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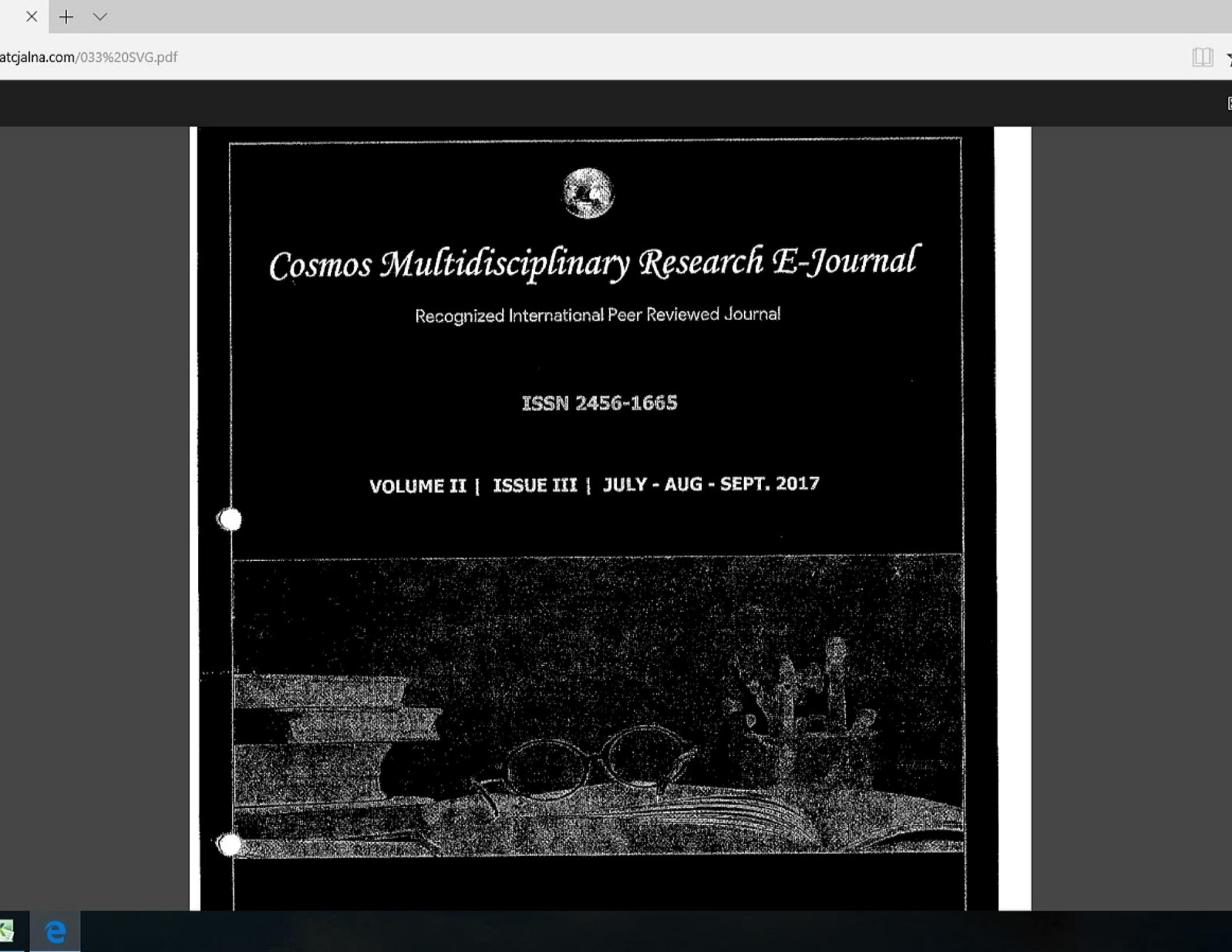
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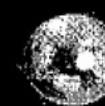
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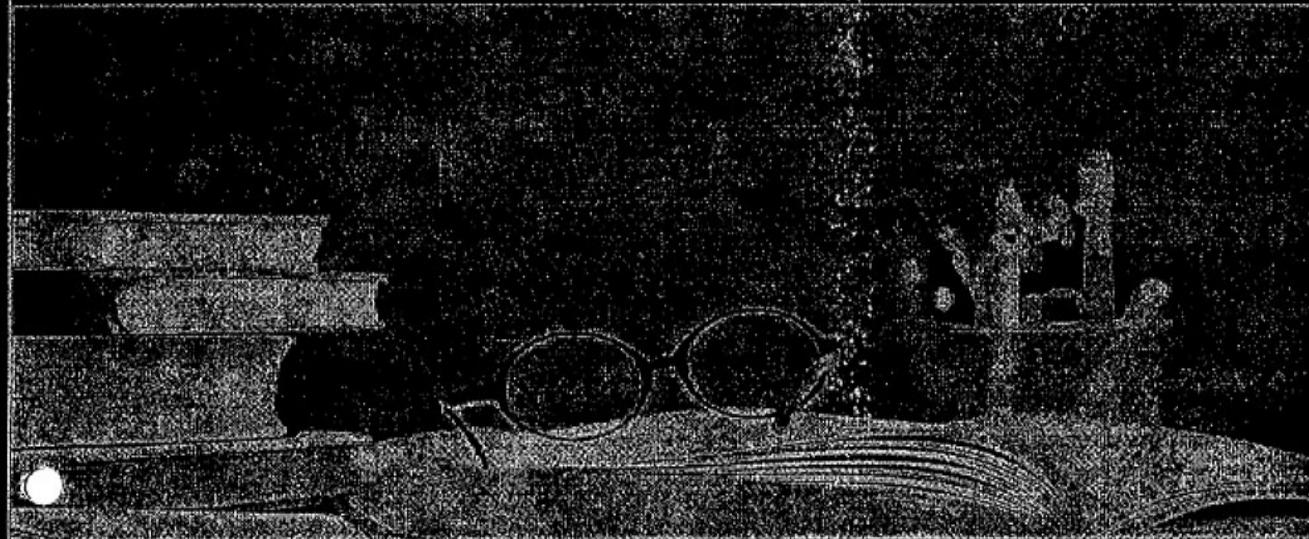


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Health and Social Welfare towards Transforming India

Ms. Seema Nikalje

PhD, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna

(37)

Introduction

India is considered to be a welfare state and moreover the largest democracy in the world. From the "First Five Year Plan" itself programmes and schemes have been launched related to social welfare issues as like agriculture and rural development, employment and labour welfare, healthcare, education, etc. The early years after independence in spite of economic scarcity the government was focused on the welfare policies and inclusive development.

The Constitution highlights the necessity of the integration of the social and economic rights with the political freedom apart from outlining the fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties of the citizens. In this sense, the Indian constitution eminently indicates the Indian state being a welfare state. As a sector, health rarely appears in the constitution however there are indirect and implicit references to the role state has to play in the betterment of citizen's health.

This article discusses the health provisions in Indian constitution and reviews several health schemes, the role of existing government machinery for public health its confines and future opportunities towards massive social transformation.

Health and Indian Constitution

The Preamble to the Constitution along with giving directions for the Indian Republic refers to social, economic and political justice and also equality of status and of opportunity. Through social Justice we can raise the question of access to health care facilities and the principle of justice involved in the equality of access to these facilities.

The right to health is not included as an explicit fundamental right in the Indian Constitution however the most provisions related to health are in Part-IV which is the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). These principles are;

- Article 38 says that the state will secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
Providing affordable healthcare is one of the ways to promote welfare.

January 2018 *Entire Research, International Conference Proceedings* 271

A Study of Locus of Control and Anxiety among Boys and Girls Players

Dr. Quadri Syed Javeed Head & Associate Professor in Psychology, Ankushwar Tepe College of Arts Commerce & Science College, Jalandhar- 1431203 (M.S.) India.

Dr. Sujata K. Deore Assistant Professor, Ankushwar Tepe College of Arts Commerce & Science College, Jalandhar- 1431203 (M.S.) India.

Abstract

The aim of the study was to investigate the locus of control and anxiety among boys and girls individual game players. **Hypotheses:** There was no significant difference between boys and girls individual game players with respect to locus of control. There was no significant difference between boys and girls individual game players with respect to anxiety. **Sample:** Among the total 80 samples selected from Aurangabad city, 40 boys and 40 girls samples of age group 18-25 years representing in various individual games. For the present study, purposive non-probability sampling technique was used. **Tools:** 1) Sports Anxiety Test (SAT) this scale was constructed and standardized by Dr. Quadri Syed Javeed. This test consists of 30 items; 2) Locus of Control Scale constructed by Dr. Anand Kumar and Dr. S. N. Srivastav. **Results:** Girls individual game players had significantly high internal locus of control than the boys' individual game players. The Girls individual game players have more sports anxiety than the boys individual game players.

Key Words: Sports, Anxiety, Locus of Control

Introduction:

Locus of control describes the extent to which we believe that we are in control of our lives. The concept was developed by Rotter (1966). Research in a number of contexts has found that individuals' lows in Locus of control are generally more vulnerable to anxiety and stress. There is a range of psychometric tests available to assess locus of control. Ntoumanis & Jones (1998) investigated the relationship between locus of control and competitive anxiety in 83 university- and county-level athletes (45 men, 38 women), using the CSAI-2 and a standard measure of locus of control. Interestingly, locus of control was not associated with somatic or cognitive anxiety levels; however, there was a relationship with how the athletes saw anxiety. Those with an internal locus saw anxiety as *facilitative*, that is, likely to improve their performance, whereas those with an external locus of control tended to see it as *debilitating*, that is, bad for their performance. Locus of control (LOC) is the degree to which people report a sense of personal control.

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RATIONAL SENSITIVITY IN ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

DR SUJATA DEORE

MS SEMANIKALI

Introduction

Rational sensitivity is the term used by Ellis in his book 'Executive Leadership' to label the changing role of management in dealing with workplace problems. Over the years of initiation of REBT many professionals have recognized the application of REBT to deal effectively with workplace problems (Lil-Mariel 1971). REBT has been also applied to spheres other than mental health. REBT in the educational field has generated rational emotive education, to the work environment has produced rational effectiveness training or REBT coaching, and to pastoral field has generated rational pastoral counselling. A new emerging and developing field is that of using REBT in genetic counselling (David 2014).

The role of management is continually being scrutinized and transformed (Kathy 1993). Management has to frequently be on alert to understand and model the new practices needed to keep the organization thriving. Today we see the management shift from the classic model of 1) planning, 2) organizing, 3) controlling 4) Coordinating and 5) Commanding (Fayol, H. 1949) to act as coach and counsellor to the workforce they supervised. Peter Senge in his book 'The Fifth Discipline, The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization' states that in today's organization, the managers and executive's roles differ visibly from that of the charismatic decision maker. Leaders are designers, teachers, and stewards. These roles require new skills viz: the ability to build shared vision, to bring to the surface and challenge prevailing mental models, and to foster more systemic patterns of thinking. In short, these leaders in corporate organizations are responsible for building organizations where people are continually expanding their capabilities to shape their future (Senge 1990). Senge (1990) has also characterized the new management role in describing its emphasis on vision, values and mental models which is more strongly connected to internal beliefs that are held by the individual. Similarly, focusing on the concept of leadership, it is believed that, the executives who are most flexible in mind will be today's successful business leaders (Peter 1988).

Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy

Rational emotive behavior therapy, also known REBT is a form of cognitive behavior therapy that stresses reorganizing cognitive and emotional functions, redefining problems, and changing attitudes in order to develop more acceptable patterns of behaviour.

Ellis believes that people have both self-interest and social interest (Ched Gladning 2009). However, Weinrich states that REBT also assumes that people are inherently rational and irrational, sensible and crazy (Ched Gladning, 1969). According to Ellis this latter quality is biologically inherent and maintained unless a new way of thinking is learned (Ched Gladning 2009). Irrational thinking, irrational beliefs (IBs), may include the intention of upsetting and disturbing thoughts. Ellis also believes that human beings are innocent, highly suggestible and are easily disturbed. Individuals have the means to control their thoughts, feelings and actions in themselves but they primarily should realize what they are telling themselves (self-talk) to gain command of their thoughts and actions.

