणे. ग्रंथालय व माहिती सेवा यांचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी पुरेसे साधन उपलब्ध करून देणे. संदर्भ ग्रंथ, क्रमिक पुस्तके, नियतकालिके त्यासोबतच यांत्रिक साधने खरेदीकरिता ग्रंथालय अंदाजपत्रकात वाढ करणे. नकेंमूळे शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता वाढवणे तसेच ग्रंथालयाच्या विकासासाठी संपूर्ण गुणवत्तेच्या दृष्टीकोनातून नकें महत्वपूर्ण ठरते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

खानोरकर राखी, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यमापन व अधिस्विकृती परिषद नकें, नाशिक, ज्ञानगंगोत्री.

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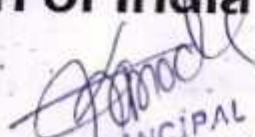
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PRINCIPAL
Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Comm.
& Science College, SELOO

Sports Coaching And Training

Dr. Shashank g. Nikam

Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Dist:- Wardha

Abstract

Due to the fact that sports training represents a complex process which involves planning, organization, leading and assessments, a managerial approach becomes the key of the successful preparation, by providing various tools for each component of the performance activity. This paper is an essay about the main meanings of coaching and the sports coaches. Our purpose is to analyze coaching as one of the management tools that can induce changes and have benefits when adopting sports training strategies focused on the performance reaching. We think that coaching produces a fundamental change of the way in which athletes perceive themselves and their teammates or opponents, by increasing their involvement in the unique goal fulfillment.

What is the purpose of training?

Answering this question will provide direction for every coach and sport psychologist. For me this is simple: to improve the athlete's technique, skills, tactics and self-development. Athletes will spend hours and hours, days and days, weeks and weeks even years and years working on techniques, skills and tactics. Therefore our job as sport psychologists is to enhance the athlete's performance (Burton et al, 2008; Tenenbaum & Eklund, 2007).

However there are many examples of 'drills' being used, which do not reflect these values and lack the match conditions. A classic example is catching practice where athletes throw a ball to their partner and visa versa. However on match day the ball comes off a bat, at various speeds and trajectories. Now after the athlete has spent hours of throwing to their partner are they going to recognise the correct stimuli?

This is why ALL training needs to replicate match stimuli, including practicing on the pitch (surroundings), using a batsman and hitting catches (stimuli) towards the athletes. The athletes should be standing in fielding positions (surroundings and stimuli), this will enable them to recognise the correct stimuli quicker. This in turn creates time for the athlete to execute the skill of catching (Schmidt & Wisberg, 2008).

After all once we have a basic motor programme for a skill (Fitts & Posner, 1967), we need to identify when to execute this motor programme (Schmidt, 1975). Therefore we need to be exposed to the correct stimuli, from the match day surroundings and match day speeds. As the following points highlight if we fail to recognise the correct stimuli then the skill execution will not be correct. This is how it happens:

Stimuli Identification is a constant feed of information (Short Term Sensory Memory)

- Pattern Recognition where the stimuli identification feed gets collected. Allowing us to track the stimuli via this feed and store in the Short Term Memory
- This information (Pattern Recognition) then gets matched in the Long Term Memory with previously experienced patterns. This information is linked to a motor programme, which will be executed
- The motor programme runs, with adaptations being made from the constant feed (Short Term Sensory Memory)

Hypothesis

Coaches occupy a central role in sport, fulfilling instructional, organizational, strategic, and social relationship functions, and their relationships with athletes influence both skill development and psychosocial outcomes of sport participation. This review presents the major theoretical models and empirical results derived from coaching research, focusing on the measurement and correlates of coaching behaviors and on intervention programs designed to enhance coaching effectiveness.

A strong empirical literature on motor skill development has addressed the development of technical sport skills, guided in part by a model that divides the skill acquisition process into cognitive, associative, and autonomous phases, each requiring specific coaching knowledge and instructional techniques. Social-cognitive theory's mediational model, the multidimensional model of sport leadership, achievement goal theory, and self-determination theory have been highly influential in research on the psychosocial aspects of the sport environment. These conceptual models have inspired basic research on the antecedents and consequences of defined coaching behaviors as well as

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INTERNET BASED E-COMMERCE SCENARIO IN INDIA

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley
Asst. Professor,
Vidyabharti College, Seloo
Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.
paragkawley009@gmail.com

> ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research paper is to review the internet based e-commerce scenario in India. E-commerce or electronic commerce refers to trading in goods and services using the electronic devices. It is the integration of e-mail, electronic funds transfer, EDI and similar computers techniques into business system.

Today E-commerce has become an integral part of our daily life. This growth of e-commerce is dependent on the growth of internet users in India. There are trade-directories, multi-product and single-product websites. According to the NASSCOM survey, the number of internet users reached to 500 million in 2018. The volume of internet based e-commerce transactions in our country was about 475 million in 2018.

Global reach, easy access, low-cost advertising media, equal footing to large and small firms are the prominent benefits of the internet for e-commerce. Indian companies have e-commerce opportunities in the areas of financial, banking services, stock trading, legal services, professional services, tourism and more. The suggestions for smooth operation of internet based e-commerce are education, training, caution, authentication, virus-protecting software and allocation of adequate resources.

> KEYWORDS

Internet, Evaluation of E- Commerce, E-Commerce Opportunities, Issues and Benefits.


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College, SELOO

Impact of GST on Indian Economy: current Scenario

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley

(M.Com., Ph.D.)

Asst. Professor,

Vidyabharti College, Seloo

Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

Email : paragkawley009@gmail.com

> ABSTRACT

GST is a single national uniform tax levied across India on all goods and services. In GST, all Indirect taxes such as excise duty, central sales tax (CST) and value-added tax (VAT) etc. will be subsumed under a single regime. Introduction of The Goods and Services Tax (GST) expected as a significant step towards a comprehensive indirect tax reform in the country, which would lead India for its economic growth. The Proposed study is designed to know the impact on GST on Indian Economy with the Help of Its individual effect on different sectors. The Study is Exploratory in nature and Secondary Data has been used for the study. The data will be collected from different Journals, Periodicals, Newspapers and Internets.

> **KEYWORDS** : GST, Indian Economy, Cascading effect of taxes, GST Council, Taxation reforms.

> INTRODUCTION

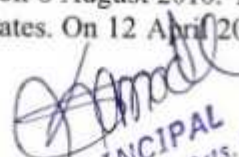
In the Indian economy, the service sector contributes to over 55%. Separate taxation of goods and services is neither viable nor desirable. GST in India had been introduced to reduce the tax burden that's on both companies and consumers. In the previous system, there were multiple taxes added at each stage of the supply chain, without taking credit for taxes paid at previous stages. As a result, the end cost of the product does not clearly show the actual cost of the product and how much tax was applied. The tax structure was complex. GST integrated most of the taxes into one single tax, where the consumers are benefited. This method provides Input Tax credit paid on the purchase of goods and services, which can be offset with the tax to be paid on the supply of goods and services. As a result, this reduces the overall cost, with the end customer paying less.

> START ON GST IN INDIA

On 1st July 2017 at midnight, the President of India, Sir Pranab Mukherjee and Prime Minister Sir Narendra Modi launched GST all over India including Jammu & Kashmir. However, there have been many changes made to the rates of GST, the latest being on 18th January 2018.

In a short span of time, all the states approved their State GST (SGST) laws. Union territories with legislatures, i.e., Delhi and Puducherry, have adopted the SGST Act and the other 5 union territories without legislatures have adopted the UTGST Act.

The idea of introducing GST was first proposed by the then Union Finance Minister, P. Chidambaram in his Budget for 2006-07. The discussion on GST took specific decision with the introduction of the Constitutional Bill (122nd Amendment), 2014. The Bill was passed by the Parliament on 8 August 2016. This was followed by the approval of the Bill by more than 15 states. On 12 April 2017, the Central Government enacted four GST bills:


PRINCIPAL
Vidyabharti College, Seloo
Dist. Wardha, M.S.



Microwave Assisted Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Transition Metal Complexes of p-methyl isonitrosophenyl Acetate

Hiware NN^{1*}, Raut RD², Choudhary MD¹ and Wasim Khan²

¹B. D. College of Engineering sewagram, Wardha, MS, India

²J. B. College of science, Wardha, MS, India

*Email: ravishankar.raut@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The shorter reaction times offered by microwave assisted deals with the synthesis of p-methyl isonitrosophenyl acetate using p-cresol, acetic anhydride and n-amyl nitrite. The Fe(II), and Fe(III) complexes of Schiff base derived from p-methyl isonitrosophenyl acetate have been synthesized. The complexes of the type ML₂ have been synthesized and characterized on the basis of elemental analysis, conductivity, magnetic measurement, IR and electronic spectral studies. The conductivity data of the complexes suggests their non electrolytic nature. The biological activity of Schiff base and their metal complexes are studied against gram positive and gram negative bacteria by disc diffusion technique which shows that complex exhibit promising antibacterial activity than that of Schiff base against tested bacteria.

Keywords: p-methyl isonitrosophenyl acetate, complexes, spectroscopy, antimicrobial activity

INTRODUCTION

Chemist are looking for cleaner, more environmentally benign ways to make targeted synthesis. In industry the shorter reaction times offered by microwave assisted synthesis are suited to explore the wide range of applications. Schiff bases are considered to be the important class of chelating agents especially when -OH functional group also present with azomethine group. In recent years, researcher shows much interest in the synthesis and characterization of Schiff bases metal complexes due to their importance as catalyst in many reactions (Huges, 1984; Chatterjee *et al.*, 2000; Ali *et al.*, 2002). Transition metals are essential for normal functioning of living organism and are, therefore, of great interest as potential drugs [Malhotra *et al.*, 2006]. Coordination compounds derived from numerous Isonitroso ketones have been reported because of their anti-tuberculosis, antimicrobial and corrosion inhibitors [Fouda *et al.*, 2008; Ali *et al.*, 1988; Ferrari *et al.*, 1999]. Isonitroso ketones are of great

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E-Business Awareness is the Need of Modern Times in the Globalization of The Economy: An Analytical Study

Dr. Siddhartha D. Nagdive
(Assistant Professor in Commerce)
Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Wardha (MS)

ABSTRACT

Electronic commerce has the potential to develop efficiency and productivity in many areas and, therefore, has received significant attention in many countries. However, Risk is all around us. In our individual and professional life, we are alert of the risk, and we take measures to limit exposure home and car insurance, avoidance of hazardous situations, and contingency clauses in contracts are examples. Risk is inherent in electronic commerce, too. The financial investment strategy of "no risk, no gain" applies equally well in e-commerce strategy accepting some level of risk is necessary to take advantage of the opportunities offered by doing business electronically. This paper guides managers are seeking to manage key sources of risk in developing and implementing an electronic commerce strategy.

KEYWORDS: Illegitimate Manipulation, Technology Innovation, Social Network, Malicious attacks, Risk Management,

INTRODUCTION

E-business is a relatively new and fast-paced approach to meeting consumer requirements, introducing latest products, and across geographic boundaries such as oceans and mountains. While there are many constructive aspects of this new business model, fraud is becoming a serious worry for all e-businesses, with a major impact on the bottom line. Since the beginning of e-business, fraudsters have become very clever at searching out and finding ways around financial and inventory controls, penetrating e-business ordering, distribution and payment systems, and illegally extracting goods, services and funds from the e-business community. Fraud is generally distinct as an intentionally trickery made for private expand or to wreck one more entity. The difficulty of online checking identification, the convenience with which fraudsters can forward browsers to deceitful sites, and as a result the worldwide proportions of the online, all make internet deception the fastest rising region of scam.


PRINCIPAL
Dr. P. G. Bhojar, Arts, Comm.
Vidyabharti College, SELOO

**SOCIO-ECONOMICAL IMPACT ON CHANGING CROPPING PATTERN OF WARDHA FARMER:
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY**

Dr. Prof. Siddhartha D. Nagdive
Vidyabharti Mahavidyalaya Seloo, Wardha (MS)

1) INTRODUCTION

Maharashtra is one of the developed States in India. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) put the State among the top three economically forefront States. The decline is due to diversion of land towards non-agricultural purpose. The gross impact of this could be linked with farmers suicide in Maharashtra coupled with other factors as a result of growing population and increasing cash crop production. It is to be noted that the pattern of farmer suicide is not universal across regions. Within Maharashtra, farmer suicide has been less reported in WARDHA division. Keeping this in view, the issue of cropping pattern has been analysed along with implications to socioeconomic condition of the farmers due to changing cropping pattern based on secondary and primary survey.

DETERMINANTS OF CROPPING PATTERN:

The cropping pattern in any country is determined by economic factor, environmental factor and Government factor. In India the following factors are responsible for changes in cropping pattern are under stated.

- 1) Economic factors : economic factors are playing a significant role in determining the cropping pattern like that
 - i) Comparative yield level and stability in yield. Some crop have higher yield potential in specific areas and yield are also stable year after year and thus less risky. So such crops are preferred over the crop e.g. cotton in Wardha, paddy in Bhandare and Gondia, orange in Nagpur.
 - ii) Relative price and price stability: The higher and remunerative price of some commodities causes increase in area under such crop.
 - iii) To increase production and income. Those who want to increase their production follow the change cropping pattern and choose the crop that increases the production and income. In WARDHA region Jawar crop did not give more production and more income to farmers. So farmers change Jawar crop and increased tur crop.
- 2) Environmental factors: Environmental and technical factors are the most important determinants of cropping pattern. Environmental factors pertain to the physical characteristics and natural endowments of the region. The rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil etc. are responsible for producing specific crops.
- 3) Government policy factor. Cropping pattern may also be influenced by government policy factor. Supply of inputs by the government, Intensive scheme for various crops, government campaign like grow more food or any legislative provision by the government, better marketing provision consolidation of holding, road and transportation also help finalise the cropping pattern. Technical factor also influence change in the cropping pattern Technical factor such as increase capacity of irrigation facilities, availability of improved seeds, chemical fertiliser, pesticides etc. Play major role in changing cropping pattern.

