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Facebook Intensity among College Students

Smt. C.V. Rajadny^{1*}

ABSTRACT

Social media sites such as Facebook and WhatsApp have gained popularity among college students for communicating with their friends and for exchanging their views on various personal and social issues. The present study was carried out to examine gender differences in Facebook intensity, i.e. level of emotional connectedness to Facebook, of college students. Total 100 students (50 male and 50 female students) participated in the study. Their facebook intensity was measured by using Facebook Intensity Scale developed by Ellison, Steinfield, and Lampe (2007). Data was analysed by using t-test and significant difference was found between male and female students in their level of facebook intensity at 0.05 level with male students showing higher facebook intensity level as compared to female students.

Keywords: *Social media, Facebook Intensity, College students*

Social media sites such as Facebook and WhatsApp have gained popularity among people, especially among college students for communication. Statistics show that Facebook is the most favorite social network worldwide with 241 million users in India and highest number of users are between the age group of 18 to 24 years with more male users (61.8 millions) as compared to female users (20.8 billions) (Statistica).

Uses and gratification theory explains the motivations behind the use of social media. According to this theory, being informed, identifying with characters of the situation in the media environment, entertainment, enhancing social interactions and getting escape from the stresses of daily life are five goals of media use (McQuail, 2010). Social networking sites such as Facebook provide opportunity to their users to maintain existing social ties, to reconnect with past friends who are now geographically away and also to make new friends with whom they share common interests (Ellison, Steinfield, and Lampe, 2007; Raake and Bonds-Raccke, 2008).

Although Facebook has provided a platform for connecting with people, it also has negative impact on lives of people. Researchers are interested in examining impact of heavy use of

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Methods of finding square roots of 2×2 Matrices

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Abstract: In this paper we have tried to find square roots of some 2×2 matrices of various types. It is found that every matrix has no square root. Some matrices have two square roots, while some matrices have four square roots. We have used general method of finding square roots of any 2×2 matrix. It has been verified that the method is found to suitable for finding square roots of 2×2 non singular matrices.

1. Introduction:-

First we shall define the square root of matrix.

Definition: If B is any non singular matrix of order $n \times n$ then a matrix A of same order is called square root of matrix B if $A^2 = B$.

$$\text{If } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

Can we write $\sqrt{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{a} & \sqrt{c} \\ \sqrt{b} & \sqrt{d} \end{pmatrix}$. The answer is No.

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ac + cd \\ ab + bd & d^2 + bc \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } B = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix}$$

Then $A^2 = B$ gives the relations

$$a^2 + bc = x, ac + cd = y \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$ab + bd = z, d^2 + bc = w \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Does every matrix has Square roots? No. Only non singular matrix has Square root.

Consider the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, whether it's inverse exists?

From equations (1) and (2), we get

$$a^2 + bc = 0, c(a + d) = 1,$$

$$b(a + d) = 0, d^2 + bc = 0.$$

As $c(a + d) = 1$, this implies $c=1$, as $a + d \neq 0$.

$b(a + d) = 0$, gives $b=0$, $d^2 + bc = 0$, gives $d = 0$, $a^2 + bc = 0$, gives $a = 0$.

Thus $a = 0, d = 0$, implies $a + d = 0$, which is a contradiction as $a + d \neq 0$. Hence there does not exist

$$\text{inverse of matrix } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1. Square root of Scalar Matrix:-

$$\text{Let } B = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $A^2 = B$ gives the relations

$$a^2 + bc = x, c(a + d) = 0, \text{--- (4)}$$

$b(a + d) = 0, d^2 + bc = y$ --- (5) The equations $b(a + d) = 0, c(a + d) = 0$ give

$$b = 0, c = 0, a + d \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Hence } a^2 = x, d^2 = y$$

$$\text{i.e. } a = \pm\sqrt{x}, b = \pm\sqrt{y}$$

Hence Square roots of Scalar Matrix $\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}$

are

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{x} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{x} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{x} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{x} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

For example the square roots of $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Square root of matrix of the form $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

By usual equations, we get

$$a^2 + bc = 1, c(a + d) = 1, b(a + d) = 0, d^2 + bc = 1.$$

Solving these equations we obtain $a = \pm 1$,

$$b = 0, c = \pm \frac{1}{2}, d = \pm 1$$

Hence the Square roots of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{are } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Square root of

matrix of the form $\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ 0 & z \end{pmatrix}$

By usual equations, we get

$$a^2 + bc = x, c(a + d) = y$$

$$b(a + d) = 0, d^2 + bc = z.$$

Solving these equations we obtain,

$$a = \pm\sqrt{x}, b = 0, c = \pm \frac{y}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{z})}, d = \pm\sqrt{z}.$$

Hence the Square roots of the matrix of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ 0 & z \end{pmatrix} \text{ are } \begin{pmatrix} \pm\sqrt{x} & \pm \frac{y}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{z})} \\ 0 & \pm\sqrt{z} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence square roots of matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{are } \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & \pm 2/3 \\ 0 & \pm 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{i.e. } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



THE ROLE OF BANK OF INDIA IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

The well-developed money and capital market is the main pillar of the industrial development. Smooth and steady supply of institutional finance is a prerequisite condition for industrial growth. It is a fact that the financial development is a good predictor of future rates of economic growth, capital accumulation, and technological change. Furthermore, financial development significantly affects the speed and pattern of economic development. The working of financial systems is vitally linked to economic growth. Specifically, countries with larger banks and more active stock markets grow faster than that of low banks and inactive stock market. Industries and firms that rely heavily on external financing grow disproportionately faster in countries with well-developed banks and securities markets than in countries with poorly developed financial systems. Under this theoretical background present research study attempted to evaluate the impact of Bank of India credit supply on industrial growth in Kolhapur District. Present paper is based on the primary data. The data has been gathered from 330 industrialist creditors of bank of India from Kolhapur District. In fact, paper is based on doctoral study. Finally study arrived at a conclusion that there is strong positive association between industrial credit supply and the growth of the industry. Study also found that the Bank of India is playing very crucial role in the industrial credit supply.

Key Words: Industrial Credit, Profit, Turnover, Business Expansion.

A Study Of Industrial Credit By Bank Of India With Special Reference To Kolhapur District

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Abstract: The industrial sector is one of the main sectors that contribute to the GDP. The country ranks fourteen in the factory output in the world. Industrial sector is made up of manufacturing, mining and quarry, electricity water supply and gas sector. Especially this research study only concern with Bank of India and their credit respondent in Kolhapur district. The researcher has taken into consideration information all branches of Bank of India. There are 3298 credit beneficiaries of Bank of India in Kolhapur District. The researcher has referred here 330 beneficiaries for research study. The researcher visited the beneficiaries personally and filled up the answers of the questionnaire by them.

It is seen the bank how help to respondent. The credit disbursement by Bank of India and growth of industry sector are co-related. Rapid industrial growth is the key factor to sharpen economic development in this regard, the medium and large industry is very significant. Bank of India provides credit for financial assistance to industrial development of the country.

Key words: Industry, Manufacturing, Kolhapur, Disbursement, Financial assistance etc.