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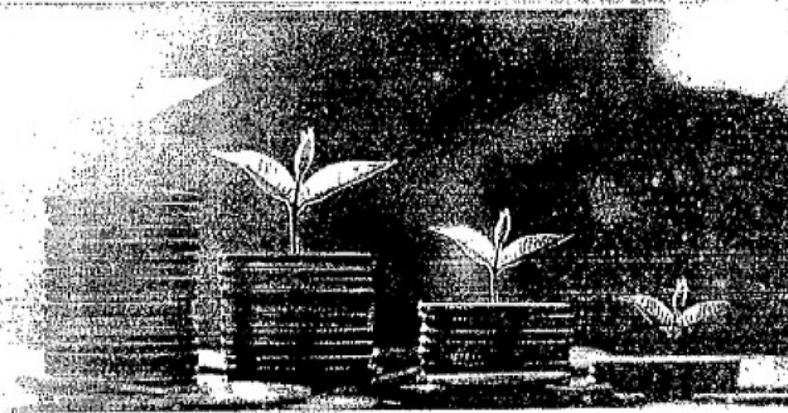
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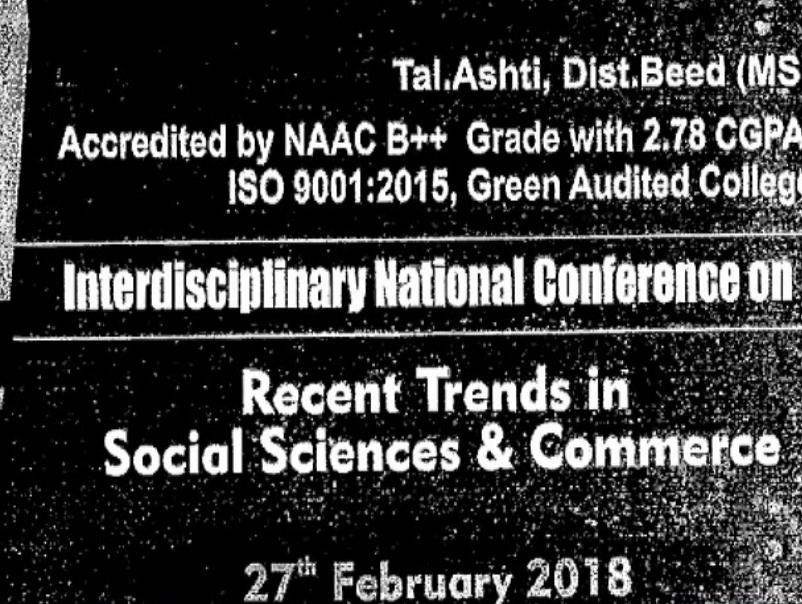
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विभाग प्रभाकरराव शेंडगे, परभणी.

|| 65

जिल्ह्यातील व्यावसायिक संरचनेचे अभिक्षेपिय विश्लेषण
विभाग पडोळे, भंडारा

|| 67

जिल्ह्यातील शेत्र व भूमीउपयोजन (भंडारा जिल्ह्यातील वैनगंगा नदीचे उर्ध्व पाणलोट शेत्र)
विभाग एस. बावनकर, तुमसर, जि. भंडारा

|| 70

जिल्ह्यातील सामाजिक व आर्थिक पारवर्भूमीचा विश्लेशनात्मक अभ्यास
विभाग फुवरलाल चौहाण, डॉ. प्रमोद आसारामजी वडते

|| 74

Study of Solid Waste Management system in Smart City Aurangabad.
विभाग B.P, Nagpur

|| 78

Urbanization and Transformation of Nagpur City
विभाग M. Jiwankar, Nagpur

|| 81

Market Centre's Location & Synchronization of Market Centres in Aurangabad District (MS)
विभाग Patil, Jalna (MS)

|| 85

Study on 'CITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY'
विभाग Khandebharad, Tirthpuri

|| 88

Study on 'Development of Amravati City'
विभाग K. Tompe ,Chandur Bazar.

|| 92

Study on 'SEX BALANCE IN SEX RATIO : A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF CHOPDA CITY'
विभाग Ashokumar A. Wagh, Siddharth B. Sonawane, Kusumba

|| 96

Study on 'Market Center's Location & Synchronization of Market Centres in Hingoli District: A Geographical...
विभाग H. B. Deshmukh, Dr. Deshmukh. N. T. , Latur. (MS)

|| 100

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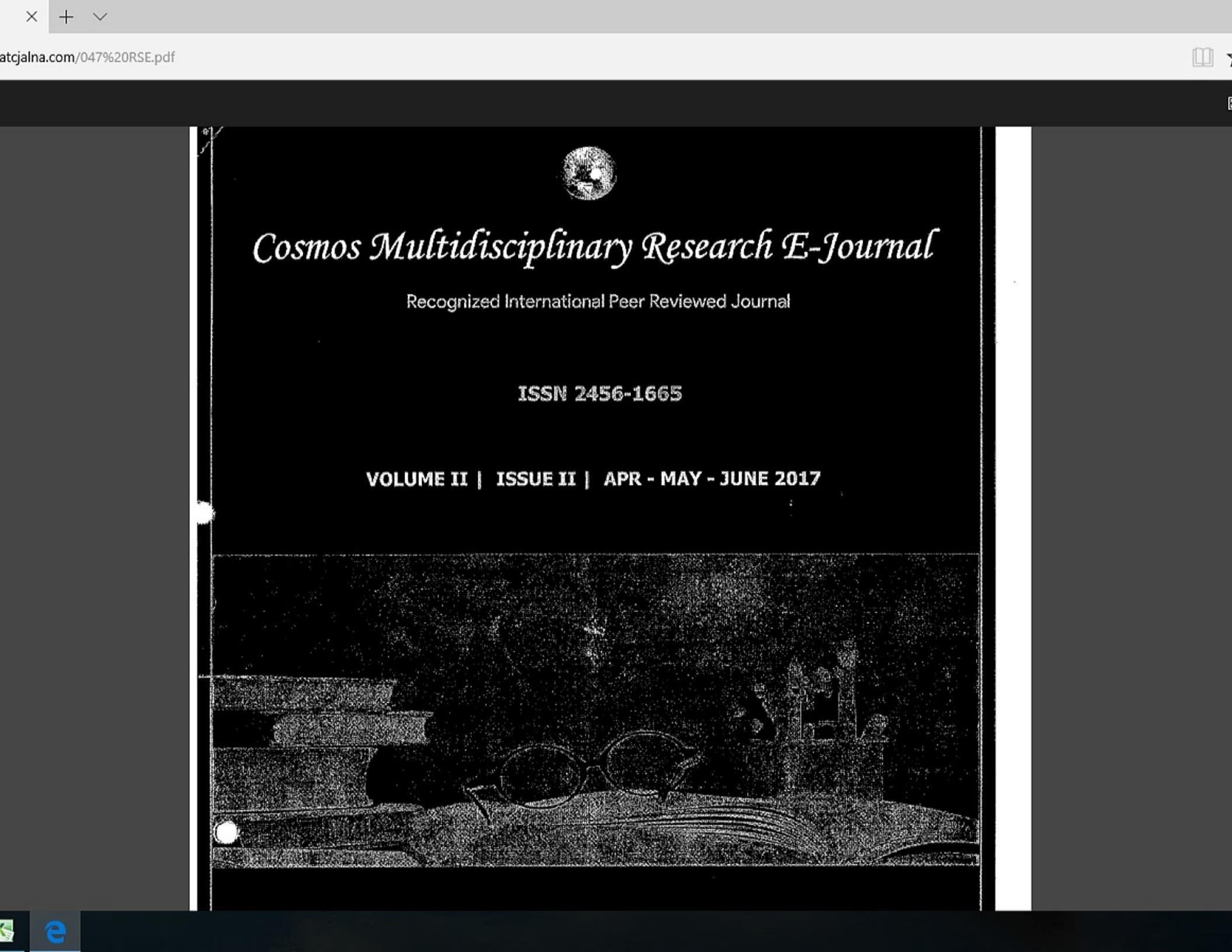
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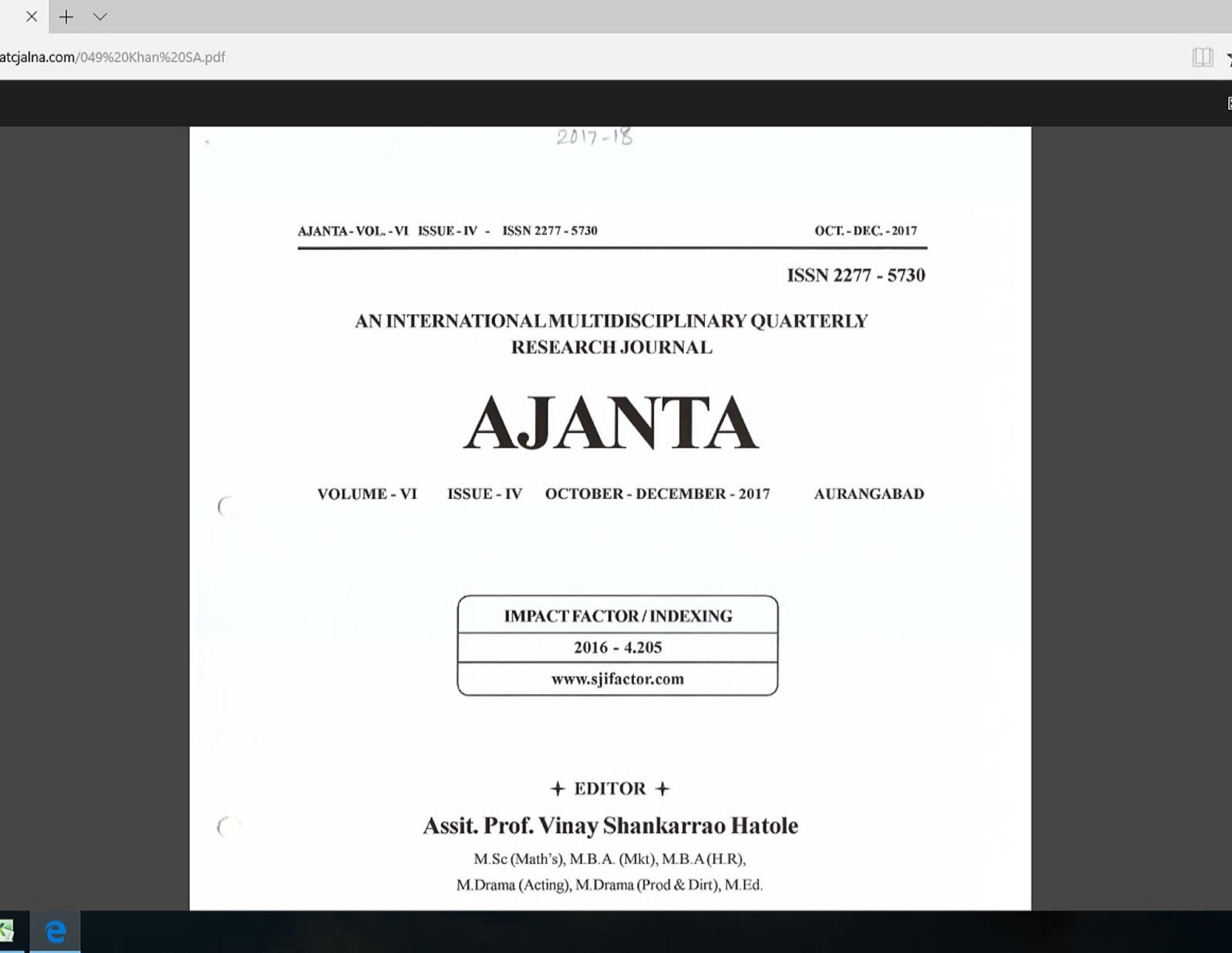
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A Review of GST and Its Relevance

Kale Vishnu Trimbakrao

Savant Sandip Bhatudasrao

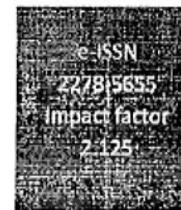
Introduction:

In recent years, India has been viewed as an attractive and dynamic investment destination, and has witnessed an increased presence of multinational enterprises and a consequential increase in cross-border trade. Though the taxes are as old as mankind itself, the system governing the taxes is on continuous reform and modification. In the contemporary status, where the economy is huge in size, revenue collected is mammoth in quantity and technology used in administration is complex and advanced the Government has herculean task of managing the tax department efficiently and effectively. The interdependence of economies in their move for development compelled the Governments of all the countries to follow the globalization policies adopted by the major economies of the world. To survive and grow in this economic order rational and competitive tax policies are being adopted by every country. India has also fallen in line with the requirement and has been initiating modifications in direct and indirect taxes. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) are considered as path breaking in the economic restructuring in general and in the taxation area in particular.

In principle, GST is the same as the VAT already adopted by the states but with a wider base. The major impact of introducing GST in India is the transformation in the fiscal structure of the Indian federal setup. The fiscal right of the states and centre to deal with goods and services independently will be taken away and both the Governments have to depend on each other's for managing the so called goods and services tax in future. This is a very hard blow to the freedom of participating governments in the federal system.

The states that have a total liberty now to decide about VAT rate on goods, VAT exemptions etc, will lose that right and have to participate in decision making and bargain. The industry and business fraternity, tax experts and economists and consumer bodies and government are of the opinion that the replacement of Excise, VAT and Service Tax by GST would lead to a number of benefits to all the stakeholders.

The perceived benefits are GST would eliminate to a large extent, the multiplicity of administrative mechanisms and tax rates across different states. It will reduce complexity in tax and increase compliance. It removes many of the cascading effects of indirect taxation. It will remove the documentary hassles, thereby saves huge administrative expenses and reduces litigations. Its positive impact on retail as a whole will make supply chain more cost effective. It is expected to address most of the anomalies in the taxation system.



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मत्स्योदरी कला महाविद्यालय, तिर्थपूरी

प्रस्तावना (Introduction) :

कोणत्याही समाजाचे सर्वकष भवितव्य हे त्याच्या सामाजिक जाणीवा व सामाजिक उत्थनाची कांतीभूत वैवाहिकता यातून उद्दार येत असते. समाजाला सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या वाटेवर आणण्यासाठी त्या समाजाच्या सामाजिक वारस्तवतेचे आकलन करून घेणे महत्त्वाचे असते. त्याशिवाय त्या समाजाच्या उत्थनाच्या व विकासाच्या परिकल्पना मांडणे योग्य उरणार नाही. रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरा, सामाजिक चालिरिती, सामाजिक बंधणे व जीवन जगण्याच्या पद्धती या सर्व वाबी त्या – त्या समाजाचे रवरुप निश्चित करण्यास कारणीभूत ठरतात व त्यादरुनच त्या समाजाची गतिशीलता, सामाजिकतेचे भान आणि समाज विचार रियकारण्याची क्षमता याची प्रचिती होत असते. म्हणून रागाजाचा सामाजिक दर्जा, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय प्रगती त्यांची जीवन जगण्याची पद्धत याचा अभ्यास केल्याशिवाय कोणत्याही समाजाच्या भवितव्याची कल्पना करता येत नाही. भारत हा विविध जाती धर्म आणि पंथानी नटलेला देश आहे. या भारतात जवळ – जवळ साडेचार हजाराहून अधिक जाती आहेत. त्यात देशभरात अकराशेहून अधिक अनुसूचित जाती आहेत. याच जाती समूहातील एक मागासवर्गीय समाज झणजे 'मातंग' समाज होय. मातंग समाजात आजही रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरा आणि रुढ अज्ञानावर आधारित विचारप्रवाह परंपरेच्या पूर्वग्राहातून चालत आलेले दिसून येतात. परंपरावाद व जुन्या अंदश्रद्धा चालिरितीचे अस्तित्व आजही या समाजात पाहावयास मिळते. या अध्यपतनाच्या शिळ्या शिद्वेरीवर मातंग समाजाची वैवाहिकता आजही पोसली जात आहे. 21 व्या शतकात वावरत असलाना हा समाज विकासाच्या अनेक संघीणासून वंचित राहावा ही बाब यिंताजनक घाटते