Crop wise, Season wise Normal Area and productivity (Area -in ha, productivity-in kg/ha.)

Sr.no	Name of Crop	Kharif		Rabbi		Summer	
		Area	prod	Area	prod	Area	prod
1	Paddy	400	0	-	-	-	-
2	Jowar	33700	1250	-	-	-	-
3	Maize	-	1700	-	-	-	-
4	Tur	53500	1300	-	-	-	-
5	Mung	1100	900	-	-	-	-
6	Udid	600	650	-	-	-	-
7	Groundnut	2200	1100	-	-	-	-
8	Sesamum	700	400	-	-	-	-
9	Soyabean	158600	1600	-	-	-	-
10	Cotton	127500	363	-	-	-	-

[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
Dr. R. G. Bhojar Aris, S.P.
Science College, SELOO



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Shivaji College, Hingoli-431513 (Maharashtra)



Analytical study of various types of aggressive tendency of various combat games

Dr. Shashank G. Nikam

Director of Physical Education
Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Wardha-442104
Email: shashanknikam2@gmail.com

Abstract

The Purpose of the study was to compare aggressive tendency of various combat games. For this purpose researcher has selected 30 combative players from Seloo, Wardha. 10 combative players from each (Boxing, Wrestling and Karate Players) who were participated in Inter University Tournament of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University (RTMNU), Nagpur were selected for study by purposive sampling method. The age range of respondents was 18-25 years. The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) was used for collection of data which is a self-report scale consisting of 29 statements measure consisting of four subscales: Physical aggression consists of 9 statements, Verbal aggression consists of 5 statements, Anger consists of 7 statements and Hostility consists of 8 statements. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) in order to determine the significant difference between various aggressive behaviours of boxing, wrestling and judo combative players. Result revealed that there was significant differences were found between different aggressive behaviour of various combative players. In reference to Physical Aggression, Anger and Hostile shows significant differences as the calculated value F were 7.42, 6.58 and 4.63 respectively which is greater than tab $F_{0.05}(2,27) = 3.35$. Whereas in reference to verbal aggression shows insignificant difference as the calculated value F is 2.34 which is lesser than tab $F_{0.05}(2,27) = 3.35$ at 0.05 level of significance. Boxers shows high level of physical aggression anger as well as hostile it may be attributed that people tend to assume that fighters are aggressive in nature. Terms like hotheaded and brawler come to mind, but that's a simplistic view of what it takes to fight. Everyone knows that it takes aggressive behavior to defeat your opponent into submission, and of course boxing is also known as aggressiveness combative game as compared to wrestling and judo.

Keyword: Aggressive Behavior, Boxing, Wrestling, Judo, etc.

Introduction


PRINCIPAL
Dr. R. G. Bhojraj B.A., Comm.
& Science College, SELOO

Study Of Agility And Speed Of Football Players At Different Playing Position

Dr. Shashank G. Nikam

Director of Physical Education, Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Wardha

Abstract

The Purpose of the study was to compare Agility and Speed of Football players at different playing position. For this purpose researcher had collected data from thirty (30) male football players from various football clubs of Seloo, Wardha (MS). Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods 10 each from different playing position i.e. 10 Defender, 10 Mid Fielder, and 10 Striker. The age of the subjects were ranged between 20 to 25 years. The following tools were used to collect the data on:- Shuttle Run (4 x 10 Yard) for Agility and 50 Yard Dash for Speed. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Agility and Speed of Football players at different playing position at significance level 0.05. Result shows that there is difference between the mean of Agility and speed of football players at different playing position. To see this difference were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances were implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in Agility as well as Speed between different playing positions of football players because calculated 'f' value is 10.23 & 6.08 which is greater than tab $F_{0.05}(2,27) = 3.354$. Since the 'f' ratio is found to be significant. From the Table of Post-hoc test we revealed that Midfielder and Striker in reference to Agility and Defender and Striker in reference to speed shows significant differences as the Mean Difference 2.13 & 1.27 is greater than the Critical Difference 1.58 & 1.25 whereas rest comparison of Mean Difference shows insignificant. Concluding we can say attributed that Striker practice more or they give more time on ground which may develop their physical factors as compared to defender and midfielder playing position. The reason may be attributed that agility is the ability to move and change direction and position of the body quickly and effectively while under control Agility requires quick reflexes, coordination, balance, speed, and correct response to the changing direction. To be agile, you are responding to what is happening around you, taking the information and relating it to the body positioning that will maintain balance and control. Striker goes under various training program and so many different physical activity which make them over all fit as compared to defender and midfielder playing position players.

KEYWORD: Agility, Speed, Football Players, etc.

Introduction

Motor fitness is a term that tends to describe an athlete's ability to perform effectively in sports or other physical activity. The term motor fitness came in to force during World War II. "Motor fitness has been defined as reading art preparedness for performance with special regard for big muscle activity without undue fatigue." It includes the capacity of the individual to move efficiently and with strength and force over a reasonable length of time.

The term motor fitness is synonymously used with the term physical fitness by the trainer or coaches but it is very important for the players to understand the basic difference between the term physical fitness and motor fitness. Physical fitness is used to denote only the five basic fitness components (muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, freedom from obesity and flexibility), whereas motor fitness is a more comprehensive term, which includes all the ten fitness components including additional five motor performance components (power, speed, agility, balance and reaction time). important mainly for success in sports. In other word we can say that motor fitness is the efficiency of basic movements or activities in additional to the physical fitness.

The motor fitness of football players is gauged by performance whereas the performance is based on many motor factor the most common motor fitness factors are agility, speed, power, strength balance flexibility and endurance some of these factors are make dominant in same games than in other games therefore it is essential to know these essential factors closely related to respective game.

Agility is the capacity to change trajectory, controlling the direction and position of your body while one's body is in momentum. Changing the direction while sprinting to take a shot in tennis is an example of agility. Agility is the ability to change the direction rapidly with control. Some viewed that, agility is dependent on strength, reaction time, speed of movement and muscular co-ordination. Agility is the ability to quickly changing body position with speed and consistency. Quick start and stop and quick change in direction are fundamental to good performance in games like football. Running is not only an athletic event itself but it is an

Dr. Shashank G. Nikam
PRINCIPAL
P. H. S. Comm.
SELOO

आर्थिक धोरण आणि शाश्वत विकास ध्येये हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरचा एक महत्वाकांक्षी जाहिरनामा

प्रा. डॉ. सिध्दार्थ ज्ञा. नागदिवे
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक
विद्याभारती महाविद्यालय, सेलू, वर्धा

गोषवारा

हया अध्यासामध्ये आधुनिकीकरण साधताना पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्तेचा सुध्दा विचार व्हायला पाहिजे ह्यावर विशेष जोर देण्यात आला आहे. आपण केवळ राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न वाढवून देशाचा स्थिर विकास साधू शकत नाही तर त्याचबरोबर वर्तमान उत्पादन प्रक्रियेचा भविष्यकालीन उत्पादन क्षमतेवर विपरीत परिणाम होणार नाही यावर सुध्दा सामुहिक विचार मंथन व्हायला पाहिजे.

महत्वाचे शब्द

उत्पादन पध्दती, मानवीय गरजा, सामाजिक न्याय, शाश्वत विकास, पर्यावरणीय ताळमेळ

प्रस्तावना

देशाचा जर शाश्वत विकास साधायचा असेल तर वर्तमान उत्पादन प्रक्रिया, गुंतवणुकीच्या पध्दती, तंत्रज्ञान हयामध्ये वर्तमान आणि भविष्यकालीन आवश्यकता यांचा समतोल साधला गेला पाहिजे. संपूर्ण जगात लोकांना समान गोष्टी हव्या आहेत: स्वच्छ हवा, स्वच्छ पाणी, समान आर्थिक संधी, त्यांच्या मुलांना वाढण्याची, सुरक्षित राहण्याची, आणि निरोगी राहण्याची संधी तसेच निवारा, आजीवन शिक्षण, समुहाची भावना आणि त्यांच्या जिवनावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या घटकांवर घेतलेल्या निर्णयांवर बोलण्याची संधी. शाश्वत विकास हा सर्वसमावेशक घटकांचा विचार करतो आणि निर्णय घेताना विविध पार्श्वभूमी आणि दृष्टीकोन असलेल्या लोकांना समान बोलण्याची संधी प्राप्त करून देत असतो. वर्तमान व भविष्य या दोन्ही बाजूंवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून बदल घडवून आणणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसाठी पुरेशी संसाधने उपलब्ध होईल हे सुनिश्चित करून मानवीय, नैसर्गिक आणि आर्थिक भांडवलांची व्यवस्थापन करणे,

भविष्यात येणाऱ्या महा सत्तेच्या लालसेपोटी केलेला संघर्ष, राष्ट्रांच्या आर्थिक स्वार्थासाठी आक्रमण प्रयत्न, व्यापार युध्दे हे मनुष्याचे आपुण्य कठीण बनवेल. केवळ आर्थिक लाभ आणि भांडवलशाही या दोन्ही घटकांनी पर्यावरणाला संकटाकडे नेले आहे. ऐतिहासिक प्रदेशांवर विकासाच्या नविन मॉडेलचा विपरीत प्रभाव वाढत असताना

दिसत आहे. त्यामुळे संसाधनाचा जास्त सामान्य वापर होवून परीणामी कचरा वाढलेला आहे. त्यामुळे आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विकास हा पर्यावरणवादी दृष्टीकोणातून टिकवण्याची संकल्पना व्यापक करणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.

भविष्यातील पिढ्यांना त्यांच्या स्वतःह्या गरज भागविण्याच्या क्षमतेची कोणतीही तडजोड न करता विकास साधणे गरजेचे आहे. शाश्वत विकास हा जागतिक दिर्घकालीन विकासासाठी मार्गदर्शक तत्व म्हणून उदयास आला आहे. आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास आणि पर्यावरण संरक्षण या त्रिपक्षीय गोष्टींचा धोरणात्मक विकास करताना विचार व्हायला हवा.

मुलभूत अटी

शाश्वत विकास साधण्याच्या काही मुलभूत अटी पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे उतपादनाच्या नैसर्गिक पध्दती व मानवीय गरजा यांचा ताळमेळ साधणे, समानता आणि सामाजिक न्याय, वेगवेगळे अंतर्गत विकल्प यांचा विकास, आर्थिक कार्यकुशलता पर्यावरणाचा योग्य ताळमेळ, पर्यावरणीय तत्वांच्या आधारे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा परंरचना करताना पारंपारिक साधन संपत्तीकडे दुर्लक्ष केले गेले आहे. याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे देशाच्या व्यवस्थापनात पर्यावरणीय तत्व, कार्यदेशीर न्यायप्रणाली, प्रसार माध्यमे यात होणारी पर्यावरणीय तत्वांची उपेक्षा. विकासाची जी कार्यप्रणाली राबविण्यात येते त्यात पर्यावरण संरचनेला अग्रस्थान देण्यात येत नाही. त्यामुळे सतत नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचे निरंतर शोषण आणि त्यामुळे होणारी निसर्गाची राम वांचो योग्य आकडेवारी प्राप्त होत नाही.

राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न आणि खर्चाची खाती पारंपारिकपणे दोन उद्दीष्टांची पूर्तता करतात

आर्थिक पातळी व त्याचे परिणाम
लोकांचे राहणीमान आणि त्यात होणारे बदल

जागतिक आव्हाने

उत्पन्न व मानवीय होत साधताना पर्यावरणाचा होणाऱ्या रामाची योग्य आकडेवारी प्राप्त होत नाही तसेच अमघटोत क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन सामुगीचा कोणताही हिशोब ठेवला जात नाही. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा



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Impact of E-Finance an Innovative Practice in E-Commerce – Current Scenario

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley

(M.Com., Ph.D.)

Assistant Professor,

Vidyabharti College, Seloo

Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

Email : paragakawley009@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

E-commerce is rising in today's global world. E-Finance is the progression in the internet technology which significantly changing the formation & scenery of financial services. Internet finance service is suitable significant in business activities. In a global economy, its appearance has an important effect on the finance circumstance. The intention of enchanting this subject for exploring is to find out the impact of e-finance in e-commerce, its innovations, and challenges faced by financial services. E-commerce has tainted the entire current scenario of financial services in international trade.

Keywords: E-Finance, Internet, E-Finance – Services, E-Finance – Awareness, Indigenous Practices, International Trade, Emerging Technology, Globalization Impact, Rural Mindset.



A Study on Consequence of E - Commerce on Indian Business

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawley

(M.Com. B.Ed., Ph.D.)