1. Introduction: After the service sector the industrial sector is one of the main sectors that contribute to the GDP. The country ranks fourteen in the factory output in the world. Industrial sector is made up of manufacturing, mining and quarry, electricity water supply and gas sector. The industrial sector around 27.6% of the India GDP and its employees over 17% of workforce in the country. Banking Activity has been existed in India, since ancient time. Its main function is to accept deposit of bank holders and provide them loan. Agriculture sector, small scale industries and service sector are important sectors of Indian economy. Especially Gross Domestic Product Rate and Gross National Product Rate depends on the development of above three sectors.

Especially in this research study concern with Bank of India and their credit respondent in Kolhapur district. The researcher has taken into consideration information all branches of Bank of India and how helps to respondent? The credit disbursement by Bank of India and growth of industry sector are co-related. Rapid industrial growth is the key factor to sharpen economic development in this regard, the medium and large industry is very significant. Bank of India provides credit for financial assistance to industrial development of the country.

Review of Literature: Patil R. D. (2011) has studied the priority sector advances at national and district level. Ganesan D. (2013) pointed out that banks plays an important role in the economic development of a country. Mujumdar N. A. (1998) studied the trend of credit by commercial banks to priority sector (priority sector includes agriculture, Backward Section of the Society, Small Scale Industry and Tiny Industry). Stephen Haber S. and Robert Cull and et.al.(2005) studied historical pattern of industrial finance and its relation with technological innovation. Greenwood et. Al. (1990) in their research study pointed out that a factor that complicates the analysis of financial structure and economic growth is more fundamental. They focus on debate i.e. bank-based systems versus market-based systems. Paul J. et. al.(2012) they pointed out that the economic reforms have not brought spurt increase in industrial production. This calls for increased investment, which has to be focused for sustained growth in the industrial sector. i.e. in order to achieve long-run goals, they was attain accelerated rate of capital formation from the domestic investors.

Statement of the Problems: The main focus of this research study is to know the problems or difficulties before the beneficiaries while sanctioning the industrial credit. This research is related to the loan sanctioned by the Bank of India, to its beneficiaries of Kolhapur district during the year from 2005 to 2014. It also related to how loan is sanctioned, disbursed to the beneficiaries. It also focuses on how the credit utilized in proper manner for the purpose. Further, it studies the performance of beneficiaries for better prospect. Hence the researcher selected this topic entitled "A Study of Industrial credit by Bank of India with reference to Kolhapur district."

Significance of the Study: The present study will be helpful for the bank to know the performance of credit policy. It will be useful for knowing the performance of beneficiaries also. The present study will clear whether the loan is used for the same purpose for which loan is disbursed. The beneficiaries also understand the benefits of credit policy towards the development of industries. The study will also be helpful to the beneficiaries to know the policy of credit facility. They will get information about how to use the credit facility for their industrial purpose.

Objectives of the Study: The main objective of study is industrial credit by Bank of India with special reference to Kolhapur District. The specific objectives of study are as follows -

Digital Preservation and Curation: Issues, Challenges and Strategies

Dr. R. P. Adav

Abstract

Digital preservation policies and practices are not currently well developed in Indian libraries, and few have assumed responsibility for preserving materials in digital form.

Digital preservation and curation is a new challenge and they are just beginning to confront the policy, technological, and human resource implications. In digital preservation all that looks new is old again. 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. Maintenance will be critical to digital libraries; especially those who promote broad access to diverse, informal materials. If ignored, maintenance issues within the digital library, especially those relating to its materials will threaten its usefulness and even its long-term viability. We perceive the maintenance problem to be both technical and institutional, and this paper considers the preservation and maintenance of the digital library. The paper examines collection maintenance from several vantage points, including software architecture and the type of collection. The paper ends with an examination of potential technical solutions.

Key Words : Resources, Challenge, Digital library, Preservation, Collections, Knowledge Dimension, Technology.

Introduction :

"The field of preservation is moving forwards rapidly in a great many areas as the profession seeks simultaneously to raise the consciousness of librarians and the public, to provide better education and training, to stimulate the development of programmers at all levels and to define this still embryonic field. The term 'preservation' is an umbrella under which most librarians and archivists cluster all of the policies and options for action, including conservation treatments. It has long been the responsibility of librarians and archivists – and the clerks and scribes who went before them – to assemble and organize documentation of human activity in places where it can be protected and used. Preservation is the most perplexing and unyielding problem confronting the libraries of the world today. As with any new technology-based idea, there has been considerable controversy over the definition and possibilities of the term "digital library" to the computer science community, the new technical possibilities. However, as traditionalists in the library community might point out, important issues are being ignored. This paper promotes a view of collections and the long-term consequences of their operation, based on the consideration of digital libraries as social institutions. This runs contrary to the substantial body of digital library research that focuses on creating the initial Preservation, collections and providing access mechanisms. We believe that the problems must be recast to include long-term issues. By centralizing those issues surrounding the maintenance of institutions and their artifacts, especially the library collection, important considerations for the long-term success of digital libraries emerge. To distinguish our concerns from traditional collection management, we call these materially increasing accessibility and content issues, over the long run, collection maintenance. We use "maintenance" to deliberately invoke "software maintenance" and its often ignored importance for software systems. As discussed below, collection maintenance is likely to be a significant problem in the digital library. This paper begins by discussing the differing notions of the digital library, anchoring the issues in an analysis of institutional needs and practices. We then examine the various types of collections, including those that include dynamic and informal materials. This consideration of collection types and their control lends itself to analyzing the institutional arrangements and resulting maintenance issues for digital libraries. Maintaining collections, that are extensions of

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"Environment Economics: Deforestation in Kolhapur"

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Abstract

The growth in human numbers and economic activity has its most visible effect on the earth's forests. Between 1980 and 1995 the world lost at least 200 million hectares of forest area larger than the cropland area of the United States. Among the more disturbing development in 1997 was the uncontrolled burning of Indonesia's rainforest. Filling the region's air with smoke so intense that it left millions physically sick. This also led to the cancellation of 1100 airline flights and a precipitous drop in tourism earnings.

The Government may make available the Employment to the Farmers residing in said villages, hence the Deforestation will not be occurred and the sale of wood will not include for live-li-hood, and the living condition of the Farmers will be improved. The Poorness, Unemployment and Poverty are the main reasons for deforestation, therefore the Govt. may availability of all facilities, which is necessary. The Govt. may grant permission for cutting the trees with a condition of new plantation on the said place, which trees are old and fallen due to rain will not cover any loss. The Govt. may supply the Farmers the Gobar gas plants on low price, which will enable to them for purchase the Gas and which will avoid the deforestation. Bio-gas is also a substance. But it is not available with the Farmers. The Farmers are cutting the trees for Fuel. The Govt. may issue a subsidy for the Bio Gas, which will decrease the deforestation.