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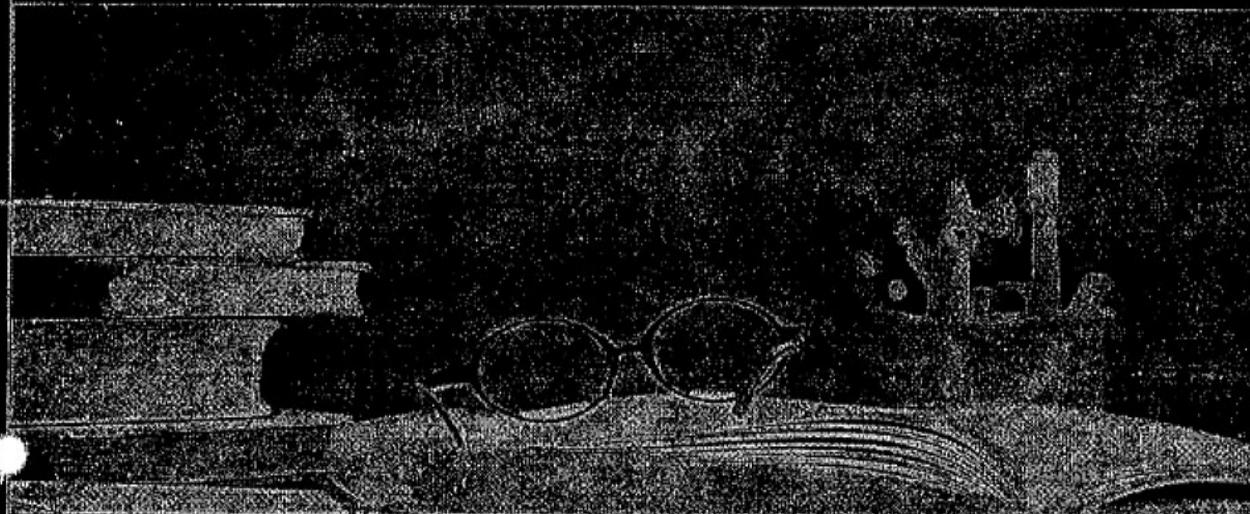


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५४	हुंडाबळी विषयी प्रशासनाची भूमिका	डॉ. जिजाबाई कांगण	१६५
५५	हुंडा बंदी कायदा - ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास	प्रा.डॉ.फसले जी.पी.	१६९
५६	आदिवासींची हुंडा पद्धत : स्त्री जातीचा सन्मान	डॉ. भास्कर यायकवाड	१७४
५७	हुंडाप्रथा : स्वरूप आणि मराठी साहित्यातील चित्रण	प्रा. डॉ. दादाराव गुंडरे	१७७
५८	नैतिक बदलाशिवाय हुंडाबळी अशक्य	प्रा. सोमनाथ गुंजकर	१८२
५९	हुंडा एक समस्या	प्रा. हंगरगेंकर किं. एन.	१८४
६०	हुंडाप्रथा : ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी	श्री. होगे राधाकिशन आंबादासराव	१८७
६१	हुंडा प्रथा : कारणे, वारतव, परिणाम व उपाय	प्रा. हितोप रामचंद्र जाथव	१९०
६२	हुंडा कृप्रथेवरील कायदेशर उपाययोजना : एक अभ्यास	प्रा. डॉ. कल्पसकर एस.एन.	१९४
६३	हुंडा : सामाजिक समस्या व उपाय	प्रा. घासुळ महादेव सोपानराव	१९८
६४	हुंडा एक सामाजिक समस्या	प्रा. सचिन प्र. कोठेकर	२०१
६५	हुंडा पद्धती एक सामाजिक समस्या	कोकाटे पुभलता नामदेव	२०३
६६	हुंडाप्रथा : भारतीय सामाजिकश्वेता लोगलेली भवंकर कोड कारणे, परिणाम व उपाय	प्रा.मोगल अनंत.	२०५
६७	हुंडा उपर्युक्त विवरण करण्यारी मराठी ग्रामीण कादेबरी	डॉ.शाम इक्कर	
६८	चिक्कनवाटा : हुंडा समस्येचे विवरण करण्यारी मराठी ग्रामीण	प्रा.मोरे संगीता दत्तानी	२०८
६९	हुंडा एक सामाजिक समस्या व उपाय	प्रा.डॉ.गिलांजली मोटे	२११
७०	हुंडा : सामाजिक समस्या व उपाय	पटील वसुदेवराज,	२१६
७१	हुंडा प्रथा - कारणे - परिणाम - उपाय	बोकडे घगडंग चंद्रकांत	
७२	हुंडा प्रथा एक सामाजिक कलंकव	प्रा. पाटील एस. राज.	२२०
७३	हुंडा एक सामाजिक समस्या	मा. विलास सोमाजी पवार	२२३
७४	हुंडाबळी एक समस्या : कारणे व उपाय	मोकासरे योशे तुकाराम	२२५
७५	हुंडाबळी एक समस्या : कारणे व उपाय	कांवळे शरद पुंडलिक	२२८

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A Review of GST and Its Relevance

Kale Vishnu Trimbakrao

Savant Sandip Bhauudasrao

Introduction:

In recent years, India has been viewed as an attractive and dynamic investment destination, and has witnessed an increased presence of multinational enterprises and a consequential increase in cross-border trade. Though the taxes are as old as mankind itself, the system governing the taxes is on continuous reform and modification. In the contemporary status, where the economy is huge in size, revenue collected is mammoth in quantity and technology used in administration is complex and advanced the Government has herculean task of managing the tax department efficiently and effectively. The interdependence of economies in their move for development compelled the Governments of all the countries to follow the globalization policies adopted by the major economies of the world. To survive and grow in this economic order rational and competitive tax policies are being adopted by every country. India has also fallen in line with the requirement and has been initiating modifications in direct and indirect taxes. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) are considered as path breaking in the economic restructuring in general and in the taxation area in particular.

In principle, GST is the same as the VAT already adopted by the states but with a wider base. The major impact of introducing GST in India is the transformation in the fiscal structure of the Indian federal setup. The fiscal right of the states and centre to deal with goods and services independently will be taken away and both the Governments have to depend on each other's for managing the so called goods and services tax in future. This is a very hard blow to the freedom of participating governments in the federal system.

The states that have a total liberty now to decide about VAT rate on goods, VAT exemptions etc, will lose that right and have to participate in decision making and bargain. The industry and business fraternity, tax experts and economists and consumer bodies and government are of the opinion that the replacement of Excise, VAT and Service Tax by GST would lead to a number of benefits to all the stakeholders.

The perceived benefits are GST would eliminate to a large extent, the multiplicity of administrative mechanisms and tax rates across different states. It will reduce complexity in tax and increase compliance. It removes many of the cascading effects of indirect taxation. It will remove the documentary hassles, thereby saves huge administrative expenses and reduces litigations. Its positive impact on retail as a whole will make supply chain more cost effective. It is expected to address most of the issues.



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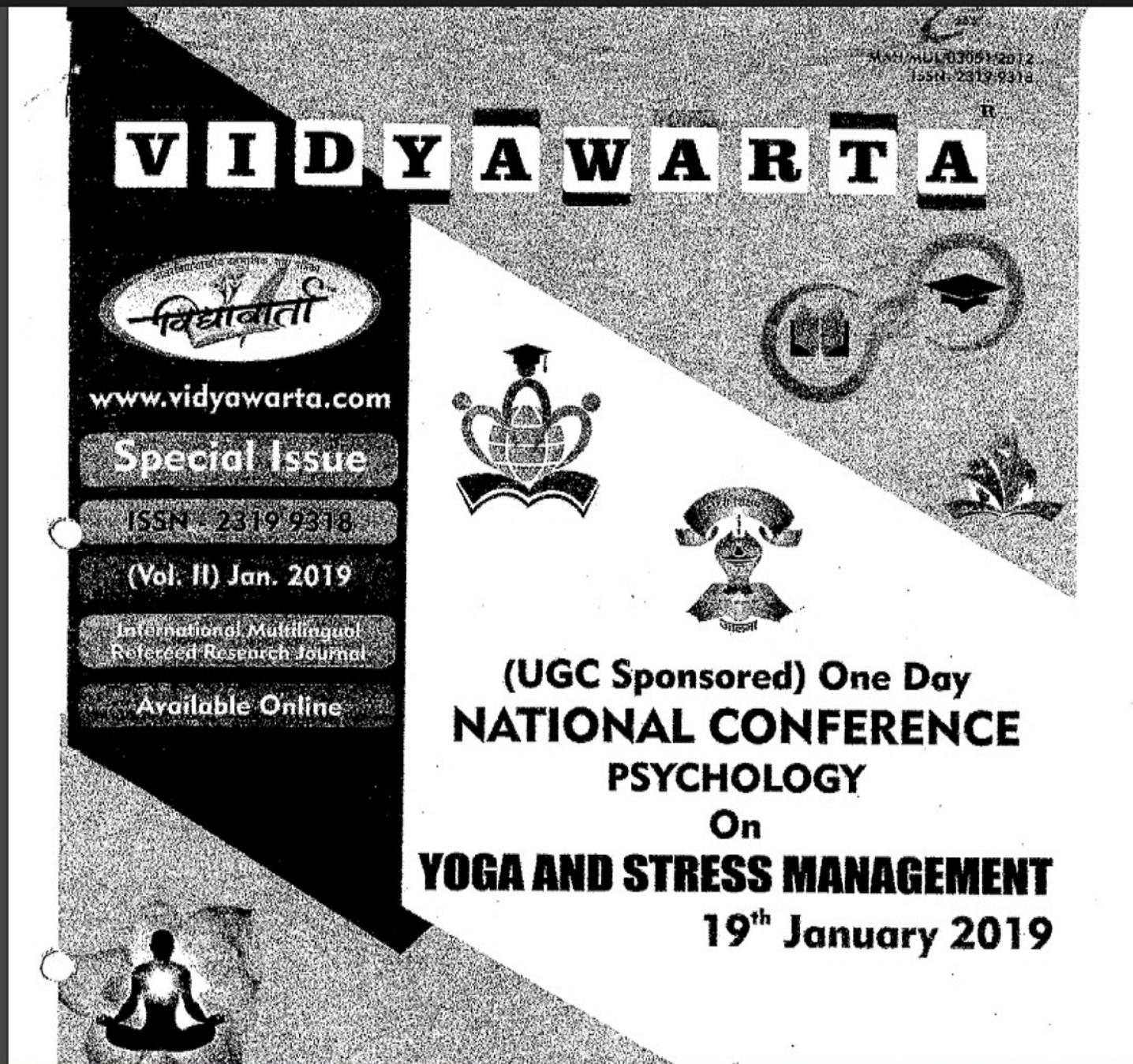
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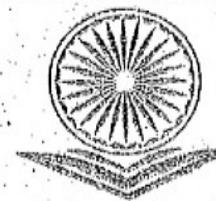
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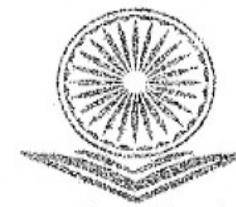
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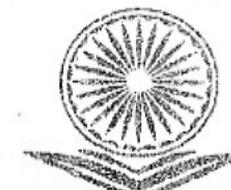
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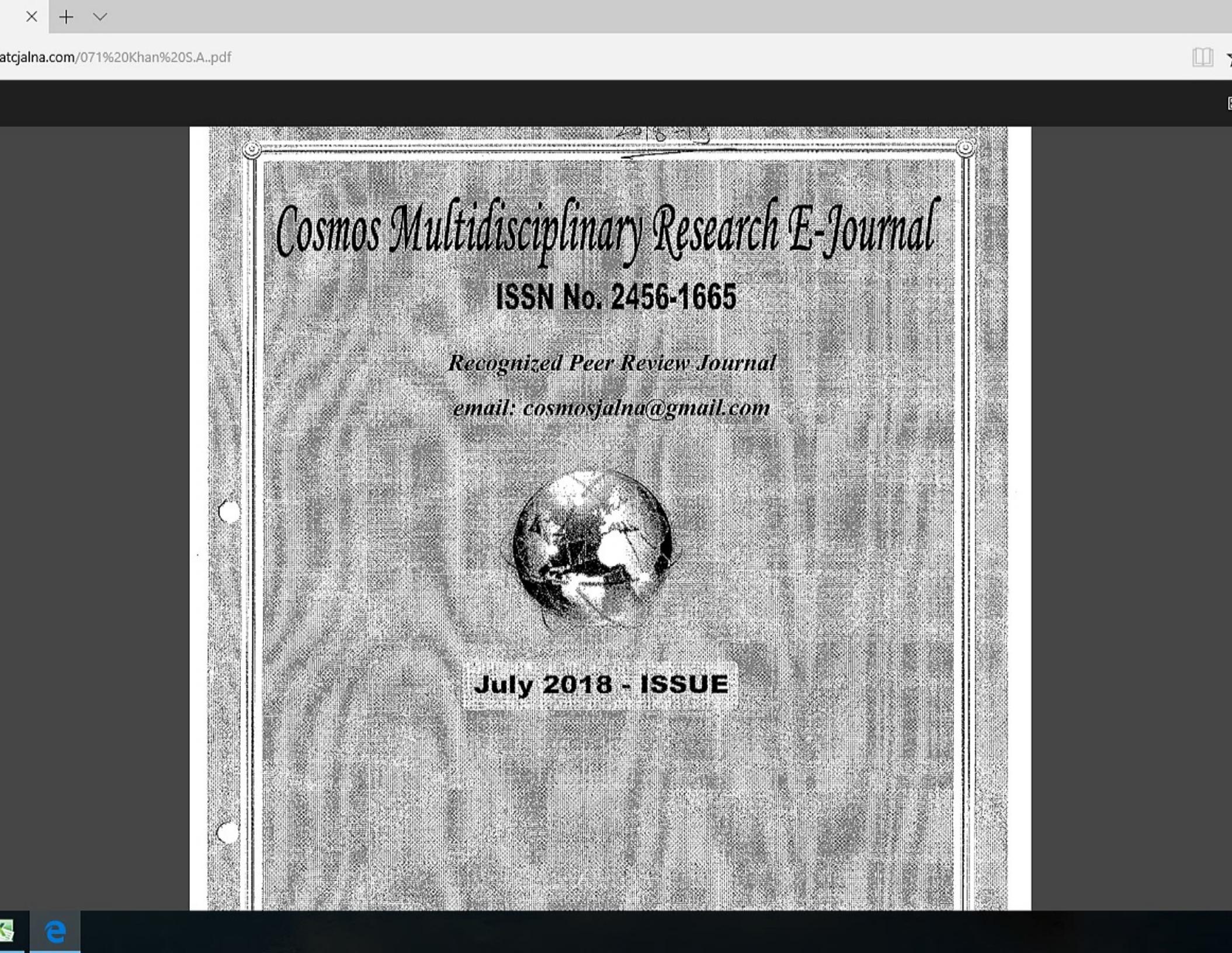


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User Education to Information Literacy: Changing Role of LIS Professionals

Garad Madhukar D.