Asst. Professor,

Vidyabharti College, Seloo

Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

Email : paragkawley009@gmail.com

Abstract:

E-commerce is a technique of conducting business over the Internet. While it is a comparatively new idea, it has the possible to change the conventional form of economic actions. By now it affects such huge sectors as communications, finance and retail trade and holds promises in areas such as learning, health, and government. The prime possessions may be associated not with many of the impacts that authority the most consideration but with less in evidence, but potentially more insidious, possessions on custom business activities. The amalgamation of Electronic Commerce and Business will fetch regeneration in the marketing purpose.

Keywords: *E-commerce, Communications, Indian business.*

Introduction:

E-commerce has a considerable impact on business costs and efficiency. E-Commerce has an opportunity to be extensively adopted due to its easy applications. Thus it has a huge financial impact. Electronic Commerce provides the skill of buying and selling goods and information on the internet and other online services. Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to a large variety of online business activities for products and services. Electronic commerce is transforming the market by changing firms'business models, by influential relations amongst promote actors, and by causal to changes in market structure. It is complicated to particular out their impact on electronic commerce. Some businesses attempt three themes connected with electronic commerce and the organizational changes it entails: changes in business models, changes in market structure and opportunities for economic development created by organizational adjust. Electronic commerce creates the opportunity of new models for organizing production and transacting business, by present inters modality and complementarily – not only changeover – in business models.

Objectives of the Research Study

1. To study the theoretical conception of E-Commerce.
2. To study the impact of E-Commerce on Indian Business.

E-Commerce :

E-commerce has a lot of advantages over the "brick and mortar" shopfront. Effective e-commerce adoption is beneficial to organizations in terms of substantial cost savings, revenue maximization, and improvement in product delivery and customer service. Therefore, e-commerce is a significant area for research due to its potential positive impact on business performance. Prior studies have empirically confirmed the factors affecting e-commerce adoption. However, much is not known on the overall review of e-commerce adoption studies.

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& Scienca College, SELOO

E-Commerce and It Impacts on Global Market

Dr. Parag R. Kawley
Assistant Professor,
Vidyabharti College, Solon
Ta. Solon, Dist. Wardha
Email : paragkawley08@gmail.com

Abstract

The most important object of the paper is to attain quantitative describing the certainty of internet shopping in the case of the India in classify to explain the expansion of internet shopping and its impact on consumer behavior. The paper builds on the important literature and at the same time examines consumer behavior by questionnaires. In addition, the future improvement of internet shopping will be considered and deep contrast of consumer behavior involving dissimilar countries. This paper mainly explore questions that as well as recent trends and different issues in internet shopping, and belief factors for consumer behavior.

Moreover, the result of the study shows that internet consumer belief and apparent risk contain highly impacts on their purchasing decisions. Consumer's trust, privacy concerns, security concerns are the main factors for using internet for shopping, the trust on website authority to the purchasing decision of any consumer. More particularly, the observed results suggests how the E-commerce companies make marketing strategies according the research data and analyzing effect.

Keywords : E-commerce, internet shopping, World Wide Web, consumer's buying behavior, privacy and security, consumer trust.

Introduction

The internet is being developed quickly ever since last two decades, and with important digital economy that is motivated by information technology also being developed worldwide. After a long term

improvement of internet, which speedily increased web users and highly spend internet connection, and a few new technology also have been developed and used for web-developing, these direct to firms can support and improve images of product and services throughout web site. So, comprehensive provided information and superior service attracts more and more people altered their consumer behavior from the conventional method to more rely on the internet shopping. On the other hand, other companies have realized that the consumer behavior alteration is necessary tendency, and thus adjust their marketing strategy. As the current researchers have indicated that, the internet shopping mostly in business to consumer (B2C) has rise and online shopping become more adjoined too many people. There are many reasons for such a fast mounting of internet shopping, which mainly due to the benefits that internet provides. First of all, the internet offers dissimilar kind of convenience to consumers. (Observably), consumers do not require go out looking for product information as the internet can help them to search from online sites, and it also helps estimate connecting such sites to get the cheapest price for acquire. Furthermore, the internet can improve consumer use product more professionally and effectively than other channels to convince their needs. All through the diverse search engines, consumers keep time to access to the use connected information, and which information with combination of images sound, and very detailed text description to help consumer knowledge and choosing the most appropriate product. However, internet shopping has probable risks for the customers, such as payment safety, and after check. Due to the internet technology developed, internet payment only just because prevailing method for purchasing goods from the internet. Internet payment increase consumptive effectiveness, at the same time, as its essential property compact internet security.

Variation Along With Online/Offline Stores:

Still the internet shopping has been hastily developed, in particular in consumer goods industry, but there still have a big variation linking traditional and online consumer shopping. Referred to sales in the Indian consumer goods industry, the online sales engaged at a very low percentage rate. That could be caused by many reasons, but the mainly consequence is the advantages exist in both traditional shops and online market, both of them have particular characteristics. For example, the traditional seller can afford convenience in parking and shopping. It allows customers come to examine and compare the quality


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Author Details :Mr. Suraj D. Adole¹ Divion of Biochemistry , Department of Chemistry , Savitribai phule pune university, Pune 4111007 Maharashtra - India

Mr. S.M Chavhan² Department of Zoology K.V.N. Naik's Arts commerce and Science college Nashik.

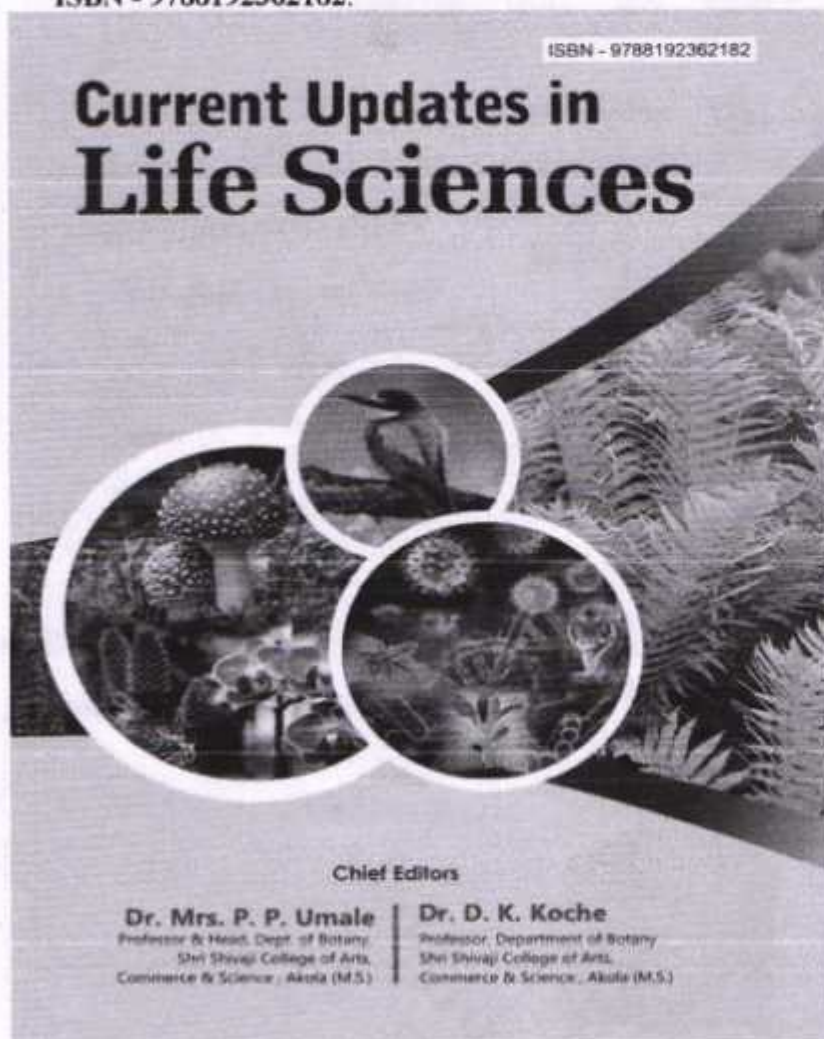
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An Analytical Review of Water Management Policy In Maharashtra State

Dr. Prof. Siddhartha D. Nagdive
Vidyabharti Mahavidyalaya Seloo, Wardha (MS)

Abstract -

Due to the strain the water supply in the abstract metros, exploitation of groundwater caused by industrial waste, hazardous water pollution caused by factory waste and chemical released by the fermented fertilizers and pesticides used in the fields, groundwater is becoming more polluted, thus reducing the overall water availability. As a result, the availability of water is getting worse. **Keywords - Groundwater, Water Pollution, Water Crises, Water Problems Water management.**

Introduction -

This current era the major problems is to provide clean water for domestic use considering the burdens of the growing population, the consumption of groundwater has risen to such an extent that, water scarcity has been created due to overuse of the equipment. India is today the world largest water consuming country and the main reason for this is the growing population. India's water consumption is 30%, while USA 9% and China 12%. If the consumption of water continues to increase in this way, then we will face severe water shortage in the future. Water hazard crisis is especially felt for those who use well for domestic use. The open wells become dry as the Kupnalika are publicized. Even with less depth the water in the Kupnalika is abridged. The competition for high-pressure water pumps has started by pumping more and more deep water pumps.

This types of situation we can also observe in dam. If there is a rivers connecting the two countries, then there is competition between them and a dispute arises. It was also common in the ever states. As in the case of the Jhelum river in India and Pakistan as well as kaweri water dispute between Karnataka and Tamilnadu states, Nepal kosi river water question etc. Apart from this, the water of Jhelum, Chenab, Sabarmati, Mahi, Penar and Kaveri rivers in India is declining today. Krishna, Godavari and Japi rivers in Maharashtra are also experiencing shortage of water. The result of all this, groundwater levels in India have been falling by one foot a year in the last ten years. There are several reasons for water

Water problems in Maharashtra -

The first and foremost reason of this is that the burden of increasing population is the same in Urban areas. In urban areas, there is a requirement to supply 110 liters water per person with daily standard while in rural area the amount is around 40 liters of water should supply. Near about the 50% of the water used for agriculture purpose. This use is consumed by the land only, whereas in the industrial sector, a large quantity of water used by dependent factories which is increasing steadily and the water consumption in the land is increasing. Due to this its leading the problem of water scarcity. In many rural areas of the state of Maharashtra, Parakota has water shortage in the summer. A citizen of Sangli district and 71 drought affected talukas of Maharashtra state have taken measures to reduce water scarcity. A petition was submitted to the high court on this. The answers given by the Government of Maharashtra is as follows:

The Government of Maharashtra provides water to 6 lakh 84 thousand 867 people through 310 tank to 1136 villages in a year, Government of Maharashtra was spent near about 19.22 crore rupees for water scheme. The court objected to the data submitted by the government and sought details of the government to present this details regarding to study the water problem, a government of Maharashtra has formed a commission which was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Madhav Chile, which reported that, in Maharashtra near about 60% rural area is facing severe problems of water scarcity. Observing the groundwater development situation before and after 1972. It is observed that by 1972 the surface water was abundantly available; there was no particular trend towards groundwater subsidence. However the number of wells increased. Fast device technology also involved. Due to subsidy for new wells and subsidy resources by the government concession in the field of

CHARACTERIZATION OF EXOCHELIN AN EXTRACELLULAR IRON CHELATOR SIDEROPHORE OF PSEUDOMONAS STUTZERI OF SGM 1 STRAIN

S. D. Adole¹, S. M. Chavhan²

¹Division of Biochemistry, Department of chemistry, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune 411007 Maharashtra- India*

²Department of Zoology, K. V. N. Natk's Arts Commerce And Science College Nashik.

Corresponding Authors: surajadole18@gmail.com

slubhamchavhan808@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Present research deals with extraction, characterization and identification of extracellular iron chelator molecules siderophore of an indigenous salt tolerant bacterium *Pseudomonas stutzeri* SGM-1. This is the first report known so far for any genus to produce Exochelin siderophore other than Mycobacterium. In iron limited conditions the strain does not only survived but also yielded the iron chelator molecules the Siderophore of hydroxamate as well as a mixed type. The plant growth promoting features of siderophore produced as well as the strain are of great interest to use this Organic Chelator and its producing strain as a bioinoculants for effective use of available micronutrients in agricultural soils to nourish the plants to yield high quality food from such soils to feed the growing need of food by world's population.

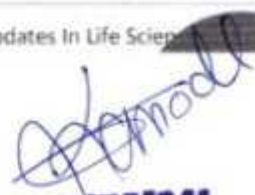
Keywords: Iron, Chelator, Siderophore, *Pseudomonas stutzeri*, bioinoculant

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Introduction:

Iron uptake into mycobacteria is mediated by the exochelins are low molecular weight siderophores of, as yet, chemically undefined structures. Exochelin MS (Structure) is an extracellular siderophore and is reported so far to be produced by Mycobacterium species only e.g. the non-pathogenic Mycobacterium smegmatis. Considering the chemistry of Exochelin MS is a formylated pentapeptide (N-(δ -N-formyl, δ N-hydroxy-R-ornithyl)- β -alaninyl- δ N-hydroxy-Rornithinyl-R-allo-threoninyl- δ N-hydroxy-S ornithine) with three hydroxamic acid groups for Fe³⁺ chelation. In general, siderophores are low molecular weight compounds that can chelate ferric iron from many insoluble compounds in the environment. Ranging in size from 500 – 1500

Current Updates In Life Science


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Green Synthesis Of Novel Substituted 4, 4-Biphenothiazine Derivatives

M. N. Narule*, Vibha Nikose, Mamta Joshi

*Department of Chemistry, Vidya Vikas Arts, Commerce and Science College, Samudrapur, Wardha, INDIA 442305

Email: meghasham_n@rediffmail.com

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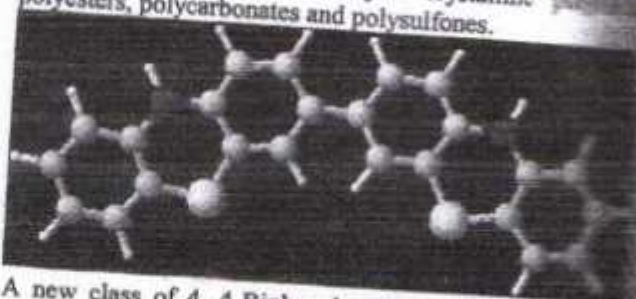
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Abstract:

In this paper, common heterocyclic system containing nitrogen or oxygen or both plays an important role in the evolution of life. Comparision of conventional and microwave assisted synthesis of 4, 4'-Biphenyl and 4, 4'-Biphenothiazines is an intermediate use in the manufacturing of thermoplastics such as liquid crystalline polyesters, polycarbonates and polysulfones.