Introduction

India's deforestation has begun in the 19th century with the arrival of British colonialism. In 1823, Thomas Munro, A Governor of the Presidency did away with the position of forest conservator, believing that the laws of supply and demand would encourage someone to provide forestry program privately. This mistake caused India for decades of rapid logging without any tree planting. Railroad and road ways built by the British exacerbated the situation. In 1864, the German Forester Dietrich Brandish was invited to India by Governor General, Lord Dalhousie to study the problem. Although a forest act and heavy recruitment



MAKE IN INDIA: RENEWABLE ENERGY

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- India has the fifth largest power generation portfolio in the world and its current renewable energy contribution stands at 44.812 GW which includes 27.441 GW of Wind power and 8.062 GW of Solar power installed capacity in the country. (As on 31.07.2016).
- Fourth largest installed capacity of wind power.
- Third largest installed capacity of concentrated solar power (CSP)
- Renewable energy contributes 14.7% of the total installed capacity in the country as on 31.07.2016.
- Ambitious target of 175 GW of renewable power by 2022 which will include 100 GW of Solar power, 60 GW from wind power, 10 GW from biomass power and 5 GW from small hydro power.
- India has the fifth largest power generation portfolio worldwide with a power generation capacity of 304.76 GW.
- Economic growth, increasing prosperity, a growing rate of urbanisation and rising per capita energy consumption has led to increased demand for energy in the country.
- Huge renewable resource availability and potential.
- The target of National Solar Mission has been up-scaled to 100 GW from 20 GW of grid connected solar power by 2022, which creates a positive environment among investors keen to tap into India's renewable energy potential.
- Government of India has a target of adding 175 GW of renewable power in the country by 2022, which will offer massive investment opportunities across the value chain.
- India's Annual Solar installations to grow over four times by 2017. 10.50 GW of utility-scale solar and grid connected rooftop solar capacity will be added by 2016-17.
- Wind energy accounts for nearly 61% (27.441 GW) of renewable installed capacity, thereby making India the world's fourth largest wind energy producer.
- The Government of India has set targets which will

take the total renewable capacity to 175 GW by the end of 2022. This includes 60 GW from wind power, 100 GW from solar power, 10 GW from biomass power and 5 GW from small hydro power.

- India is the fourth largest importer of oil and the 15th largest importer of petroleum products and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) globally. The increased use of indigenous renewable resources is expected to reduce India's dependence on expensive imported fossil fuels.
- The government of India through Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is playing a proactive role in promoting the adoption of renewable energy resources by offering various incentives such as generation-based incentives (GBIs), capital and interest subsidies, viability gap funding (VGF), concessional finance, fiscal incentives etc.
- The National Solar Mission aims to promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses, with the ultimate objective of making solar energy compete with fossil-based energy options.
- The objective of the National Solar Mission is to reduce the cost of solar power generation in the country through long-term policy, large scale



STYLISTICS AS A TOOL FOR RESEARCH IN LITERATURE

*Dr. Arundhati Pawar **

Abstract :

Research in literature, especially in English, has been expanding its horizons for last few years and inculcating various new trends and concepts ushered in by different theoretical approaches emerged so far. However for the large community of researchers in English literature in India, it becomes a herculean task owing to the paucity of knowledge on exploring appropriate theoretical perspectives and further interpreting and researching the literary texts independently without the aid of reference material, in case of its unavailability. 'Research is commonly perceived as a purposive and systematic search for information and knowledge about something.' (Ketkar Blog) However in the traditional framework of literary research the definition of research as a 'systematic search' is not fully realized. The researchers in literature usually search frantically for critical reviews on their concerned research topics. If the research topic has been unexplored in the past or if the secondary resources are unavailable, it creates a greater psychological stumbling block for them.

Stylistics, though originated and developed as a branch of Linguistics since 1956 by studying literary text from linguistic orientation, has grown into a broader discipline of Literary Linguistic Stylistics with its literary as well as linguistic concerns. Its purpose has been to combine linguistic observations of a linguist with literary intuitions of a literary critic and that makes Stylistics a means of linking literary Criticism with Linguistics. As a combinatory discipline of the interpretive goals of literary criticism and the descriptive power of linguistic analysis, Stylistics proves much useful in interpreting, analyzing and thus researching into the literary texts. (Widdowson 3) It is an effective tool to create independent interpreters and researchers- In the arena of literary research, literary texts are expected to be studied both independently and by contextualizing them in a certain theoretical framework. Stylistics helps the researchers to study literary texts in the both these ways. It creates independent readers who in turn become independent interpreters and researchers of the literary texts. It makes them conscious of language used in literature and helps them to derive various interpretations of it by using the context of the text .

Keywords : Stylistic Research, Linguistics demets, Literature literary content.

Introduction :

Stylistios primarily enquires into the features of language of a literary text and

evaluates the style of the text and the writer. Despite the primary objective of Stylistics it is to discover and comment on the style, the concept of style itself

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Research Article

A study to compare perception of weight training as an equally useful and proper exercise modality as compared to walking in obese men

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study was intended to evaluate perception of the young adult obese men towards weight training as a proper and useful modality as compared to walking.

Methods: The study was a questionnaire based and conducted in a weight management clinic in Maharashtra state, India. Obese men between 18-40 years of age during their first visit were studied for their perception about weight training.

Results: There was no significant difference between the scores with walking and weight training.

Conclusions: Our results clearly indicate that weight training is perceived to be an equally proper and useful modality of exercise as compared with walking amongst obese men.

Keywords: Weight training, Obesity, Walking

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of chronic non communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus, obesity, hypertension, ischemic heart disease is high, and the prevalence of premature deaths due to these diseases is also astounding.¹ Obesity is the commonest chronic non communicable disease worldwide. Similar trends are observed in our country as well. With this tremendous rise in obesity prevalence, its understanding as a disease, its complications, and its treatment is evolving rapidly.

Currently, nutritional advice, exercise, psychological counseling, medications and in a few selected cases, surgery are considered as accepted modalities of management.² Amongst these, exercise is considered to be an important aspect in the management of weight in obese patients. The most preferred and accepted type, is

cardiopulmonary exercise, such as walking, cycling, swimming, aerobic dancing. Walking is the most preferred cardiopulmonary exercise amongst the obese.³ The role of weight training in the management of an obese patient is evolving rapidly. Many scientific organizations and scientists worldwide are studying it with great enthusiasm.^{4,5}

Against this background, we decided to study whether weight training is perceived as a useful and proper modality of exercise among obese men.

Aim and objective

The aim of this study was to evaluate perception of weight training as a proper and useful modality of exercise in obese men compared with walking, the most commonly accepted modality of exercise in the obese

A PERCEPTION TOWARD WALKING AND SWIMMING AS AN EXERCISE MODALITY OF PREFERENCE AMONGST OBESE WOMEN

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Introduction:

The prevalence of chronic non communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus , obesity , hypertension , ischemic heart disease is high and the prevalence of premature deaths due to these diseases is also astounding (1). Obesity is the commonest chronic non communicable disease worldwide. Similar trends are observed in our country as well. With this tremendous rise in obesity prevalence, its understanding as a disease, its complications, and its treatment is evolving rapidly.

Currently, nutritional advice, exercise, psychological counseling, medications and in a few selected cases , surgery are considered as accepted modalities of management (2) .

Amongst these, exercise is considered to be an important aspect in the management of weight in obese patients. The most common type, is cardiopulmonary exercise, such as walking, cycling, swimming, dance aerobics. Walking is the most preferred cardiopulmonary exercise amongst the obese (3).

Against this background, we decided to study whether swimming is perceived as a useful and proper modality of exercise among obese women.

Aim And Objective:

The aim of this study was to evaluate perception of whether swimming is a proper and useful modality of exercise in obese women compared with walking , latter being the most commonly accepted modality of exercise in the obese population.

Patient Methods ;

This is a questionnaire based study in obese women at their first visit to a weight loss clinic.

A) PATIENTS –

Obese women between 18 years to 40 years were selected for this study. They were visiting the weight loss clinic for the first time. The body weight was recorded using a Tanita human body weighing scale with an accuracy of 100 gm. The height was measured to the nearest of 0.5 cm. The method used to record weight is described elsewhere (6). A BMI of 25 kg / sq, meter was considered as a cutoff for the screening of obesity . This is in accordance with recently developed cutoffs to define obesity in Indian (and other Asian) women (7), (8).