Librarian Matsyodari Mahavidyalaya, Jalna, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Information literacy (IL) programmes do a great deal more than tell how to use the Library. IL is vitally tied to the strategic value and use of information. In the paper I focus on various definitions of IL, how it has evolved from library user education, and the aims of various information literacy programmes. I emphasize that IL is a signal skill for lifelong and flexible learning situations. I indicate the key role of librarians in IL and identify some barriers to librarians' effective involvement in and delivery of these programmes.

KEYWORDS: User Education, IL, Lifelong Learning, Library Orientation, Flexible Learning

1. INTRODUCTION

The greatest challenge for society in the 21st century is to keep pace with the knowledge and technological expertise necessary for finding, applying and evaluating information. It is acknowledged that we live in an information-rich society where the amount of information in the world is presently doubling every three years. Therefore it is necessity of 21st century to include information literacy (IL) in education.

Information literacy is not some entirely new phenomenon. The term "information literacy" was first introduced in 1974 by Zukowski (the President of the US Information Industry Association), in a submission to the US National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, to identify people trained in the application of information resources to their work (Joint, 2005).

The idea of information literacy, which emerged with the advent of information technologies in the early 1970s, has grown, taken shape and strengthened to become recognized as the critical literacy for the 21st century. He recognized that 'information literates' would be better able to exploit information resources (Bruce, 2002).

The ever expanding volume of information available through print and digitized formats has the capacity to both stimulate and overwhelm. The digitizing of information and the development of IT based tools to access, manipulate and deliver information available in electronic formats is an element of what has been called the Information Age.

Role of Cloud Computing in Libraries

^aGovind D. Adhe, ^bGarad Madhukar D.

^aAssociate Professor & Head Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts & Commerce, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

^bLibrarian Matsyodari Mahavidyalaya, Jalna, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Cloud computing is internet based computing that offers services -hardware and software or platform by third party and one can use from remote location. This paper discusses need, implication, initiatives of cloud computing in the library and library services.

KEYWORDS: Information & Communication Technology (ICT), Cloud Computing, Academic Library, OCLC and Wikipedia.

1. INTRODUCTION

ICTs are providing a lot of opportunities to libraries. Cloud computing are new avenues for libraries to offer services using hardware or software or platform of third party sources, thus saving on cost and maintenance. The word 'cloud' is used as a metaphor for internet the phrase cloud computing means a type of Internet-based computing. Cloud computing can be defined as the set of hardware, networks, storage, services, and interfaces that combine to deliver aspects of computing as a service. It includes the delivery of software, infrastructure, and storage over the Internet based on user demand.

2. DEFINITION OF CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is an internet based computing on demand provision for shared resources, software and information, internet based computing. Gartner Group defines cloud computing as a 'style of computing in which massively scalable and elastic it enabled capabilities are delivered as a service to external customers' using internet technology.' Cloud computing is a delivery of computing as a service rather than a product, whereby shared resources, software and information, are provided to computer and other devices as a utility over the internet (wiki). Cloud computing gives an opportunity to use more than one service from more than one location, and in cloud environment we can use multiple resources from multiple location via multiple network for multiple user.

Cloud computing is rather a new approach to use of shared computing

Digital Preservation of Library Resources: Challenges and Problems

^aGarad Madhukar D, ^bGovind D. Adhe

^aLibrarian Matsyodari Mahavidyalaya, Jalna, Maharashtra, India

^bAssociate Professor & Head Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar College Of Arts & Commerce, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Libraries, archives, and museums play a critical role in organizing, preserving, and providing access to the cultural and historical resources of society. Digital technologies are used increasingly for information production, distribution, and storage. The institutions that have traditionally assumed responsibility for preserving information face technical, organizational, resource, and legal challenges in taking on the preservation of digital holdings. The present paper focus on theoretical concept of Digital Preservation, its need, various strategies adopted and finally challenges and problems facing while preservation process.

KEYWORDS: Digital Preservation, Digital Library, E-Content, Metadata, Digital Age, INFLIBNET and Cultural Heritage.

1. INTRODUCTION

The amount of e-content has been increased and constantly changing due to advent of information and communication technology in information society. Nature of continues changing of information explosion, online information rapidly ever replacing by new information. It results in disappearance of large number of web pages, online scholarly content, and loss of scientific and cultural data on regular basis. To cope with this new challenge of access the old information libraries are need to preserve the e content of information. Library's collection and preservation is essential to ensure seamless and constant access to them in future. In the traditional environment of library maintain the physical infrastructure for the preserve and access the high value heritage and cultural collection. Presently libraries have started the digitization and preservation of rare collection. When Library subscribe the e journal they do not have copies of content of their site, they get access the content of journal for limited period, once subscription is dropped libraries are deprived of back issue of journal. So libraries are needed to archive the issue of journal. The aim of archiving and digital preservation is to make available the library resources for present and future generation.

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16. Disparity in Sex Ratio: A Case Study of Jalna District (MS)

Dr. Gajhans D. S.

Head & Associate Professor, Department of Geography, MSS Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (MS).

Dr. Gajar T. D.

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, MSS Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (MS).

Introduction

Sex ratio means the number of females per thousand males. Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. It has a profound effect on the demographic structure of a region. It is an important feature of any landscape. The mortality rate is closely linked with the socio-economic development, therefore, the developed countries where the nursing facilities and medical care are available in abundance, where the maternity deaths are absent and where the children of both sexes are equally cared for, the male mortality rate is higher than the female mortality rate at all ages and more so among the infants.

Imbalance sex ratio has adverse effect on demographic element like marriage, birth rate etc and non-demographic elements like migration, war business etc. The disequilibrium in the number of men and women effects our social and economic lives. Sex ratio will be equal to one in the society of high birth and death rate and the proportion of male and females are equal on the contrary, if these rates birth death are low, it means there is abundance of adults and old persons and number of males will be lesser in the society. Lack of higher education, social awareness, negativity towards female child, bad conventions in the society are some of the major reasons for disparity for sex ratio. This disparity should be controlled otherwise in upcoming

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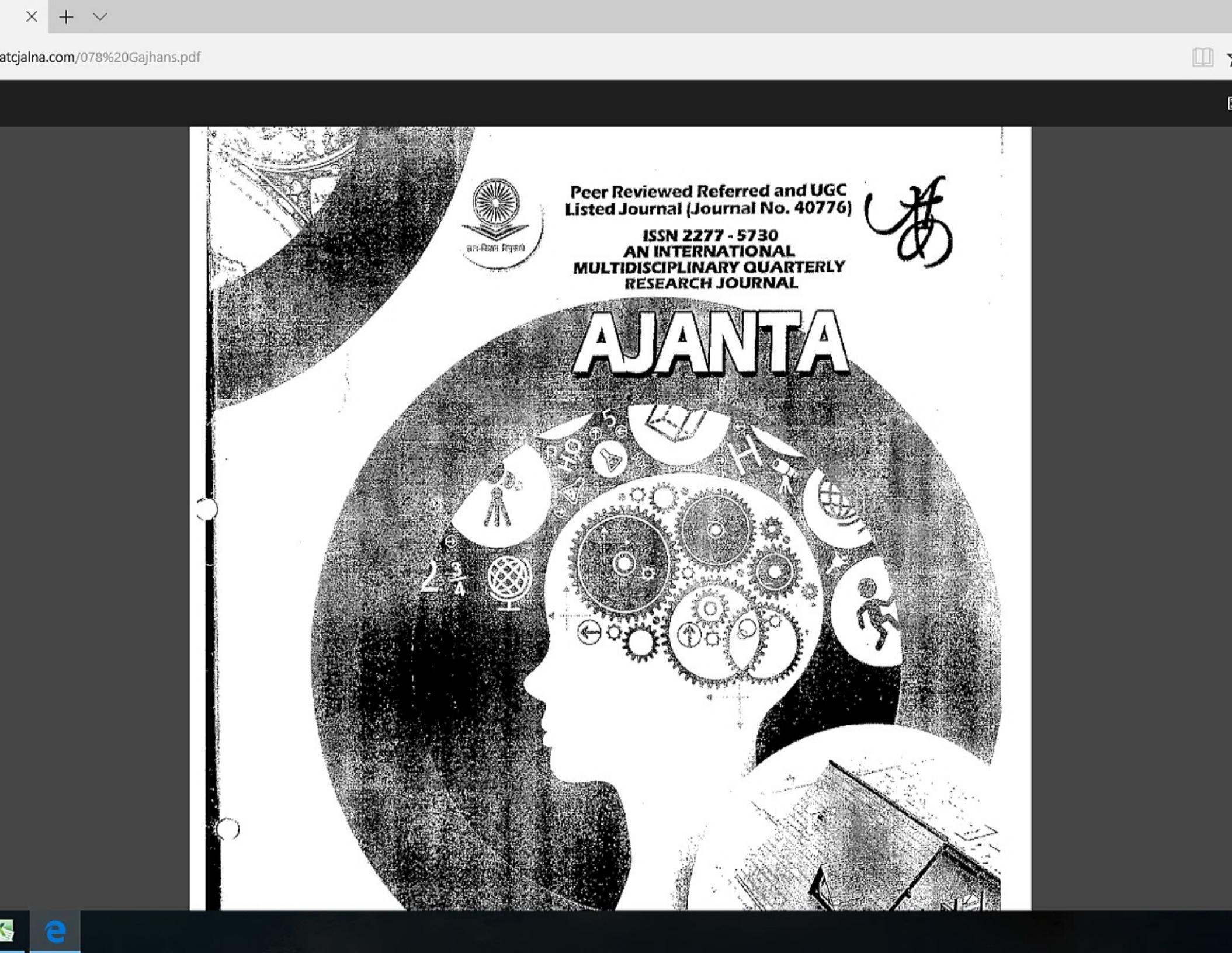
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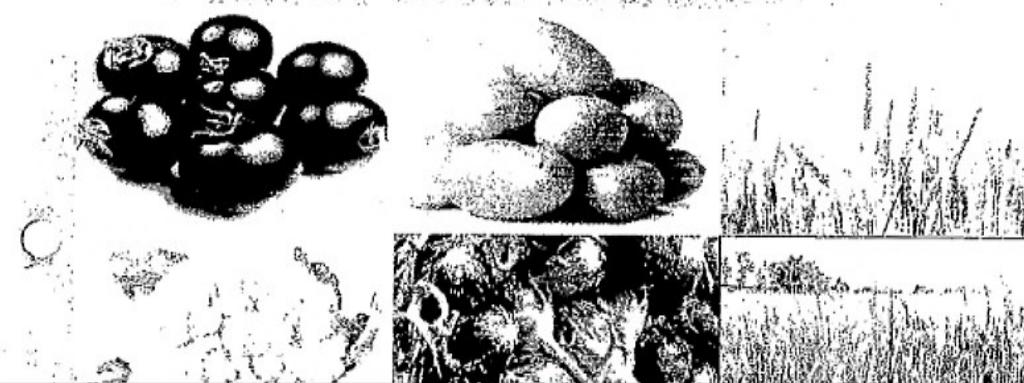
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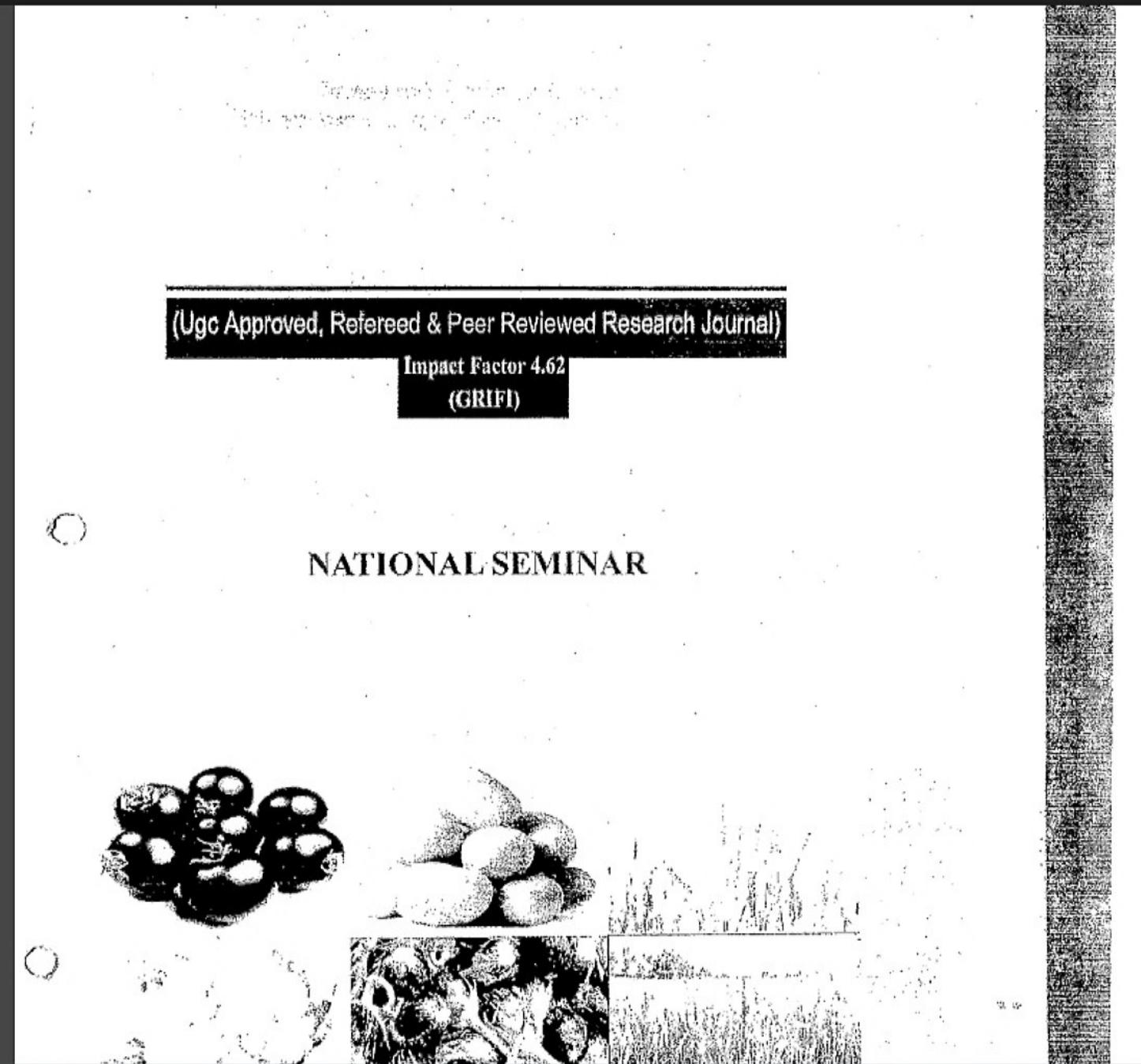