A new class of 4, 4'-Biphenyl and 4, 4'-Biphenothiazine derivatives condensed with different aldehydes under microwave irradiation. The synthesized compounds has been characterized by IR, ¹H NMR and mass spectral data. The compounds were evaluated for antimicrobial activities.

Key Words: Biphenyl, Phenothiazine, Substituted aldehydes, Biological activities.

Contact Author

M. N. Narule

Department of Chemistry, Vidya Vikas Arts, Commerce and Science College, Samudrapur, Dist Wardha, INDIA 442305

Introduction

The 4,4'-Biphenol is an organic compound which is phenolic derivative of biphenyl are estrogenic





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**INDUSTRIAL SCALE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC WASTE RECYCLER,
BLACK SOLDIER FLY, *HERMECIA ILLUCENS* L IN
RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF INDIA**

Karuna P. Ganvir

Department of Zoology,

Dr. R. G. Bhoyar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha

Corresponding author E-mail: karunaganvir95@gmail.com

Abstract:

Organic waste recycling and waste management is rapidly increasing problem in rural and urban areas in all over India. As per studies 40% to 50% of solid waste generated is organic. Organic waste dumped in soil release methane from decomposition of biodegradable waste under anaerobic conditions which contributes to global warming. Open dumping of organic waste, where number of flies sit and can spread diseases. A more sustainable, economically valuable and environment friendly solution for management of such waste is the use of black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens* L. farming, which helps for any organic waste management as well as can solve the food problem of aquaculture and poultry. Black soldier fly larvae not only useful as a feed of livestock but can generate other by products like Chitin, biodiesel, biogas, fertilizers etc. This chapter will show light on importance this fly and how this fly is best suitable for organic waste management, in rural and urban areas of India.

Keywords: Biowaste management, Black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens*, insect biomass, waste reduction, biomass conversion, feed conversion rate

Introduction:

The management of solid waste generated in a country must be one of the priorities while forming policies at the National level (Abas and Wee, 2014). The framework for solid waste management is still in the development process in India (Akhilesh and Avlokita, 2020). 40 to 50% of solid waste is organic waste which needs to be processed systematically to reduce environmental hazards so development of sustainable waste management solutions is essential. Organic waste management problem is rapidly growing day by day yet difficult to solve, given increased waste production and high costs of disposal (Otles *et al.*, 2015).

Conversion of organic waste into compost by saprophagous such as earthworms and microorganisms are well documented (Suthar and Sing, 2008). In many developing countries, waste collection and disposal are ever-increasing problem and it is believed that one to two thirds

BLACK SOLDIER FLY, *HERMETIA ILLUCENS* L.: A NUTRITIVE INSECT AND A SOLUTION TO LIVESTOCK FEED

Karuna P. Ganvir

Department of Zoology,

Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha

Corresponding author E-mail: karunaganvir95@gmail.com

Abstract:

The food industries require new supportable sources of protein and fats which can be received by the use of insects like *Hermetia illucens* L. at an industrial scale. Black soldier fly larvae have a potential to feed on any organic waste matter and convert it into insect biomass so it can be utilised as a livestock feed. Livestock sector like poultry, aquaculture, piggery, duck culture etc. always struggling to fulfil the demands of nutritious feed. Insects like black soldier fly have been identified as potential alternatives to the predictably used protein sources in livestock feed due to their rich nutrient content and the fact that they can be reared on organic wastes streams. Products made from insect biomass resultant from the organic waste streams are better suitable for industrial large-scale production of insect meal, for this purpose systematic study of nutritive value of these larvae is needed. Present study confirmed that different nutritive parameters like crude protein, fats, amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins, flavonoids, minerals etc. gained by of Black soldier fly larvae fed on different organic wastecan be utilized as an alternative feed for livestock sector.

Keywords: Black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens* L., livestock feed, nutritive value, organic waste, insect biomass

Introduction:

The food demand will probably increase by 70% by the year 2050 worldwide so as to meet the demands of 9.7 billion people who are expected to inhabit the world by that time (Tilman *et al.*, 2011). While the world population continuously growing along with resource consumption and waste generation, the food resources are becoming limited, causing various responses from different sectors of society (Paulin *et al.*, 2018). The use of livestocksectors like poultry, fish, shrimp, piggery etc. utilized as food is the solutionin the demanding and developing



Human Resource Management, Business Planning and Development

Dr. Parag R. Kawale
Dr. Bhaskar P. Ghaisas

Dr. Parag R. Kawale (M.Com., Ph.D.), Presently he is Assistant Professor of Commerce in Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha. He has 08 years teaching experience including UG & PG level. He has published above 30 research papers in different national and international peer reviewed journals & UGC Care papers having high impact factors. He is approved PG teacher and approved Ph.D. Guide in the subject of Commerce at R.T.M., Nagpur University, Nagpur. He has process for publishing books for B.Com. Students of R.T.M. Nagpur University & Other University. He Participated in several National & International conferences/seminars/workshop. He is a convener and member of several committees at college. He actively engages in University level responsibility.



Dr. Bhaskar Prabhakarao Ghaisas (M.Com., M.Phil., B.A.(MLT), B.ed., Ph.D. (Commerce), Presently he is Assistant Professor in Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha. He has completed his doctoral thesis on "An analytical Study of Employee performance in rural co-operative bank in Vidharbha region. He is approved PG teacher and approved Ph.D. Guide in the subject of Commerce at R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur. He is a Ph.D. referee in Savitri Bai Phule Pune University, Pune. He has submitted and present research paper near about 20 state level, National Level and International Level conference. Five research papers publish in international journal. He has four text book namely Financial Accounting. He has work as a Officiating Principal in same college since last three years.



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Dr. Sanjay S. Kanode is currently working as a Principal of Vidyabharti College, Seloo Since 2016. As a Principal, he did many works to change scenario of the existing institution and sets new parameters within a short period to create benchmark towards quality education and sustainable academic development. First NAAC Accredited, started three PG courses in Commerce, Zoology and Botany along with Higher Learning and Research Centre of Commerce, Zoology and Botany along with Higher Learning and Research Centre of Commerce, organized international and National Conferences, Seminars and Workshops. His academic career started from 1986 as an Assistant Professor to become a Professor in which he poses various honors with his academic development such as Management Councilor from RTM Nagpur University, worked as a Chairman of Board of Study in B. A. Rural Services from RTM Nagpur University, Member of Board of Study in Account from Gondwana University, Gadchiroli. He has been working as a Guide/Supervisor for five years and under his able guidance 7 students are awarded Ph. D. He has published many research papers in various National and international journals. He is an Executive Member of all India Commerce Association and Maharashtra Commerce Association. He is awarded "Vidyabhuvan Puraskar" from Agnihotri Group of Institution, Warbha and "Samaj Bhuvan Puraskar" from Vidarbha Region Kasar Association.



Dr. Bhaskar Prabhakarao Ghaisas (M.Com., M.Phil., B.A.(M.T.), B.Ed., Ph.D. (Commerce). Presently he is Assistant Professor in Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Dist. Warbha. He has completed his doctoral thesis on "An analytical Study of Employee performance in rural cooperative bank in vidarbha region. He is approved PG teacher and approved Ph.D. Guide in the subject of Commerce at RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur. He is a Ph.D. referee in Sports Bai Phule Pune University, Pune. He has submitted and present research paper near about 20 state level, National Level and International Level conference. Five research papers publish in international journal. He has four text book namely Financial Accounting. He has work as a Officiating Principal in same college since last three years.



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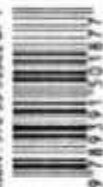
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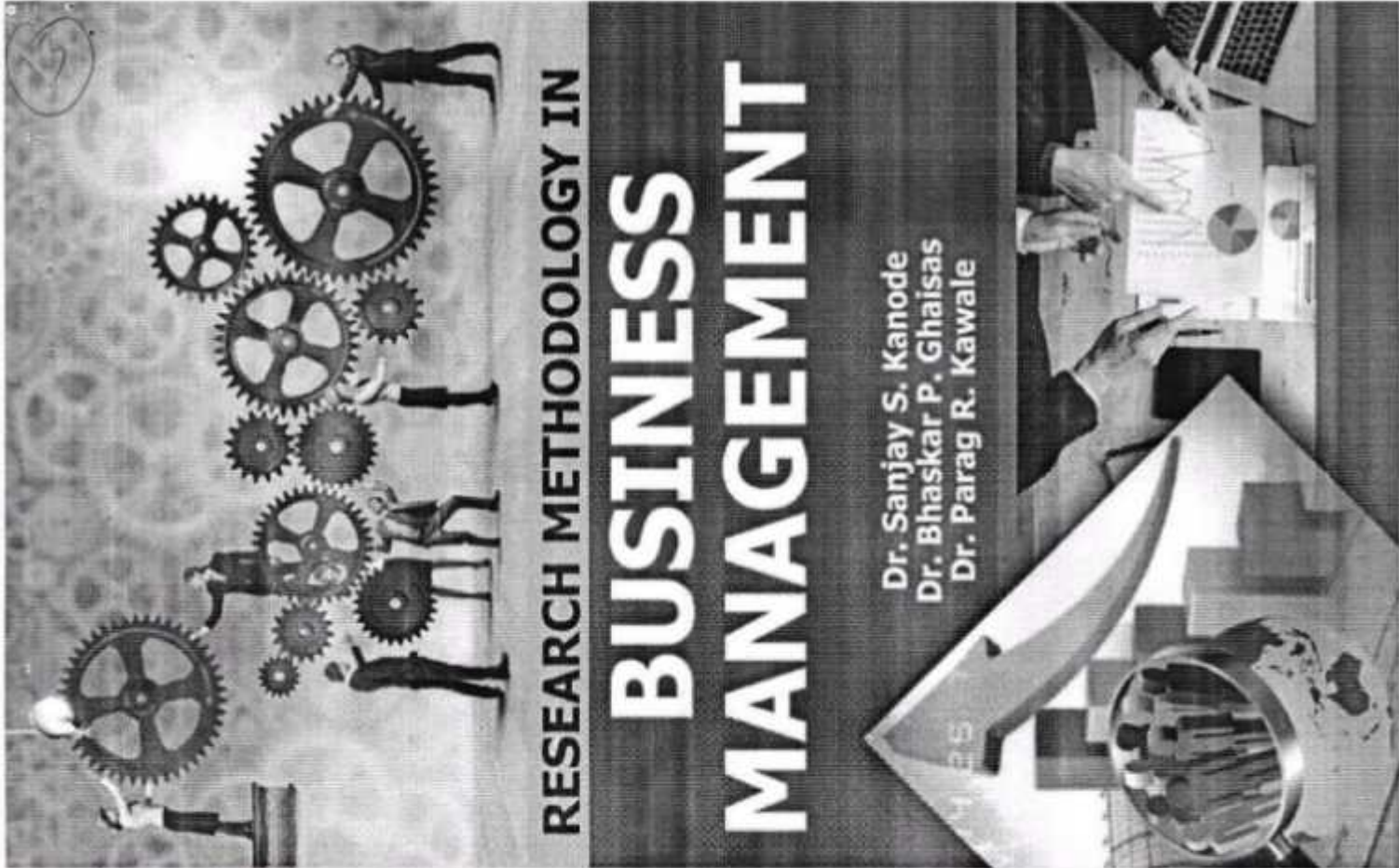
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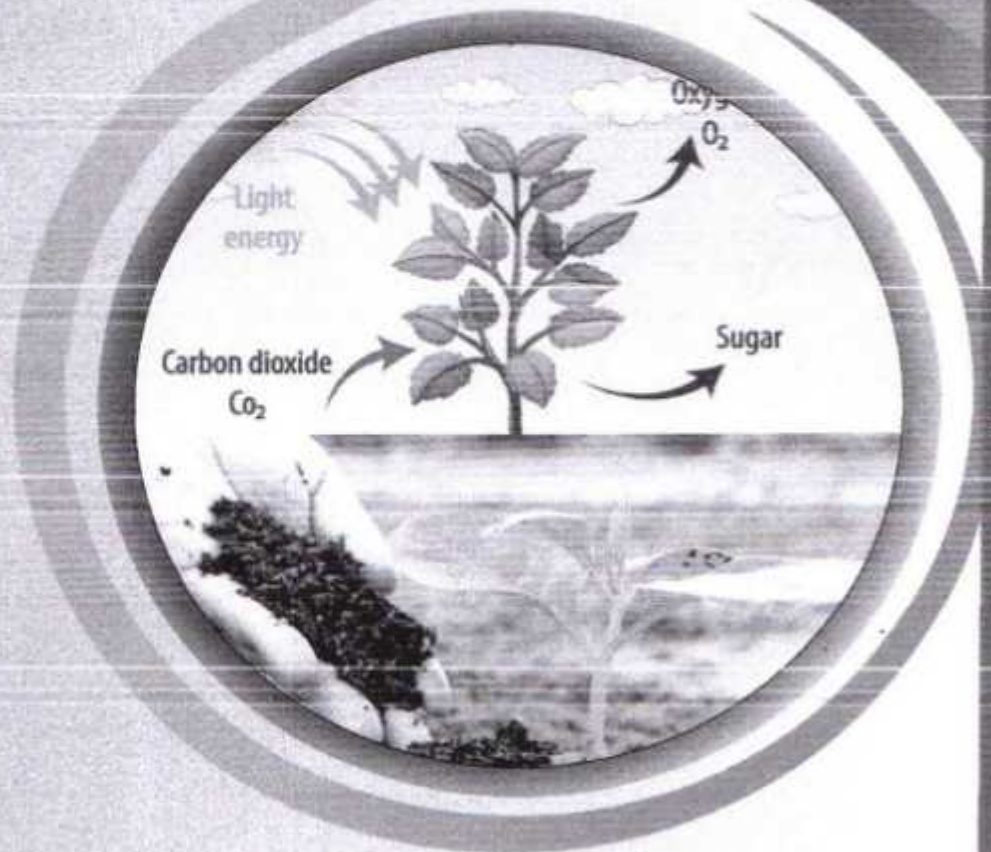
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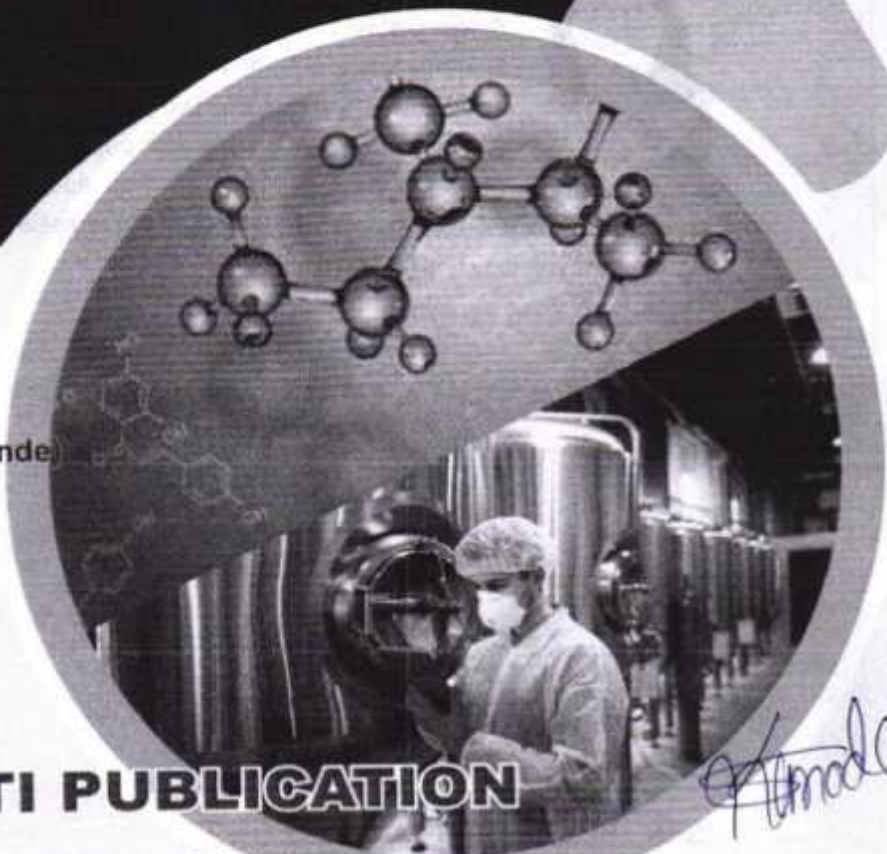
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Dr. Shilpa Mankar (Gawande) (M.Sc. Ph.D), is currently working as Assistant Professor and Head of Department of Microbiology, Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Seloo, District Wardha. She has got Merit order in M. Sc received by SGB Amravati University. She has received her Ph.D. from Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. She has eight years of teaching experience in UG (Microbiology), and two years of teaching experience in PG (Microbiology). She has published ten research papers in National-International UGC-Care and Scopus index journals. She has attended National Webinar, Seminars and presented papers in various National and International conferences. Her area of interest is Microbiology, environmental Microbiology, and Agricultural Microbiology & Biotechnology.