INCLUSION CRITERIA –

1. Women between age 18 years to 40 years were selected.
2. Only those women who had completed their education till graduation level were included in the study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA –

1. Women more than 40 years of age were excluded. It was perceived that women older than 40 years may not keep abreast with the recent developments in obesity management.
2. Women suffering from other co morbidities such as diabetes, hypertension , ischemic heart disease , knee arthritis were excluded. These women maybe biased against weight training
3. Women who did not complete the questionnaire were also excluded from the study.
4. Medical doctors were excluded.

B) THE QUESTIONNAIRE –

The details of the questionnaire and a sample questionnaire is presented here . Patients were advised to complete the questionnaire on their own without any interference by our advisers.

A Study of a Correlation between Average Initial Recommended Amount of Weight Loss and Defined Expected Weight Loss in Pre-Menopausal Obese Indian Women

Dr. Vikram Rajadyana, Dr. Pritam Sakhare, Chaitra v Rajadyana.

Aims and objectives: This study was undertaken to determine the defined expected weight loss in pre-menopausal obese Indian women at their first visit to a weight loss clinic. It was also intended to compare this defined expected weight loss with the average initial weight loss recommended by the reputed stakeholders in the field of obesity research.

I. Introduction

The prevalence of chronic non communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus, obesity, hypertension, ischemic heart disease is high, and the prevalence of premature deaths due to these diseases is also astounding (1). Obesity is the commonest chronic non communicable disease worldwide. Similar trends are observed in our country as well. With this tremendous rise in obesity prevalence, its understanding as a disease, its complications, and its treatment is evolving rapidly. currently, nutritional advice, exercise, psychological treatments, medications and in a few selected cases, surgery are considered as accepted modalities of management(2). Various types of psychological treatments are recommended. Behavioural therapy (bt), cognitive behavioural therapy (cbt) are some of the examples. Though important, psychological aspects in the management of obesity are often neglected. Goal setting is considered to be an important part of the psychological treatment of obesity. Major stakeholders in the field of obesity research have insisted that on an average majority of the obese patients can achieve and sustain a weight loss of about 5 to 10 percent of the original body weight. This amount of weight loss is also said to be beneficial for preventing and controlling cardiovascular risk factors.(3) We intended to study whether the pre-menopausal obese women in our sample had realistic weight loss expectations or not.

II. Patient Methods

Pre- menopausal obese women attending a weight loss clinic for the first time were selected for this study. The clinic is situated in Kolhapur city, Maharashtra state in India. BMI (body mass index) cutoffs to define obesity were adopted from the guidelines published elsewhere. (4) (5) Thus a body mass index of 25 kg / sq. meter was considered as a cut-off to define obesity. The participants were enrolled after carefully applying inclusion and exclusion criteria.

1) Inclusion Criteria

- a) Pre-menopausal women were enrolled in this study.
- b) Women who are educated at least till graduation were selected to maintain the homogeneity in the sample population.
- c) Women from higher middle socioeconomic class were enrolled.

2) Exclusion Criteria

- a) Women with any illness, such as cancer, hypothyroidism, which might interfere with weight, were excluded.
- b) Women taking any medications which might lead to weight changes, such as diuretics, thyroid medications were excluded.
- c) Women under any treatment for weight loss such as bariatric surgery, medications, any ongoing dietary treatment were excluded.

3) Study of anthropometric characteristics:

At the time of their first visit to the weight loss clinic, body weight was measured using Tanita human weighing scale with an accuracy of 100 gm. This was undertaken during follicular phase of their menstrual cycle, to prevent a bias due a particular phase of the cycle. This was their baseline body weight this weight was labeled as: wt-b. The height was measured to the nearest of millimeter using Tanita stadiometer. The method of recording weight is described elsewhere. (6) Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated in each woman. This BMI was their baseline BMI it was labeled as: BMI-b.

BIOLOGICAL PROFICIENCY OF SOME PLANT LEAF EXTRACT AGAINST *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM F.SP.CHRYSANTHEMI* CAUSING WILT OF *CHRYSANTHEMUM*

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ABSTRACT :

25% alcoholic leaf extract of *Jasticia adhatoda* L. and *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thw. screened against the *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. chrysanthemi* causing wilt of *Chrysanthemum*. In the result it was found that 25% alcoholic leaf extract of *Jasticia adhatoda* L. and *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thw. inhibited the growth of pathogen as compared to the control while aqueous leaf extract reduced the growth of pathogen as concentration increased.

INTRODUCTION :

Chrysanthemum indicum Linn. is one of the most beautiful and commercially important ornamental plant cultivated in different parts of world. It is small herbaceous annual plant belonging family Asteraceae.

Chrysanthemum is at 2nd position in the rank after Rose in use. In India *Chrysanthemum* is traditional and religious flower. In India, a flower of *Chrysanthemum* has been constant demand. However, it is very difficult to produce good quality of flowers because it suffered from number of fungal diseases like leaf blight, leaf spot and wilt disease. Among these fungal diseases wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Chrysanthemi* is very destructive and pathogenic to the plant. Therefore there is urgent need to manage the disease for getting the high yield. Previous workers studied the effect of different chemicals on growth of pathogen, but indiscriminate use of fungicides affects on human health and ecosystem. Other workers reported the antifungal properties of the plants (Khan and Kumar, 1990; Bansal and Gupta, 2000; Kamalakannan et al., 2001; Dhavale et al., 2008).

Therefore in the present work efforts were taken to eco friendly disease management. In the present study different concentration of alcoholic and aqueous leaf extracts of *Jasticia adhatoda* L. and *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thw. was screened against the pathogen.

MATERIAL AND METHODS :

Fresh and healthy leaves of *Jasticia adhatoda* L. and *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thw. were collected from Gaganbawada region. The leaves were washed under tap water followed by sterilized water, shade-dried and pulverized to obtain dry powder. Leaf extract of plant was prepared with 95 % ethanol (1: 5 w/v) in a beaker and boiled in hot water bath. The material was homogenized and filtered through double layered muslin cloth. This was taken as 100 % basic stock extract and further diluted to desired concentrations (25%, 50% and 75 %) with sterile distilled water before use.

The toxicity of stock extracts was determined against *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. chrysanthemi* by food poisoning technique (Mishra and Tiwari, 1992). Petri plates (80 mm diameter) containing Czapek Dox agar (medium supplemented with different plant extracts at four concentrations). A 8 mm culture disc of *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. chrysanthemi* from 7 day old colony was placed upside down in the centre. Three replications were maintained for each treatment. The plates were incubated at room temperature (26±3°C). Medium without any plant extract was served as control. The radial growth of the mycelium was measured. Above procedure was also repeated for aqueous extracts of same plants instead of alcoholic extracts.

EFFECT OF PASSAGE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARBENDAZIM RESISTANCE IN *ALTERNARIA ZINNIAE* CAUSING FLOWER BLIGHT OF MARIGOLD.

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ABSTRACT :

Culturing of *Alternaria zinniae* on the carbendazim continuously for seven successive passages significantly increased the resistance. Use of carbendazim alternately with Benomyl inhibited the growth of pathogen at 4th passage, while Devicopper and Dhanuka inhibited the growth at 6th passage. Antracol reduce the growth of pathogen as passage goes increased. In mixed passage Benomyl inhibited the growth at IInd passage while Devicopper and Dhanuka inhibited the growth at IVth passage. Antracol inhibited the growth at IIIrd passage.