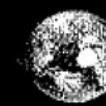
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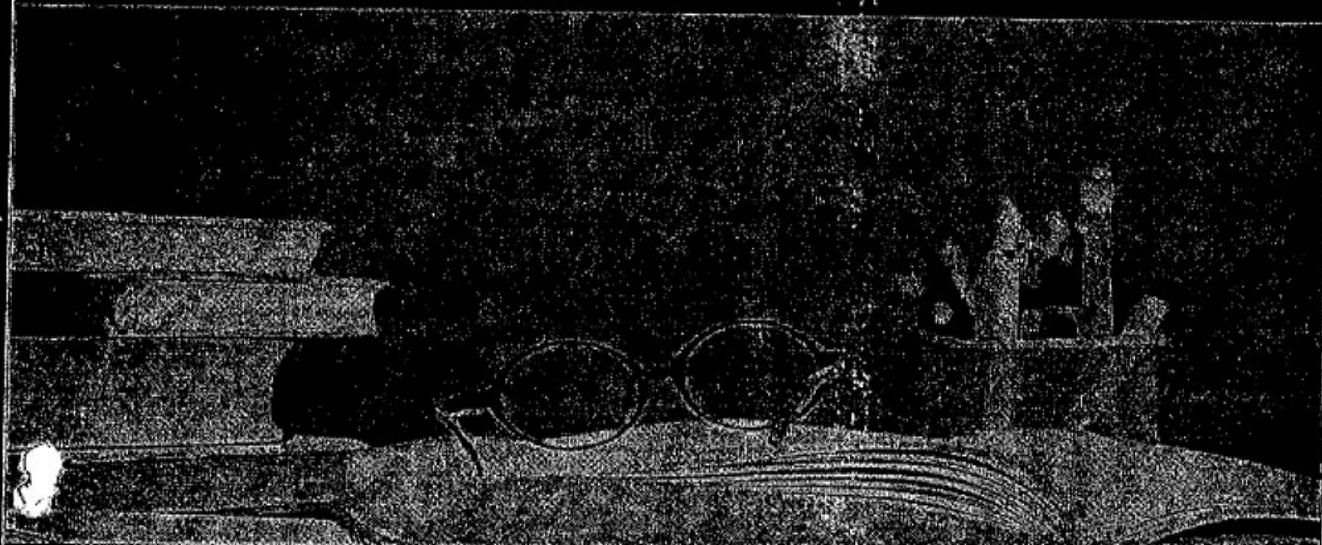


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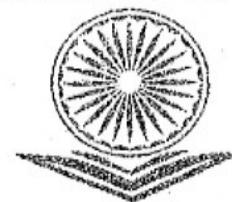
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Site Occupancy, Surface Morphology and Mechanical Properties of Ce³⁺ Added Ni–Mn–Zn Ferrite Nanocrystals Synthesized Via Sol–Gel Route

Vikram More*, R. B. Borade†, Kirti Desai‡, V. K. Barote§, S. S. Kadam¶,
V. S. Shinde||, D. R. Kulkarni**, R. H. Kadam||†† and S. T. Alone*

*Department of Physics, Rajarshi Shahu College
Pathri, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra, India

†Department of Physics, Ankushrao Tope College
Jalna, Maharashtra, India

‡Department of Physics, Balbhim College
Beed, Maharashtra, India

§Department of Physics, Sant Dnyaneshwar College
Soegaon, Aurangabad District
Maharashtra, India

¶Department of Physics, Shrikrishna College
Gunjoti, Osmanabad District,
Maharashtra, India

||Department of Chemistry, Shivaji College
Ornerga, Osmanabad District
Maharashtra, India

**Department of Chemistry, Shrikrishna College
Gunjoti, Osmanabad District
Maharashtra, India
†ram111612@yahoo.co.in

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*Effect of Ho^{3+} Ion Doping on Thermal,
Structural, and Morphological Properties
of Co-Ni Ferrite Synthesized by Sol-Gel
Method*

**D. V. Phugate, Rameshwar B. Borade,
S. B. Kadam, L. A. Dhale, R. H. Kadam,
Sagar E. Shirsath & A. B. Kadam**

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A STUDY OF STUDENTS BUYING BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS PURCHASE OF SELECTED ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS IN AURANGABAD CITY

¹Dr.Ishwarsingh Lakhichand Chhanwal ²Mr.Kishor Kantarao Dakhane.

¹ Research Guide, Associate Professor and Head of Faculty of Commerce Balbhim Art's Science and Commerce College, Beed, Maharashtra. (India)

² Research Student, Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar University, Aurangabad.

Email - ¹ Ishwarchhanwal2015@gmail.com ² krishdakhane@gmail.com

Abstract: The present paper highlights the laptop usage in study from students point of view. The research paper further makes an attempt to identify and evaluate various factor which influence purchase indent of management and engineering students. Finally research paper come with some simple and practical suggestions to improve laptop features and that will help laptop manufacturers to develop brand management strategies and to make proper positioning of their brands. As there are varieties of brands of laptop are available in the market. Every consumer will choose that laptop which satisfy his need in the best manner. Consumer behaviour study are very important to understand the behaviour of consumer towards purchase of laptop. Laptop as product selected for the study.

Key Words: Buyer behaviour , Brand choice , Students perception , Influencing factor.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Buyer behaviour is a comparatively new field of study. It is the attempt to understand and predict human actions in the buying role. Laptop as product select for the study. Student buying behaviour study is very important. As there are varieties of brands for Laptop are available in the market every consumer will choose that laptop which satisfies his need in the best manner. Understand buyer behaviour it's really very interesting. Education sector through slower initially is caught up with the trend and today there is an emphasis an students owning /using their laptops in their various programs for presentation project work with colleges/ university providing Wi-Fi facilities has added to the usage of laptop by faculties as well as student. This eventually resulted in increased usage or computer technology in classroom teaching and learning process. IDC report 2017, state that, HP was the market leader with 29.9 per cent share in 2017, Dell 2nd position 22.4 per cent and Lenovo 20.2 per cent share in the India Laptop market.

1.1 DEFINITIONS OF BUYING BEHAVIOUR:

According to James A. Bayton:

"Buying behaviour is the study of all psychological social and physical behaviour of potential consumers as they become aware evaluate, purchase, consume and tell others about product or services".

Buyer behaviour means "all psychological, social and physical behaviour of potential customers as they become of

Auditing Stress for Good Governance in India

Dr. Seema Nikalje

Head & Associate Professor,
Dept. of Public Administration
Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (MS)

Abstract

Objective

The objective of this paper is to focus on how the personnel in the government can develop approaches and strategies that will enable them to deal with work related stress (WRS). It also offers an overview of some of the basic skills that are essential for effective performance while dealing with the work-related stress.

Methods

An inductive method is used to interpret the processes of the available data. The data draws heavily upon existing review of literature from the academia and current practices in public and private organizations in India and around the world. The literature from research database on stress studies particularly on workplace stress, job-satisfaction, and motivation studies of administrators in public service delivery are reviewed.

Findings & Conclusion

Stress exists in every organization, however, through regular practice of stress reduction techniques, administrators and employees can figure out effective ways to cope with stress. This paper has stated workplace techniques for administrators/managers to cope with stress, along with physical techniques to be performed.

Research Limitations/Implications

This is not an exhaustive list of workplace techniques or physical exercises to cope with stress in government or private administration, but it incorporates the perspectives of experts in the specific domains whose knowledge, insights, advice and experiences

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Yoga: An Alternative Therapy for Stress And Anxiety

Dr. Sujata K Deore

Dept. of Psychology, MSS's Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna.

sujata_agnihotri@rediffmail.com.

Abstract

Yoga has been a keyword for the wellness of the human being since few thousand years. The word 'Yoga' was used and originated in an ancient Indian literature such as PatanjaliYogsutra, Smreemadbhagwadgeeta, Vedshastra etc. These literature gives systematic evidences of perfect use of yoga for the mankind. योगःकर्मसुकौशलम् योगक्षेमव्यवहारम् are the few vision statements are taken from Shremadbhagwadgeeta and both depicts the importance of Yoga in karma (deed-action) as well as kshemam (Wellness/ free from worries and diseases). In recent years, the research on yoga explored some facts in physiology based on the cognitive behavioural therapy. The research into the role of yoga in certain disorders and improving overall mental and physical health has coined a new word 'Yoga Therapy'. Considering its popularity based on the experiences by the people has gain a billion dollar industry all over the world. The traditional medicinal tranquilizers are slowly vanishing from market and new Yoga Therapy is followed all over the world.

This paper is an attempt to review the success of Yoga therapy over the traditional medicinal tranquilizers as well as it also discusses the role of psychologist in administration of Yoga

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"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VALUES AMONG MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS"

Dr. Quadri Syed Javeed

Professor in Psychology, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (M.S.) India.

Chavan Nitin Sitaram

Research Scholar, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (M.S.) India.

INTRODUCTION:

Allport believed that an individual's philosophy is founded upon their values, or basic convictions that he holds about what is and is not of real importance in life (Hjelle and Ziegler p.202-205). From this assumption, he began to work off of the findings of Eduard Springer who was a European psychologist. Allport studied his book "Types of Men" in which he outlined six major value-types (Hjelle and Ziegler p. 202-206). They are as follows:

1. The Theoretical person is primarily concerned with the discovery of truth, to which they seek in a cognitive way.
2. The Economic individual places highest value on what is the most useful. They are often times practical and is often times stereotypically the successful American business man.
3. The Aesthetic person places high value of form and harmony. They believe life to be a series of events that are to be enjoyed for its own sake.
4. The Social type seeks out the love of people.
5. The Political person's dominant drive is power.
6. The Religious individual places highest value on unity. They seek to understand and experience the world as a unified whole.

In closing his theories are still applicable today, and they are often times studied and revised by other theorists and psychologists. Such theories are described in the book Individual Differences and Personality by Sarah E. Hamson and Andrew M. Colman. They outline such values that a person has in their

Ansari M. A. (Curdli)

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انٹرنشنل اردو لیسر جریل

سہیلی
شیرپور (انڈیا)

تزنیں ادب

اپریل تا جون ۲۰۲۲ء

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- ☆ محمد اصف (مراوی)