Dr. Kshama W. Murarkar (M.Sc., Ph.D.), is working as Assistant Professor in Microbiology Department at Dr.R.G. Bhojar Arts Commerce and Science College, Seloo, District Wardha. She has completed her M.Sc and Ph.D. from Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University. She has three years of teaching experience in UG (microbiology), and two years of teaching experience in PG (microbiology). She has published 14 research papers in National, International, UGC-Care and Scopus index journals. She has attended and presented papers in various National and International conferences. Her area of interest is biofertilizers, environmental parameter analysis, enzymology and food microbiology.

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Santosh P Mane

PRODUCT PROMOTIONAL PLANNING IN EVENT MANAGEMENT: CURRENT SCENARIO

Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawale

Assistant Professor, Dr. R.G. Bhojar Art's, Commerce & Science College, Seloo Ta. Seloo, Dist. Wardha.

**Corresponding Author: Prof. Dr. Parag R. Kawale*

Email : paragkawley009@gmail.com

Abstract

Event management is a need in approximately any kind of business - entertainment, finance, government, retail, fashion, sport, music and so their day-to-day job can be filled with an enormous range of stimulating challenges and unique situations. So, the role of Event Management increases day by day. To find profit and to survive in the rivalry Event Management should change according to the requirements of the Market. Therefore, to convene the requirements of the market lots of trends are innovated in the market. The study on awful planning is destroying good planning is in management. This paper aims to study the challenges in event management and also to suggest some concept planning to deal with the crucial problem of managing and suggesting strategies for sustaining in disorderly times of Business.

Key Words: - Products, Event Management, Concept planning, Strategies, Promotional.

Introduction

Event management is the purpose of project management to the pattern and development of festivals, events and conferences, etc. Event management involves studying the particulars of the brand, identifying the object audience, devising the event conception, developing the logistics and coordinating the procedural aspects prior to essentially initiation the occasion. Post-event study and ensuring a revisit on speculation have become important drivers for the event industry. The recent expansion of festivals and events as an industry concerning the globe way that the management can no longer be ad hoc. Events and festivals, such as the immense

Games, have a huge collision on their communities and in some gear, the entire country. The diligence now includes events of each and every one size from the Olympics down to a banquet meeting for ten or more business people. Many industries, altruistic and interest groups will embrace events of some size to promote them, assemble business affairs, increase money or rejoice.

There are 5 Stages important in Event management.

- 1) Concept Planning
- 2) Research
- 3) Strategic Planning
- 4) Implementation
- 5) Evaluation

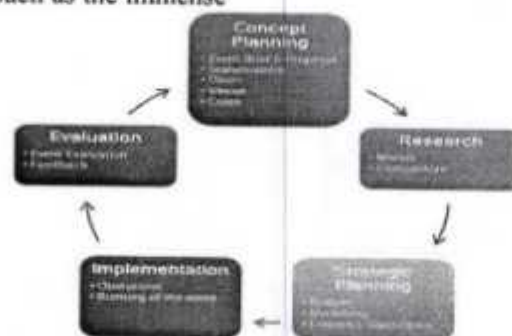


Fig. 01

1. Concepts of Event planning:

- A) Event Brief & proposal
- B) Event Stakeholder

- C) Event Dates
- D) Event Venue
- E) Event Budget/Cost

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CHAPTER – 13 THE POST-PANDEMIC IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKING SITES ON THE LIVES OF STUDENTS IN INDIA

Dr. Parag R. Kawale

Assistant Professor, Dr. R.G. Bhasur Art's, Commerce & Science College, Selva
Ta. Selva, Dist. Wardha. (Maharashtra)

Dr. Preeti W. Nanotkar

Assistant Professor, Dr. R.G. Bhasur Art's, Commerce & Science College, Selva
Ta. Selva, Dist. Wardha. (Maharashtra)

Abstract

Social media is integral for students and the people around the Universe to discuss their problems and suggest solutions. The fast growth of the internet and communication technology has made human beings quickly connect and interact with other groups of people. On other hand, Children are growing up with mobile devices and interactive social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, Wikis, MySpace, YouTube, and Ohlat which has prepared social media an essential portion of their life. In this paper author cover various aspects of social networking sites with their positive and negative effects. Review conducted by other peoples are also examined. Focus is on particular fields like health, education, society, and youth. In this article, the author presents the actual impact of the daily interactions of youth on social media.

Keywords: Social Media, College Students, Education, Social Networking Sites.

The Present and Future Innovative Education Practices in Post-Pandemic World in the Fields of Engineering, Science, Arts, Humanities, Commerce, Economics, Social Sciences, Law and Management – Changes, Challenges and Opportunities

they prefer and socialize with whoever they approximating. A lot of upward natives are using their smartphones, laptops, tablet computers and to confirm condition updates and Tweets from their friends and family. Through social media networks, students can create new friendships, express their ideas and opinions, and even create 'new identities' before society. Billions of people around the universe use social media to share information and make connections.

➤ Popular Social Media Sites

• Facebook :

This is the largest social media network on the Internet, both in terms of the total number of Users and name recognition.

• Instagram :

Instagram is a visual online networking site that is widely used these days and is possessed by Facebook. The site has more than 400 million clients. Many clients utilize it to post about travel, form, sustenance, workmanship, and comparable subjects.

• What's App :

What's App Messenger is a cross-platform instant messaging client for smartphones, PCs, and tablets. For the usage of this application which is sending images, texts, documents, audio, and a video message to the users that have the app installed, an internet connection is required. It was launched in January 2010, by What's App Inc. and was purchased by Facebook on February 19, 2014, for about \$19.3 billion. Today, more than 13 billion people make use of this application for communication.

• Snapchat :

Snapchat is an image informing application training item that was made by Reggie Brown, here people can share and click pictures with different filters and can also text and communicate with one another.

• Google+ :

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HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS



EDITOR

DR. ARCHANA S. DAHANE

Amode

Wellness

Dr. Shashank G. Nikam

Director of Physical Education & Sports Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts,
Commerce & Science College Seloo, Wardha (Maharashtra)
Email: shashanknikam2@gmail.com, Mob: 9049932199

Today, health is defined differently among experts, involving the whole person's relation to the total environment. Health encompasses the behavioural, social, and physical environments, policies and interventions, and access to quality health care. Wellness is more than simple physical health. We refer to wellness as an active process, a lifestyle, which reflects a positive quality of life. This wellness lifestyle emphasizes health-promoting behaviours such as daily physical activity, healthy eating, avoidance of harmful substances, and maintaining of healthy relationships. A lifestyle who acquires a good wellness enhances the overall health and well-being, which may increase one's life span, and provides a superior quality of life.

The assimilation of many different dimensions i.e. physical, physiological, psychological, emotional, spiritual and social that creates one's potential to live (quality of life) and work effectively and to make a significant contribution to society. Wellness reflects how one feels (a sense of well-being) about life, as well as one's ability to function effectively. Quality of life a term used to describe wellness an individual with quality of life requires a pleasant and supportive community.

Dimensions of Wellness

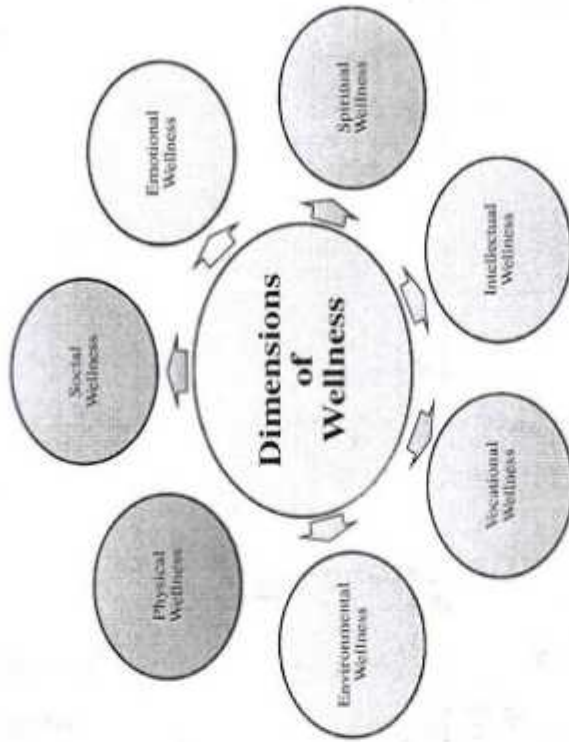
Wellness can be given more importance than health, because it is the way of living happily. Wellness can be stated as conscious, inclusive, self-directed, evolving, holistic, positive and multidimensional nature. Wellness is fuelling your body, engaging your mind, and nurturing your spirit. Wellness is dynamic and continuous, therefore, no dimension of wellness functions are integrated and functioning harmoniously. Your environment (work, school, family, community) and your physical, physiological, psychological, emotional, intellectual, occupational, spiritual, as well as social dimensions of wellness are in every individual.