INTRODUCTION :

Marigold (*Tagetes erecta* L.) is annual, herbaceous plant belonging to family Asteraceae. It is a prominent plant in Indian culture and Mythology. It is originally a native plant of ancient Egypt and First introduced into Britain by Romans.

Tagetes erecta is rich in many secondary compounds including flavonoids, aromatics (Rodriguez and Mabry, 1977). The essential oil of the flower contains antioxidants (Perez Gutierrez R.M. *et al.* 2006). *Tagetes* used in the indigenous health care delivery system, numerous plant species and natural products derived from plant are to treat the diseases of infectious origin (Patwardhan *et al.*, 2004). It is popular source of natural dye. Medicinally this plant is very effective in headache, toothache, scars, rashes and eye diseases. Oil acts as a repellent against ants and mosquitoes, apart from this, today marigold is widely used in homoeopathic remedies, where it is prescribed for coughs, cold, fever, wounds and chronic infections.

Such medicinally important ornamental plant suffering from number of fungal, bacterial and viral diseases. From the fungal diseases flower blight is very problematic and destructive to the plant.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Continuous passage

To study the effect of continuous passage on the development of carbendazim resistance, isolate was cultured on Czapek Dox agar plates containing carbendazim. The concentration (3%) was kept constant for all the passages. Agar disc (8 mm) of freshly grown culture was taken from the culture of previous passage of same isolate and placed upside down on agar surface.

Alternate passage

Isolate was cultured on Czapek Dox agar plates containing 3% carbendazim. After eight days, 8 mm disc was taken from the previous passage and transferred to the plates containing another fungicide at the same concentration. The process of such alternation of carbendazim to another fungicides was continued up to 7th passage.

Mixed passage

In case of the effect of mixed passage, isolate was cultured on Czapek Dox agar plates containing carbendazim with another fungicide, both having equal concentration (3%). After seven days, 8 mm disc was taken from

ANTAGONISTIC POTENTIAL OF *TRICHODERMA KONINGII* AGAINST *FUSARIUM EQUISETI* CAUSING BLOSSOM BLIGHT OF *POLIANTHES TUBEROSA* L. IN THE VICINITY OF DIFFERENT CARBON SOURCES

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ABSTRACT :

Polianthes tuberosa L. is an ornamental and medicinal plant belongs to family Amaryllidaceae. It is herbaceous plant commonly known as Nishigandha, Rajnigandha, Gulshabbo, Sugandharaja. *Polianthus* cultivated in tropical and subtropical area for cut flower trade. It is diuretic and gonorrhoea. Its attractive and scented flowers has great potential for export. Flower of *Polianthes tuberosa* remains fresh and pretty for long time and stands for long distance transportation. Plant extract of *Polianthes tuberosa* used to produce high grade perfume. Such commercially important plant suffering from various fungal diseases, among all the fungal diseases blossom blight disease caused by *Fusarium equiseti* Corda Sacc. is very harmful to the plant. Previous workers used the different chemicals for the disease management. But indiscriminate use of fungicides increase the resistance in pathogen it also disturbed the ecological balance. Hence eco friendly disease management gaining an importance. In present work biocontrol agent (*Trichoderma koningii*) is used to manage the blossom blight disease of *Polianthes*. For the growth and multiplication of the *Trichoderma* various nutritional sources are required. Therefore in this study investigation is made on the effect of six different carbon sources like Sucrose, Glucose, Maltose, Lactose, Dextrose and Fructose on the antagonistic potential of the *Trichoderma koningii* Oudemans against *Fusarium equiseti* causing blossom blight of *Polianthus tuberosa*.

In the result it is found that among the six carbon sources *Trichoderma koningii* shown maximum (83.33%) antagonistic potential in the glucose. While minimum (63.33%) antagonistic potential was found in the sucrose.

INTRODUCTION :

Polianthes tuberosa L. is an ornamental and medicinal plant belongs to family Amaryllidaceae. It is herbaceous, light blooming plant commonly known as Nishigandha, Rajnigandha, Gulshabbo, Sugandharaja. *Polianthus* cultivated in tropical and subtropical area for cut flower trade. It is diuretic and gonorrhoea. Its attractive and scented flowers has great potential for export. Flower of *Polianthes tuberosa* remains fresh and pretty for long time and stands for long distance transportation. Plant extract of *Polianthes tuberosa* used to produce high grade perfume. Such commercially important plant suffering from various fungal diseases, among all the fungal diseases blossom blight disease caused by *Fusarium equiseti* Corda Sacc. is very harmful to the plant. Previous workers used the different chemicals for the disease management. But indiscriminate use of fungicides increase the resistance in pathogen it also disturbed the ecological balance. Hence eco friendly disease management gaining an importance. In present work biocontrol agent (*Trichoderma koningii*) is used to manage the blossom blight disease of *Polianthes*.

MATERIAL AND METHOD :

1. Isolation of pathogen (*Fusarium equiseti*)

Naturally infected blossom blight samples of *Polianthes tuberosa* were collected from Kolhapur district (Shanagari (Rashiwade), Karveer (Haldi), Panhala, Kagal, Gaganbawada, Bhudargad, Shahuwadi, Hatkanangale (Shirol) during 2011-2012. Infected samples brought to the Botany laboratory of The New College, Kolhapur and placed in sterile polythene bags. Surface sterilization of infected samples was made with 0.1% mercury chloride, washed the material with sterile distilled water and removed the traces of mercury chloride. Samples were cut into small pieces and cultured on the Czapek Dox Agar (CDA) medium. After 4-5 days different fungal colonies were

The Methods of Preservation and Conservation of Rare Documents

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Abstract

The rare documents need to be kept in sound condition for their use at present and in future. In order to constitute the national heritage, such materials are fundamental for culture and civilization of the country, so that these materials should be passed on by the present generation to the future generation. The present paper highlights the methods of preservation and conservation of rare documents inclusive of traditional methods and modern methods like air-conditioning, deep-freezing, fumigation, moisture absorbents etc. It also discusses about chemical methods of preservation.

Keywords : Preservation ,Conservation, Methods of Preservation.

Introduction

In general, the words preservation and conservation are used interchangeably. The implied meaning of these words is to keep the reading materials in a sound condition for present and future use of such materials. It means, such materials should be protected from damage, decay or loss. The librarians and archivists have their moral responsibility to keep and preserve the documentary sources which are there in the library. These documents are found in the form of books, periodicals, reports, manuscripts, historical records, audio visual sources of information etc. The materials which are preserved and conserved constitute the national heritage and such materials are passed on by the present generation to the future generation. Many times the culture and civilization of the country depends on such materials.

The preservation encompasses all those actions required to make documentary sources accessible for as long as it is required. It includes that environment should be controlled and to retain the documents in usable conditions. It is essential that there should be a good preservation policy which ensures access to information and minimizes deterioration of documents. The conservation of materials includes those actions required to prevent deterioration to original documents. It is recognized that the information contents in rare documents are important for research and it is necessary to retain aesthetic value of such

चंदगडी बोलीचे भाषाशास्त्र

प्रा.गुंडोपंत पाटील.

सहा.प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग,
व्यू कॉलेज कोल्हापूर मो.