Email ID : sajid.qadri7@gmail.com / tazeeneadab@gmail.com

Cell. : 09403094333 / 09423288786/9423761597

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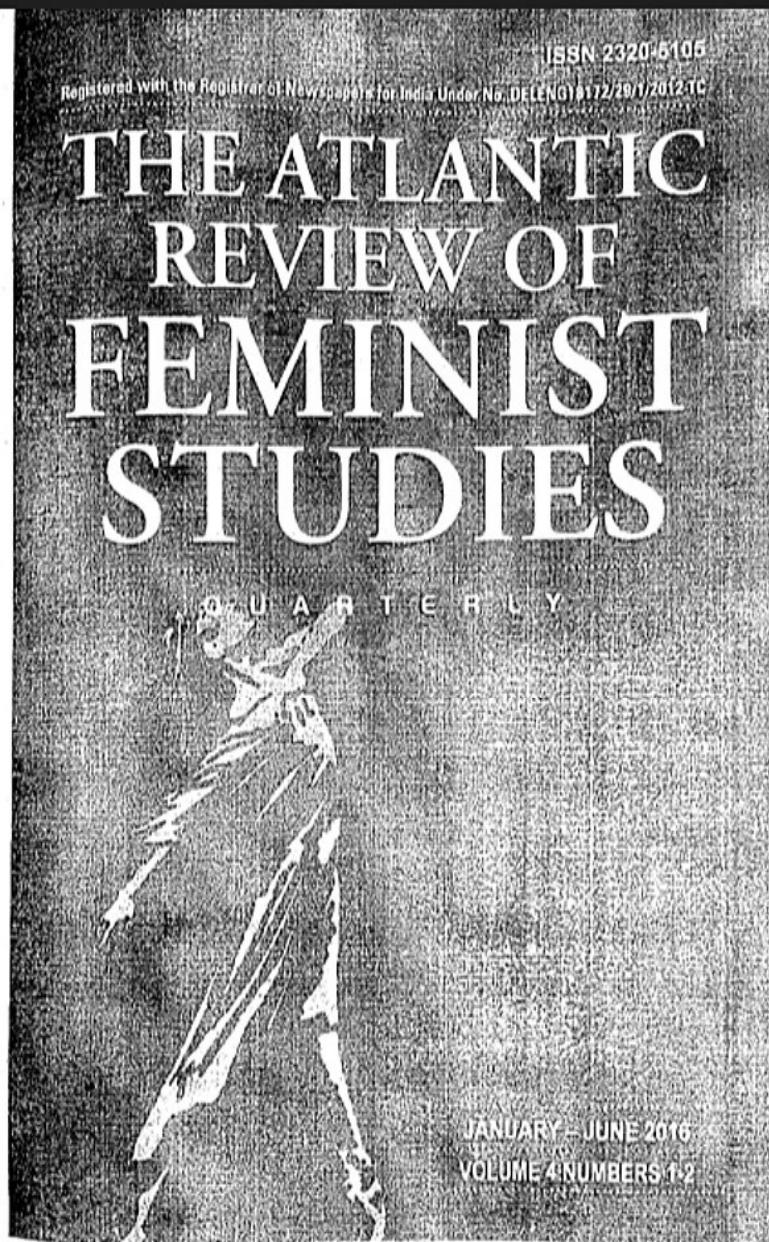
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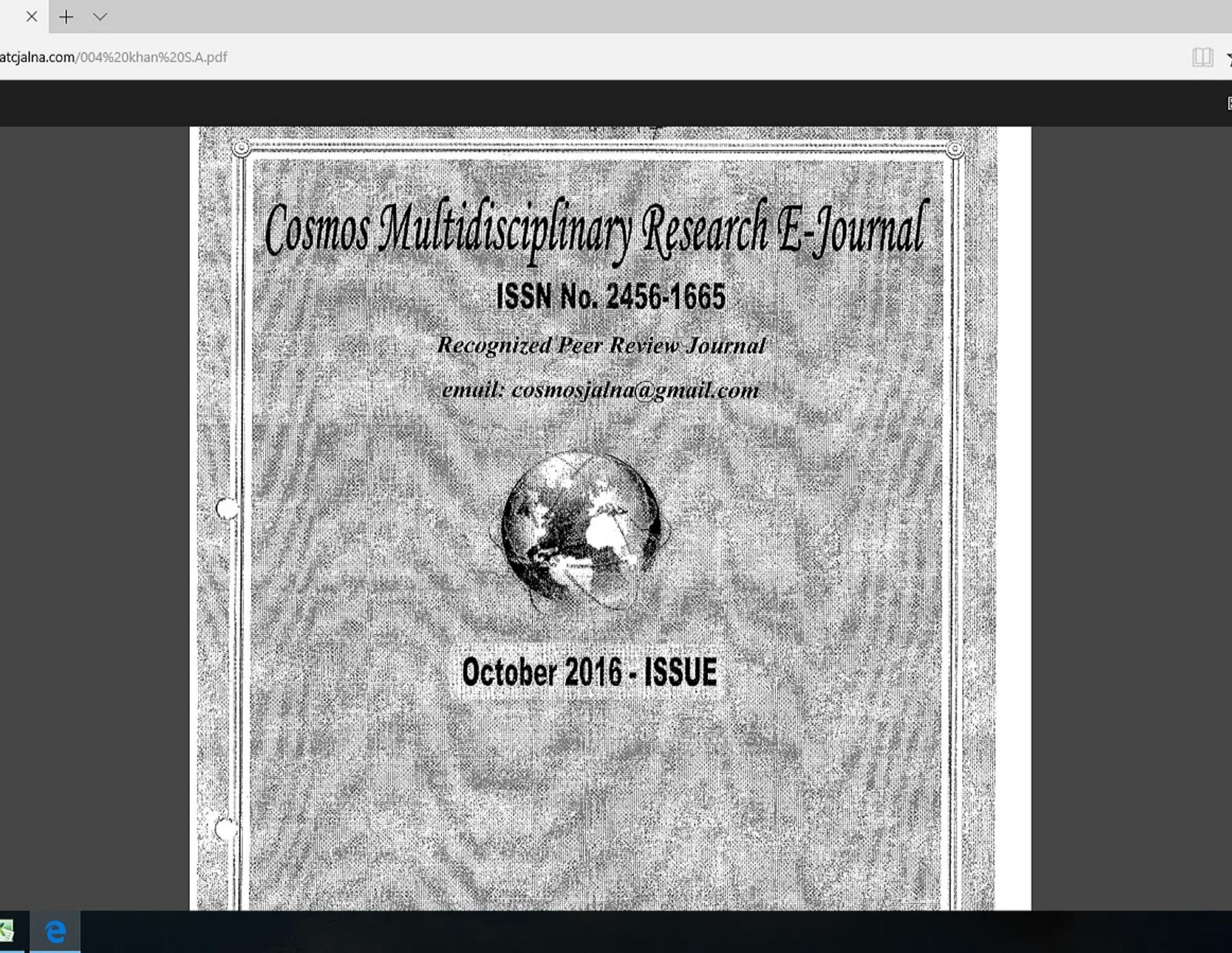
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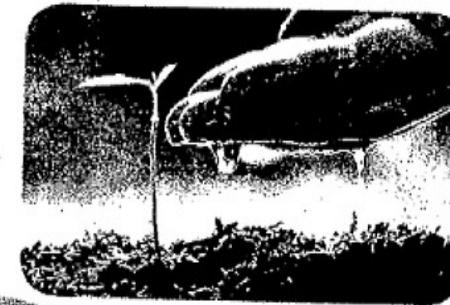
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12.0

VENDALISM IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF MARATHWADA

Dr. Madhukar Garad

Librarian,
Matsyodari College, Jalna.

Abstract

Vandalism in libraries can take many forms. There are six types of vandalism in libraries, including: intentional damage to materials, vandalism outside the building, vandalism inside the building, vandalism to vehicles, vandalism to equipment and arson, apart from this theft, mutilation, misplacement, un-authorized borrowing, non-return of books, disruptive behavior of problem patron inside and outside library also a form of vandalism. The vandal damages library property i.e. building walls, windows, furniture, equipments, computers and collection by draw cartoons, scratches, engrave and breakage. As well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and users.

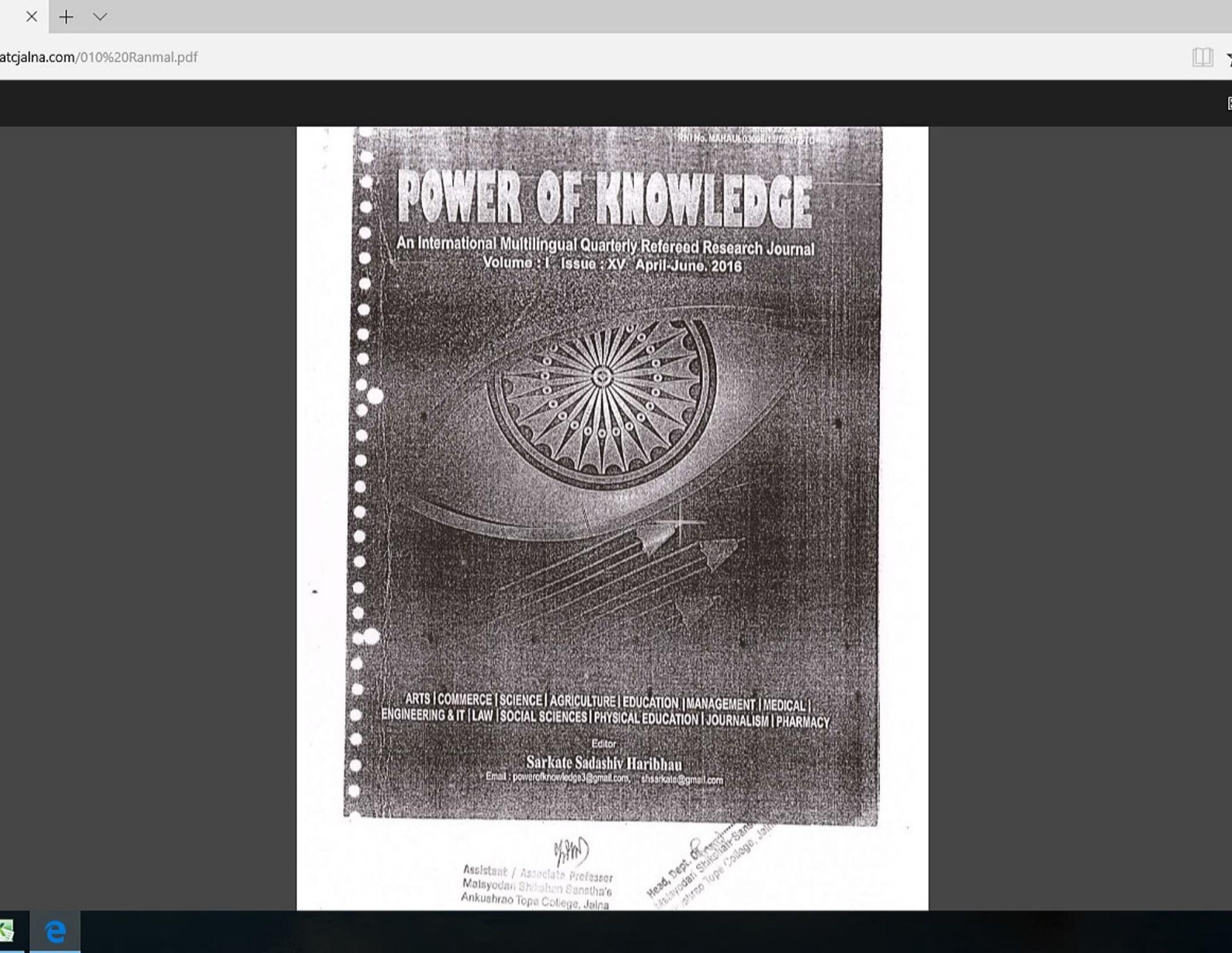
Keywords : Vandalism, College Libraries, Marathwada

Introduction:

Libraries are considered venerable, quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are soul of the educational institutes and play vital role by providing resources and services according to curriculum of the faculty and students. As a working professional in library and information science, it is observed that there is noticeable growth in number of the students and faculty in the colleges. It has ultimately resulted in the growth in library users, hence college libraries are facing the problem to cope up with the rising needs of the users and relevant library facility. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities. The vandal purposely or ignorantly destruct the beautiful, valuable reading material, library building, furniture and equipment of the college libraries, as well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and other users. Library is a social institution preserving and disseminating knowledge in the form of documents so any thing which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library is called as vandalism in library. All forms of library abuses and crimes in the library come under vandalism in the library.

Historically, the term vandalism originated in the decade of 1790-1800 before the origin it was named as vandals, an east German tribe, invaded Western Europe sacking Rome in 455 C.E. and gained reputation as great destroyers of Art, Literature and beautiful elements of Roman civilization, vandalism has been justified by painter Gustave Courbet as a destruction of monuments symbolizing "war and conquest". Therefore, it is often done as an expression of contempt, creativity, or both. Vandalism is only a meaningful concept in a culture that recognizes history & archaeology. In its modern acceptance vandalism is coined in year 1791 by Henri Gregoire. (Wikipedia 2011)

Vandalism is recognized as crime, when a person wilfully damage or deface the property of others or the commons, some vandalism qualifies as culture jamming or sniggleing. It is artistic in nature as well as being carried out illegally or without the property owner's permission. An example of vandalism includes graffiti art, billboard liberation and possibly crop circles. Criminal vandalism has many forms, graffiti, salting lawns, cutting trees, egg throwing, breaking windows, arson, spraying paint on public property, touting placing glue into locks, tire slashing, scratching paint, engraving,



Clean India Mission: Sustaining Health and Environment

Dr. Seema Nikalje
Head, Dept. Public Administration
MSS College Jalna

Introduction

There exists a direct relationship between water, sanitation, health, nutrition, and human well being. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been the major causes of many diseases in developing countries like India. Though a lot of work has been done in the field of rural sanitation in the past decade under TSC in the country, sanitation coverage, which ought to be a way of life to safeguard health, is still inadequate. The practice of open defecation in India is due to a combination of factors – the most prominent of them being the traditional behavioral pattern and lack of awareness of people about the associated health hazards. As per the latest data of Census 2011, in rural areas, 32.7% families have access to sanitation facilities (1).

Poor implementation of sanitation schemes is the reason that India is plagued with health and hygiene issues. Open defecation is rampant in India. According to a report by the World Health Organization, India is ranked the highest when it comes to the number of people practicing open defecation. The declining percentage is also insignificant, and we fall behind countries like Nigeria, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Ethiopia, etc. Open defecation does not only threaten health, hygiene and environment, but the lack of toilets is a roadblock in education of girls in our country, and a threat to security of women who go out in the open to relieve themselves. Many female students leave schools when they hit puberty due to the absence of separate toilets for boys and girls. The evil of manual scavenging still exists in our society due to the absence of proper toilets. Inadequate sanitation even has implication on the economy (2). The World Bank study analyzed the evidence on the adverse economic impacts of inadequate sanitation, which include costs associated with death and disease, accessing and treating water, and losses in education, productivity, time, and tourism. Inadequate sanitation causes India considerable economic losses, equivalent to 6.4 per cent of India's GDP in 2006 (3).

The problem is multi-dimensional and should be urgently looked into. An unclean India is a threat to the environment, health and hygiene of the people, education of the girl child, safety of women, and economy of the country.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) also known as Clean India Drive (CID) or Clean India Mission (CIM) is a national cleanliness campaign established by the Government of India, launched on 2nd of October 2014 by targeting its completeness in 2019. The mission has been implemented to cover all the rural and urban areas of India under the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation accordingly. It has targeted to solve the sanitation problems as well as better waste management all over the India by creating sanitation facilities to all (4). The CIM also seeks to show that sanitation work once considered the exclusive domain of engineers, now requires the involvement of social scientists, behavior change experts, health professionals, and, vitally, individual people to improve health in the society (5). This paper will focus on the sanitation concern which is the chief objective of CIM.

This vision of a clean India is not unfamiliar to us. The rural sanitation

Health Care Facilities & Spatial Distribution in Osmanabad District

Dr. Sanjay A. Patil
Principal
Roshni Tope College, Jalna.

Mr. V. K. Dhanerao
Research Student
Dr.B.A.M.U. Aurangabad.

Abstract

The study of health care facilities is the integral part of medical geography. Health care is the active process by which an individual achieves physical and mental well being. One of the basic determinants of social well being and development of human resources. Health plays an important role in the development of the region or the country. Health care of any country or region has an important role to play for the sustainable health care. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the health care facilities and its distribution in Osmanabad district.