According to the different author's numbers of dimension are suggested differently some are given, five, six, even some suggested nine dimensions of wellness.

In this book author's suggested some important dimensions of wellness, which are as follows:

- Social Wellness

- Emotional Wellness
- Spiritual Wellness
- Intellectual Wellness
- Vocational Wellness
- Environmental Wellness
- Physical Wellness



Social Wellness: Social wellness refers to the ability of an individual to carry out social activities effectively, comfortably and without harm to others. Social wellness can also be refers as one's own ability to interact with other peoples. It involves using good communications skills, having a meaningful relationships, respecting one and others, are creating a support system that includes family members and friends.

Emotional Wellness: Emotional wellness can be defined as the ability of an individual to understand oneself and cope with the challenges arises during daily life. It is the ability of an individual to acknowledge and share the feelings arises like anger, fear, sadness, stress, hope, love, joy and happiness in a helpful manner which contributes to our emotional wellness.

Spiritual Wellness: Spiritual wellness can be defined as the ability of an individual to establish a relationship between mind, body, and soul.

Shashank

HEALTH & HUMAN RIGHTS

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Editorial

I am very happy to publish this book on **HEALTH & HUMAN RIGHTS**. All the professors and researchers have made a concerted effort to clarify the contemporary context of Health & Human Rights through various perspectives on the occasion of World Human Rights Day (10th December - 2022). An honest effort has been made in cooperation with the professors and researchers to analyze and explicate their views in context with the Health & Human Rights which has been a boon for knowledge through the present editorial book.

A right to health is one of a range of socio-economic rights for which states accept an obligation under international law. However, the politics of rights has meant that socioeconomic rights are rarely given the same status as liberal freedoms associated with civil and political rights. This article discusses the liberal rationale for rejecting socioeconomic claims as rights and examines the basic rights challenge to liberal arguments. Given the dominance of liberalism, the article concludes with an examination of the potential for promoting a right to health within the context of globalization. Reasonable insights in to health & Human Rights have been made by many professors and researchers in the present editorial.

By confining human rights to a set of rights that support freedoms associated with free market economics, and redefining socioeconomic rights as 'aspirations', the current global order seeks to establish a set of values that legitimates particular kinds of social behavior. Importantly, the most powerful actors associated with globalization seek to free themselves of costs and duties seen as too burdensome and as an unnecessary barrier to the prosecution of their interests. What this seems to overlook is that the processes of globalization also produce the socioeconomic conditions that increasingly threaten health

LIFE SCIENCES: TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME - I

Edited by

DR. PRIYANKA SHANKARISHAN

Assistant Professor in Applied Biology,
University of Science and Technology Meghalaya (USTM),
Techno City, Kling Road, Baridua, 9th Mile,
Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya-793101, India.
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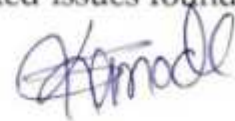
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Chapter

18

BLACK SOLDIER FLY BIOWASTE TREATMENT: A WAY TO GENERATE CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR LIVESTOCK SECTORS**KARUNA P. GANVIR**

Department of Zoology, Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha - 442104 (M.S.) India

Corresponding Author: Karuna P. Ganvir, Email- karunaganvir95@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

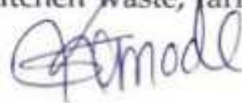
Black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens* (Order - Diptera, Family- Stratiomyidae) is very well known as a potential insect for biowaste management as the larval stages of this fly can consume any type of organic food waste and reduce the environmental pollution. By digesting the organic food wastes like fruit waste, vegetable waste, farm waste, poultry waste, industrial organic waste etc, this insect gains the biomass in the form of protein, fats, vitamins, minerals and all essential amino acids. Because rich nutrients present in the larval stages, can be used as feed or used as a feed ingredient for livestock sectors. Circular economy has become one of the most important research areas worldwide, supporting sustainable and resource-efficient policies for long term socio-economic and environmental benefits. BSF can manage the circular economy system; maximize income by recycling organic waste combined with minimizing the environmental footprint. This chapter discusses the role of Black Soldier Fly for biowaste management and how it contributes for fulfilling the circular economy for livestock sectors.

KEYWORDS: Black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens* L., circular economy, biowaste management, insect biomass, livestock sector

INTRODUCTION

The rise in urbanisation, expanding human population and changes in diet habits encourages livestock fields to increase its production, to upgrade food quality and to provide better hygienic food but still this sector is struggling to fulfil these demands from growing human populations. To nurture the livestock sectors high-cost protein supplement is needed which will create an environmental burden in the form of land, water and energy which are natural resources and are limited. For providing protein supplement to livestock sectors insects which can be grown easily and in enormous number, act as a gem as they are rich in protein, fats and several vitamins and minerals.

Number of insects are known like housefly, mealworm, grasshoppers and black soldier fly to be used as feed directly or used as a feed ingredient in some food diet formulations. Particularly insects used as feed for livestock like poultry, aquaculture, piggery etc. *Hermetia illucens* L., Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae are capable to digest various types of organic wastes which are routinely produced like vegetable or kitchen waste, farm waste,



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Life Sciences for Sustainable Development

Editor:

Dr. Shalini J. Chahande


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Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Comm.
& Science College, SELOO



**THE EFFECT OF CYMOXANIL 8% + MANCOZEB 64% WP
ON THE LIVER OF BROILER (*GALLUS DOMESTICA*)**

S. M. Chavhan¹, S. D. Adole² and V. S. Jedhe³

¹Department of Zoology,

K. V. N. Naik Arts, Commerce and Science College, Nashik, M. S., 422002, India

²Department of Biochemistry,

Dr. R. G. Bhoyar Art, Commerce and Science College, Seloo, Dist. Wardha, M. S., 442104

³Department of Biochemistry,

Dr. R. G. Bhoyar Art and Science College, Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha, M. S., 442302, India

Abstract:

In agriculture the huge use of fungicide may lead to the several health issues. The research was performed to show the effect of cymoxanil 8% + Mancozeb 64% wp on serum and liver of the broiler. 1.5 Kg broiler birds was taken and they divided into four groups that are fed on the contaminated food grains with 2% Cymoxanil 8% + Mancozeb 64% (w/w) of locally made powder called "Crizol". The control group contains no contamination. After 24 hrs the birds were sacrifice by decapitation and the liver extirpated. Analysis of liver serum reveled that the increase in the lipid concentration. Increase in serum cholesterol and triglyceride, significantly the level of the HDL and LDL.

Keywords: Cymoxanil + Mancozeb, Fungicide, Broiler, Biochemical effect, serum.

Introduction:

There is increase in the use of fungicide in the agriculture because of the several fungus diseases occurs in the crops (Ethelbert *et al.*, 2017). In various agricultural and domestic use of fungicide is the source to introduce in environment. Use of fungicide leads to affect the humans and domestic animals. Biomagnification of the fungicides in the food chain causes several health issues in humans and animals (Ethelbert *et al.*, 2012). Propensity of domestic poultry birds to pick up contaminated food from environment stands for a risk of poisoning (Ezeji *et al.*, 2011). As all the fungicide the cymoxanil and mancozeb is also used to prevent fungal attacks on crops. The contact of these fungicides could be resulting in death due to coronary disease. This study reveled that the toxicological effect of cymoxanil and mancozeb on broiler using some biological biomarkers (Ethelbert *et al.*, 2017).


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AB-80]

“CYTOTOXIC STUDIES OF PLGA ENCAPSULATED *ANNONA MURICATA* EXTRACTS AS POTENT ANTICANCER COMPOUNDS”

S. D Adole^{1*}, V. S Jedhe² and B. A Mehere³.

¹*Department of Biochemistry, Dr.R.G Bhojar Art ,Commerce & Science College
Seloo,Dist.Wardha Maharashtra ,442104,India.*

²*Department of Biochemistry, Dr.R.G Bhojar Art ,& Science College Pulgaon,
Dist.Wardha Maharashtra , 442302, India.*

³*Department of Biochemistry, Dr. Ambedkar College, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur 440010,
Corresponding Author: Email- Surajadole18@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Cancer is a complex disease in which cells in a particular tissue are no longer responsive to the signals with in the tissue that regulates the division of the cells which results into the rapid division of the cells and formation of solid mass. In this research we focus on the leave of *Annona muricata* has anti-cancerous properties by synthesized the PLGA encapsulated nanoparticle as shown the Cell imaging refers to observing the change in cell morphology after treating it with test compounds. For cell imaging MDA-MB 231 cells are used MDA-MB 231 cells are triple negative breast cancer cell, triple negative means that they lack estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor and human epidermal growth factor receptor. These cells are 'I' shaped initially when seeded into the plate. These test samples were added into the wells in variable concentration and plate was kept for incubation for one day after incubation images of cell were taken using inverted microscope. From this pictures it can easily see that the cells treated with Ethyl acetate extract has undergone apoptosis in larger quantity than the cells treated with neat ethyl acetate. Cell morphology of the Ethyl acetate extract cells is changing they have become round and are undergoing apoptosis. From these pictures we can conclude that this is most efficient in terminating cancer cells it is more effective.

Keywords: *Cancer, Annona muricata*

AB-81]

**MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
AND EMPHASIZE RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATION**


S. D. Jadhav¹ and M. K. Bhanarkar²

¹*Department of Electronics, Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara
(Autonomous).*

²*Department of Electronics, Shivaji University Kolhapur.
Email: Swapnil.jadhav1@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

There have been many studies on microstrip patch antennas in recent years. Microstrip patch antennas have many advantages compared to conventional antennas. We get it from him Dual and circular polarization, Frequency Agility, broadband width flexibility, dual


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GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SELENIUM NANOPARTICLES FROM MORINGA LEAF AND ITS ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

P.K. Pantawane^{1*}, B. A. Mehere², K. S. Gour³, V. S. Jedhe⁴, S. D. Adole⁵

^{1,2}*Dr. Ambedkar College, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur, MS, India*

³*Priyadarshini J L College of Engineering, Nagpur, MS, India*

⁴*Arts and Science College, Pulgaon, MS, India*

⁵*Vidhyabharti College, Seloo, MS, India*

* *Corresponding author: pallavi.pantavne@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Green nanotechnology is an emerging field fascinating researchers all over the world. Green synthesis is a reliable, sustainable, environmental friendly, pollutant free, simple, effective, cheap, rapid approach to synthesize metal nanoparticles which reduce harmful


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effect of commonly used traditional methods like chemical and physical methods. The present study involves synthesis of selenium nanoparticles from *Moringa oleifera* leaf extract. The synthesized SeNPs confirmed by UV-VIS spectrophotometer and characterized by FTIR, SEM and XRD. In this plant based selenium nanoparticles synthesis method Moringa leaf extract play important role as reducing as well as capping agent. Further antimicrobial analysis of synthesized copper nanoparticles shows antibacterial activity on *E.coli*, *S.aureus* and antifungal activity on *Candida albicans* using agar well diffusion method.

Keywords: *Green Nanotechnology, reliable, sustainable, environmental friendly, nanoparticles, capping agent, antimicrobial*


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AB-103]

**EVALUATION OF PHYTOEXTRACT OF *LEUAS ASPERA*
AGAINST PHYTOPATHOGEN**

**V. S. Jedhe^{1*}, S. D. Adole², A.Y. Dawande³ P.K. Pantawane⁴ and B. A.
Mehere⁴**

¹Department of Biochemistry, Arts and Science College, Pulgaon Dist. Wardha

²Department of Biochemistry, Vidhyabharti College, Seloo Dist. Wardha

³Department of Microbiology, Arts and Science College, Pulgaon Dist. Wardha

⁴Department of Biochemistry, Dr. Ambedkar College, Dikshabhoomi, Nagpur

*Corresponding author: Email – vivekbiochem@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

A large portion of population from developing countries depends on the natural system of drugs for curing and preventing diseases. Many plant genera are used medicinally and plants are vital sources for potent and powerful drugs. The present study was conducted to screen the pharmacological activity extract of *Leuas aspara* for its antimicrobial activity against pathogenic fungi. Three different fungal isolates i.e. *Aspergillus flavus*, *Penicillium notatum*, *Fusarium oxysporum* and one bacteria *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were tested for its antimicrobial activity. The collected leaf samples were powdered and the bioactive compounds were extracted. The antifungal activity was determined by using well diffusion method or by comparing the growth in the plate containing plant extract and the plate without plant extract. The inhibitory effect of ethanol extract was relatively high. Phytochemical analysis showed that the antimicrobial activity of leaf extract was due to the presence of phytochemical compounds like alkaloids, steroids, tripenoid, flavonoid, phenolic, triterpene compounds and tannins. This study also encourages cultivation of the highly valuable plant in large scale to extend the economic status of the cultivators and supply a support to use of the plant in traditional medicine. It also encourages forming the nanoparticles for various medicinal uses.

Keywords: Antifungal activity, Ethanol extract, Zone of inhibition, Phytochemical Compounds, Nanoparticles.

AB-104]

**PREDATORY BEHAVIOUR OF ANTS (FORMICIDAE) WITH
RESPECT TO BIOLOGICAL CONTROL IN DIST. WARDHA,
MAHARASHTRA INDIA.**

Vaishali J. Badwaik

Department of Zoology, Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Seloo,
Wardha 442 104, (M. S.) India.