मराठी भाषा मराठी प्रदेश आणि महाराष्ट्राबाहेर मराठीच्या अनेक बोली आणि उच्चाररूप पहावयास मिळतात. खुद्द महाराष्ट्रीय प्रदेशही त्याला अपवाद नाही. भौगोलिकता, सानिध्य परिणाम, प्रभाव व संस्कृती संकरांमुळे एकाच भाषेत प्रदेशानुसार असा वेगळेपणा येत असतो. भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक प्रकृती भिन्नता हे त्यांचे विशेष होत. या बोलभाषांची स्थानिक भौगोलिक परिसर तर कधी प्रत्यक्ष त्या भाषक समाजाच्या नांवाने त्यांना स्वतंत्र ओळखले जाते. ज्या प्रकारे खानदेशी, वऱ्हाडी, कोकणी, कुडाळी या मराठीच्या बोली स्थानिक भौगोलिक प्रदेशांवरून ओळखल्या जातात. त्याचप्रमाणे चंदगड प्रदेशात बोलली जाणारी ती चंदगडी समाजबोली अशा नामाभिधानाने मराठीच्या या बोलीला भाषिकदृष्ट्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्णता प्राप्त झाली आहे.

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील घाट माथ्यावरील तळकोकणी प्रदेश म्हणजे चंदगड म्हटल्यानंतर प्रथमतः सर्वांचे लक्ष वेधणारी चंदगडी बोलीभाषा. विशेष श्रवणीय पूर्वकडील भाषकांच्या उच्चारणीवर कानडीचा तर पश्चिमेच्या घट्ट्यात ती कोकणीचे प्रभावात आहे. साहजिकच ट्वाविक शब्दांना 'स' आणि 'इस' प्रत्यय लावून बोलली जाणारी भाषा म्हणून चंदगडी बोली ओळखली जाते. तिचे कानडी व कोकणी लकब प्रधान उच्चारणी नादयुक्त सूर हे लक्ष वेधी आहेत. मीनं तुनं, तुजं माजं, हात व्हातं असे विशिष्ट हेल काढून बोलणे ही तिची खासियत आहे.

चंदगडी बोलीमध्येच पूर्वकडील किणी कर्नात आणि पश्चिमेकडील कोकणी अशी दोन रूप आहेत. तिचा तोंडवळ आणि प्रकृती वेगळी आहे. तसेच खास चंदगडी शब्द, वाक्यप्रचार, म्हणी मराठीत अपरिचित आहेत. त्यामुळे या बोल भाषेतुन आपसुकपणे चंदगडी प्रादेशिक जीवन संस्कृतीचा परिचय होतो. उच्चारण, रूप, शब्द, वाक्य, व्याकरण इ. भाषेच्या घटक विशेषांमध्ये या बोलीचे वेगळेपण सिद्ध होण्याइतपत वैविध्य आहे. मुळातच चंदगडी बोली द्रविडी, गोवण कोकणी, पोतुगिज, डच, फारसी, अरबी, इंग्रजी अशा भिन्न भाषिक संस्कृतीचे संमिश्रण असलेली ही मराठीची भाषाबोली आहे. प्रमाण भाषा आणि बोलीमध्ये सूक्ष्म भेद सर्वदा वावतीत असत नाही. पण प्रत्येक बोलीची एक प्रकृती विशिष्ट अशी संरचना मात्र असते. त्यामुळे मराठीच्या इतर बोलीप्रमाणे चंदगडी बोलीमध्येही विशेष आहेत. त्यासाठी चंदगडी बोलीचा भाषाशास्त्रीय विचार होणे प्रस्तुत आहे.

चंदगडी बोली : उच्चारभेद

प्रमाण भाषेपेक्षा बोली ज्या अनेक कारणांनी वेगळी ठरते त्यापैकी महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे उच्चारणांतील फरक हे होय. तीच प्रोष्ट चंदगडी बोलीची म्हणता येईल. विशिष्ट हेल काढून बोलणे हे या बोलीचा एक उच्चार विशेष आहे. या बोलीतील कानडी उच्चारणी हेल आणि कोकणी उच्चारणी सूर हे श्रवणीय आहेत. त्यात लय आणि उच्चारणी लकब आहे. इतके गोवण कोकणी व कर्नाटकी भाषेच्या वेगवेगळ्या उच्चार सुरावलीमुळेच चंदगडी भाषकाला घाटी किंवा कोकणी देशी म्हणून ओळखले जाते.

चंदगडी बोलीचे सर्वात महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे तिचे उच्चारण हा चंदगडी बोलीचा प्राण आहे. ही बोली एका विशिष्ट उच्चारणे हेल काढून बोलली जाते. मिय्या, तिय्या असे हेल काढून उच्चार केले जातात. खाऊस, व्हाऊस, जाऊस, व्हाऊस अशा उच्चारणी त्रकवी आणि तऱ्हा विशेष आकर्षक आहेत. जाऊलेसाय (जात आहेस), व्हावूलेसाय (आंघोळ करत आहेस), खावूलेसाय (खात आहेस), बलुलेसाय (बोलवत आहेस) या शब्दांतील ऊ, सा, आणि शेवटी य या तीन ध्वनीचा उच्चार सुरावटीत केल्यामुळे चंदगडी बोलीला लयबद्धता आणि नादमाधुर्य प्राप्त झाले आहे. अशा प्रकारे या बोलीमधील व्यवहारात जवळपास प्रत्येक शब्दांत ही सुरावट दिसून येते. 'तिय्या यल्लीस', 'तुनं खल्लीस' ही वाक्ये प्रश्नार्थक आहे. परंतु ही प्रश्नार्थकता या बोलीच्या सूर शोढण्याच्या पद्धतीतुन प्रकट होतात. तु आलेली होतीस का? हे प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य वरील दोन शब्दांतुन विशिष्ट सुरावटीतुन बोलता येते. यल्लीय या शब्दांतील ई आणि स या दोन्ही ठिकाणी सूर ओढला जातो. ई ची सुरावट दीर्घ आहे. स उच्चारणापूर्वी वर जोर दिला जातो. तिय्या जाऊललीसाय' या वाक्यांमध्ये तू हे सर्वनाम तिय्या असे होते. शिवाय 'तिय्या'चा उच्चार 'आ'ची ओढून खास सुरावटीत लयबद्धरित्या केला जातो. ही सुरावट उच्चार विशेष कोकणीच्या जवळची आहे. अशी विशिष्ट

A STUDY OF SWATANTRAPUR OPEN COLONY

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Introduction:

It is known fact that in every society criminal is punished for his/her **wrong deed** or crime as a part of justice. A sentence of imprisonment deprives the offender of his/her freedom which aims at maintaining security and protection of society from crime. Another purpose behind imprisonment is to create fear of punishment for evil actions and to deter criminals from committing crime in future. It is expected that the period of imprisonment is used to bring positive change in prisoners so that they can be easily merged in the mainstream after their release. But existing jail system is unfortunately not effective to serve this purpose. Generally it makes prisoner more harden. This way it is difficult for prisoners to live normal and healthy life after their returning to home.

Many solutions are put forth or many alternatives are suggested to the existing prison system. 'Open Jail' system is one of the alternatives which is based on Gandhian philosophy.¹ Forgiveness, faith and sympathetic approach towards prisoners can bring positive change even in hardcore criminals. Open jail system is the best experiment of this philosophy. Human and merciful treatment can bring positive change in prisoners.