Key words: health care, facility, community health center, distribution.

Introduction:

Investment on health is an investment on men improving the quality of his life. It is seen that, "health is wealth". This type of slogans can be seen always in every developing country like India, in the world Health does not simply mean absence of disease or infirmity but the well being of an individual horizontal and vertical linkages have therefore to be made among all the interrelated with protected water supply, family planning and maternity care, this is the main agenda for any government across the country. For achievement of development activities Indian government since its inception establishes several welfare during the five year plans for the welfare of its people. The ministry of health and family looks after above activates in India. The health service may be analyzed in terms of the area for which they serve and deal with. These services are the integral part of a particular region and represent responses to the health concern and to the health needs. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the existing health care facilities available in Osmanabad. The units like primary health centers, Health Sub-Centers, Hospitals, dispensaries, and number of hospital beds, nurses, doctors available are also considered for this study.

Objectives:

To study the Spatial Distribution of health care facilities in Osmanabad district.
To find the deficiency of health care facilities in Osmanabad district.

Methodology:

This work is entirely based on secondary data. Which is obtained from various sources. Regarding the availability of various health care facilities are collected from socio-economic and district statistical abstract of Osmanabad district and district medical and health department the collected data is processed and presented in the form of table.

औरंगाबाद जिल्हाप्रतील जलप्रदूषण: एक विश्लेषण

डॉ. पाटील एस.पू.

उपप्राचार्य,

अंकुशराव टोपे महाविद्यालय, जालना

बीडुच्चे पूरा.पू.म.

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

डॉ. पंकज शिंदे

संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाविद्यालय,

रोयगाव

सारांश

मानवाने नैसर्गिक साधन-संपत्तीचा अमर्याद वापर करून प्रदूषणासारखा भस्मासूर निमण केला आहे. त्याचे धैर्यातक परिणामांना मानवालाच सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. त्यामुळे मानवी जीवन, आरोग्य धोवयात आले आहे. या नैसर्गिक साधनांची मानवाला जाणीव होती, परंतु “कळते पण कळत नाही” या बुर्ती प्रमाणे मानवाची स्थिती शाती होती. त्याचाच परिणाम घण्यून गानवासामोर आज असंख्य अशा पर्यावरणीय समस्यांनी (जलप्रदूषण) वैमान मांडले आहे. आपल्या जीवल पुढच्या पिढीला वैण्यासाठी काही राहणार नाही यांची जाणीव ज्ञाल्यामुळे काही अंशी प्रवल्नाना यश मिळत आहे.

प्रस्तावना :-

पाणी म्हणजे जीवन या उक्ती प्रमाणे मानवाचे अस्तित्व पाण्याशिवाय असूच शकत नाही. पाणी ही एक नैसर्गिक साधन-संपत्ती होय. मानव आपल्या गरजा भागवण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक-साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर करत असतो. परंतु वाढती जीवनसंख्येमुळे नैसर्गिक साधन-संपत्ती अपूरी पडत आहे. त्याच्या वापरावर मर्यादा येत आहेत. वाढते खाहीकरण त्यामुळे नैसर्गिक होणारा मुलभूत गरजांची पुरताता त्यातून निर्माण होणारे टाकडउ, पदार्थ, सांडपाणी, मैलापाणी, कारखान्यातील दूषापाण विशेषी पाणी यांची विलेवाट लावण्यासाठी नंदी प्रवाहाचा सरासरीपाणे वापर होत असतो त्यामुळे ‘जलप्रदूषण’ सारखी खाहीर समस्या उभी राहते. जलप्रदूषणाचा प्रश्न जागतील एखाद्या दुसऱ्या देशाचा नसून संपूर्ण मानव जातीच्या निरित्वाचा आहे. या प्रश्नाच्या यशस्वी रोडणकीवर भविष्यातील मानवाचे अस्तित्व, सातत्य किंवा विनाश अवलंबून आहे. नीतिनांत आणणास प्रत्येक गोष्टीची किंमत मोजावी लागते. गेल्या शतकात मानवाला वेगवान औद्योगिकरणाची, वाढत्या जीवनाच्या राहणीमानाच्या रूपाने स्वादिष्ट फळे चालवावास मिळाली आता प्रदूषणाच्या रूपाने त्या फळांची किंमत प्राप्तपण्याची वेळ आलेली आहे.

पाण्याचे महत्व :-

“पाणी हे जीवन आहे” असे म्हटले जाते. प्रामुख्याने भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश असून येथील सुमारे ६५% जीवता पावसाच्या पाण्यावर शेती व्यवसाय करतात. यिकांना पाणी पुरवठा हा पर्जन्य त्रै सिंचनाद्वारे होतो. यिकांच्या गोग्य ताडीसाठी व भरधोस उत्पादनासाठी पाणी पुरवण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता असते. त्यासाठी नद्यांवर घरणे बांधून पाण्याची उपग्रहणाता केली जाते. तसेच भूगर्भातील पाणी विहीर, कुण्नलीक यांच्याद्वारे शेतीत उलब्ध केले जाते. पाण्याच्या उपयोग जीवनाला पिण्यासाठी व घरचूती वापरासाठी तर होतोच त्याशिवाय पशुपालन, उद्योगाधीव, जलवाहतूक शेती, ऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी व मासेमारी इत्यादी कार्यासाठी सुदृढा होतो.

पाण्याचे क्षेत्र :-

औरंगाबाद हे मराठवाड्याची राजधानी असून भीगोलिक दृष्ट्या महाराष्ट्राच्या उत्तरभूम्यात वसलेला आहे. औरंगाबाद, जिल्ह्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार-१९०१८ उत्तर ते २०°, ४० उत्तर असून रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७४°, ३८ पूर्व ते ७५°, ४० पूर्व आहे. औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळाले १०,१०६ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. औरंगाबाद जिल्हा पर्जन्यात येत असल्यामुळे येथे पर्जन्य कमी व अनियमित स्वरूपात पडतो. येथील वार्षिक सारासरी पर्जन्य ६७१. मी.मी. आहे. सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार जिल्ह्याची लोकसंख्या ३७ लक्ष आहे. लोकसंख्येची घनता ३६६ प्रती चौ.कि.मी. असून लिंग गुणोत्तर हे ९२३ एवढे आहे. औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याचा राश्वरता दर हा ८०.४०% एवढा आहे. औरंगाबाद

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात जास्तीत जास्त अन्नान्य विद्यम घेतले जाते. ज्यात रळ्यी ज्वारी व अमावेश होतो.

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात वजही तालुक्यांमध्ये प्रमाणात नगदी पिकांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. ज्युजीपाला, फले यांचा समावेश आहे.

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात मसाल्याचे पदार्थ ज्यात वित्ती प्रमाणात उत्पादन होतो.

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात सिंचनविहीरीची संख्या वित्ती येतो. परंतु पर्जन्याच्या अनियीमतेमुळे परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. कारण तीला विहीरीचीसुद्धा संख्या वाढताना दिसून

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात नवापुर व शाहादा या जलसिंचनाची तीव्रता जास्त आहे. कारण तीला अन्न आहे, व तापी नदी शाहादा तालुक्यातून वातानगणी व अक्कलकुवा तालुक्यात तीव्रता अतिशय नगण्य आढळते. कारण तीला याच व उंचसखल भागात आहेत.

नवापुर व शाहादा तालुक्यात जलसिंचनाच्या तीला उपयोग केला जातो. तसेच जलसिंचन विकास झालेला दिसून येतो.

शोधणी व अक्कलकुवा तालुक्यात अजूनही तीला सुविधांचा विकास झालेला नाही.

३. खुर्ची :

नंदुरबार जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक वित्ती १९००७—२००८ व वर्ष २०१३—२०१४. खुर्ची, सुरेश फुले — कृषी भुगोल.

प्राजिंद हुरीन — कृषी भुगोल.

District Census Handbook Nandurbar

४०

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या

वाढ — एक विश्लेषण

एस. एग. बोडखे

डॉ. बाबासाहेब अबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ औरंगाबाद

डॉ. एस. ए. पाटील

उपप्राचार्य, अंकुशराव टोपे महाविद्यालय जालना

सारांश

कोणत्याही देशाचा सर्वोगीन विकास करण्यासाठी कुशल व अकुशल मनुष्य बळाची नितांत आवश्यकता असते. त्या जोरावर एखादे राष्ट्र आपली प्रगती साज्ज्य करू शकते, लोकसंख्या जशी विवरात महत्वाची भुगिका बजावते तसा तिचा अतिरेक सुद्धा विनाशारा कारणीभूत ठरत असतो. त्यामुळे प्रमाण नेह लोकसंख्या हीच खरी विकासाची गंगा गिरण करत असते. त्यामुळे भरमसाठ प्रमाणात वाढणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येला नियंत्रित करणे ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे.

प्रस्तावना

लोकसंख्या ही एक नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती आहे. मानव हा बुद्धीमान प्राणी असून त्याने नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणात उचित बदल घडवून आणून आपला विकास साध्य केला आहे. मानवाने आपल्या बुद्धी कौशल्याच्या जोरावर नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा उपयोग करून आर्थिक विकास साधला आहे. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती

जालना जिल्हातील लिंगगुणोत्तराचे स्थानिक प्रारूप

तपासे व्ही.डी.

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

डॉ.बा.आ.म.विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद

डॉ. संजय याटील

ठप्राचार्य,

अंकुशराव टोपे महाविद्यालय, जालना

गोषवारा :

लिंगगुणोत्तर प्रणाले दर हजार पुरुषामागे असलेले स्त्रीयाचे प्रमाण होय. जालना जिल्हातील लिंगगुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण हे कमी आहे. लिंगगुणोत्तराचे परिणाम म्हणजे समाजाला कूपायाना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील निष्या भागात शहरी लोकांनी नाही असल्याचे लेथील प्रगती ही अत्यंत मंद गतिने होत आहे तरेच दिनाचे प्रमाण कमी असत्यामूळे कमी वगात विवाह होऊन विवाहातील भर पडत आहे तरेच पुरुष मर्त्यातचे प्रमाण अभ्यास क्षेत्रात जारत आहे. लिंगगुणोत्तराच्या अभ्यासातून इत्यादी अर्नेक असल्याचा समस्या सोडवण्यास व उपायांजना शोधण्यात गदत मिळते.

बीज संज्ञा : लिंग गुणोत्तर, मर्त्यता, अभ्यासक्ती

प्रतीकाना : विंगिट प्रदेशातील लोकसंख्येत स्त्री-पुरुषाचे प्रमाण कसे आहे हे पाहणे म्हणजेच लिंगरचनेचा अभ्यास करणे. होय. पुरुषाचे प्रमाण नेहमी गुणोत्तराच्या स्वयंपात व्यक्त केले जाते. त्याचा लिंग गुणोत्तराचे म्हणतात. हे गुणोत्तर प्रणाले एकाच विवाहातील वापरले जात नसून वेशपरूपे त्यात भिन्नता आढळून येते. रविशयामध्ये लोकांनी लिंगगुणोत्तराचे शेवडा प्रमाण नसून वापरल्या जाते तर यू.एस.ए. मध्ये दर १००० स्त्रीयांगांचे पुरुषाचे प्रमाण व्यक्त केल्या जाते. तर भारत, न्यूसीलंड, भलेशीया इ. देशात गुणोत्तर दर १००० पुरुषामागे असलेले स्त्रीयाचे प्रमाण या पद्धतीने काढतात. प्रस्तूत शोधनिवंधात जालना जिल्हातील हे गुणोत्तर दर १०००० पुरुषामागे असलेले स्त्रीयाचे प्रमाण या पद्धतीने काढतात. प्रस्तूत शोधनिवंधात जालना जिल्हातील हे गुणोत्तराचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला असून अभ्यास क्षेत्राचे लिंगगुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण किंवा आहे, त्याचे वितरण कुठे व कसा प्रकारे घेण्याची आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. लिंगगुणोत्तराचा विवाह, जननप्राप्ती, कामकरी वार्षीची संख्या इ. गोष्टी अवलंबून आहे. याचाही आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. लिंगगुणोत्तराचा विवाह, जननप्राप्ती, कामकरी वार्षीची संख्या इ. गोष्टी अवलंबून आहे. इत्यादी अनेक घटकाच्या माहिरीसाठी लिंगगुणोत्तराचा वेगवेगळ्या दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास होतो व याचा फायदा, राश अधिकारील जनतेस होताना दिसतो.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र : ग्रस्तूत संशोधनासाठी जालना जिल्हा निवडलेला असून तो महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मध्यभागी दखलनंद्या पठारावर निवडलेला आहे. जिल्हाचे अक्षवृत्तीय स्थान ११०°०१' अक्षांश ते २०°०३' अक्षांश उत्तर व ७५०°०४' रेखांश ते ७६°०४' पूर्व रेखांश मध्ये आहे. जिल्हाचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ७७१८ चौ.कि.गी. आहे.

प्राप्तीक्षण पद्धती : निवडलेला सोध निंबद्ध हा द्वितीय साम्भावीवर आवाहिता असून यासाठी संदर्भिंगंथ, नियतकालिके, गासिंगे, जिल्हा इत्याजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन व इंटरनेट चा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

लिंग गुणोत्तराचे महत्व :

प्रदेशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येतील स्त्री-पुरुषाचे प्रमाण समजते.

लिंगगुणोत्तराचा परिणाम जन्मदर, गृह्यूदर, विवाह स्थिती यावर होत असतो त्यामूळे या दृष्टीकोनातून लिंग गुणोत्तराचा अभ्यास उपयुक्त ठरतो.

लिंगगुणोत्तराचे पुरुषाचे प्रमाण जास्त जसेल तर मृत्यूदर जारत आकळतो व स्त्रीयाचे प्रमाण जास्त असेल तर मृत्यूदर कमी होतो याचा परिणाम लोकसंख्या वाढीवर होतो.

पुरुषाचे प्रमाण स्त्रीयपेक्षा जास्त असेल तर अमशक्तीचा पूरवठा बाढतो या उलट स्त्रीयाचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्यास श्रम पूरवठा कमी होतो. लोकसंख्या नियोजनासाठी लिंगगुणोत्तराचा अभ्यास जास्त उपयुक्त ठरतो.