Tel: +91-7350480025; E-mail: vaishalijbadwaik@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Ants are scavengers and predators in several agricultural crop field. District wardha is part of vidarbha region having incredible agricultural field. In the present study, the predatory behaviour of ants on pest of crop field in district wardha have been studied.



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Vikas Swarup's Q&A as a Critique of Contemporary India

Dr. Vaibhav Pimpale

Assistant Professor

Head of English Department

Vidyabhart College, Seloo, Wardha

Email: vaibhaopimpale@gmail.com

Abstract

Q&A is Vikas Swarup debut novel. He captures the essence of Indian culture and delivers a razor-sharp critique of modern Indian society, concentrating on the marginalized isolation and misery. This article follows an incredible tour through India, from Delhi to Mumbai. Although India portrays itself as a cohesive nation aspiring to be a superpower, the novel problematizes the concerns of slum dwellers that are constantly persecuted and alienated. Swarup exposes the rising authoritarianism in the ruling administration and the occasional, comparably unsuccessful resistance to it within the narrative framework of the novel, drawing on events and people from recent Indian history. Despite the employment of a number of non-realistic literary tropes, "Q&A" is primarily a realistic storey, depicting an Indian diplomat's vision of a corrupt and degrading India.

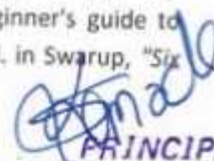
Keywords: critique, slum, dwellers, narrative, suffering

Vikas Swarup is a prolific and astute author with a broad range of thought and creativity. He is a fearless, inventive writer who aims to convey the story in a bold manner. In a broader sense, he attempts to depict a universe of experience that is brimming with burning issues, problems, and concerns. He has a distinct theme and vision. All of his works are about contemporary sociocultural and political concerns, and they cover a wide range of topics. As Swarup attempted to put his views and experiences in his books, a number of themes arose and found expression in them.

The books of Vikas Swarup, which feature serious analyses of modern socio-cultural and political concerns, might be arranged in the following sequence. He began his career as a novelist with "Q&A" which he completed in sixty days while stationed in London. "Q&A" became a worldwide bestseller, selling over half a million

copies. It was nominated for the Commonwealth Authors' Prize for Best First Book and won South Africa's Exclusive Books Grand Prize in 2006, as well as the Paris Book Fair's Reader's, The Prix Grand Open in 2007. It was voted the most popular book in Taiwan in 2008 and the winner of the Best Travel Product award in 2009. The book recording, read by Kerry Shale, received the award for Best Audiobook of the Year in 2005. It was well appreciated in India and a foreign nation, and it became a worldwide success, with translation rights sold in forty-three languages. As he said about his first creative writing,

"Q&A is a kaleidoscope of colossal, vibrant, chaotic, and enchanting India. It delineates the destiny of underprivileged youngsters vis-a-vis the destiny of India today. *The Independent* calls it "A beginner's guide to quintessential India" (qtd. in Swarup, "Six Suspects" blurb)


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The competence and limitation of English Language Teaching: Methods and Techniques in Indian Classroom.

Dr. Vaibhao Bhumesh Pimpale

Head & Assistant Professor, Department of English

Dr. R. G. Bhoyar ACS College, Seloo

Email: vaibhaopimpale@gmail.com

Abstract:

Methods and techniques for English language teaching have shed insight on particular philosophy of linguistic learning and preparation. Up till now, there have been brainstorming debates regarding their utility and applicability. To have a sound understanding and preparation for future usage of English language teaching, this research article analyses the competence and limitation in the field of English language teaching, some of prominent approaches and techniques as the Communicative English Language Teaching approach, traditional Grammar-translation approach, Direct English Language Teaching approach, and bi-lingual English Language Teaching approach in the Indian classroom.

Keywords: English language teaching methods and techniques; limitation; competence.

1. Introduction

In the Indian classroom, teaching of English language has an extensive, enthralling, but somewhat contentious legacy in which a question about English language teaching methodology or techniques has primarily engaged over the previous hundred years in the Indian classroom. The various predominant or used techniques or methods of English language teaching in the classroom are the Communicative Teaching Method, Bi-lingual Method, Direct Method, Grammar-translation Method, etc. These are mostly used methods or practices while English teaching in the classroom because a method is more than a single approach or methodology, however ill-defined it may be. These methods arose largely from social, economic, political, or educational contexts, probably in part from contextual understanding (novel variations in English dialectical concepts and behavioural components insights on reading comprehension), and partly from actual skills, empiricism, and creativeness as part of language analytical frameworks. In short, ultimately they characterize complex principles of English language teaching towards various degrees, although it is apparent that they are distinguished by a compulsive focus on specific features as the fundamental problem of language learning and teaching in English in the Indian classroom.

2. Limitations and Efficiency Approaches and Techniques of English Language Teaching in the Indian Classroom.

2.1 Communicative Teaching Approach of English Language Teaching

The communicative mechanism was proposed in English language teaching under the influence of British applied linguists (such as John Firth and M. A. K. Halliday, who stressed language's functional and communicative potential), sociolinguistics (Dell Hymes and W. Labov), and some philosophy (J. Austin and J. Searle). It recognised the need of emphasizing language proficiency above structural mastery.

This constructivist English teaching technique attempts to make communication skills as the primary intention of teaching English and provides English language teaching processes for the basic linguistic practises that recognise the connection of verbal and nonverbal *communiqué*. It encourages activities that necessitate authentic correspondence and the accomplishment of essential activities. It thinks that learning English is dependent on learners'

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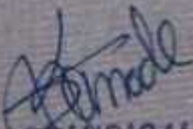
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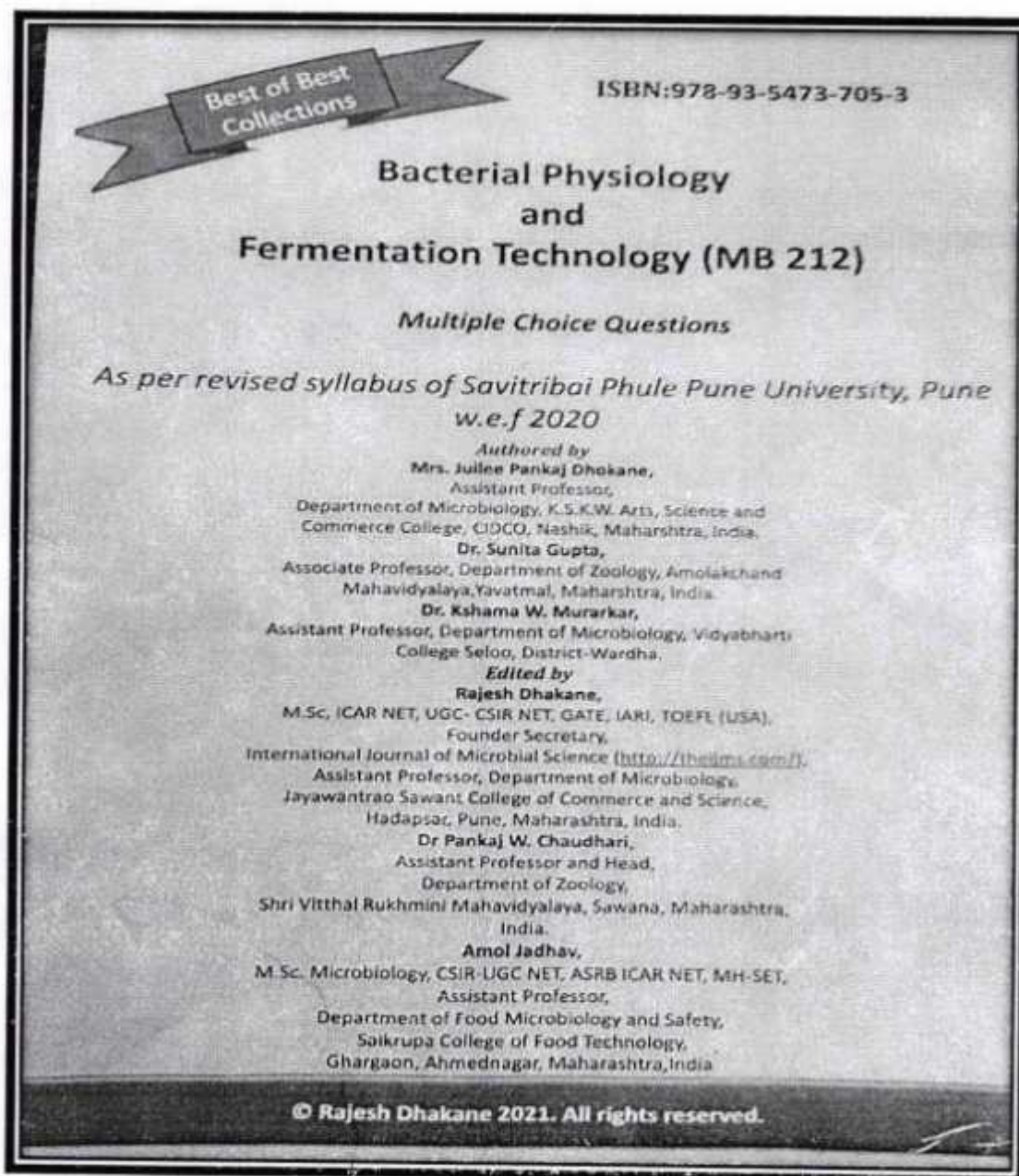
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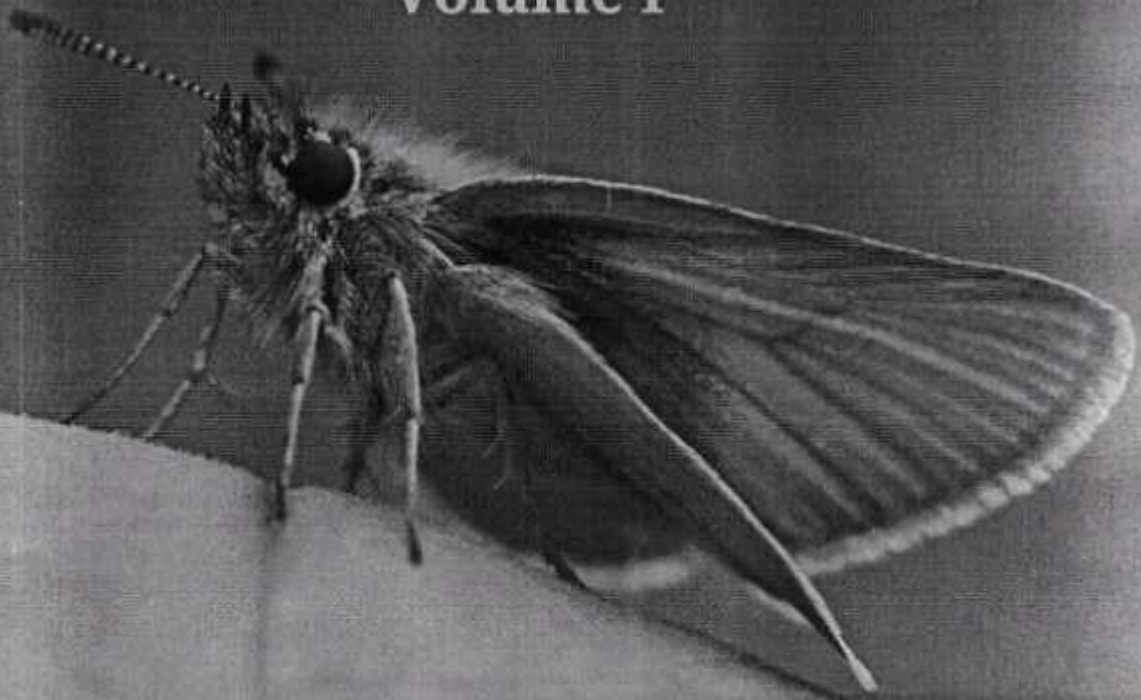

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BIOINSPIRED SYNTHESIS OF METALLIC NANOPARTICLES AND APPLICATIONS

Vaishali J. Badwaik

Department of Zoology,

Vidyabharti College, Seloo, Wardha 442 104, M.S. India

Corresponding author E-mail: vaishalijbadwaik@gmail.com

Abstract:

Bioinspired synthesis of metallic nanoparticles is an eye-catching approach towards green nanotechnology. Metallic nanoparticles and their synthesis have significantly increased, but involvements of toxic chemicals and energy requirement limits the alternative synthesis of nanoparticles (NPs). Whereas, a recent approach to synthesize nanoparticles from the microorganisms and plants have evolved greatly, as most of the biological entities are structurally similar to the nanomaterials (NMs). The NMs are very useful in various *in vivo* and *in vitro* biomedical research and applications, thus, the synthesis of those are in high demand. This chapter summarized the green synthesis of nanoparticles, its eco-friendly approach, along with antioxidant, antimicrobial, therapeutic and diagnostic applications.

Keywords: Green synthesis, Metallic Nanoparticles, Antimicrobial, Diagnostic Applications

Introduction:

Nanobiotechnology is a biology-based, application-oriented frontier field of a hybrid research of nanoscience and biotechnology disciplines. The nanobiotechnology has become an attractive focus in current green research towards sustainable development, but its simultaneous adverse impact needs to be studied on the same side. The various metal nanoparticles, synthesised by chemical and physical method have shown antimicrobial properties, include silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) (Duran *et al.*, 2007; Guzman *et al.*, 2009; Guzman *et al.*, 2012). Growth of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria could be effectively inhibited by silver and gold nanoparticles (Lima *et al.*, 2013). Due to the optical property gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) have been used as photothermal agents for the thermal ablation of solid tumors. Gold nanorods (GNs) have also shown promising results in biosensing, drug delivery, photothermal therapy and imaging (Krishnaraj *et al.*, 2010).