Open jail (prison) is an informal description applied to any penal establishment in which prisoners are trusted to serve their sentences with minimum supervision and perimeter security and do not required to be locked in prison cells. Prisoners may be permitted to take up employment in the community, returning to the prison. They are given human treatment there to bring them in the mainstream.²

Open jail system existed in India is modeled on the unique experiment initiated by the State rulers of erstwhile Princely State of Aundh in Maharashtra. A history of the 'Open Jail concept goes back to 'Swatantrapur Open Colony' in Atpadi of Aundh State.

This revolutionary concept of Open Jail was brought into reality by the Chief of the Aundh state, Bhavanrao (Balasaheb) Shrinivas Pant Pratinidhi. Basically this idea came from Maurice Frydman, a Polish friend of Brr.Appasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, son of Balasaheb Pant.³ Maurice was highly influenced by Gandhian philosophy.

Aundh state was a Maratha Princely State in British India, in the Deccan States Regency division of the Bombay presidency. It was one of the Satara jagirs and it was founded in 1699 A.D. Its area was 1298 square kilometers. It was founded by Parshuram Trambak Pant Pratinidhi who was a Maratha General and Administrator during the period of Chh. Sambhaji Maharaj and Chh. Rajaram Maharaj. Chh. Rajaram Maharaj granted him the title of 'Pant-Pratinidhi' in 1697 A.D. The last ruler of Aundh was His Highness Meharban Shrimant Raja Bhavanrao (Balasaheb) Shrinivas Pant Pratinidhi (1868-1957 A.D.)⁴ Aundh merged in the Union of India on March 8, 1948.

Bhavanrao was the ruler of the tiny Princely State of Aundh in Maharashtra, India under British Raj during the period 1909-1947 A.D. He was famous ruler for his progressive attitude. He was graduate of Mumbai University.⁵ He implemented various development plans for overall development of the State. Bhavanrao contributed in popularizing and extensive spread of 'Sun Salute' (a yogic exercise performed early in the morning). He himself was very regular and particular in performing 'Sun-Salute' for healthy life.

He was a man of letters, an accomplished painter and erudite musical Kirtankar. He Presided over Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held in Indore in 1935.⁶ Bhavanrao patronized various arts and many artists. He encouraged agricultural, educational, industrial development and social reforms during his regime. He inspired and influenced by Gandhian philosophy and become a strong follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He made an experiment of 'People's Government' in his State in 1939 AD. 'People's Government' (self-government) experiment of the Aundh ruler was known as 'Aundh experiment'. It was an unusual idea in pre-independence India, where the rulers of Princely States were loath to hand over their power. Several Indian national congress leaders from Maharashtra actively involved in the 'Aundh experiment in the 1940s.'⁷

Bhavanrao's attitude towards criminals was sympathetic. He strongly believed that faith and human treatment can bring positive change even in hardcore criminals. Being an active ruler, he suggested Kirloskar, an industrialist, to give them job opportunity in his factory. His suggestion proved reasonable when hardcore criminals like Pira Mang and Tuka Ramoshi honestly shouldered given responsibility.⁸

3. Success Literature and the Changing Dynamics of Personality Development

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Abstract

Personality development is considered as a key to success in all walks of life whether personal or professional. However the concept of personality development has been undergoing a major transformation with rising awareness of its multiple dynamics. With the advent of Success literature and the acceptance of psychological theories in the twentieth century, the concept of personality transcended the traditional framework of physical self and was extended to the emotional self and the holistic development of the self was advocated through attitude development and perspective management.

It is since antiquity that the success literature has been playing a vital role in guiding an individual to self improve, to empower, to excel and thus to acquire all the above dimensions of personality development necessary for achieving success. It is written mainly with the intention to guide and instruct its readers on everyday personal and professional issues and to help them motivate themselves. It is due to Success literature that the concept of personality development for success transformed from a mere external personality to the growth of the internal aspect of personality consisting of one's mental or psychological self. Conscious development of mind's power and a deliberate change in the perspective to look at the life became the key to success. The present paper attempts to elucidate how Success literature helps its readers to live a better, happier and more fulfilling life through its wide arena of tools and methods to unleash the potential of human mind to achieve the desired success goal.

Keywords

Success Literature, Personality Development, Dynamics, Perspective Management, Attitude Development

Personality Development Today

In the present rapidly changing and competitive world, personality development is considered as a key to success in all walks of life whether personal or professional. With its multiple dimensions, development of personality has been a complex and lifelong process that has to be actualized from childhood to adulthood with the sense of acute awareness to develop it. It helps individuals to identify and assess their qualities and skills and to improve upon them by maximizing their potential. By conscious awareness to harness these skills individuals can enrich their physical, psychological and emotional self. The grooming of one's personality pertaining to the personal and professional needs builds confidence and leads an individual on the path of success.

However the concept of personality development has been undergoing a major transformation with rising awareness of its multiple dynamics. The criticality of the concept of personality in the present times broadens the scope of the concept which till twentieth century was confined to the grooming of behavioural and presentational patterns of an individual that would contribute to his/her overall impression on others. It included the features of the totality of character like physical traits, codes of conduct, morals and manners, professional credentials and personal presentation of an individual. All these features are either inherited or bestowed upon by the cultural environment and not cultivated only by the self for the conscious building of one's own personality. They are mainly reflective of the notion of personality as the physical and intellectual self. They are considered as by-default traits of individual's personality and leave little room for change and upgrading. However with the advent of Success literature and the acceptance of psychological theories in the twentieth century, the concept of personality development started transforming and the notion of personality was extended to the emotional self and the attitude development.

‘According to Swami Vivekananda, all-round harmonious development of personality is possible if proper attention is given to the five dimensions involved in forming and developing human personality...namely, Physical self, Energy self, Intellectual self, Mental self, Blissful self’ (Mitra 18)

Virtual library & E-learning

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Abstract

Most of the Libraries today, offer a wide range of on-line services to their users. And, now, the internet and web technologies are not the new things to any academician hence, it is the time for a Library to be virtual and develop its on-line presence in order to further facilitate and enrich the educational processes. In this direction, Virtual Libraries provide a new way of serving the new generation users of the libraries. Virtual libraries are the new vision of libraries of the future. This paper provides an overview of a Virtual Library System. It narrates purpose, features, functions, design and development of a Virtual Library and Virtual Library Environment. Impact of 'Virtual Library' on 'Lifelong Learning' has also been emphasized.

Keywords: Virtual Library, E-Learning, Knowledge Society

Virtual Library

Virtual Library is another kind of Digital Library which provides portal to information that is available electronically elsewhere. This is referred so to emphasize that the Library does not itself hold content. Librarians have used this term for a decade or more to denote a Library that provides access to distributed information in electronic format through pointers provided locally. A Virtual Library has been defined by Gapen (1993) as, "the concept of remote access to the contents and services of libraries and other information resources, combining an on-site collection of current and heavily used materials in both print and electronic form, with an electronic network which provides access to, and delivery from, external worldwide library and commercial information and knowledge sources". The speedy and wide access to current information contents makes virtual libraries a global symbol of the information access paradigm.