पृष्ठेके :

जालना जिल्हातील लिंगगुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण हे कमी आढळते.

जालना जिल्हात श्रमसंकटी ही जास्त प्रमाणात आहे.



Status of Ground Water (Specific Well) & Quality

In Soygaon Taulka, Aurangabad District (MS)

Narwade Vinod
Research Student

Dr. Patil S. A
M.S.S Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (M.S.)

Abstract

Ground water Quality & Depth level assessment was carried out in Soygaon taluka of Aurangabad district. Water is the most vital resources for humanity. Eighteen samples from different Dug well samples were analyzed for Physico-chemical parameter including Temperature, Ph, Conductivity, total dissolved solids, Alkalinity, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Sodium, Potassium, Salinity, Depth have been the reported data were in compliance with WHO, Bureau of Indian Standard, suitable for drinking purposes irrigation

Keyword:

Ground water quality, Status, Distribution, Dug well, Recouptment time, Well yield, Soygaon area, physico-chemical parameter

Introduction:

Groundwater resources play a major role in ensuring livelihood security across the world, especially in economies that depend on agriculture. Water is located in all regions of the earth. In the recent decades there have been frequent conflicts between groundwater water

from traditional sources, and present a need for augmentation of water using this technology. Rainwater harvesting is possible by all water. A planned approach is need in order to fully utilise the rainwater to adequately meet our requirements. Hence, an equal and just is needed in developing and both the types of water harvesting we have to catch water in every and every possible place it falls.

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172: Indian Standard Code of Basic for Water Supply, Drainage and

Water Harvesting Manual, Centre for Science and Environment

<http://www.cgwaindia.com/suo/htm>

<http://www.rainwaterharvesting.com/Components.htm>





श्री शंकरस्वामी बहुउद्देशीय विश्वस्त मंडळ संचलित, शिक्षा

जे. के. जाधव कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
वैज्ञापूर्व निष्ठा और गंगाबाद.

एक दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

“भारतीय समाज : प्रश्न, समस्या आणि योग्यतेंग”

(आंतरविद्याशाखीय)

२७ फेब्रुवारी २०१७

सूच्य संपादक

प्राचार्य डॉ. श्रीमद्भाव बाघचीरे

उपप्राचार्य डा. सुनिल के. फोतकर

संयोजक मंडळ

डॉ. दिलीपकुमार डॉ. साठें

प्रा. विकास आर. झाकडे

डा. विष्णु दी. मिश्रादेव

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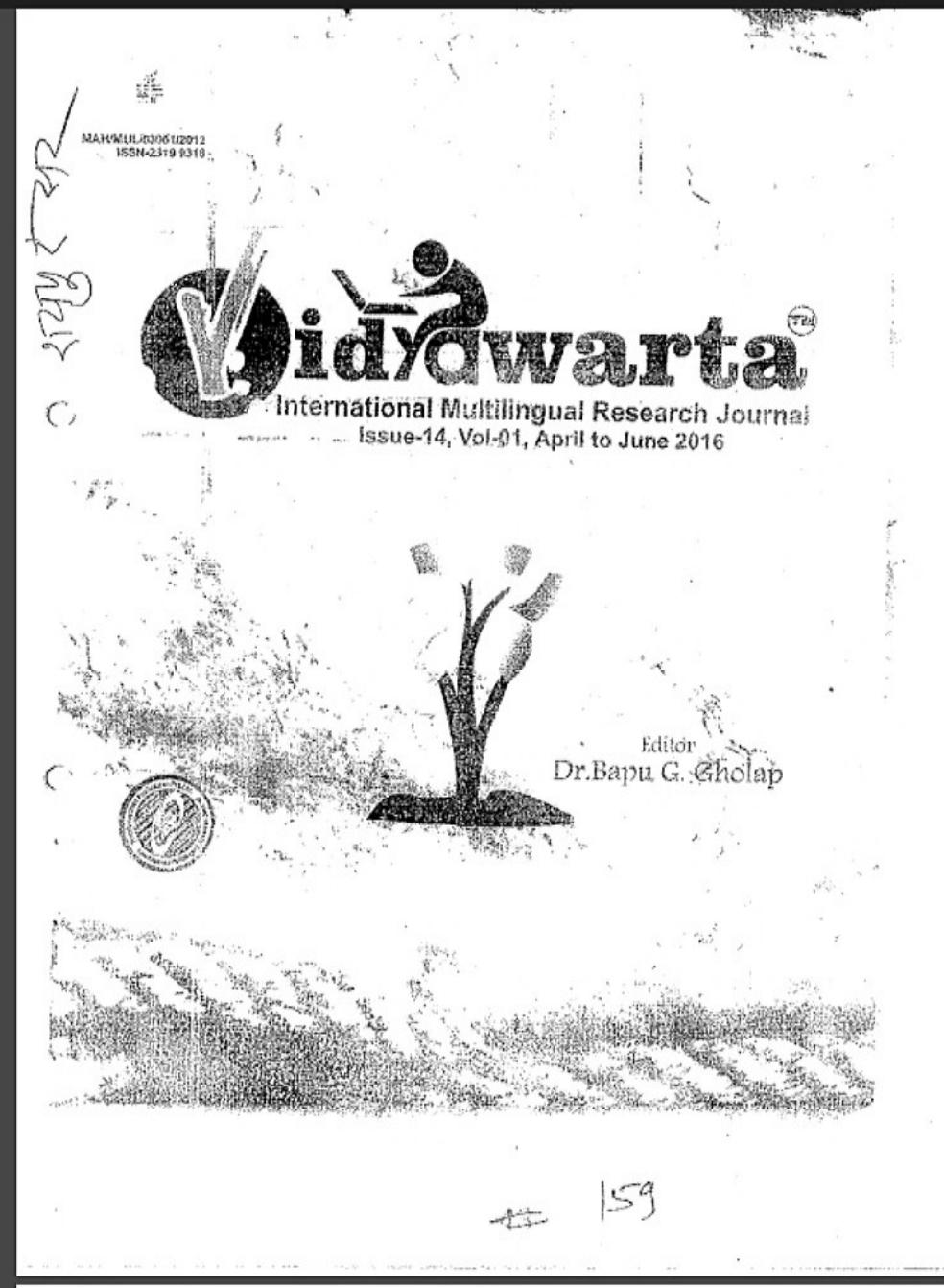
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Figure A: Summary of WES results

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અનુભૂતિના પિંગલાના તીવ્ય પાશ્ચાત્યાની વિકાસના પાણીઓ અનુભૂતિ માનવા
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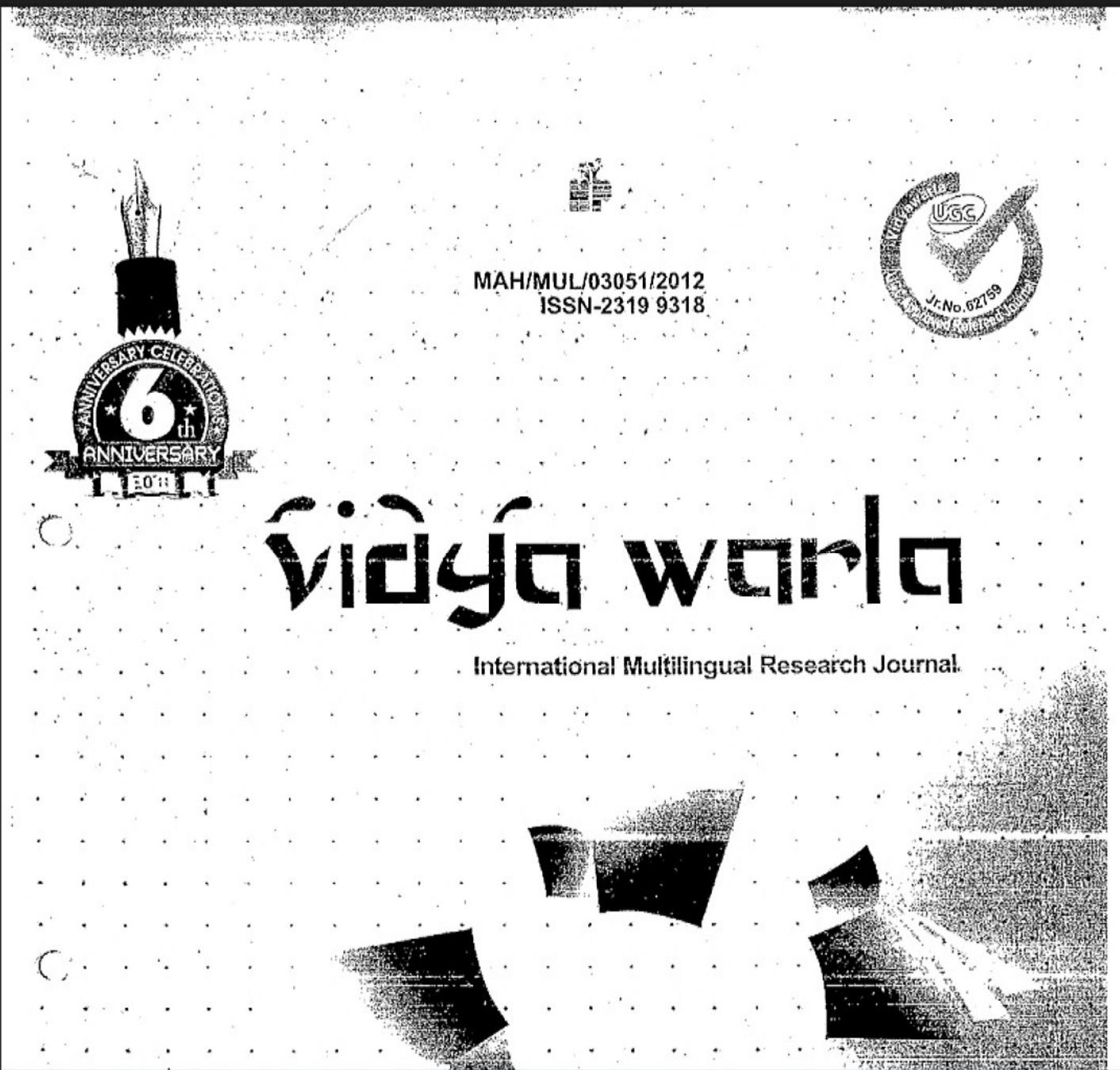
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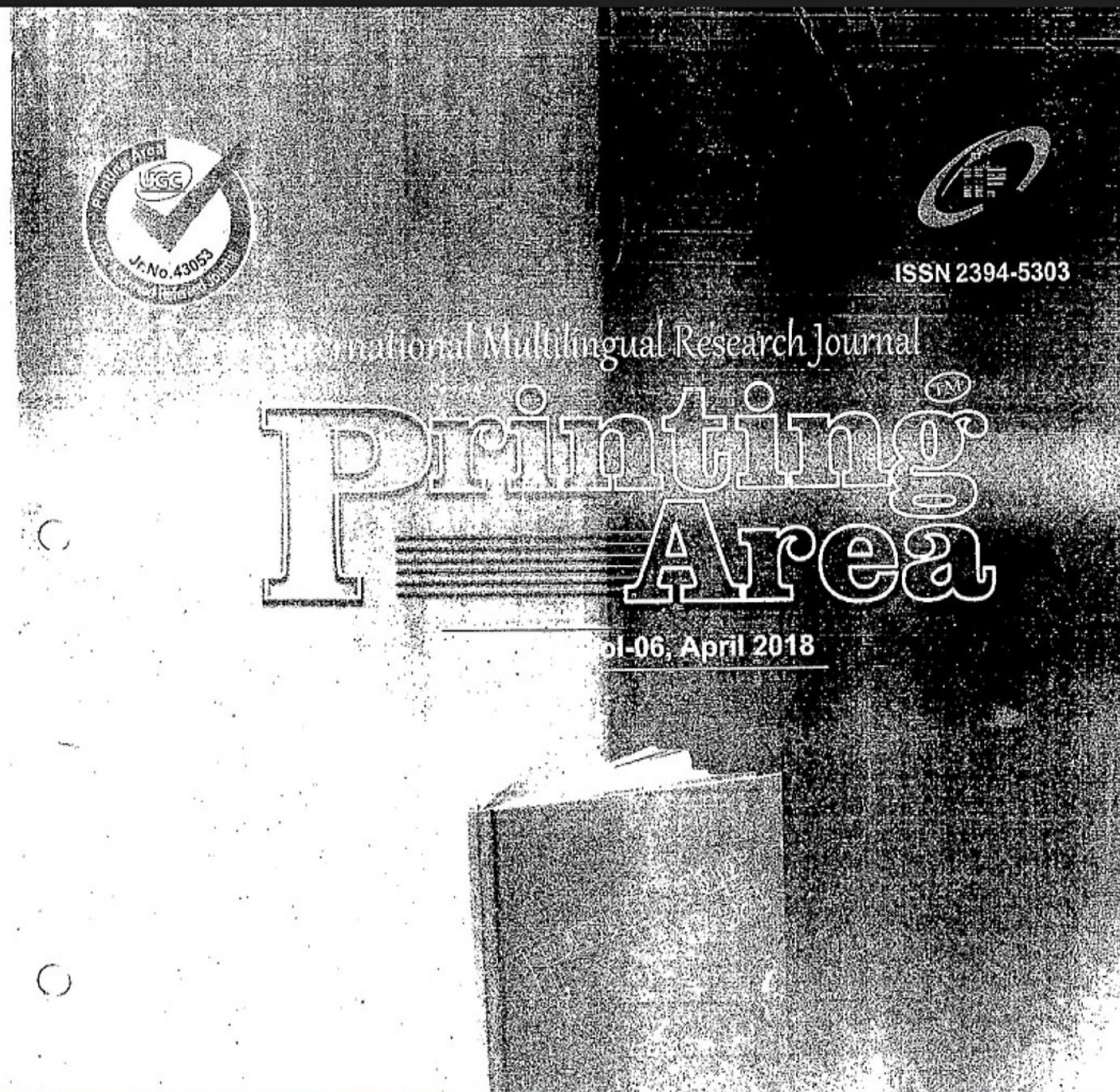
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