In cancer therapy, ruthenium play a very important role as an anticancer agent, as it has the ability to cause apoptosis of tumor cell (Sava and Bergamo, 2009; Ang and Dyson, 2006).



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Table 1: Plant mediated synthesis of gold nanoparticles

Sr. No	Scientific name	Common name	Characterization	Size (nm)	Reference
1	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Valanarai	UV-vis spectro- photometer, TEM, FTIR, TGA, XRD	3-45	Babu <i>et al.</i> , 2013
2	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Country-almond	UV-Vis spectroscopy, XRD, FTIR, TEM	10-35	Ankamwar, 2010
3	<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus reticulata</i> and <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Sweet orange	UV-visible spectra, TEM, XRD, SAED	15-80	Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2016
4	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Marigold	UV-visible, HRTEM	30 -50	Krishnamoorthy <i>et al.</i> , 2009
5	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	UV-vis, TEM, XRD,	~ 20	Philip, 2010
6	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	UV-visible spectra, TEM, XRD, FTIR	10-17	Ismail <i>et al.</i> , 2014
7	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Prickly acacia	UV-vis, FT-IR, XRD, TEM	10-50	Emmanuel <i>et al.</i> , 2014
8	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Thuthi	UV-visible spectroscopy, TEM, GC-MS and FTIR, ZETA	1-20	Mata <i>et al.</i> , 2016
9	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L	Arum	UV-visible spectroscopy, EDAX, SEM, TEM	2-40	Anuradha <i>et al.</i> , 2015
10	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Pumpkin	UV-vis spectroscopy, TEM, DLS	600-800	Gonnelli <i>et al.</i> , 2015
11	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Parasu	UV visible spectroscopy, XRD, TEM, DLS, FTIR	20-80	Patra <i>et al.</i> , 2015
12	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Lady's fingers	UV-visible spectroscopy, XRD, FTIR, AFM, FESEM and EDX	45-75	Jayaseelan <i>et al.</i> , 2013
13	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	China rose	UV-vis spectroscopy, TEM, FTIR	16-30	Yasmin <i>et al.</i> , 2014
14	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan	UV-Spec, FTIR, TEM, XRD, SPR,	2 -100	Francis <i>et al.</i> , 2014
15	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Spiny pigweed	UV-Vis, TEM, XRD, FT-IR, EDX,	10-74	Das <i>et al.</i> , 2012
16	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Pill-bearing spurge	TEM, XRD, EDAX, AFM	50	Annamalai <i>et al.</i> , 2013
17	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjuna	UV-visible, FTIR, XRD, TEM, AFM	20 - 50	Gopinath <i>et al.</i> , 2013
18	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Hibiscus	UV-vis spectroscopy, XRD, FTIR, and XPS, TEM	10-60	Mishra <i>et al.</i> , 2016
19	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive plant	UV-vis, FT-IR, XRD, HR-TEM,	12.5	Suganya <i>et al.</i> , 2016



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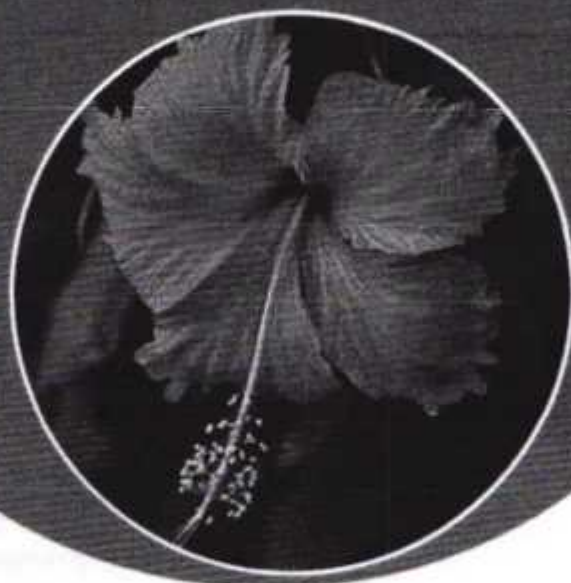
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ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Dr. Sanajy M. Meshram M.Sc. B.Ed, PhD, Assistant Professor, Botany, Manoharbai Patel College Sakoli Dist. Bhandara RTMNU, Nagpur. Teaching Experience: 10 years UG and PG, Achievement*: Published 32 research articles in journal of international and national repute. Also published two chapters in books published by national publishers. Presented papers in international and national conferences. Two National awards one from Pondicherry Young Scientist Award (International Scientist Awards on Engineering Science and Medicine, 2021). Three books published. His area of specialization includes Paleobotany, Medicinal Botany and Plant Pathology.



Dr Vishal Patil M. Sc., M. Phil., Ph. D. is an eminent researcher of Pune University (Now-Savitribai Phule University of Pune). Now working as Assistant Professor at Post Graduate Department of Botany, Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Commerce & Science College (Vidyabharti College), Seloo, Dist. Wardha. From the track of academic record, he did M.Sc. from PGTD Botany, RTMNU, Nagpur, M.Phil. & Ph.D. from Department of Botany, University of Pune. He is a Post Graduate Teacher approved by Board of Deans of RTM Nagpur University and also recognized Ph.D. Supervisor. His area of interest is plant tissue culture, secondary metabolites, plant pharmacognosy, mycology and plant pathology, taxonomy, Ethnobotany and medicinal plants. He has 14 years teaching experience including UG&PG. He has published 30 research papers in different national and international peer reviewed journals. He has published 05 books and 03 book chapters. He has participated in several National and International conferences/seminars in India & abroad also. He is acting as a resource person in various conferences/seminars and delivered a lead lectures. He has guided above 40 M.Sc. project students. He is associate editor and reviewer of research journals. He is working as a member on different committees and NAAC Steering coordinator. He has visited several national parks and wild life sanctuaries for his research. He has collaborative work with University of Pune, India; Bebban University, Iran & Hanyang University, South Korea. He is a member of Indian Botanical Society and also Trees for future India and USA.



Dr. Pravin J. Kale, M.Sc. Ph.D. (Botany) is presently working as a Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Narayanrao Kale Smruti Model College Karanja (Gh.) Dist-Wardha. He has teaching experience of 10 years for UG and research experience of 15 years. He has completed one major research project sanction by DST New Delhi. He has 17 research publication in National and International journals and 01 article. He has attended 67 national and international conferences and 18 papers presented. He has delivered 13 guest lectures. He has a life member of Indian Aerobiology Society, India



Dr Bipin Kalbande, Ph.D. Life Sciences (Plant Biotechnology), M.Sc. Botany (Molecular Biology & Plant Biotechnology), M.Sc. Biotechnology (Plant Biotechnology), M.Phil. (Plant Biotechnology), SET (Life Sciences), ICAR-NET (Agriculture Biotechnology). Currently Working as Head & Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol. Have more than 8 years of teaching experience at U.G. & P.G. level, in various teaching institutions. Have more than 6 years of research experience at Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur. Have published 14 International & 7 National research publications.



Prof. Mansi Joshi, M.Sc., SET, GATE. Presently working as Assistant Professor, Department of Botany Arvindbabu Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya, Bharsingi, Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur with 3 years of teaching and research experience and published 02 research papers in reputed journals.



Dr. Aparna M. Yadav, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Botany), B. Ed., M. Phil., rendering service as Assistant Professor in Department of Botany, J. M. Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bhandara with teaching experience of 10 years at U. G. Level and P. G. Level. Successfully completed One 'Minor Reseach Project' sanctioned by UGC. Recognised Supervisor for Ph. D. in Botany under Science Faculty of R. T. M. Nagpur University, Nagpur. Area of specialization is Palaeobotany. Published several research papers in National and international journal of repute and proceeding of National and International Conferences.

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Pramod W. Tadas M.Phil., M. Phil., Ph.D. pursuing. Presently working as Librarian and Head of Department in Indira Gandhi New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mysuru. He has published and presented many research papers in reputed National and International Journals and Conferences. He has book chapter also participated number of Conferences, Seminars and Workshops.



Dr. Kishore S. Damhare M.Phil., UGC NETSET Ph. D. He is working as Librarian and Head of the Department at Dr. K. G. Bhogar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Sangolihalli. He has published and presented many research papers in reputed National and International Journals and Conferences. He has published book chapters also. He attended number of Conferences, Seminars and Workshops.



Dr. S. H. Urkudkar (1974) presently is a Librarian at Arts & Science College, Rajgurunagar, Warananagar. He has developed library on modern lines and it is rendering efficient and effective services to the users in the colleges of backward and tribal region of eastern Maharashtra. Dr. S. H. Urkudkar has been awarded doctorate in Library and Information Science under the guidance of Dr. P. S. D. Kumar by HOD S. Librarian, KTM, Nagpur University, Nagpur. He is the Guide of M. Phil. & Ph. D. students & in his supervision 11 students awarded Ph. D., so far. He has presented number of papers in national, State and regional level Conferences and Seminars. He has published national and National Journals publications. He authored 13 books published from national publishers. He has 27 years working experience. He is also associated with National and State Professional Associations viz IALA, ICA, DILSA, MCLIS, VISA, and MLIICA.

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Pramod W. Tadas
Dr. Kishore S. Damhare
Dr. S. H. Urkudkar

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Dr. Kishore S. Damhare
Dr. S. H. Urkudkar





Dr. S. D. Nagdive
M.Com., M.Phil., M.B.A., Ph.D.

Dr. Subhendu D. Nagdive is working as an Assistant Professor and Head in Department of Commerce at O. B. J. Bhaswar Arts, Commerce & Science College, Solapur, Warudga. He is having 10 years teaching experience to under graduate and 5 years as post graduate student as a research Ph.D. teacher also 5 years as research experience. In addition to this he is Coordinator of RTM Nagpur University, Recommended Price for Higher Teaching and Research, Fellow for Ph.D. degree in Commerce and Management. He is guiding a Ph.D. Scholar as recommended Ph.D. Supervisor of Nagpur University. He is actively involved in several academic activities in both college and the university. Apart from the earlier mentioned assignments, he has established his expertise with many research papers and articles published in national, regional and international journals. He attended several regional, national and international conferences across the country.



Dr. Natasha G. Shukla (Sharma)
Ph.D., M.A. in M.B.A., Ph.D. (M.A.)

- Assistant professor
- XXV College, Warudga, Nagpur
- 13 years of teaching experience
- Invited as the best teacher by the college of Nagpur in 2016.
- Involved in all Bharatiya Shiksha Mandal
- Very fond of teaching and research
- 15 papers published in national and international journals and conferences. And Connected with many social organizations.



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Dr. Korla Swapnavahini | Dr. P. Mahalakshmi
Dr. S. Carmel Punitha | Dr. D. Jayarajan
Dr. Sunanda Shashikant Aswale
Dr. Aruna Kumari Nakkella



 Global Academy

Sunanda
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Dr. R. B. Bhevar Arts, Science
& Commerce College, SLEGO

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MERSIS NO: 0396147283100001 Vergi No: 3961472831

E-mail: globalyayinlari@gmail.com

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Dr. R. G. Bhoyar Arts, Comm.
& Sci. College, SELOO

**EFFECT OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS
(GMOS) ON MARINE ECOSYSTEMS****Professor (Hon.) Dr. Ishan Y Pandya¹, Dr. R. Indira²,
Harris Vikram. S³ & Dr. Khushal N. Pathade⁴**¹ Central Christian University, Malawi East Africa.dya² Associate Professor In Zoology, Ch.S.D.St.Theresa's College For Women(A), Eluru, West Godavari District, A.P³ M.Sc Clinical Research (Student), Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research⁴ Assistant Professor and Head, P.G. Department of Botany Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Selloo Dist. Wardha, Maharashtra**ABSTRACT**

With the creation of the right genetically modified organisms, aquaculture for a wide range of species has a lot of room for improvement (GMOs). Even though more than 60 million hectares of land are being used to grow crops, this potential is being met. However, GMOs have not been used commercially in aquaculture. We discuss GMOs, the aquatic species they were created in, the methodologies and target genes utilized to make them, the merits and downsides of employing GMOs in aquaculture, and the legal and societal frameworks that surround them. We conclude with best practices.

Keywords: Aquaculture, Genetically modified organism, Genetic tools, Aquatic species.

INTRODUCTION

The systematic use of the vast array of genetic tools that are now accessible [1] is still comparatively undeveloped when it comes to creating more efficient and sustainable methods of exploiting fish populations. This assertion is true whether we are talking about cultured stocks, improved populations, or wild populations. However, there is growing understanding that combining tried-and-true methods, like the selective breeding programme conducted on Atlantic salmon [2] with the right molecular methods, can provide beneficial outcomes in aquaculture. According to [3], several of the known molecular approaches may be categorized as "platform technologies," and transgenes is probably going to be one of the most important of them.

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) may improve aquaculture for a variety of species [4]. Globally, more than 60 million hectares are planted with transgenic crop species. Each year, this number grows quickly, which shows how important GMOs are in agriculture. Despite the fact that several GMOs have been generated for both terrestrial and


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Dr. R. G. Bhojar Arts, Comm
& Sci College, Selloo