The Virtual Library has changed the traditional focus of librarians on the selection, cataloguing and management of information resources such as books and periodicals. The virtual library is putting emphasis on access without the need to allow for the time required by these technical processes. Virtual Libraries have induced libraries, scholars, publishers and document delivery vendors to develop new partnerships that are working for the good of scholarly communication in both developed and

developing countries. The Internet, a computer-based worldwide information network, has had an enormous impact on libraries. Librarians use Internet and its multimedia component, the World Wide Web, to answer reference questions and to provide access to materials not previously available to their patrons. On university campuses, investment in personal computers and high-speed local area networks (LANs) provided students and faculty with the ability to access vast new sources of information via the Internets. As a result, libraries are now extending their traditional roles of facilitating self-education and individual enrichment by providing low-cost or free computer access to online resources.

Purpose of the Virtual Library

In general, the purpose of a Virtual Library is to underpin learning and acquisition of knowledge, to provide a more solid basis for education and to enhance quality of life by drawing on digitally available (preferably on-line) books, materials and journals via ICT-based tools. A Virtual Library provides remote (on-line or CD-ROM-based) access to a variety of national and international content (e.g. curricula, learning materials, books, journals, magazines, newspapers), services traditionally offered by libraries and other information sources. Virtual Libraries thus combine materials in electronic format with an electronic network which ensures access to and delivery of those materials.

To become an effective educational tool in the public service, it must respond to the needs of

Differences Between IFRS and GAAP Could Create Challenges for Educators

Dr. A.G. Suryavanshi¹

Abstract:

Many of the standards forming part of IFRS are known by the older name of **International Accounting Standards (IAS)**. IAS were issued between 1973 and 2001 by the Board of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC). On April 1, 2001, the new IASB took over from the IASC the responsibility for setting International Accounting Standards. During its first meeting the new Board adopted existing IAS and Standing Interpretations Committee standards (SICs). The IASB has continued to develop standards calling the new standards IFRS. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are financial standards set forth by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These standards are the international equivalent to the U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set forth by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). Both sets of standards provide authoritative literature for public companies under their jurisdiction.

Discussion of adopting IFRS for U.S. public companies has generated a lot of discussion over the last several years. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission detailed a proposed roadmap for conversion on November 14, 2008. While the new administration has not embraced the roadmap at this point, the general belief is that some form of convergence or conversion will occur as we move forward, but that the timeline may be pushed back from the proposal.

This decision, regardless of the timing, may ultimately add to the massive amount of material educational institutions will need to cover in accounting programs.

Journey to IFRS

India, in 2011, joins the global accounting revolution: International Financial Reporting Standards. IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) are increasingly being recognized as Global Reporting Standards. Convergence with IFRS issued

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बचत गट : महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा एक उत्तम मार्ग

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स्त्रियांच्या दर्जा संदर्भात विचार करता, फक्त भारतातच नाही तर जागतिक पातळीवरही दुय्यम दर्जा मिळतो यात शंका नाही. चूल आणि मूल हे तिचे कार्यक्षेत्र होते. अनेक रूढी परंपरांच्या गर्तेत ती अडकेलली होती. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत तिचा शिक्षणाचा हक्क नाकारलेला होता. संपत्तीत वाटा नाही, उत्पन्नाचे काही साधन नाही म्हणून तिची अवस्था अत्यंत दयनीय, शोचनीय अशा स्वरूपाची होती. ही अवस्था बदलण्यासाठी एकोणीसाव्या शतकात समाज सुधारकांची एक फळीच निर्माण झाली. त्यात महात्मा फुले, राजर्षि शाहू महाराज व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी स्त्रियांची स्थिती सुधारण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. त्यानंतर स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातही विविध उपक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून स्त्री सक्षमीकरणासाठी जोरदार प्रयत्न सुरू झाले. त्यातच मागच्या पंचवीस वर्षात सुरू झालेली बचत गटाची चळवळ ही कोटयावधी महिलांच्या आर्थिकच नाही तर समग्र भवितव्याला आकार देण्याचे काम करीत आहे. बचत गटाचा उदय आणि संकल्पना :

जागतिक पातळीवर बचत गटाची चळवळ लघु वित्त, सूक्ष्म वित्त, स्वयंसहाय्यता समूहा या वेगवेगळ्या संकल्पनेतून साकार होत आहे. बचत गट या संकल्पनेचा उदय बांगला देशातील असून शांतता नोबेल पुरस्काराचे मानकरी डॉ. महमंद युनूस यांनी सूक्ष्म वित्ताच्या स्वरूपात ही संकल्पना विकसित केली आहे. शिस्त, साहस, कठोर परिश्रम, एकतेचा मिलाप साधत सन १९८८ पासून स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट खंबीरपणे उभा आहे. त्यांचे 'बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून गरिबीयुक्त विश्वाची निर्मिती', 'सामाजिक व्यवहार आणि भांडवलशाहीचे भवितव्य' हे त्यांचे म्हणजे त्यांच्या मुलगामी अर्थविषयक विचारांबरोबरच समाजातल्या शोषित वर्गाचे खरेखुरे चित्र समोर आणते. बचत गट जगातील सर्वात उपेक्षित लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याचे साधन आहे. स्त्रियांना आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी बनवून समाजात पैशाला महत्व देण्याची प्रवृत्ती बदलून गुणांना मान देण्यासाठी एक नवे साधन म्हणून महिला बचत गट हे महापर्व निर्माण झाले.

बचत गटाची व्याख्या :

१. ज्या समूहात १०-२० सभासदांची निवड करून नियमित बचतीतून एकमेकांच्या गरजा, अडचणी, जीवनमूल्ये, उंचावण्यासाठी कर्ज स्वरूपात अर्थसहाय्य केले जाते, उद्योगधंदा उभारला जातो, सर्वानुमते निर्णय घेऊन संघटनशक्ती वाढविली जाते, परस्पर सहकार्य, नेतृत्व

Problems In Marathi Film Industries.

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Introduction:-

Before 1967 Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatavadekar Alis Savedada played an important role in Indian film industry. He directed the first 'Anubodhapat' film. Later Dadasaheb Torane created first film, named 'Pundlika'. It was the beginning of Indian film. After independence, in the decade of 1950 to 1960, the studios such as Deccan, Prabhat & Manik were closed forever. This event made greater effect on the mind of the members in the film industry. They started to think about an organization to save the industry. 'Hutatma Smarak Committee' was arranged a programme by Hindi film acotrs at 'Rangbhavan' to make the Smarak for the members who died for united Maharashtra. Yashwantrao Chawan was CM of Maharashtra & President of 'Hutatma Smarak Committee'. When the programme was going on, the news of Chinese attack thrashed there. In such condition country was in need of money.

Marathi actors found committee to collect the money for country, gave Rs. 3.50 lac to protection Samitee. The programme was arranged in various places like Nasik, Yawatmal and Aurangabad. In Aurangabad CM Yashwantrao Chawan was present. He said, "I get full satisfaction by patriotism of Marathi actors. I am Proud of you." In the year 1965, in 'De Silva High school Mumbai' arranged a big 'Sammelan' of Marathi Films'. In this programme the demands of organization for film industry put before all the members and took permission to it. Thus Marathi Film Mahamandal came into existence. Its legal process was done in 8 and 9 Nov. 1966 in 2nd 'Sammelan,' at Kolhapur. The constitution for Mahamandal made in Feb, 1966; and 23rd March 1967 it got registered. Shantaram was selected as a first president of Mahamandal. Shri. Bhalaji Pendharkar, Baburao Pendharkar

